

From The Office of UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Volume 1, Number 4

BYRD'S EYE VIEW

A Public Service Column By

SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

TOURISM CAN BE NEW BIG INDUSTRY FOR WEST VIRGINIA

A tremendous untapped and under-developed natural wealth--the sheer grandeur of her hills and valleys--holds promise of providing West Virginia with a new big industry called "tourism." Last year, this industry earned \$290 million for our State. Its potential, however, is several times this figure.

For many states, such as North Carolina, tourism already is their No. 1 industry. It grossed \$645 million for our neighboring state of Virginia last year. Maryland claims it earned \$225 million for her in 1960, and that she confidently expects the 1961 figure to be around \$300 million.

Today, domestic tourism--travel by Americans within this country--is estimated by the U. S. Department of Commerce as "a multi-billion dollar business." In addition, the Department also reports that foreigners last year spent \$1.1 billion sight-seeing in this country.

The only reason West Virginia's tourist industry is not currently enjoying its full potential is that the State lacks

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the kinds of developed recreational areas and facilities needed to attract great numbers of travelers. President John F. Kennedy's task force on depressed areas recognized this short-coming and recommended Federal action to overcome it. However, it made no specific proposals as to projects to be undertaken, because it lacked authority to do so.

Fortunately, West Virginians have not been asleep on the subject. Three project proposals already have been made to the Federal Departments responsible for such matters. If approved by them, they would then require appropriations by the Congress.

One proposal is for enlarging Harpers Ferry National Monument through purchase of old Storer College buildings and campus, as well as other adjacent parcels of land. This proposal has the approval of the National Park Service, and the budget just submitted to the Congress carried a request for \$300,000 for the acquisition. Funds for this project, however, were voted by the Senate last year, but the action was not concurred in by the House. Every effort will be made for passage by both Houses this year. Enlarging the Monument would make it additionally attractive to tourists.

A second proposal is to extend the Monongahela National Forest into south-central and south-western West Virginia, and to greatly enlarge its recreational facilities through the building

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of more cabins, camping sites, swimming areas, trails, and access roads. This proposal is currently being explored by the Forest Service, and there is much hope that it will receive favorable consideration. This National Forest holds enormous tourist potential if it can be enlarged and made attractive for vacationers.

The third proposal is for the creation of a New River Gorge National Park, extending from Gauley Bridge to Hinton, and possibly including the Bluestone Reservoir area. The New River gorge is without parallel in the East for beauty and grandeur. Moreover, the New River is the only major river system in the eastern United States which cuts through the Appalachian Mountain chain to flow westward. Both these factors would make it uniquely attractive to tourists. The National Park Service has been asked to study this proposal.

Meanwhile, more can be done on a local basis to make tourism a bigger industry for our State. Communities should plan for roadside picnic areas, and for brochures which tell in words and point out with maps the unusual or historical sights in the areas, as well as places to stop for good food and overnight lodging.

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Volume 1--Number 5

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column By

SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

HELP AVAILABLE FOR STUDENTS WANTING COLLEGE EDUCATION

Within the next few months, a large number of the 23,359 students expecting to graduate from West Virginia public and private high schools will be faced with this fateful question: Can my family afford to send me to college? If the answer is "No," the student wishing to go to college will find a surprising number of avenues of financial help available.

In fact, on a national basis, financial help is available to more than 750,000 students who otherwise could not afford a college education.

This help includes the National Defense Student Loan Program, which makes loans up to \$1,000 per year for four years to qualifying students; 233 various kinds of public and private scholarships; some 77,000 loans which colleges will make on their own hook to exceptional students; and about 233,500 "work-your-way-through-college" campus jobs which colleges and universities are eager to fill.

Most of the student loan programs and public scholarships are based on "need" as well as academic excellence. The Federal loan program has the additional qualification that the course of study to be pursued by the student is essential to national defense--with first priority being given to the student who plans a teaching career, and with secondary priorities given to students planning for degrees in science, mathematics, engineering, and modern languages. Students seeking degrees in other subjects are unlikely to qualify for Federal loans, although they can qualify for other public and private loans and scholarships.

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While the Federal student loan program does not meet the full annual cost of college for many students, it does take care of the major part of it. Here is how it works:

1) A student can borrow as much as \$1,000 during the course of an academic year. The money is loaned without interest during the years of study and for one year thereafter. Then the interest rate is three per cent a year, and the loan can be paid back in 10 years.

3) The loan can be applied for prior to, or on the day of registration, at the college or university. Application for the loan should be made in writing to the "Financial Aid Officer" of the institution the student plans to enter.

4) If the student becomes a full-time teacher in a public elementary or secondary school, up to one-half of the loan will be forgiven by the Federal government at the rate of 10 per cent for each year he or she teaches. The total amount forgiven is based on the total owned at the beginning of teaching service.

5) Students who use up the full allowable total loan money, and who want to continue their education for a master's degree, or a doctor's degree, or who want to study medicine or dentistry, do not have to make repayments until one year after completion of such study. Interest will not accrue during this period.

The terms of this cooperative Federal student loan program should not be construed as being the same for loans which colleges and universities will make to students out of their own established loan funds. Each school has its own rules covering such loans.

This year, every effort will be made in the Congress to improve the Federal student loan program so that many more needy students can be provided for. Meanwhile, any student wishing to

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know what financial aid each college offers can send for a booklet published by the U. S. Office of Education, entitled: "Financial Aid for College Students--Undergraduate." This can be obtained for \$1 from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

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Volume 1--Number 6

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column By  
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FEDERAL JOB OPPORTUNITIES OPEN FOR WEST VIRGINIANS

Many West Virginians are unaware of the fact that the Federal government is interested in recruiting qualified people in several fields of work for U. S. civil service jobs in our State. To qualify, a person must have the needed skill or necessary training or experience, and in many instances must pass competitive examinations for jobs in a particular field. Persons receiving the highest grades get first consideration when appointments are made.

Here are some of the positions for which Civil Service boards of examiners are accepting applications at the present time. In some cases, a written test is required; in other cases, the examination consists of a rating of the applicant's training and experience:

Laboratory Helper, \$1.83 an hour, Veterans Administration Center, Martinsburg. Some experience or specialized study is required. No written test.

Medical Laboratory Technician, \$3,255 and \$3,495 a year; Electrocardiograph Technician, \$3,495 a year; Electroencephalograph Technician, \$3,495 a year. These three jobs are open at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Huntington. Some experience or specialized study is required. No written test. Higher grade technician jobs are also open.

Engineering Aid and Cartographic Aid, \$3,500 a year, U. S. Army Engineer District, Huntington. A year of experience or some specialized high school study is required, plus a written test.

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Higher grade jobs with higher requirements are also available.

Messenger, \$3,185 a year, U. S. Engineer District, Huntington. A written test is required, and only veterans may file.

Messenger, \$3,135 a year, Bureau of Public Debt, U. S. Treasury Department, Parkersburg. A written test is required. Both veterans and non veterans may apply, but non-veterans can be appointed only when no veterans are available.

Machinist (Maintenance), \$2.55, \$2.66, and \$2.77 an hour, U. S. Naval Ordnance Plant, South Charleston. Apprenticeship or experience is required. No written test.

Substitute Automotive Mechanic, \$2.28 an hour, Post Office Department, Huntington. Experience is required.

Card Punch Operator (Alphabetic), \$3,500 a year, Bureau of Public Debt, U. S. Treasury Department, Parkersburg. A written test is required. Some positions may also be filled in Wood, Wirt and Pleasants Counties.

Food Service Worker, \$1.14 an hour, Veterans Administration Center, Martinsburg. Open to men only. Both veterans and non-veterans may file, but veterans get first preference. Credit is given for kitchen and mess hall experience. No written test is required. Some of the job openings are part-time.

Laundry Worker (Extractorman-Tumblerman), \$2.03 an hour, Veterans Administration Center, Martinsburg. Open to men only. Six months' experience is required. No written test.

Lock and Dam Operator, \$2.25 and \$2.35 an hour, U. S. Army Engineer District, Huntington. One year of experience is required and men are preferred. No written test. Jobs are at various locations.

Bookkeeping Machine Operator, \$3,760 a year, U. S. Army Engineer District, Huntington. Some experience and a written test are required. Some jobs in the Veterans Administration, Huntington, may also be filled from this examination.

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Persons interested in any of the above positions should get full information about them from the Federal installations where the jobs are located, or by writing to the 6th U. S. Civil Service Region, Post Office and Courthouse Building, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
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GOVERNMENT SEEKING WEST VIRGINIANS FOR JOB OPENINGS

Strange as it may seem in this day of large-scale unemployment, the Federal government is experiencing some difficulty in filling various kinds of civil service jobs in Washington, D. C. Thus, it is hopeful that qualified West Virginians will be interested in applying for some of these positions.

For example, many applicants are being sought to fill positions as policeman and fireman in the District of Columbia. Both jobs start at \$5,160 a year, and no experience is required. However, a written test is required, and successful candidates must pass a stringent physical examination. The age limits are 21 to 29 years.

Interested persons can obtain further information and application forms by writing to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C. Arrangements can be made for the written test to be taken in Beckley, Bluefield, Charleston, Clarksburg, Elkins, Huntington, Lewisburg, Martinsburg, Morgantown, Parkersburg, Wheeling, and Williamson.

Stenographers and typists are also being sought by the Federal government, and these positions pay from \$3,500 to \$4,040 a year. Immediate openings for these jobs are in Washington, D. C., and in various Federal agencies in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia. Applicants must first pass a written test, which also can be taken in the West Virginia cities listed above. Applications may be secured by writing to the 6th U. S. Civil Service Region, Post Office and Courthouse Building, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

Accounting clerks are also needed by the Federal government for positions in Washington, D. C. These positions pay \$4,040 a year, and are open to men and women. High school graduation, plus a year of experience, is required. A written test will be given.

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The Government also has a continuing need for people to fill positions which are classed as "Physical Science Aid" and "Engineering Aid." These jobs pay \$3,500 a year, and successful applicants will be called upon to fill jobs in the Washington, D. C., area. Specialized high school study or a year of experience is required, and a written test will be given. Men and women may apply.

Also needed for positions with the Federal government in Washington, D. C., are persons skilled in chart or map-making-- "Cartographic Aid." This job pays \$3,500 and \$3,760 a year. Men and women may apply. Experience or certain specialized high school study is required. There is no written test. Many higher paying "cartographic" jobs also are available, but these require more qualifications.

Persons with photographic dark-room experience may apply for positions with the Federal government in Washington, D. C., as "Photographic Aid." The job pays \$3,500 a year. Six months of experience is required, but some types of training can be substituted for this requirement. No written test will be given. Men and women may apply. There also are higher paying photographer jobs for fully experienced photographers.

Jobs also are open in such positions as Addressing Machine Operator, Bookkeeping Machine Operator, and Card Punch Operator. Each job pays \$3,500 a year and is open to both men and women. Three months of experience or high school graduation is required. A written test will be given for each position. There are higher paying jobs in each category for persons with more experience.

With the exception of the policeman and fireman positions, all of the above listed available jobs can be applied for through the 6th Civil Service Region, Post Office and Courthouse Building, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
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UNIQUE CAREER SCHOOL IN WASHINGTON OPEN TO WEST VIRGINIA WOMEN

At the Hannah Harrison School of the Young Women's Christian Association in Washington, D. C., age is no barrier to success, as several West Virginia women have already discovered. Women from 13 to 55 are learning new jobs and starting new lives as graduates of this unique school, which offers them free board and tuition while they receive their education.

The two career training courses offered by the Hannah Harrison School are a nine-month series of studies in Institutional Housekeeping, and a year's training in practical nursing. This latter course includes 32 weeks of supervised hospital ward work. Each graduate is helped to find a position.

In the 10 years of its operation 450 women, averaging 40 years of age, have graduated from the Hannah Harrison School, and have gone on to lead successful, happy lives. The school keeps in touch with its graduates through the years, offering them new job opportunities as they may open.

Situated on seven acres of rolling, tree-studded lawns, overlooking the Potomac River in suburban Washington, the school's rose-brick building with terraces and sun decks resembles a fashionable residential hotel. Yet, despite its spaciousness, the school takes only 35 women for "on-campus living." These are women who require free board. Women who are able to sustain themselves can live off the campus, though all of the school's social facilities and social functions are available to them.

Each woman living on the campus has her own room, cheerfully decorated with matching bedspreads and draperies, carpeting, bookcases, a desk, an easy chair, wardrobe and dresser.

Students are encouraged to add personal touches, such as pictures

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and a radio. There is a snack kitchen, laundry room, recreation room and patio available to all students. All of this is provided free, as are all meals. In return, the students share light house-keeping duties, such as waiting on tables or running the telephone switchboard.

The school regularly schedules sightseeing tours of Washington, and also plans visits to museums, art galleries, and other cultural attractions. In the evenings, discussion groups, poetry reading, and music lessons are held for students interested in broadening their cultural background. Too, visiting lecturers speak on many subjects in addition to those included in the regular training program. Washington religious leaders alternate in conducting services.

This spring, a new class in Practical Nursing will begin its year-long training, and in September, a new class in Institutional Housekeeping and Foods will begin its nine-month course.

West Virginia women interested in applying for either of the two courses offered by the Hannah Harrison School, should request application forms by writing to Genevieve E. Poole, Director of the school, at 4470 MacArthur Boulevard, N.W., Washington 7, D.C.

The application forms ask for such information as the applicant's educational background, why she wants to attend the school, four personal references, and a brief biography. Students are selected on the basis of age, health, need for scholarship, mental alertness, integrity, emotional stability, and ability to get along with others in group living.

There are no restrictions based on race, creed or national origin. Though financial need is a requirement, applicants do not have to be entirely without funds to be accepted so long as any income they may have is insufficient to make them self-supporting.

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CAREERS OPEN TO STATE'S YOUTH IN PUBLIC HEALTH

Never before has the Nation's health advance depended so much on public health teams comprised of skilled non-medical as well as medical specialists. For this reason, career opportunities in the field of health services have never been greater than they are today. This fact merits the consideration of high school students who may be pondering their future. It also warrants the attention of college freshmen and sophomores.

Our public health services today concern statisticians and stenographers as well as surgeons; physicists as well as physicians; management specialists as well as microbiologists. Modern health problems are complex. They are solved through teamwork of people in some 250 different occupations.

Although the Public Health Service is headquartered in Washington, D. C., it has field stations located throughout the United States and in many foreign countries. Its personnel are often called upon to travel to many places in the world, from Alaska to Africa, or to the islands of the South Seas--all in behalf of the Service's numerous activities.

Few people realize that the Public Health Service has charge of the health services of Indian Reservations, or that it is responsible for the health of Eskimo tribes in Upper Alaska. Nor do many people realize that its Quarantine Service, at all ports of entry into the United States, keeps our country free from the disease plagues that ravish the populations of many foreign countries.

But aside from these vital services, the Agency is engaged in heart disease research and control; communicable disease

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research and control; occupational health; air and water pollution research and control; accident prevention research; hospital care and hospital construction and management; cancer chemotherapy, and a host of other significant activities.

Most United States Public Health Service positions are under Federal Civil Service. Eligibility for these positions involves a number of specific qualifications. For most jobs, applicants must be at least 18 years of age, citizens of the United States, able to pass a physical examination, and able to pass such Civil Service tests as may be required. Many of the positions start at around \$5,000 a year. Career development and subsequent promotions may lead to top positions with salaries of \$15,000 a year or more.

Some positions are under the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps, a career officer organization comprised of qualified physicians, dentists, sanitary engineers, nurses, scientists, and other categories of professional personnel. Appointments in the Corps are made from nation-wide competitive examinations, and the successful candidates are usually commissioned in the three lower grades--Junior Assistant, Assistant, and Senior Assistant. These are equivalent to the Navy grades of Ensign, Lieutenant (Jg), and Lieutenant.

Examinations in the various medical and health specialties of the Corps are given periodically throughout the year, depending upon the manpower needs of the Service.

Applications for positions with the Public Health Service may be obtained from the 6th Civil Service Region, Post Office and Courthouse Building, Cincinnati 2, Ohio, or by writing to the Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service (P), Washington 25, D. C.

For information about health careers in general, a 150-page "Health Careers Guidebook" has been published by the National Health Council, and can be found in high school, college and public libraries. A 27-page pamphlet entitled "What's in Your Future--A Career in Health?", may be purchased from the Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, New York City, New York, at 25¢ per copy.

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Volume I--Number 10

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
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WEST VIRGINIANS CAN PARTICIPATE IN GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

West Virginians who would like to participate in the billions of dollars worth of goods and services which the Federal Government buys--and sells--each year, would do well to turn to the General Services Administration for information.

Not only does GSA buy the products of small business firms, large corporations, manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers and jobbers; it also supervises the disposal of a wide range of government items ranging from real estate, automobiles, aircraft, plumbing, office supplies, and wearing apparel.

At present, GSA is under special instructions from President Kennedy to favor businesses in depressed areas for much of the government's procurement needs. Thus, West Virginians who desire to do business with the Federal Government may find it useful to consult the GSA Business Service Center located in Washington, D. C., at 7th and D Streets, Southwest. This Center serves West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

The GSA also maintains small area manager offices in the Post Office Building at Charleston, at the Dils Building in Parkersburg, at the Federal Office Building in Huntington, and at the Post Office Building in Clarksburg. The Washington Center is a fully staffed operation, and can help West Virginia business concerns to participate in government procurement and disposal contracts. It gives special consideration to small concerns.

GSA is not only interested in helping businessmen sell their products and services to the Federal government; it also helps them procure government surplus items which they may need. Firms which have only a service to sell are helped to obtain contracts for the construction, renovation, alteration and repair of public buildings.

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GSA business service centers pride themselves on tailoring assistance to fit the needs of the individual businessman and the specific products he has to market. When technical questions arise, center personnel go straight to contracting officers or legal counsel for the correct answers.

But at the business service centers, businessmen also learn such valuable information as the locations of contracting offices; how to get on bidders' mailing lists; how and where to obtain specifications; how to establish government consumer demand and promote sales; how to introduce new products; and how to keep informed of current bidding opportunities.

As for the disposal of government surplus personal property, GSA usually offers items in small lots to encourage the participation of individuals and small business firms. It does this through three kinds of surplus sales:

- 1) By sealed bids on prescribed forms which must be in the hands of the GSA by a specific date. Deposits are usually required on most of such kinds of bids. The bids are open publicly.

- 2) By auctions when many varied items of known commercial application are for sale. These auctions are widely advertised, and GSA usually prepares catalogs listing the items to be sold.

- 3) By "Spot bid." This method of sale, sometimes referred to as "bid in the box," affords prospective buyers an opportunity to inspect the item or property, submit a bid and, if the bid is high, arrange for the prompt removal of the property. Quantities sold by this bid method are usually smaller than those in either sealed or auction-type sales, and generally include a wide variety of items.

All items and property sold by GSA are offered for sale on an "as-is, where-is" basis. West Virginians are urged to first inspect anything they wish to purchase from the government, because any item, once purchased, cannot be returned.

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BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column By  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

VAST STOREHOUSE OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM GOVERNMENT

Many West Virginians are not aware of the fact that there is readily available, free, from their Washington legislators a vast storehouse of valuable information in the form of government pamphlets beneficial to all classes of people--from the farmer to the housewife, and from the home gardener to the handy do-it-yourselfer.

These pamphlets are based on research, experiments and studies constantly being undertaken by various Government departments and agencies.

For the farmer, there are such excellent booklets as "How Much Fertilizer Should I Use?" and "Hotbeds and Cold Frames" (a pamphlet offering sound advice on starting seedlings), as well as many others with information on poultry raising, fruit tree farming, the care and feeding of livestock, etc.

The home gardener can obtain, without charge, such useful booklets as "Growing Annual Flowering Plants," or "Growing Vegetables in Town and City," or "Insects and Diseases of Vegetables in the Home Garden," and many other helpful publications.

Free of cost, too, are helpful pamphlets filled with ideas for the home owner and handy man. These include such instructive ones as "Fireplaces and Chimneys," "Wood-Frame House Construction," "Planning the Expansible House," and "Easy to Build Cabinets." There are many others, too.

Pamphlets for the homemakers, also available, include "Food Management and Recipes," "Meat for Thrifty Meals," "Money Saving Main Dishes," "Mending Men's Suits," "How to Make Jellies, Jams and Preserves at Home," and a host of others, including ones with instructions on how to make draperies, how to upholster furniture, and how to remove various kinds of spots from clothing.

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Parents and parents-to-be are not neglected either. The free pamphlets available to them from their Washington legislators include one on "Prenatal Care," on "Your Child From One to Six," "Your Child From Six to Twelve," and an exceedingly good one entitled "The Adolescent in Your Family," which advises parents on the problems of teenagers.

Veterans, disabled persons and elderly citizens also can obtain free pamphlets dealing with problems of particular interest to them. These include "Federal Benefits for Veterans and Dependents," "If You Become Disabled," and "Your Social Security," a very good booklet detailing old-age, survivors, and disability benefits under the Social Security Law.

There are, of course, a great many other Government publications which are not available without cost from West Virginia's legislators, but which can be purchased at nominal prices from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. The approximately 30,000 titles which that Office maintains for sale include almost every conceivable subject, and are listed in 45 free subject price lists, also obtainable by writing to the above address.

These free price lists contain titles about such general subjects as aviation, construction, geology, health, education, history, mining, business, labor, wildlife, transportation, and foreign relations. Also listed are higher priced books dealing with factual accounts of Indian wars, Civil War battles, and the battles of World Wars I and II.

Upon locating the title of a desired pamphlet, send the required remittance to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. It is best to send a check or money order. Postage stamps are not acceptable for payment.

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Volume I--Number II

BYRD'S EYE VIEW

A Public Service Column By  
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A NATIONAL FUELS POLICY URGED TO AID COAL INDUSTRY

A resolution calling for a joint House-Senate committee to study the whole problem of fuels, has been introduced in the Senate. This action acknowledges a recommendation by President-elect John F. Kennedy's Depressed Areas Task Force, which declared the establishment of a National Fuels Policy by the Congress would be beneficial to the entire country.

A fair fuels policy would contribute to the growth of this Nation in that it would remove some of the raw inequities that have so burdened our coal industry and our people. West Virginians in particular have been literally taking it on the chin because of the present lack of such a national policy.

Most harmful to our State has been the dumping of foreign residual fuel oil at east coast markets which previously and traditionally purchased West Virginia coal. In many instances, this foreign residual oil is sold under contracts stipulating that the price at all times will be substantially under the cost of an equivalent amount of coal.

The Government has imposed quota restrictions on residual oil importations, but it is like closing the barn door after the horse has gone.

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Last year, importations of this fuel took almost 10 million days' work from the coal miners of this country and coal mining families were deprived of \$250 million in wages.

Of secondary importance is the fact that foreign shipments to this country of residual fuel oil took between 450 million and 500 million U. S. dollars in 1960. This occurred at a time when the President of the United States ordered women and children of men in our armed forces to return home because we could not afford the drain of our dollars to foreign countries. Certainly, the loss of gold reserves to pay for this ill-advised importation is a direct threat to the value of the dollar at home and abroad.

Coal has lost certain of its markets to gas, to home-heating fuel oil, and to the dieselization of locomotives. The industry has made major adjustments necessary to live with these evolutionary changes. But the deliberate low-priced dumping of foreign residual fuel oil in the markets that used coal, and where coal can do a good job at low stable cost, is the kind of unfair competition that calls for more strenuous consideration than the present governmental policy of "adjustable quotas" for residual imports.

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Residual fuel oil is just what its name implies. It is the residue, or waste product, left over from the refining of crude oil. It is a thick, black, tar-like substance which has to be pre-heated before it can be used. As a waste product, it is an "extra-profit" item if it can be sold. However, its sale in this country adds very little to the pay envelopes of foreign workers. It does, on the other hand, cause thousands of our coal miners to depend on Government surplus food packages for mere subsistence.

The lack of a National Fuels Policy has constituted an underlying reason for the present depressed conditions of every major coal-producing region in our country.

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BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
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AIR CONTAMINATION IS GROWING DANGER FOR NATION

Awake or asleep, each of us breathes about 6,000 gallons of air every 24 hours. Little do we realize, however, that, depending on where we live, the air we breathe may be shortening our lives by contributing to, or aggravating, our susceptibility to lung cancer, tuberculosis, pneumonia, asthma, heart disease, and a host of other ailments.

For air--which Nature made clean and wholesome for human survival--has become dangerously polluted in many parts of our country. We are contaminating it at a reckless pace. Each year its life-giving quality gets more unbalanced--heavier with deadly carbon monoxide from auto tail-pipes, with cancer-causing hydro-carbons and oxides of nitrogen from crank-case blow-by, with sinus and bronchial-irritating soot from home and factory chimneys, with lung-scorching industrial fumes and gases.

Most of us learned in high school that the air we live in is made up of about 75 per cent nitrogen and 23 per cent oxygen, by weight. The rest is carbon dioxide and various "rare gases." This is the careful balance under which Nature intended all living things to grow. This is the balance we seem heedlessly intent upon upsetting.

Of course, Nature keeps trying to clean the air by "scrubbing" it with wind and rain. But on windless and rainless days, when no "scrubbing" takes places, polluted air becomes a genuine menace to good health.

The people of Donora, Pa., know this. In 1948, after several days of steady smog, 20 people dropped dead in Donora,

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and thousands were made ill. In London, England, in 1952, and again in 1956, a blanket of smog snuffed out between 4,000 and 5,000 lives in a few days' time.

In farming communities close to dirty-air cities, crops have been killed or stunted over many square miles by excessive air pollution, according to the Department of Agriculture--pollution which occurred faster than Nature could "scrub" it away.

Air pollution has already reached a point immediately inimical to good health in many cities, large and small. In New York City, for example, its Air Pollution Control Department recently reported that the carbon monoxide content alone, in that City's air, now averages 3.4 parts per million--three times as much as was found in the City's air in 1957, and enough to impair the blood's oxygen supply by .56 per cent! Carbon monoxide, it should be noted, cripples the blood's ability to carry oxygen to the lungs.

In a recent technical paper prepared by its staff of experts, the U. S. Public Health Service said: "We know that cancer-producing agents are in the air we breathe. Cancers can be produced in animals using concentrates of urban smog. We know that lung cancer death-rates in the largest cities are twice as high as those in non-urban areas." The experts then listed New Orleans, New York City, Newark-Jersey City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Buffalo as cities having the highest lung-cancer death rates in the United States.

Some cities have set up air pollution control units, and require by law that all industrial smoke-stacks be equipped with soot-catching devices. What is really needed, according to Public Health Service officials, is a device which will "scrub" car tail-pipe exhausts--something that will take all the deadly chemical particles out of the pipe before the exhaust leaves the car.

From The Office Of UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Volume 1--Number 13

BYRD'S EYE VIEW .  
A Public Service Column By  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

VIGILANT FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION PROTECTS NATION'S HEALTH

Few of us are fully conscious of the fact that everything we eat, all of the medicines we take, all of the cosmetics we use, come under the watchful eye of the Food and Drug Administration. It has been on the job constantly for more than 50 years, and due to its vigilance the American housewife can shop for her family with confidence.

In its daily work to protect consumers in situations where they would be unable to protect themselves, the Food and Drug Administration is backed by a series of laws which require informative labeling on both food and drug products for the guidance of the purchaser--and for the protection of both health and purse.

Food labels, as drug labels, must be truthful and free of deceit. The customer has a right to know what he or she is buying. If, for example, artificial coloring, or flavoring, or a chemical preservative has been used, the label must say so, according to the law. This prevents attempts at deception.

If the product is a special dietary food, the label must contain special information for its proper use. For example, many people with certain types of heart disease are on "low-sodium" diets. Foods marketed for these diets must state the amount of sodium they contain.

The common or usual name of any food must be given on the label to prevent exploiting a common product under a fancy name. Peas are peas, and not "les pois de Paris," says FDA.

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and thousands were made ill. In London, England, in 1952, and again in 1956, a blanket of smog snuffed out between 4,000 and 5,000 lives in a few days' time.

In farming communities close to dirty-air cities, crops have been killed or stunted over many square miles by excessive air pollution, according to the Department of Agriculture--pollution which occurred faster than Nature could "scrub" it away.

Air pollution has already reached a point immediately inimical to good health in many cities, large and small. In New York City, for example, its Air Pollution Control Department recently reported that the carbon monoxide content alone, in that City's air, now averages 3.4 parts per million--three times as much as was found in the City's air in 1957, and enough to impair the blood's oxygen supply by .56 per cent! Carbon monoxide, it should be noted, cripples the blood's ability to carry oxygen to the lungs.

In a recent technical paper prepared by its staff of experts, the U. S. Public Health Service said: "We know that cancer-producing agents are in the air we breathe. Cancers can be produced in animals using concentrates of urban smog. We know that lung cancer death-rates in the largest cities are twice as high as those in non-urban areas." The experts then listed New Orleans, New York City, Newark-Jersey City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Buffalo as cities having the highest lung-cancer death rates in the United States.

Some cities have set up air pollution control units, and require by law that all industrial smoke-stacks be equipped with soot-catching devices. What is really needed, according to Public Health Service officials, is a device which will "scrub" car tail-pipe exhausts--something that will take all the deadly chemical particles out of the pipe before the exhaust leaves the car.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column By  
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N. I. H. SPEARHEADS COMING NEW BREAKTHROUGHS IN HEALTH

Before 1970 rolls around, Americans may no longer be troubled by the common cold, and their chances of getting a heart attack may be reduced by more than 50 per cent. Moreover, cancer may become as remote a threat as polio now is, and our life expectancy, now 69.9 years, may be extended to at least 72 years.

In short, the secrets of a host of killing and crippling diseases may be uncovered--and, in the main, conquered--before the current decade ends, thanks to the work of the National Institutes of Health, in Bethesda, Maryland, and to the research they sponsor through grants of money.

Already, more than 1,275,000 Americans are alive today, who otherwise would have died, because of recent dramatic inroads in research in the killing and crippling diseases. Millions more will be saved tomorrow by the new medical pathways being uncovered by our scientists.

A little over 10 years ago, there was no effective drug for reducing high blood pressure, or for dissolving blood clots that cause thrombosis, or for reducing edema in blood associated with heart failure, or for coping with rheumatic heart fever. Today, a wide variety of drugs is available for treating those conditions, thus enabling afflicted Americans to enjoy longer, useful living.

Now scientists are on the threshold of licking the biggest heart killer of them all--arteriosclerosis--hardening of the arteries. At the National Institutes of Health, researchers have found new drugs that substantially reduce cholesterol levels in the blood--the substance largely responsible for hardening of arteries. These drugs, still being laboratory tested, hold tremendous hope for conquering this killer. MORE . . . MORE

Not satisfied with this important step, which alone could save countless thousands of lives, NIH scientists are seeking ways of freeing arteries from cholesterol deposits already there. Their findings may soon enable doctors to prescribe a medicine that will "freshen" arteries--clean them out, so to speak. In any event, the secrets of the blood's chemistry are slowly but surely being unlocked at NIH, and each new step advanced leads our scientists to another to be taken.

The strides against cancer, at NIH, have been phenomenal, too. A few years ago, survival chances from this malignancy were hardly worth mentioning. Today, one out of every three cancer patients survives five years or more. Tomorrow, it may be one out of two--or even better.

Already one particularly virulent and fast-acting form of cancer is being successfully cured at the NIH hospital--cancer of the placenta and female reproductive organs. The drug being used--still in the experimental stage--is methotrexate. Where it has been used on female patients suffering from these forms of cancer, the malignancy has completely disappeared! In the four years of its experimental use, patients treated with it have no recurring symptoms of cancer.

Cancer, in general, is still a riddle to our scientists. As a medical problem, however, its solution comes closer with each passing day. NIH scientists are now pursuing research in viruses as possible causes of cancer. This is a vexing research problem, because there are hundreds of different viruses to isolate, then identify. The task after that would be to develop an antibiotic or vaccine to deal with the viruses.

Meanwhile, NIH has been making new advances in the battle against arthritis, rheumatism, and multiple sclerosis in the study of brain chemistry and the causes of mental illnesses--all of which mean that before the current decade ends, Americans will be enjoying better health and greater freedom from disease than the world has ever known.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column By  
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CONSTRUCTION OF MONONGAHELA SCENIC HIGHLAND ROUTE WOULD AID STATE

The proposed scenic highland road through Monongahela National Forest, for which a general reconnaissance survey has recently been completed by the U. S. Forest Service, would be tremendously beneficial to West Virginia, just as the Skyline Drive has proved to be a first-rate economic asset for Virginia.

The existence of the Skyline Drive is said to be largely responsible for Virginia's having grossed approximately \$645 million in tourist business last year. Tourism grossed approximately \$290 million for West Virginia in the same period. Unquestionably, a scenic highland road in our State would mean a considerable enlargement of this figure. But how to get this proposed road constructed, in view of the estimated cost of approximately \$27 million, remains a vexing problem.

The Skyline Drive was first conceived by former President Herbert Hoover, as a result of his many fishing and hunting trips into the area of Virginia now established as Shenandoah National Park. Mr. Hoover would often climb to the tops of the hills and mountains in that area, and spend hours admiring the scenic views about him--views he sincerely believed all Americans should have an opportunity to see and admire. He succeeded in having the Park itself authorized by Congress in 1926. It was finally established in 1935 under President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

But, in July, 1931, while Mr. Hoover was still President, preliminary work on the Skyline Drive was begun--solely with Federal funds. The National Park Service undertook the planning of the road, and the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads acted as the contracting agent.

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The main construction of the road, however, took place during President Roosevelt's tenure of office, and was completed late in 1940. It had cost the Federal government approximately \$7,100,000 to build. It has cost the State of Virginia not one penny, aside from moneys it spent for access roads.

Actually, the money the Federal government spent for the construction of Skyline Drive, through the National Park Service, was considered "relief funds." Building the road was considered a good way to usefully employ vast numbers of people. Moreover, the road was viewed as a means of revitalizing the depressed economy of the mountain region of Virginia, through what was then a relatively new industry--tourism.

The possibility of stimulating full Federal engagement in construction of the Monongahela scenic highland road is remote. The same economic conditions do not prevail today as when the Skyline Drive's construction was undertaken. At that time the whole Nation was in the grip of the Great Depression. One out of every 12 Americans was unemployed, and many who were working were on a part-time basis. Moreover, we had almost no National debt, and our appropriations for defense were not as staggering as they are today.

Yet, West Virginia needs the Monongahela scenic highland road. Its construction would benefit the State in several immediate ways--by providing useful work for many people, and new business for our crushed stone, cement, steel and lumber industries. But, aside from these economic benefits, there is the treasure of tourism imbedded in our firm belief that all Americans should be given the opportunity to see the breath-taking scenic grandeur of West Virginia from the tops of our hills and mountains.

The problem of financing the road's construction requires urgent attention.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column By  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

SOVIET SPACE ACHIEVEMENT STRESSES U. S. NEED FOR EDUCATIONAL  
ENRICHMENT

Now that Russia has scored another first in the space race--this time by sending a "cosmonaut" whirling around the earth--the need for an immediate enrichment of our whole educational process should become apparent to everyone. Any weakness in public understanding of this need is an invitation to the eventual destruction of our freedom.

National security now requires a national slogan: A good American is a fully educated American! But to make this slogan a purposeful goal, we must concentrate on a massive effort to upgrade our entire educational system, from the first grade on through college. We must do this at every level of Government--county, state, and national. We must do this courageously, taking whatever taxing action may be necessary, for we cannot expect to buy an insurance policy on continuing freedom without paying the premiums.

The needed enrichment in education must have its beginnings with our teacher staffs. There is an increasing shortage of qualified teachers for all levels of instruction. The principal reason for this is the salary level. Thousands of highly qualified teachers either failed to enter our school systems, or have left them, in order to give their families decent standards of living. Fair salaries will not only encourage teachers to enter and stay in our school systems, but would attract more of our high school and college graduates to consider the profession of teaching.

We must enrich our school construction programs so that half-day sessions and "split-shifts" are completely erased from our school systems. At the same time, the overcrowded classroom must become a thing of the past. The half-time pupil, of necessity, must undergo a hurried, unrelaxed course of instruction, in many

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instances having to forego needed help in speech correction or in remedial reading.

In overcrowded classrooms, slower students are often neglected and submerged. Teachers, preoccupied with heavier than normal loads of students, cannot give proper attention to student achievement. Our goal is not to produce "knowledgable students"; rather, it is to produce "educated students." Every child needs to be given the opportunity to develop his or her potentials to the fullest if we earnestly desire national security through national strength.

We must find the means for ending the educational waste of one-teacher schools, and the inefficiency of small secondary schools. We cannot afford to give our children anything less than top quality education. The teachers of these schools are not at fault. One cannot get the same results education-wise where one teacher has to instruct all grades in one classroom, or where vital subjects are left untaught because the small secondary school is too small for many classrooms.

It is conceivable that we may have to knuckle down and get along with fewer luxuries in order to enrich our whole system of education. But the price of freedom has never been cheap, and if foregoing some luxuries will spare us tyranny of an arrested society--of ruthless dictatorship and human automation--the price is absurdly cheap!

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BYRD'S EYE VIEW .  
A Public Service Column By  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

NEEDY CHILDREN OF UNEMPLOYED CAN BE ELIGIBLE FOR AID

For the next 14 months -- until June 30, 1962 -- a needy child of unemployed parents is eligible for financial assistance under amended provisions of the Aid to Dependent Children section of the Social Security Act. In our State, the Federal government will match any funds West Virginia may provide for this program. Last year, the Federal government provided 77.2 per cent of the total expenditure for aid to dependent children in West Virginia.

Under the previous provisions of the Social Security Act, Federal grants-in-aid were available to States only for the assistance of children deprived of support, or care, because of the absence, death, or incapacity of one parent. However, as an ironical result of those provisions, destitute children living with two able-bodied parents were actually penalized in that they were not eligible for aid. For the next 14 months, this situation need no longer be true.

The new legislation recognizes that a hungry, ill-clothed child is as hungry and ill-clothed if he lives in an unbroken home as if he were deserted by a parent, or orphaned, or illegitimate. It also extends financial assistance to needy children living with a close relative, or relatives "in a place or residence maintained by one or more such relatives as his or their own home."

Another feature of the new legislation is that aid is extended to children whose parents do not receive sufficient income to adequately provide for them. This could be especially helpful to children whose parents may have no more than one or two days of work a week, or whose unemployment compensation benefit payments are

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From The Office Of UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Volume I--Number 18

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column By  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

MONONGAHELA FOREST GROWS AS ECONOMIC ASSET FOR STATE

Very few people in our State are aware of the fact that one of the most productive national forests in the Eastern half of the United States is the Monongahela of West Virginia. The 30-year history of this forest, and its response to management and protection, is definitely a success story both as an economic asset and as an unparalleled recreation center.

Last year, the Monongahela National Forest had a dollar income of \$685,000, of which 25 per cent was returned to the State and Counties. During the 1930s, the Forest yielded an average income to the Government of about \$3,000. By 1970, its income is expected to be in excess of \$1 million.

As a recreational center, no dollar value can be placed on the Forest, for there is no way one can measure the true worth of a clear, cool stream, or a day's tramp in the woods, or a picnic amid the scenic beauty and shade of a wooded grove. But recreation visits to picnic and camp grounds in the Monongahela have tripled in the last ten years, and now number close to one million annually. This figure may be doubled before the end of the current decade.

Not all of the visits to the Forest were made by West Virginians. Many out-of-staters -- a few of the approximately 48 million people who live within a 500-mile radius of the boundaries of our State -- have sought to escape the noise and traffic, and the complexities of urban living, in the space and quiet of the Monongahela.

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In addition, under the Stamp Act passed by the West Virginia legislature in 1951, some 400,000 fishermen and hunters paid an extra fee of \$1.00 each, last year, to try their skill in the vastness of that sylvan area. They either fished its lakes and streams for trout and bass, or hunted its wildlife habitats for deer, bear, beaver, rabbit, squirrel, muskrat, grouse, turkey, and waterfowl.

These sportsmen, it is estimated, spent approximately \$4 million in the cities, towns, and villages within, and adjacent to, the Forest -- and economic benefit which has been growing with each passing year.

The Monongahela National Forest was established in 1920, and today consists of 806,000 acres. It is interesting to note that its establishment by the Congress resulted from the disastrous Ohio River flood of 1907. The flood was blamed on the tremendous denuding of water-absorbing West Virginia forest lands through the heavy cutover of hardwood timber, and through forest fires. The Congress felt that only through Government ownership could so vast an area of land be restored to its natural state.

It takes a long time to grow a tree, and it takes a longer time to restore the productivity of fire-scarred land to absorb rainfall and halt erosion. But, thanks to the splendid work of the U. S. Forest Service, the Monongahela National Forest today has no resemblance to the sorry-looking acreage the Government purchased in the 1920s.

Through carefully planned development work, which included tree planting, timber-stand improvement, recreation-area development, and the control of forest fires, the Monongahela National Forest is a growing economic asset for West Virginia. Its value to our State is immense by any set of terms.

From the Office of UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Volume I -- Number 19

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

The proposed step-up in the output of Minuteman missiles is both sound and logical, in view of deteriorating world conditions, and it is certain that the Congress will respond to this proposal with additional appropriations. However, the Defense Department should be put on notice that the entire contract for these missiles should not be let to West Coast defense plants.

There already exists an over-concentration of defense contracts in West Coast plants. Some 27 per cent of defense production is centered there. This geographic concentration is nothing less than reckless, when we think of the vulnerability of such concentration to enemy attack.

West Virginia, which is less vulnerable to enemy attack, because of its inland position and rugged terrain, enjoys less than one-tenth of one per cent of military procurement. Moreover, many areas in our State have been suffering from deepening unemployment over a long period of time.

Already spokesmen for those West Coast defense plants are beginning their fight to retain the entire Minuteman missile contract, including the proposed production increase. They contend that it would be foolish and uneconomical to shift some of this production elsewhere. They maintain that they have the skills and techniques required for the missile's production, as well as a large labor force. These arguments sound good, but they are not necessarily true.

Aside from the fact that a concentration of Minuteman missile production in one small area of California is dangerous to the security of our country, it is clearly uneconomical to produce missiles out there which must be shipped to the East Coast for its defense. A long time ago, auto manufacturers found out that it was

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too costly to produce all of their cars in Detroit for shipment throughout the country. They scattered their assembly plants.

As for the skills and techniques required for the missile's production, Eastern United States labor was hard at work in the Machine Age when the West Coast was still in baby's bunting. Certainly, the labor force in West Virginia is as skillful as any in this country.

As a center for missile production, West Virginia is ideally located. Most of the major Eastern industrial complexes needed to support a missile plant are within a 500-mile radius of the State's boundaries. Moreover, within that same radius are many major universities which could provide any necessary scientific backup that a missile industry in our State may need.

With regard to the argument that it would be "uneconomical" to shift some Minuteman missile production away from the West Coast, it is interesting to note that the cost of producing this missile in California has mysteriously gotten out of hand. Less than a year ago, top Air Force officers were talking of the Minuteman as "the cheapest missile in Uncle Sam's armory." They estimated that it would cost one million dollars per missile on a "ready-to-go" basis. Final costs are turning out to be closer to two million dollars.

On the other hand, it should be noted that West Virginia has the steel, aluminum, chemical, and electronic industries needed for missile production. Moreover, our State excels in cheap electric power for such an industrial undertaking, and our railway transportation system is second to none in this country. These are production cost factors which cannot be ignored -- factors which could make it possible for a missile plant in our State to produce the Minuteman close to the Air Force's original cost estimate.

From the office of UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Volume 1--Number 1

BYRD'S EYE VIEW

A Public Service Column By  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

LITTLE NOTED KENNEDY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION OF VITAL  
SIGNIFICANCE TO WEST VIRGINIA

A little noted recommendation by President-elect John F. Kennedy's Depressed Areas Task Force can have substantial economic significance to West Virginians. In fact, insofar as our State is concerned, it could be like a pebble dropped in a pool of water-- the expanding ripples spreading wholesomely over the entire nation.

This proposal was for an immediate supplemental appropriation to the Forest Service of \$50 million. The money would be spent in distressed areas on improving timber stands, reforestation, construction of forest trails and roads, small watershed improvements, soil erosion control, and the construction of recreation facilities in National Forests.

Our State is blessed by a variety of natural resources, all of them in great abundance. But second only to our vast coal reserves are our forest reserves. Two-thirds of West Virginia, or roughly 10 million acres, is covered with stands of timber. However, much of this timber is in species not commercially desirable, or of a quality which defies manufacture, or of a volume per acre which cannot economically support its removal.

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BYRD'S EYE VIEW--add 1

This is evidenced by the fact that lumber production in our State in 1959 slipped to 351 million board feet--about 86 million board feet less than was produced in 1954. Also, our lumber products and furniture production in 1959 totaled only \$67 million--up a mere \$15 million from 1954.

Under the Task Force recommendation, our timber stands, even those privately held, would be cleared of undesirable types of trees and reforested with the kinds needed commercially. Too, present stands of good timber would be aided through much needed conservation work.

The full significance of what such reforestation and conservation would mean to West Virginia can best be understood by the following facts: By the year 2000 the Western forests will have been depleted, according to government experts. The dependence for usable lumber, therefore, will have to fall on Eastern forests, which currently comprise three-quarters of our nation's forest land and forest production capability.

In time, we have only a few years to ready our timber stands for this tremendous opportunity to become a major supplier of lumber and wood products. It takes from 20 to 40 years for the needed trees to grow to commercially useable sizes. That is why we must press vigorously for the enactment of this little known proposal.

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BYRD'S EYE VIEW--Add 2

An immediate benefit of this proposal would be the useful jobs afforded many unemployed workers--the kinds of jobs which, though temporary in nature, would create lasting, long-term job opportunities. Two-thirds of every dollar of the proposed \$50 million appropriation would go for salaries for locally hired people.

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## Byrd's Eye View

A Public Service Column By

Senator Robert C. Byrd

Volume I -- Number 2

A resolution calling for a joint House-Senate committee to study the whole problem of fuels, has been introduced in the Senate. This action acknowledges a recommendation by President-elect John F. Kennedy's Depressed Areas Task Force, which declared the establishment of a National Fuels Policy by the Congress would be beneficial to the entire country.

A fair fuels policy would contribute to the growth of this Nation in that it would remove some of the raw inequities that have so burdened our coal industry and our people. West Virginians in particular have been literally taking it on the chin because of the present lack of such a national policy.

Most harmful to our State has been the dumping of foreign residual fuel oil at east coast markets which previously and traditionally purchased West Virginia coal. In many instances, this foreign residual oil is sold under contracts stipulating that the price at all times will be substantially under the cost of an equivalent amount of coal.

The Government has imposed quota restrictions on residual oil importations, but it is like closing the barn door after the horse has gone.

Last year, importations of this fuel took almost 10 million days' work from the coal miners of this country and coal mining families were deprived of \$250 million wages.

Of secondary importance is the fact that foreign shipments to this country of residual fuel oil took between 450 million and 500 million U. S. dollars in 1960. This occurred at a time when the

President of the United States ordered women and children of men in our armed forces to return home because we could not afford the drain of our dollars to foreign countries. Certainly, the loss of gold reserves to pay for this ill-advised importation is a direct threat to the value of the dollar at home and abroad.

Coal has lost certain of its markets to gas, to home-heating fuel oil, and to the dieselization of locomotives. The industry has made major adjustments necessary to live with these evolutionary changes. But the deliberate low-priced dumping of foreign residual fuel oil in the markets using coal, and where coal can do a good job at low stable cost, is the kind of unfair competition that calls for more strenuous consideration than the present governmental policy of "adjustable quotas" for residual imports.

Residual fuel oil is just what its name implies. It is the residue, or waste, product, left over from the refining of crude oil. It is a thick, black, tar-like substance which has to be pre-heated before it can be used. As a waste product, it is an "extra-profit" item if it can be sold. However, its sale in this country adds very little to the pay envelopes of foreign workers. It does, on the other hand, cause thousands of our coal miners to depend on Government surplus food packages for mere subsistence.

The lack of a National Fuels Policy has constituted an underlying reason for the present depressed conditions of every major coal-producing region in our country.



# Byrd's Eye View

A Public Service Column By  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

## ACTION URGED TO MEET GOOD WATER NEEDS

Water for domestic and industrial uses is fast becoming the most critical raw material limiting the future economic growth of West Virginia. In many large and small cities, clean water supplies are increasingly difficult to obtain. Engineers are now forecasting that within 20 years, at the present rate of consumption, we may be faced with a fresh water crisis without parallel in human history.

Water using industries are already finding it difficult to locate in some areas of our State, because unlimited supplies of usable water are no longer available. In other areas, growing pollution of our streams and rivers is thwarting the establishment of new industries and the expansion of old ones.

The problem is best understood when it is realized that it takes 65,000 gallons of water to produce one ton of steel; about 64,000 gallons of water to make one ton of sulphate paper; that 100 gallons are needed to wash one ton of coal; that it takes 500 gallons to produce one yard of woven cloth, and between 100 to 200 gallons to manufacture a pound of rayon. Today there is hardly a product that can be made without water.

Before World War I, the water supply for a city was figured at 50 to 75 gallons per person per day. Now, because of increased awareness of personal hygiene and more automation in our homes, the daily per person use of water is figured between 125 to 225 gallons.

Actually, we have as much water flowing in our country now as when the Pilgrims landed. But having water is one thing, and having usable water is quite another. The amount of usable water is diminishing at a frightening rate, and this becomes more alarming in view of a rapidly expanding population and an increased use of water per capita.

While much needs to be done on a State and local level to save this valuable and essential resource, the Federal Government also has a responsibility in this effort, because the flow of clean water is of universal importance.

Though the government recognizes its responsibilities in this direction, it has been operating under a ground rule which includes assistance where it is most needed. In certain instances, the rule applies to many communities needing help, and some have been helped. However, the ground rule is not being applied uniformly, and the result is that many communities are still in need of help.

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of reservoirs. Many West Virginia cities cannot afford the required money, so nothing is being done to help them.

It costs huge sums of money to build a multiple purpose reservoir, but such a reservoir not only acts to reduce flood damages; it also stores water during periods of high flow for release during summer months when natural flows in streams and rivers are at their lowest point. Among the many benefits to be derived from such low flow regulation are reduced treatment cost of the water for domestic and industrial purposes, cleaner water for swimming, boating and other recreational purposes, and for the support of fish.

Thus, the rule requiring financial participation by a local community is often an unrealistic one, because the benefits from stream flow regulation accrue to all communities along the stream. For this reason, efforts will be made to change this rule -- to make it easier for hard pressed communities to have more and cleaner water.

Meanwhile, immediate local action should be undertaken to diminish contamination and to conserve good water.

5-19-6

From the Office of UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Volume I -- Number 20

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

STATE'S TOLL IN DEATHS AND INJURIES DUE TO CARELESSNESS

Danger is no stranger to West Virginia, where coal mining has played an important role in the State's economy. But while safety now receives keen concentration in our coal mines, generally speaking it does not seem to receive the same sharp focus of attention throughout our State. Deaths and injuries due to accidents are taking a high toll among our people.

In 1959, the latest year for which figures are available from the U. S. Public Health Service, accidents caused the death of 1,158 West Virginians. During that same year, over 600,000 of our people were accidentally injured -- almost one out of every three persons in the State!

The plain truth is that most of the accidents which caused these deaths and injuries could have been prevented by a little more caution, and a better appreciation of the need to live, work, and play more safely. In the words of the U. S. Public Health Service, "Accidents don't just happen. They are caused by people."

Not long ago, diseases were the principal causes of death among children. Now, accidents are the chief claimants of these young lives. Why? Because careless parents leave matches, or products containing poisonous ingredients, or boiling pots of water, within the reach of exploring little fingers.

Tragically, over half of our State's teen-agers who died in 1959, died accidental deaths. These were West Virginians on the threshold of life, removed from our midst through carelessness. Who could say but that one of them may have one day made an important contribution to society? The thought of such human waste is appalling.

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As an indication of what a serious threat accidents have become to the people of our State, it is estimated by the U. S. Public Health Service that, in the decade between 1950 and 1960, accidents killed more West Virginians than were killed in all the wars the people of our State have participated in since the beginning of the Revolutionary War!

While automobile accidents lead in the number of deaths -- 390 in 1959 --, home accident deaths follow a close second with 250 for the same year. However, automobile injuries totalled 48,000 in that year, but home injuries took a high swing to 231,000. These figures would indicate that if a man's home is his castle, it also is becoming his least safe haven -- and rapidly so.

Perhaps our faster pace of living is responsible for the lack of attention we give to safety. Certainly, we appear to be less thoughtful about what we should or should not do to protect ourselves, our loved ones, and other people, from possible injury or death. To the old proverb, "Haste makes waste," can be added a postscript: "Haste can make for heartbreak."

The cost of the mounting number of accidental deaths and injuries, for West Virginians, has been estimated in the high millions of dollars. Most of this cost has been in the amount of wages lost, and in the price of medical care entailed. There is no way to place a cost figure on the human suffering involved.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

THE SCULPTURE OF WEST VIRGINIA IS UNIQUE AMONG THE STATES

Tourists coming to West Virginia often remark that the topography of the State is unlike that of any other in the Union. They scan the sculpture of our hills and mountains, interlaced as they are by narrow valleys and short, deep hollows, and they find them unique.

Of course, our State is indebted to the mysterious, though tremendous, forces in Nature for its outstanding physical attractiveness. Many millions of years ago, these forces heaved and shook the earth's skin until the Allegheny Plateau was formed. Then, through the ages, water and wind have washed and eroded the Plateau into the highly dissected hills and mountains which characterize West Virginia.

There are many unique features about our State, some perhaps unknown to many West Virginians. Certainly, they are unknown to most tourists, and a universal knowledge of them may prove exceedingly valuable to our budding tourist industry.

For example, most of the Appalachian Mountain States have their greatest extent east and west. Thus, they include large areas of lowland as well as high mountains. But only West Virginia lies wholly within one of the mountain belts of the Appalachians and has no lowlands as such. Its lowest elevation is the 247-foot mark at Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac River drainage.

West Virginia is the only State in the Union the boundaries of which are almost wholly within a mountain range and its subdivisions. For this reason, its average altitude of

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1,500 feet above sea level is 300 feet higher than any of the other 27 States which lie entirely, or partly east, of the Mississippi River. Thus, for pure and invigorating air, our Mountain State has no Eastern equal.

Of course, six Eastern States have points of elevation higher than our Spruce Knob; but none can brag of marching mountains, such as we have in West Virginia, nor of the number of streams and rivers with which our State is blessed, nor of the natural springs whose beneficial waters have been sought out by man since an ancient age.

Not a square mile of marshland is to be found in all of West Virginia, despite the regular passage of vapor clouds across our rugged mountains. Unlike many other States in the Nation, West Virginia enjoys a natural system of drainage which is total. This, too, makes our State a healthier place to live in and to visit.

But the sculpture of our State is unique in still another fashion. It harbours more salt licks than any other Eastern State, and for this reason it was a bloody Indian battleground before the white man trod its soil. These salt licks have also made our State a hunter's paradise, for many wild animals, especially deer, travel hundreds of miles from neighboring States to get their fill of this vital mineral.

West Virginia has been variously known as "The Mountain State," and "The Panhandle State." It deserves to be known as "Nature's Wonder State."

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

BECKLEY CONFERENCE CAN CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

On June 16, a most important state-wide conference on the recently passed Area Redevelopment Act will be held in Beckley -- a conference which several hundred West Virginians are expected to attend. The purpose of the conference is to help participants to better understand the types of aid available under the various provisions of the Act.

A complete and uncomplicated understanding of the various aspects of the Area Redevelopment Act can contribute to the development of many West Virginia communities.

Not only will those attending the conference be told by various Government officials how they might apply for Federal assistance for their communities, or businesses, under the Act, but they will be free to ask questions if they feel they need further clarification on any point. The question period, of course, will be reserved for the afternoon session of a two-part program.

The first part of the program, from 9:30 a.m. until the noon recess, will be devoted to talks by Commerce Secretary Luther Hodges, Senator Jennings Randolph, Governor W. W. Barron, William Batt, Jr., and various Federal agency officials who are responsible for extending assistance under some of the provisions of the Act. In effect, this part will be the explanatory session of the conference.

The second part, starting at 1 p.m., and ending at 4 p.m., will be devoted to panel discussions and to answering questions. In this session, too, Federal agency officials will be available for personal consultations on community or business problems to which the Act is designed to offer solutions.

Directly or indirectly, every West Virginian will enjoy  
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the benefits to be derived from the forms of assistance offered by the Area Redevelopment Act. That is why all of our State's mayors, county commissioners, members of the West Virginia Legislature, businessmen, and individuals who bear responsibility for industrial development in their respective localities, are invited to attend the conference.

The understanding which these men and women will gain about the Act, at the Beckley conference, will help them to plan for the revitalization of their communities. As each community plans for its own progress, and works to implement those plans, the whole State benefits.

The Beckley conference will have an unheralded but important feature: It will demonstrate to the people of the United States that while the people of West Virginia are not reluctant to seek the assistance, the advice and guidance of the Federal government, they are determined to seek new economic horizons through their own efforts.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

LIGHTNING IS NATURE'S MOST WANTON FORCE

The season for electrical storms is about to start, and West Virginians should take heed of the fact that lightning is a reckless electrocutioner that seeks to discharge its 100 million-volt bolts through any handy "grounded" conductor.

This most wanton force in Nature kills some 500 careless Americans each year, and seriously burns and injures several hundred more. Throughout the world it takes thousands of lives annually.

Statistically, one's chances of being struck by lightning are a million to one, despite the fact that bolts strike the earth on an average of 360,000 times every hour of the day and night. These odds, however, should afford no one the least reason for being careless or indifferent to safety during an electrical storm. A bettor can end up dead!

Sensible people take cover during a thunderstorm, but sometimes the shelter they seek can be a trap for eternal rest. Taking cover under a tree, for example, is akin to committing suicide, because lightning has a special affinity for trees. Standing on wet ground under any shelter is like having no shelter at all. Touching or leaning against the wet wall of a shelter is equally dangerous. Standing or sitting on a damp porch, especially in front of a screened area, is a perfect set-up for a killing stroke.

If there is a choice of shelters, the best kinds are an automobile, a building if the floor surface is dry, or, if caught in the woods, the smallest tree in a grove of trees, because

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because lightning seeks out the tallest available conductor. When outdoors, however, avoid touching or leaning against anything-- rocks, trees, wire fences, or wet wood. Within the confines of one's home, avoid touching grounded metal such as water faucets, because "indirect strokes" have been known to come charging through water pipes in homes.

Lightning is Nature's way of blowing a fuse -- of getting rid of the static electricity that builds up in the sky and on the ground as the earth spins and "rubs" against the atmosphere. This same kind of rubbing action takes place when hot moist air at the earth's surface rises and meets colder air masses in the sky. High cumulus clouds are formed, and inside them the hot and cold air currents swirl and rub against each other in ever-increasing speed, often forming negative charges at the bottom of the cloud and positive charges at the top.

When enormous potentials of these opposite charges have been produced, the cloud, so to speak, blows a fuse. A gigantic, jagged bolt of electricity may flash within the cloud itself, or stroke downward to a conductor on the earth.

A common misbelief is that lightning strikes only from the sky downward. Actually, it just as often leaps upward from the earth. This happens because negative and positive charges are continuously being built up in the ground as well as in the sky, and opposite charges attract each other.

The sulphur-like smell of lightning, after it has struck, has led to the superstition that the bolt is Satan himself, and the "smell" comes from his personal presence. The National Bureau of Standards, in Washington, D. C., explains the "smell" as that of Ozone, a form of oxygen created by the discharge of the bolt. But whether one is superstitious or not, a thunderstorm deserves healthy respect and utmost caution.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

THE OAK TREE IS A SYMBOL OF WEALTH FOR WEST VIRGINIA

The rhododendron is the official State flower of West Virginia, but the oak tree is her most profitable renewable resource. In effect, it is a symbol of wealth as well as a thing of beauty.

Of the approximately 10 million acres of forest land in West Virginia, oak-type trees make up more than 50 per cent of the total. Their total potential commercial value to our State is estimated to be in billions of dollars, for they are among the most important hardwoods of the United States. Currently, because of the under-development of our lumber industry, they afford our State an annual income of more than \$20 million.

But there is a growing appreciation for West Virginia oak tree species. Whereas they were previously sought for mine timbers and railroad ties, they are now increasingly in demand for veneer, flooring, furniture, and for tight cooperage. They are also being found highly desirable in the construction of pleasure boats--for keels, hulls, and framework.

During the past few years, the value of high-quality oak saw logs cut in our State has been around \$90 per thousand board feet at local points of delivery. Red oak and white oak types make up a large part of the volume sold, though good-quality chestnut oak types are experiencing a step-up in demand.

There also is a bonus value inherent in the oak trees of our State. They serve as primary food sources for the white-tailed deer, wild turkey, ruffed grouse, raccoon, gray squirrel, and fox squirrel. They also furnish some food for black bear, snowshoe hare, red and gray foxes, and bobwhite quail. Thus, as a food source for

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game, the oak makes a contribution to the revenue of our State through the sale of hunting and trapping licenses, and through the money spent in our State by out-of-state sportsmen.

Characteristically, West Virginia oak trees are just as ruggedly individualistic as are our people. Each species has its own likes and dislikes. For example, red oak types which make up 32 per cent of our forests, confine themselves to the middle slopes of our mountains, on southern and southwestern exposures. Occasionally, they occur on the lower slopes, but rarely on high ridge tops.

On the other hand, white oak types, which make up about 9 per cent of our forests, prefer the richer, well-drained lower slopes -- especially southern slopes. Moreover, they occur in almost pure stands, and are seldom seen mixed in with red oak or hickory oak types.

The elite of the oak family are the chestnut species, which also make up about 9 per cent of our forest growth. They stand on the higher slopes and on ridge tops in majestic splendor, preferring thin, dry, rocky soil, where faster growing, but less hardy, types of trees cannot compete for similar prominence.

While our oak tree species differ in temperament, they have a common feature: a susceptibility to fire by the careless hand of man -- a carelessness which each of us should guard against if all of us are to perpetually enjoy the assets of this superior natural resource.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

MOUNTAIN FOLK ARE FAIRLY ACCURATE WEATHER PROPHETS

Mountain folk in West Virginia have been accurately predicting the weather long before scientific instruments were invented for this purpose. They have been doing this by "reading" certain "weather signs" -- a kind of personal method of meteorological prognostication based on years of close observations.

For example, the West Virginian who decides the day is just right for cutting hay, because he observed chimney smoke rise straight up in the morning air, will not be fooled by rain. He may not be able to give a scientific reason for his prediction, but he is absolutely right. Scientifically speaking, straight rising smoke indicates dry, high atmospheric pressure -- a sky free of moisture.

In the Eastern Panhandle of our State, fruit growers say, "A year of snow means fruit will grow." In effect, says the U. S. Weather Bureau, this is a fairly good long-range forecast, because relatively continuous cold will delay the blossoming of fruit trees until the danger of killing Spring frosts is over.

A weather proverb related by mountain folk in many parts of the State, and which is a highly accurate observation of an atmospheric change, says: "A washboard sky means rain by and by." The Weather Bureau agrees with this "weather sign," and offers the following scientific explanation:

"As a weather front, warm or cold, approaches, there will be temperature differences ahead of it. These cause conflicting currents of air, which drive through, in, and out of an existing cloud formation, having the effect of splitting the cloud to give it a washboard-like appearance."

Some people can foretell rain by watching a spider. If it suddenly begins to enlarge its web, it is a fairly good indication of wet weather coming. Insects fly low in wet weather, and tend to seek shelter. Spiders instinctively know this, and when they feel an increase in the moisture content of the air, they go to work with the zeal of a gourmet preparing for a feast, and literally spin away for their dinner.

Mountain folk, to the amazement of Weather Bureau scientists, can listen to the chirping of a cricket at night and pretty accurately predict the following day's temperature. They do this by counting the number of chirps a cricket makes in 14 seconds, then adding 40. Seventy-five per cent of the time, the temperature thus obtained is within one degree of accuracy.

Not all weather "signs" believed in by West Virginians are accorded scientific acceptance. Some, in fact, are vigorously disputed, or are shrugged off as mere superstition.

For example, some of our folk claim they can predict the severity of the coming winter by the width of the brown bands on a woolly caterpillar in the Autumn. They hold that, if the bands are wide, a mild winter will follow; if they are narrow, the winter will be cold.

The American Museum of Natural History, in New York City, says this is nonsense, that the size of those bands merely indicates whether the caterpillar has been eating well or not. There are studies to prove this. But West Virginians who have been "reading" caterpillars, have their own studies to back up the validity of their prognostications -- studies handed down from father to son for many, many generations.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

OUR FENCES ARE HITCHED TO THE STARS

Several weeks ago, a 37-man field party of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, arrived at Gassaway, to begin a 3,000-square-mile area survey in central West Virginia. The purpose of this survey is to determine the exact latitude and longitude of selected geographic locations, triangularly set apart at intervals of approximately 6 to 3 miles.

Actually, these selected locations in West Virginia will form part of a network of similar locations, some ranging from less than one mile in distance to more than 25 miles, and covering the entire United States. Upon the precise accuracy of these survey points depend everything we do in the way of map-making, engineering for various public and private projects, and all surveys undertaken by local surveyors.

More accurate mapping of the earth's surface is becoming a pressing need in this missile age. Over an area as rugged as our State's, however, some slight margin of error is expected by the survey party. This has been held to less than one inch in every 400,000 inches -- or about one inch in 33,333½ feet. But this error is almost entirely erased by "compensation" -- by spreading it among all survey points until it becomes infinitesimal. In a local survey, this margin of error would amount to less than the thickness of a human hair.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey party in our State began its work by first establishing a "base line" between two selected points. The end points of this base line -- their precise position on earth -- were then determined astronomically, by taking "sightings" on at least three different sets of stars. The line itself was then measured by instruments and by tape.

A third point was then selected by the survey party, triangular in distance from the base line. Its position was then determined by precise observation from the original two points. Knowing the length of the base line, and the precise position of the third point, the two unknown sides of the triangle were then computed by the mathematics of trigonometry. Thus, with the length of each line known, the area within the triangle was then accurately computed.

The survey party has now fanned out by selecting and measuring new distant points triangularly set from each line of the original triangle. In each instance, the new points are now determined by carrying forward the chain of triangles. Each new line makes the precise computation of a new triangle possible.

This survey process, called "triangulation," will go on until the survey of the Gassaway area is completed. There are many areas in West Virginia which have not as yet been surveyed, but these will be accurately measured during the coming years. The Gassaway area had not been previously surveyed.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey has been measuring and re-measuring the United States, and its territorial waters, since 1807. It is one of the oldest operations carried on by the Federal government. Its measured points are called "triangulation stations," and are marked by little bronze disks. Removal of a disk is a Federal offense, punishable by a fine of \$250, or by imprisonment.

It is interesting to note that our property lines are stable because precise measurements of our land depend on astronomy. This, in effect, hitches our fences to the stars.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WEST VIRGINIA'S MARITIME ACTIVITIES SURPRISINGLY BIG

To those Americans who have framed for themselves a mental picture of West Virginia as a land-locked piece of real estate in the rugged fastness of the Alleghenies, the awarding of a Government contract to a Point Pleasant shipyard for the construction of at least two ocean-going vessels must have come as a real shocker. To them, that this could have happened must have seemed as remote a possibility as the building of a navy by Switzerland.

Even the credibility of many devout "Mountain State" patriots must have been taxed by the idea that ships large enough to course the world's seas can be built up in our hills. But then, no one should ever doubt our State's true capabilities. In fact, a catalog of them could prove to be a universal eye-opener.

Actually, West Virginia is quite a maritime State. Its state-wide water-borne commerce carried more than 53,235,000 tons of goods and materials in intrastate and interstate movements in 1960.

Last year, too, the powerful, snubby river boats, pushing strings of barges ahead of them, made a total of 357,000 calls at West Virginia docks. By any set of comparative figures, based on population, this represents tremendous maritime activity.

The hills around Point Pleasant have rung with the clangor of ship construction for several decades now. Prior to World War II, the yard there -- the largest in the State -- constructed many sleek U. S. Coast Guard cutters. During the War, this same shipyard helped our country achieve victory by turning out such highly effective military vessels as Mine Planters, Net Tenders, LST's and LCU's. The ships it built served in many theaters of the conflict.



The present contract which the Point Pleasant shipyard has with the Government calls for the construction of vessels that will be 162'-7" in over-all length, with beams of 33', draft of 9'-6", with 760 tons light load displacement, and with twin screws for propulsion. The yard is capable of building even greater-size ships.

The vessels under construction are actually for the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and are designed to serve a dual purpose. Not only will they survey and chart the sea lanes of the Nation, but they also will be used for oceanographic exploration -- unlocking the mysteries of the waters which make up so vast a part of the earth.

The oceans could well hold the key to the future of mankind. It is imperative, therefore, that we intelligently seek to understand their mysteries, and to uncover their resources of scarce minerals. It is equally important, from the standpoint of national defense, that we have a better understanding of the physical structure of the ocean floor and its relationship to land.

It is both timely and fitting that the task of constructing these important vessels should go to our State. The Nation has for too long been unaware of the many natural skills and talents of our people. This shipbuilding contract should serve notice that nothing is impossible for the hand and mind of West Virginians.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT "C-MEN" CRIMP COMMUNIST WAR POTENTIAL

America's "economic secret service" -- a handful of dedicated men in the U. S. Department of Commerce -- are bedeviling the efforts of Communist countries to become industrially powerful in a hurry. In fact, their unpublicized actions, sometimes performed in cloak-and-dagger style, are effectively retarding the over-all war potential of both Iron and Bamboo Curtain countries.

These "C-Men," as they are sometimes called, are in the business of balking Communism's multi-billion-dollar effort to smuggle out of the United States our strategic minerals, metals, chemicals, machinery, electronic components, and industrial technology. They are exceedingly good at their jobs.

Communist countries, despite their vaunted claims of scientific progress, have gotten much -- if not most -- of their industrial machinery and technology from us. They got them in the years prior to World War II, and during the period of Lend-Lease. Some they have gotten since, through the efforts of their smugglers, with the help of a few dollar-hungry, careless Americans.

However, since World War II, when the Kremlin began its studied policy of overtaking countries by occupation and subversion, we have had a total embargo on shipments to Communist countries of all American products and materials considered to be of strategic value. Thanks to the work of the "C-Men," this embargo has been so successful that Communist smugglers and their agents are willing to pay fabulous prices for items which usually sell for a few dollars in this country -- if they can be successfully sneaked out of our country.

The tremendous profit involved in smuggling for Communist countries has lured many foreign firms in many foreign countries into dabbling in the racket. They falsify export documents, or ship our strategic goods to non-Communist countries and then transship to the Reds. But what could be a flood of such exports to the Communists is merely the barest trickle.

When foreign firms who play this Communist smuggling game are found out by our "C-Men," they are placed on a "blacklist" by our Government. This means that they can no longer do any business with any American firm -- a rather severe punishment for those business houses who were blinded by Communist gold.

Recently, because of Khrushchev's demands for the quicker industrialization of Russia, prices paid for strategic items smuggled out of America have almost doubled their previous high values. This has led Kremlin agents to try making the smuggling of small electronic equipment a popular pastime for European tourists visiting our country.

Tourists are told, for example, that a shoe box full of transistors, which may cost \$500 to purchase in this country, are worth well over \$10,000 delivered to Russian purchasers in Europe. In effect, they are informed, for no trouble at all they can not only have a "free" vacation in America, but a sizeable profit as well.

But while U. S. Customs agents usually do not check outgoing baggage, our "C-Men" somehow always learn of such smuggling attempts and are on hand to stop the Communist dupes before they leave our shores. How they come by such knowledge is their secret. It is enough to know, however, that they possess this astounding knowledge.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WEST VIRGINIA SALT BEDS HOLD HOPE FOR INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

West Virginia could be in line for an industrial boom of sizable proportions within the next few years, all because of salt -- a mineral which underlies vast areas of our State in virtually inexhaustible layers.

Salt, of course, is vital to the proper functioning of the bodies of men and animals. It is equally vital to the production of the industrial world. There is hardly a product made today which completely excludes salt, its by-products or derivatives, from all phases of its preparation.

Our age of nuclear fission and space exploration could not proceed without salt. Uranium cannot be produced without it. Sodium metal, a salt derivative, is a vital ingredient in the manufacture of exotic fuels -- the boron hydrides -- for powering supersonic aircraft, and for solid fuel missiles. It also is used in making tetraethyl lead, an antiknock substance used in motor fuels.

The great chemical industries in the Kanawha Valley are located there because of vast bodies of underlying brine salts -- salts which are pumped up from depths of more than 6,000 feet in liquid form and then evaporated and processed into such vital industrial compounds as chlorine, caustic soda, and soda ash (sodium carbonate).

Last year, for all purposes, our country used slightly more than 25 million tons of salt. This is, literally, a drop in the bucket when compared to the tremendous tonnages of the mineral beneath the surface of our State. In fact, the reserves in West Virginia alone are sufficient to supply the needs of the United States, at present rates of consumption, for several thousand years.

For example, in the northern part of the State, an estimated 3-billion-ton reserve of rock salt underlies approximately 1,600 square miles of terrain, in layers more than 100 feet thick. In the southern part of the State, around the Kanawha Valley, the reserves of brine salts are so vast as to defy estimates of their extent.

West Virginia has come by its salt as a result of great geological happenings which took place some 300 million years ago, in a period of time called the Silurian Age. At that time the Silurian Sea, which covered our State and parts of adjoining ones, was suddenly cut off from what is now the Atlantic Ocean.

In the upheaval that caused this cut-off, part of the Sea is presumed to have been trapped beneath the surface of what is now the Kanawha Valley. The other, larger, part, which covered the northern part of our State and areas beyond it, is presumed to have been entirely evaporated by the intense heat which the earth then experienced. Sea life and other matter then covered the salt residue of the evaporated Sea, locking it beneath a growing thickness of overburden.

This salt lay untapped until early settlers began processing the "salt licks" bubbling up in the Kanawha Valley. But not until the early 1940's was there a full realization of the amount of salt beneath our State. The growth and expansion of the chemical industries in the Valley followed.

That this wealth of salt will attract new industries to our State is certain. The future courses of both science and industry make this inevitable. Our adjacent abundance of coal holds forth the added attraction of economic operations in evaporation and production processes.

However, we should not sit idly by waiting for this industrialization to happen. Nothing is gained by inaction. We should go after it through our community development organizations

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

DISEASE RESEARCH DOLLARS HELD INADEQUATE FOR NATION'S HEALTH

In defense of our lives, we spent over \$43 billion in fiscal 1961 against possible military attack. Nobody quibbled over this price. All of us considered it as necessary national insurance, for no price would seem too high to pay for the right as a free people to live in peace.

But while we think nothing of paying whatever price is asked of us for peace, we do not consider the Nation's health in the same terms. In fiscal 1961, for example, the Government spent a mere \$560 million to defend us against all the diseases that kill and cripple us -- diseases which each year take a far bigger toll of American lives than the combined total we have lost in all the wars we have fought.

In 1959 alone, 838,970 Americans lost their lives through heart and circulatory diseases -- roughly one death every half minute of every hour of every day during the year. In that same year, we also lost 259,090 persons as a result of cancer. Other diseases accounted for an additional 201,000 deaths.

Added to this fearsome toll are more than 31,800,000 Americans who are suffering from some disease-caused disability. Some of these disabilities are the painful kinds, like arthritis and rheumatism; other may be mental disorders which, though perhaps without pain, are just as disturbing to the life of the human being involved.

If an enemy air attack were to erase and disable as many American lives, we would mobilize our entire national strength to repel and smite the invader. Yet the funds appropriated by the

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Congress for the support of medical research, although substantial, are still not sufficient to assure the full utilization of the Nation's potential for an attack on all diseases.

Today we spend vast sums of money for space exploration. We know it is imperative that we spend these sums if we are to keep abreast of other powers in the race for the moon. And we are electrified by the spectacular ride of an astronaut into the fringes of outer space. But in the course of human events the conquering of cancer would actually be of far greater significance.

Certainly, the entire world was stirred when Dr. Jonas Salk announced that he had perfected a vaccine against polio. But because the scourge of polio has been all but wiped out in this country, we have forgotten that the cost of conquering this dreaded disease was met in the main through private contributions. The reason for this was that Government funds for this battle were never sufficient for the research involved.

Economy at the expense of human life is the worst kind of extravagance. When so many Americans are suffering from cancer, heart disease and mental illness, it is penny-wise and pound foolish not to forge ahead in medical research. Surely, the Government has a moral obligation in this respect.

But aside from the moral aspect involved, it makes good business sense for the Government to invest more money in medical research. It should be evident to all that the people whose lives will be saved, and whose health will be improved by such research, will be able to pay into the Treasury taxes many times greater in amount than the cost of these programs in medical research.

From the Office of UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD  
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BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S CALL TO ARMS EXPLAINED

Within the next few weeks the lives of many young West Virginians may be temporarily discommoded by a Presidential call to arms, as our country firms up her determination to resist Communist threats against the freedom of West Berliners.

This call to service will be in the form of increased draft quotas, and in the activation of some units of the Ready Reserve -- the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard. The period of active service can be as much as one year from the date of call. In addition, enlistment periods of some current members of the Armed Forces may be extended for as much as one year. Not all such enlistments will be extended.

The call to active duty, however, may be very temporary in nature insofar as reservists are concerned, for the intent of our military planners is to have their places taken by the extra draftees and the volunteers who sign up for regular enlistment periods. For this purpose, draft calls will be doubled, and then tripled, until the strength of our Armed Forces has been increased by approximately 225,000 persons, over and above the strength previously planned.

Nationally, not more than 250,000 reservists will be called to active duty with the Armed Forces. However, under the resolution passed by the Congress, the President can also order reserve units to active training for periods longer than the usual 15 or 17 days, in order to improve their degree of readiness. It also is possible for the Chief Executive to order two or more separate periods of active training during the fiscal year.

According to the Department of Defense, there will be an order of priority in the calling up of reservists. Among the ready

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reservists, an effort will be made to use drill-paid reservists before calling nondrill-paid reservists. This system is said to be the most equitable way of activating the various units.

Draft inductees, under the law, may not be sent out of the country unless they have had 4 months of training. Most reservists have already had six months of training.

Whatever action the President may take with regard to the duty periods of reservists will depend, of course, on the state of world affairs. But the reemployment rights of those called to service will be protected.

Today, we have an armed force of 2,493,000, and we plan, during this fiscal year, to go to a force of 2,743,000. If the Berlin crisis should ease, it is unlikely that there will be any reduction in this figure of preparedness, because the aggressive surge of the new imperialism of Soviet Russia can be expected to become evident in other parts of the world.

In fashioning stronger manpower for our Armed Forces, and in enriching our programs for weapons and armaments, we are stating emphatically to Mr. Khrushchev and his puppets, to our allies, and to so-called neutral nations, that we are a people with the will and determination to take whatever steps may be necessary -- and to fight, if need be -- that we may continue to be free and secure.

We will continue to work and pray for peace. But the surest way to prevent war is to be prepared for it.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

"HONEY" IS A PLAY OF COURAGE AND A COURAGEOUS UNDERTAKING

Out of a mountain wilderness almost 100 years ago, great men of uncanny foresight and unbounded courage fomented a series of events which led to the birth of a new State. They called it West Virginia.

Of these men and of this State, the first known drama of the Civil War -- "Honey in the Rock" -- has been written by a native of Welch, Kermit Hunter, under the auspices of the West Virginia Historical Drama Association.

"Honey in the Rock" is worthy of the time and attention of every West Virginian. Like the courage it displays, it is a courageous undertaking. It is being staged each evening -- with the exception of Mondays -- from now until Labor Day, in the heart of Grandview State Park located approximately 16 miles from downtown Beckley.

Guests are seated in comfortable chairs -- not benches -- in the beautifully constructed, newly-built open-air amphitheater of stone and stained Ponderosa pine. The amphitheater, the pride of Beckley, was completed in May of this year and cost \$157,000. Parking is no problem, for there are ample grounds surrounding the amphitheater, and there are many guides, dressed in Civil War garb, to direct persons to free parking space.

The wire-tight tension during the period between 1861-1863 is captured by Kermit Hunter in this powerful play. The human and historic themes cross and countercross, creating a powerful impact which leads to violence, confusion, and anxiety. The soul-searching torment of many of the people as they struggled to choose between separation of Western Virginia from the Mother State or secession

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from the Union, between the armies of the North or the armies of the South, between loyalty to one's family or loyalty to one's convictions -- all are depicted in "Honey."

But all is not serious in "Honey." The playwright skillfully peppers comic relief in many scenes, fills the stage with beautiful costumes and expert dancers, which add up to a delightful and entertaining evening at the theater.

One of the surprising elements of the evening is the frequent changing of stage settings. Each of the eight sets is mounted on wagons. Each is complete and authentic down to the most minute detail. Coupled with the newest concepts of lighting and stereophonic sound, the staging of "Honey" rises to the finest of Broadway standards.

"Honey" was a big undertaking. It took \$80,000 to stage it. The West Virginia Drama Association collected this money from contributions coming primarily from Beckley citizens.

The play itself kindles a deep pride in West Virginians. In "Honey" they see the recreation of the true Mountaineer spirit. But even more, the teamwork and the hard work, the planning and execution of such an overwhelming project by such a small group of people, demonstrate what can be done by enterprising and energetic West Virginians. The teamwork and initiative that it took to produce "Honey" kindle an even deeper kind of pride.

As we prepare to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of West Virginia -- a State which was "the child of battle, conceived in a cauldron of fire," we should take example from the accomplishment of the West Virginia Drama Association.

It took a play to help boost the economy and moral spirit of West Virginia. It took a dedicated group of citizens to bring about its success. Using the same recipe with the same ingredients, West Virginians can undertake other ventures -- in tourism, in commerce, in industry -- which could redound to the benefit of the State.

The honey is in our rocks if we but look for it and take measures to discover and exploit it!

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

"PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE" IS CALLED A RUSSIAN TROJAN HORSE

To achieve the heady promises of a classless society, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev recently drafted a new program as an action vehicle for the Communist Party of his country. It is a program which all Americans should read, for it will dispel any doubts regarding the Kremlin's intentions to take over the world.

Aside from the many "free" things which this new proclamation promises the Russian people in the "next 20 years," it calls upon all non-Communist countries to align themselves in "peaceful coexistence" with the Soviet government. The document, however, indulges in the usual fulminations against "capitalism" and "imperialism," and promises eventual victory for world Communism.

"Peaceful coexistence" is certainly the desire of the United States. As a people, we would much rather spend for social betterment the vast sums of money we now must earmark for defense against a take-over of us by the Soviets. The trouble is, however, that "peaceful coexistence" is merely a Russian-fashioned Trojan horse designed to deceive the free nations of the world.

Khrushchev himself attests to this fact in the language of his program. "Peaceful coexistence," he writes, "constitutes a specific form of class struggle" -- the kind which, he professes, will permit countries to shift from capitalism to communism without a resort to war.

In brief, what Khrushchev implies, with regard to "peaceful coexistence," is that it is a device by which non-Communist countries can be made to submit to Soviet demands. They must do this, of course, if they wish to live in peace with Russia.

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Countries not wishing for this kind of accommodation with the Soviet Union -- like not agreeing to her demands for the "liberation of the people of West Berlin from the yoke of capitalist imperialism" -- are assured by Khrushchev that they will eventually be swept out of existence by the "power of social reformism" -- meaning, Communism. The long-range Soviet strategy, he continued, is still the "advancement of socialism" until a classless society is achieved throughout the world.

This new program by Khrushchev is merely a more sophisticated plan for a world-wide takeover by Communism than any previously proffered by Kremlin leaders. However, because it reemphasizes the Kremlin's determination to "overtake the United States in all fields of production," and thus weaken our position as the leader of the free world, the sheer grimness of the Soviet effort will increasingly pervade every facet of our existence. It is a challenge which we may face for a long time to come, unless Khrushchev decides to substitute bombs for bluster.

Today, we are meeting this challenge through foreign aid programs, through a strengthening of domestic social welfare programs, through the revitalization of our homefront economy, and through a stronger and more determined posture of national defense.

But let us never be deceived by Khrushchev's plaintive pleas for "peaceful coexistence," Russian style. It is a Trojan horse that can lead to our destruction.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WE ARE REACHING FOR THE MOON -- AND NONE TOO SOON!

Throughout the centuries people have negated seemingly incredible ambitions by likening them to "reaching for the moon." However, some new form of easy derision will have to be invented. Today, we are not only earnestly reaching for the moon, but we also expect to get there!

This serious undertaking has come about none too soon, for our total application to this effort may determine whether we remain a first-rate independent Nation, or become part of a totalitarian form of world government. Russian competition in this direction leaves us no alternative.

The decision to reach for the moon is comparable to the decision our Nation made regarding the airplane after World War I. If that historic decision had not been made at the conclusion of that conflict, it would be difficult to imagine at what stage our aircraft development would be today. In fact, without the benefit of our airpower through the years, it is entirely possible that we would be existing today only as a satellite Nation.

Now that the decision has been made to reach the moon, and to explore it, the measuring spoon of our success will be the unbounded support that all of us give to this venture. We dare not be frugal with funds or manpower, for the nation reaching the moon first may control the earth.

The Soviets already have the ability to thrust seven tons or more of payload into orbit. In effect, this gives them an ability to design a space-craft sufficiently large to house nuclear weapons and other kinds of ominous equipment. All they may need,

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now, is the ability to attain a space platform, such as the moon, from which to launch deadly destruction on selected earth targets.

Thus, our determination to make the daring leap into the far reaches of outer space is not without urgency. While it is not being made for war-like purposes, its achievement will certainly deter any contemplated aggression by the Communists.

Our efforts to establish ourselves on the moon will continue to exhibit our respect for human life. Before we send men to that satellite, we will first send an unmanned vehicle around the moon to gather photographic data as to its surface. The intention, then, is to follow this up with a manned space-craft which will circle the moon and gather additional data. Finally, we will attempt to land a manned space-craft on that satellite, and return the vehicle and the men to earth.

Our hope is to have a man on the moon before this decade ends. As of this moment, it looks as though that goal will be reached. Within the next few weeks we will begin static, or stationary, tests of a prototype of the great F-1 engine. This single-chamber engine will generate some 1.5 million pounds of thrust. A cluster of eight such engines may well become the first stage of a rocket that will put our first space ship on the moon.

The thought of reaching for the moon is a breath-taking one. But it is a task worthy of the American people. We are a Nation dedicated to the betterment of mankind, and our venture into space will serve this purpose only. If we succeed in reaching that satellite before the Russians, the freedom of free men will have been made more secure.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

SPACE SPENDING WILL ADVANCE CIVILIZATION TO NEW "HIGH GROUND"

During the next five years our Government will spend an extra \$7 to \$9 billion to accelerate our space efforts. An additional \$679 million has been allotted for the program in the current fiscal year, which began on July 1.

Such present and planned expenditures have caused some people to wonder whether we have lost our national sobriety in this effort to meet and to surpass Russia's spectacular space probes. This, of course, is not the case.

We are told by both military men and scientists that the nation that dominates the earth 10 years from now will dominate it through space -- through a capacity of launching space ships that can circle the globe and fire nuclear warheads at targets on earth. These men should know what they are talking about, for they are the ones who have sent our many satellites into spacial orbit, and who have made it possible for our Astronauts to safely touch sub-orbital levels and return to earth.

However, our space programs, while firmly embodied with military applications, have as their basic purposes the advancement of our civilization to a higher plateau of enriching accomplishments.

The successful launching of two weather satellites, TIROS I and II, is aiding us to understand the basic atmospheric changes which produce our weather. TIROS III, a kind of hurricane hunter, may bring us closer to the day when we can change the course of storms, provide rain for parched or arid areas, and benefit agriculture at a level never before dreamed possible.

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TRANSIT, the navigational satellite, with expected improvements, holds the promise of a revolutionary land, sea, and air navigational system. It may make possible instantaneous, accurate positioning through the use of inexpensive radio receivers. Perfection of this satellite would be a tremendous boon to shipping, aircraft, to surveyors, and others.

ECHO, which was successfully launched into orbit early last year, is still being used for bouncing radio beams. It already is responsible for current development efforts with more sophisticated satellites. One of these is expected to be able to handle more than 100 million overseas telephone conversations a year. In 1960, our combined underwater cable system and radio system was able to handle about 3 million overseas conversations.

Another outgrowth of ECHO will be a satellite which will enable television signals to be sent to any part of the globe. Thus, it would be possible for a Presidential message, or an important American statement, to be beamed instantaneously to every television set in the world.

An additional development may make it possible, by 1965, for us to receive facsimile editions of newspapers from the capitals of the world on our television sets. This could foster better understanding of the aims and aspirations of other peoples, and erase possible areas of distrust and suspicion.

Certainly, our space program is costly; but the promises it holds for us, and the benefits which we shall reap from it, make its price infinitesimal for us and our posterity.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WEST VIRGINIA HILLS OFFER INDUSTRY BEST ATOM BOMB SECURITY

Our scientists tell us that the estimated fatal flash area of the newer type nuclear bomb is from 20 to 40 miles in diameter from the point of ground contact. Thus, the old saying, "A miss is as good as a mile," may be true insofar as a bullet is concerned, but not when it comes to a nuclear bomb. In such an instance, a miss can be as deadly effective as a direct hit -- especially if the topography of the target area is flat.

This fact can hurry the turning wheel of West Virginia's fortune, for the hills and valleys of our State offer the Nation more than gratifying beauty. They offer industrial security as well.

Today, the intercontinental ballistic missile in the arsenal of our potential enemy has a range in excess of 6,000 miles. In this long flight, the smallest fraction of deviation is more possible than not. For this reason, all claims made for fired missiles (including those made by our country) is that they "have hit within the target area" -- meaning, of course, that they have hit close enough so that the aimed-for target would have been covered by the fatal nuclear flash.

Only in a mountainous area like West Virginia could a bomb miss of more than a mile result in almost no blast damage to an industry which may be on the other side of a mountain, or two mountains removed from the bomb's impact area.

There would, of course, still be the deadly nuclear "fallout" to contend with, but not the shattering, burning blast of the bomb itself. The natural shield of mountains would absorb and deflect most of the shock and flame.

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Even fallout contamination would be short-lived in West Virginia because of the unusually good drainage which Nature has afforded our hills and valleys. In all of the State there is little or no swampland to be found. The rains would flush out any contamination and carry it off to the sea, leaving our mountains and hollows "clean" for continuing industrial effort.

Moreover, our mountains can provide natural aid and raid shelters, in that level "drifts" can be excavated, with the natural limestone overburden sufficiently thick to prevent bomb damage.

In the event of a war, the victory of our Nation may hinge upon the security of our industry. If our industrial might can be protected from injury, the eventual defeat of an enemy is certain.

While much thought has been given to the protection of our civilian population, in the event of war, little thought has been given to the protection of our industries. But time is running out on us. The spectre of war becomes more stark with each passing day. The time for doing something about this situation is now.

The businessmen and industrialists of this Nation must assume the responsibility of seeking the best possible means for protecting our production facilities. The hills and valleys of West Virginia offer such protection. Their silent strength can prove mightier than the most fearsome weapon devised by man.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

EAST BERLIN IS NEW SOVIET SHOWCASE OF REPRESSION

If ever there were any doubt that every Communist country is a prison, it should be dispelled for all time by the barbed wire entanglements and the five foot high concrete block walls which fence off East Berliners from relatives, friends, and jobs, in West Berlin. In fact, East Berlin has become a showcase of Soviet repression, an exhibit of human enslavement for all the world to view.

But there is a savage lesson which the Communists will one day learn. They will find that, while they can force the imprisonment of the bodies of men and women, they cannot imprison their minds. As the British poet, Oscar Wilde, once wrote:

"Stone walls do not a prison make,  
Nor iron bars a cage . . . "

In all of history, no dictator, or social order based on human enslavement, has ever been able to chain the souls of people who yearn to be free. None was ever able to fully quench the burning desire for human dignity, for liberty, and for the pursuit of happiness. The human need for freedom, it seems, is as much a part of man as any vital body organ. He functions poorly without it, or not at all.

This is attested to by the contrast between East and West Berlin -- a contrast starkly evident long before the barbed wire and cement walls were erected. In East Berlin, as in East Germany, despite two "Five Year plans," the people are no better off today than they were shortly after the conclusion of the war. There are serious food shortages, much unemployment, and a shoddiness in clothing that emphasizes the grim living conditions of the social order under which the Communist masters force people to live.

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On the other hand, there is an affluence in West Berlin that cannot be denied. There is a shortage of labor; there is the hustle and bustle of prosperity; there is the gayness of well-fed, well-clothed people, happy with themselves and with life in general. They are a progressive people.

In this contrast between the two Berlins is an example of what happens when liberty and freedom are abrogated or circumvented -- a contrast for the entire world to see, for liberty is synonymous with progress, and freedom can lead to prosperity and well-being.

Of course, Red China has long been a showcase of terrifying forms of Communist suppression of freedom and liberty. At present, this suppression is taking a terrible toll of lives as a result of famine -- a famine caused, in the main, by the unwillingness of people to conscientiously work under conditions of enslavement and regimentation. Now, bubonic plague, a sister of famine, has struck the people of Red China. Thus, for the greater glory of a social system that denies what men seek most -- liberty and freedom -- thousands upon thousands of people will perish in deaths more horrible perhaps than those which can be inflicted by war.

Let us never forget the barbed wire entanglements and the concrete walls around East Berlin. Let us never forget, too, that freedom is indivisible, and that what has happened to the East Germans and the people of Red China can also happen to us, if we do not strengthen ourselves in every possible manner.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

LOCAL INITIATIVE IS HELD KEY TO AREA REDEVELOPMENT

In every sense of the word, the Area Redevelopment Act is a "grass-roots" piece of legislation. The basic process by which it will operate places great responsibility on local initiative.

After a local community is designated as a redevelopment area, local leaders must develop an over-all economic development program for the area which must be approved by the State in which the area is located, and which must be submitted to the Area Redevelopment Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce.

When this over-all program is approved by the Area Redevelopment Administration, the local community will develop industrial and commercial projects consistent with the over-all economic development program and secure endorsement by the West Virginia Department of Commerce before submittal to the Area Redevelopment Administration for approval.

Many areas already have active development groups. In most areas there are also numerous political subdivisions and jurisdictions. If redevelopment programs for the entire redevelopment area are to succeed, the various existing groups must work together in harmony with an over-all redevelopment organization that is representative of the area as a whole. Such an organization would serve as the prime mover, as well as the contact point, with the West Virginia Department of Commerce, and the Administrator of the Area Redevelopment Administration.

The basic elements of an over-all economic development program include a review of the economic situation, a summary of the problems and needs, the economic potentials in light of resources, markets, and labor skills, economic development objectives, and most  
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important, a program of action involving local, State, and Federal responsibilities.

The over-all economic development program will vary from one area to another. The problems and needs of each area differ, and each redevelopment area has a unique combination of physical environment, natural resources, human skills, available markets, and economic, social, and political institutions.

Five broad types of assistance are available under the Area Redevelopment Act:

1. Loans for industrial and commercial projects
2. Loans and grants for public facilities
3. Technical assistance
4. Occupational training
5. Retraining subsistence payments

Even the most enthusiastic supporters of area redevelopment legislation do not expect that the new program will solve all the chronic unemployment problems of all eligible areas. They do believe, however, that Federal assistance can materially help those communities and States willing to work hard for their own economic improvement. This is a long-range program of creative area economic redevelopment -- as distinct from a short-term, anti-recession program.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

BOND PURCHASING PROGRAM FINDS WEST VIRGINIANS IN FOREFRONT

When it comes to strengthening our country's power for peace, the people of West Virginia have achieved a kind of national distinction. They have done so through a rather remarkable record of thrift in the form of United States Savings bonds purchases -- and, this, in the face of grim, statewide, economic distress.

Last year, for example, West Virginians bought some \$48½ million of the U. S. Savings Bonds sold in this country. This represents 1.12 per cent of Savings Bonds sales, although our State's estimated population is only 1.02 per cent of the country's population.

The record is more impressive when one considers that from May 1941, the start of the current bond program, through June 1961, West Virginians put away over \$1,072,000,000 in Series E and H Savings Bonds alone. Their purchases of other series bonds, now discontinued or matured, amounted to millions of dollars more.

In the first six months of this year, despite hard times, sales of Series E and H bonds in the State totalled more than \$25,563,000 -- only one per cent below the State's total purchases for the first half of 1960. In the words of a Treasury Department official, "This is a conspicuous achievement in both thrift and in aid to our country."

Today, West Virginians, together with other Americans, own some \$44 billion worth of Series E and H Savings Bonds. This represents about 20 per cent of the public held portion of the national debt. Economists say that this makes for a solid foundation for the entire national debt to rest upon, since it is in the hands of individual citizens.

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Of course, bond savings spells more security for the savers and their families -- more personal freedom, too, from financial worries, and more opportunities for betterment in the future. But, at the same time, it also spells a determination to help keep America strong by providing our Government with the money it needs for military defense and for aid to other free nations in the current world contest with Communist imperialism.

We are now faced with some of the most critical problems of our national existence -- in fact, with that very existence at stake. While our country is extending a helping hand to economically distressed Americans, through various programs of assistance -- such as Area Redevelopment, Aid to Dependent Children of Unemployed Parents, etc. -- it needs, in turn, the helping hand of its citizenry. It needs a greater volume of Savings Bonds sales.

The fine record of bond purchases made by West Virginians is symbolic of the way the people of our State think and act for their own good and the general good. It demonstrates both a practical and patriotic approach to the spirit of freedom -- freedom from want, and freedom from Communist enslavement.

But now, more than ever before, the purchase of Savings Bonds should be uppermost in our minds. We cannot build security for ourselves and the free peoples of the world by wishing. The price of peace, unfortunately, must be met by dollars for defense.

From the Office of UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

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November 3, 1961

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

GROWTH OF SMUT NOVELS AND VULGARITY IN MOVIES HELD DEMORALIZING

The communist threat to our security, as symbolized by the manufactured situation in Berlin and the resumption of atomic testing by Russia, is not the only crisis our country faces today. Our Nation also faces a moral crisis of tremendous proportions.

Today, many of the novels published in our country seem to be deliberately loaded with smut--a necessary ingredient, it would seem, for the attainment of a position on the "best seller's" list. And as for our movies, perversion and passion seem to be the critical criteria for the achievement of a box office hit.

This moral decay is heightened by the fact that deliberate bad taste has even become the national advertising absolute for ascending sales in almost every product. It is given additional weight by the fact that product sales over television seem to depend on story scripts loaded with mayhem and murder.

Cicero once wisely noted: ". . . weakness takes a pleasure to indulge itself; and having imperceptibly launched out into the main ocean, can find no place to stop." We can rightly wonder if our indulgence in smut "literature", in movies keyed to lust and perversion, and in TV shows which offer murder and mayhem for family entertainment, has not already reached a point where it can find no place to stop.

Our young people are not living in a vacuum. They are living in the same daily world we live in. Thus, if we do not resent the floodtide of vulgarity and perversion, smut, mayhem and murder, to which we and they are constantly exposed, how can we prevent their ready acceptance of immorality as a way of life?

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Juvenile delinquency is a complicated problem, and there is often a series of factors which can cause anti-social actions by our youth. But psychiatrists have pointed out that a perfectly healthy child, constantly exposed to smut, can be turned into an immoral and distorted creature.

Nationally, the percentage of rapists under 20 has more than doubled since 1940. Yet police officials state that virtually every rapist has a record of an affinity for obscene literature and lurid photographs.

This relationship between crime and smut should make us aware that to successfully combat one we must strive mightily to eliminate the other. In this instance, what we do to eliminate vulgarity and immorality in movies, magazines, books, television, and in advertising, will pay off in huge tax savings through less crime. More importantly, it will pay off in a stronger, more vital America.

We face enormous economic and social problems, not only in our country, but also in almost every area of the world. We are seeking to solve those problems in the most moral and ethical way we know, using as standards our own high-principled backgrounds.

Tomorrow, however, our children may face equally difficult problems when they assume the leadership of our Nation. Will they have the necessary moral and ethical integrity with which to rightly deal with them? They will--if we face up to our responsibilities and overcome the current national slide toward indifference to standards of decency.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

BEATING RUSSIA TO MOON HELD VITAL TO OUR COUNTRY'S FUTURE

Our country is redoubling its efforts to place a man on the moon at the earliest possible date. The reason for this is the fear that prior occupation of that satellite by the Russians may preclude our use of it for both national defense purposes and as a base for explorations elsewhere in the solar system.

Russia's recent action in shutting off East Berlin to all outsiders has emphasized the fact that she can be expected to exclude other nations from territory she occupies first. Thus, if her astronauts reach the moon before ours do, she may claim exclusive territorial rights and bar American landings on that satellite.

Aside from its military value as a ready-made space platform within relatively easy reaching distance from the earth, the moon is unique in that its low gravity makes it an ideal area for take-offs and landings requiring far less energy than those undertaken on earth. Thus, as a refueling depot for space ships seeking to explore, say, Mars or Venus, it would enable such vehicles to carry the larger kinds of payloads needed for reaching distant planets.

For sheer military value, however, occupation of the moon is held to be without equal. Any nation reaching its surface can probably make obsolete any military defense system, including those based on the nuclear bomb and the ballistic missile. This can be done, it is believed, by aiming a missile at an earth objective, and with the help of our planet's strong gravitational pull, smash down destruction with almost pinpoint accuracy.

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The importance of the moon also lies in the fact that it may be a vast storehouse of new or useful natural resources. Some of these resources may be the kinds that can help make inter-terrestrial flights easy happenings.

For example, scientists now say it is entirely probably that liquid hydrogen can be manufactured on the moon. A few years ago, this was not believed possible, because of the held theory that the moon contained no water. However, Russia's rocket photos of the moon indicate that some of the lunar surface may be water.

Liquid hydrogen can be manufactured from water. Therefore, if liquid hydrogen can be manufactured on the moon, it would obviate the need for sending tanker ships from the earth to refuel space ships, or to fuse missiles for flights. This fact alone makes the moon an invaluable piece of real estate to possess, for military as well as scientific reasons.

With the moon as a space platform, an entirely fresh approach to national prosperity and well-being can take place. The need for vast arsenals of armaments can give way to the production of more useful and durable public facilities, such as schools, libraries, hospitals, etc.

Thus, for us, reaching the moon as quickly as possible is not an exercise in the spectacular. Instead, it is a compelling drive to preserve our Nation. The other benefits which will accrue from our reaching the moon first will merely highlight the fact that this effort was also based on the American concept that new freedoms for mankind are to be found in new ventures.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

COUNTERFEITING INCREASING BUT SO ARE ARRESTS BY SECRET SERVICE

Manufacturers of phony money have been working in high gear during the past 18 months, furiously attempting to get rich quick by passing off spurious currency on unsuspecting, complacent businessmen and their employees. Their successes, however, have not been outstanding, thanks to the tremendously effective work of the U. S. Secret Service.

Last year, Secret Service agents seized \$2,179,000 in counterfeit notes, capturing \$1,632,000 before they could be placed in circulation. However, \$547,000 was passed to merchants and cashiers, much to their later surprise. The total of phony money seized and passed, though, was more than double that for the previous year.

Americans engaged in counterfeiting last year increased by 44 per cent over 1959, for a total of 595. This year's final figures may be even greater. But the Secret Service has been successful in obtaining convictions in 99 per cent of the cases brought to court. Nonetheless, the need for closer examination of money being offered us should become a habit, rather than a matter of indifference.

Merchants and others are too often prone to accept large bills in payment for goods or services without close examination, because the individual passing the money looks ordinary and trustworthy. These "harmless looking" individuals, however, can sometimes prove to be the agents for counterfeiters. Counterfeit rings operate in just such a manner.

Last year, for example, a group of counterfeiters started the circulation of spurious \$20 bills in West Virginia, and from our  
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State they fanned out to other areas. Subsequently, the Secret Service arrested 32 persons who comprised this ring. All of them looked like "nice" people -- even the manufacturer of the plates from which these bills were printed.

In another case last year, three men were arrested in New Jersey for manufacturing and distributing counterfeit \$20 notes. But they had more than 100 agents working for them -- ordinary men and women who were successful in heavily circulating this spurious money along the East Coast, until they were caught and convicted.

Learning to distinguish the difference between genuine and counterfeit money can spare any person from being victimized. Here is what the Secret Service offers as pointers to help detect counterfeit bills:

1) If the bill offered looks dull, smudgy, or unnaturally white, scratchy, with lines irregular and broken, the bill may be a phony.

2) If the portrait on the bill merges into the background, and if the eyes of the portrait do not appear lifelike, the bill is likely the handiwork of a counterfeiter.

3) If the saw-tooth points on the colored seal are uneven or broken off, or if the serial numbers are poorly printed, badly spaced, uneven in appearance, the bill is spurious.

4) Look for genuine color threads imbedded in the paper. Make sure that these are not being imitated by very small red and blue ink lines.

The Secret Service says that a good admonition to bear in mind is that not all strangers are counterfeiters, but all counterfeiters are likely to be strangers.

From the Office of UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

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BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

DRUG ADDICTION IN U. S. SHOWS CONTINUING ANNUAL DECLINE

Despite the efforts of Communist China to weaken the moral fiber of America through illicit shipments of narcotics to this country, drug addiction in the United States has been on the decline for the past several years. This, of course, must be very disheartening to the overlords of our crime syndicates, whose ill-gotten wealth depends on an ever-increasing number of narcotics users.

But, since Congress enacted the Federal Narcotics Control Act of 1956, which provides minimum mandatory penalties for unlawful sale of narcotics, "pushers" of narcotic drugs have found it an easy way to attain long jail terms. This law, buttressed by similarly severe State narcotic control laws, such as that of the State of Ohio, has been the chief weapon by which both illicit traffic and addiction have been notably reduced.

Most significantly, these laws have been responsible for the greatly decreased addiction among teenagers--an addiction which had been on the increase from the end of World War II, and which reached its peak about 1952. The laws now deal harshly with offenders caught trying to "hook" our youngsters.

Heroin is the preferred narcotic of addicts. This drug, which cannot legally be manufactured in the United States, must therefore be smuggled into our country. Red China, despite U. S. protests to the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, has been the source of increasing attempts to smuggle large quantities of heroin into our Pacific Coast ports. These shipments usually originate in Hong Kong.

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In 1959, the U. S. Bureau of Narcotics concluded an investigation of the smuggling from Communist China of 270 pounds of heroin over a period of 6 years. Twenty-one Chinese conspirators--12 of them residents of Hong Kong, Macao, and Shanghai--were responsible for bringing this staggering quantity of the drug into our country.

A pound of heroin, it should be noted, contains 7,000 grains. However, for street-level consumption by addicts, drug peddlers dilute this down to 70,000 shots of one-tenth of a grain each. Thus, the 270 pounds of heroin illicitly smuggled into our country represented approximately 18,900,000 shots!

Although Federal and State laws are succeeding in reducing addiction on a nation-wide basis, high rates of addiction still prevail in a few metropolitan areas where gangster elements are still powerful. However, new proposed Federal crime laws, once they are passed by Congress, can be expected to place additional effective curbs on the odious activities of these unjailed criminals.

Of the 44,906 active addicts in our country at the end of 1960, 46 per cent live in the metropolitan centers of New York State; 16.5 in such centers in California; 14.5 per cent in Illinois; and 4.5 per cent in Michigan. More than half of these addicts are between the ages of 21 and 30.

The number of active addicts in West Virginia, in 1959, was 5. However, none has been reported for 1960 or 1961. This speaks for the fact that the criminal syndicates have not found our State a good place for their corrupting activities.

From the Office of UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

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BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

GROWTH OF SMUT NOVELS AND VULGARITY IN MOVIES HELD DEMORALIZING

The communist threat to our security, as symbolized by the manufactured situation in Berlin and the resumption of atomic testing by Russia, is not the only crisis our country faces today. Our Nation also faces a moral crisis of tremendous proportions.

Today, many of the novels published in our country seem to be deliberately loaded with smut--a necessary ingredient, it would seem, for the attainment of a position on the "best seller's" list. And as for our movies, perversion and passion seem to be the critical criteria for the achievement of a box office hit.

This moral decay is heightened by the fact that deliberate bad taste has even become the national advertising absolute for ascending sales in almost every product. It is given additional weight by the fact that product sales over television seem to depend on story scripts loaded with mayhem and murder.

Cicero once wisely noted: ". . . weakness takes a pleasure to indulge itself; and having imperceptibly launched out into the main ocean, can find no place to stop." We can rightly wonder if our indulgence in smut "literature", in movies keyed to lust and perversion, and in TV shows which offer murder and mayhem for family entertainment, has not already reached a point where it can find no place to stop.

Our young people are not living in a vacuum. They are living in the same daily world we live in. Thus, if we do not resent the floodtide of vulgarity and perversion, smut, mayhem and murder, to which we and they are constantly exposed, how can we prevent their ready acceptance of immorality as a way of life?

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Juvenile delinquency is a complicated problem, and there is often a series of factors which can cause anti-social actions by our youth. But psychiatrists have pointed out that a perfectly healthy child, constantly exposed to smut, can be turned into an immoral and distorted creature.

Nationally, the percentage of rapists under 20 has more than doubled since 1940. Yet police officials state that virtually every rapist has a record of an affinity for obscene literature and lurid photographs.

This relationship between crime and smut should make us aware that to successfully combat one we must strive mightily to eliminate the other. In this instance, what we do to eliminate vulgarity and immorality in movies, magazines, books, television, and in advertising, will pay off in huge tax savings through less crime. More importantly, it will pay off in a stronger, more vital America.

We face enormous economic and social problems, not only in our country, but also in almost every area of the world. We are seeking to solve those problems in the most moral and ethical way we know, using as standards our own high-principled backgrounds.

Tomorrow, however, our children may face equally difficult problems when they assume the leadership of our Nation. Will they have the necessary moral and ethical integrity with which to rightly deal with them? They will--if we face up to our responsibilities and overcome the current national slide toward indifference to standards of decency.

From the Office of UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Volume I -- Number 45

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BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

THE RUSSIAN GIANT HAS FEET OF CLAY

Aside from the intense de-Stalinization campaign which has been going on in the Soviet Union during the past several years -- and only recently made known to the Russian people -- the myth of Russian unity has never been so exposed as it is at present. It is already possible to see burgeoning outlines of political and social ferment in the land of the Soviets.

Astute Western observers of the Russian scene believe that while the unrest of the Russian people is made by the current Kremlin leaders to appear as political disgust with old Stalinist policies -- and with the old-time adherents of those policies -- the underlying unrest really stems from a yearning for more freedom by Russians in general and for a more rapid improvement of their economic lot.

Perhaps no Russian is more aware of this than Khrushchev himself. For this reason he has been stumping Russia in a manner never undertaken by any of his predecessors, trying to persuade his listeners to believe that the Soviets are supermen as to space and science achievements. At the same time, he has been making what can be called "pie-in-the-sky" promises of free food, rent-free apartments, and other free things, within 20 years, as a result of "Socialist progress."

However, neither the gilded glories of Soviet space and science achievements, nor the glittering promises of

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"free" everything in the distant future seem to be appeasing the Russian people. Soviet agricultural programs are still dismal failures, consumer goods are still shoddy and inadequate, and the entire Soviet system of distribution is still one of painful confusion. People still stand in long and slow-moving lines to buy food and other essentials, and, despite growing families, must still crowd themselves into one-bedroom apartments.

Moreover, the Russian people, who can see at first hand the shortcomings of their own economic system, must feel uneasy when they hear Khrushchev utter the strange half-truths and bald lies with which he believes he is cunningly deceiving the nations of the free world. No doubt they feel that he must be using the same propaganda technique to allay their own fears that conditions for them will never really improve under Communist slavery.

Because Khrushchev's promises are basically lies, they must eventually smash themselves against the hard wall of reality. For example, the promise of free food 20 years hence would be an impossible condition to fulfill, for several hard-nose reasons. For one, the vagaries of Soviet agriculture are not likely to lessen because of the tightly controlled system of collective farming and State farming. Agriculture is still the Achilles heel of the Soviet system. In all of her 5-year plans, Russia has never come even close to meeting her farming goals in any agricultural commodity.

Today, 47 per cent of Russia's meat, 49 per cent of her milk, 82 per cent of her eggs, 50 per cent of her green vegetables, and 65 per cent of her potatoes are produced by

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holders of small garden-type plots operated by individuals for their own profit. These individuals work on collective and State farms by day, and operate their small plots on an "after-hours" basis, proving, of course, that private initiative is a far more successful way to attain production, even in Russia.

All in all, a good hard look at Russia, made objectively and weighed with known facts, shows her to be a giant with feet of clay.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW .

A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WEST VIRGINIA FOLK MEDICINE HELD TRIED AND PROVED BY USAGE

In our West Virginia hills and valleys, many old-fashioned remedies for aches, pains, and illnesses remain with steadfast belief in their effectiveness, despite the nostrums and preparatory drugs provided by present-day medical research. The reason may be that they have been tried and proved by usage over the years, perhaps through trial and error.

A few of these old-fashioned remedies have been forerunners of modern medicine. For example, an old standby cure for an abscess has been to make a poultice of moldy bread and water. Today, penicillin, manufactured from mold, is perhaps a quicker, though more expensive way of treating an abscess.

Among our mountain folk, a little wood charcoal, ground powder-fine and taken with hot sassafrass tea, is held to be a good cure for an upset stomach. It is interesting to note that some of the manufactured preparations designed to alleviate stomach disorders contain powdered charcoal.

Coal miners hold that chewing tobacco will prevent toothaches or tooth decay. Many dentists agree that for some unknown reason, persons who are heavy smokers, or who use chewing tobacco, are seldom bothered by cavities. However, they do not recommend the chewing of tobacco as a sure way of preventing tooth decay.

At present, there are literally hundreds of preparations that can be bought in any drug store as aids in fighting the common cold. They can be bought in the form of pills, tablets, lozenges, inhalants, and liquids. But an old West Virginia remedy, said to be an effective cold cure, is to cook a fistful of horehound (a bitter mint plant with hoary, downy leaves) in a pint of water, to which

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two tablespoons of honey and one tablespoon of butter have been added. This mixture is also held to be good for sore throats and head colds.

When it comes to curing muscle strain, many an old-timer in our mountains will mix a tablespoon of turpentine in a cup of warm, melted lard, and cover the strained muscle area with warm flannel saturated with the mixture. This remedy is also said to be good for back aches and turned ankles.

Lumberjacks hold that the dust, or powder, of puffballs, that grow in the woods like large mushrooms, is good for cuts. In fact, medical science is currently studying this oddity of nature, because not only does the dust or powder of the puffball seem to have special healing powers; it also seems to have built-in preventives against infection.

On the other hand, some farmers hold that lard mixed with chimney soot will not only stop a cut from bleeding, but will help it heal quickly. Others hold that spider webs are best for both. Each school of thought agrees, however, that a cut should be thoroughly cleansed first.

A West Virginia remedy held to be effective in preventing the shock reaction of a bee or wasp sting is the immediate drinking of a glass of warm milk, to which a half teaspoon of salt has been added. This is followed by a poultice of vinegar, salt, and flour applied to the sting area.

Of course, some folk remedies, while widely believed, are not necessarily good or beneficial. For example, tea brewed from dried wild raspberries and wild cherry tree bark is said to be a good cure for pneumonia. In this instance, one of today's wonder drugs, administered by a doctor, is a more reliable remedy.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

STATE MAKING PROGRESS TOWARD GREATER USE OF TIMBER STANDS

West Virginia's greatest natural and renewable resource--her approximately 10 million acres of forestland--may soon help our State toward new and lasting economic gains. Two recent, important developments highlight this possibility.

The first of these, and perhaps the most significant, is the new Forest Products Utilization Center, which the U. S. Forest Service is currently having constructed in the Princeton area. The second of these is the establishment of a wood products industry in Mingo County by the National Seating and Dimension Company.

The importance of the new Forest Products Utilization Center to the economy of West Virginia cannot be overstated. Its long-term value to our State is immeasurable. It will be a constant demonstration point where woodland owners, sawmill operators, and wood products manufacturers can study and appraise the profitable possibilities that exist in both good and poor timber stands, as well as in good and poor sawed timber.

This Center, the only one of its kind in the United States, can be expected to encourage the establishment of local wood products enterprises throughout the State. Community leaders and businessmen will also find the Center useful in obtaining the kinds of technical information they may need on timber stands and manufacturing facilities.

Moreover, the Center will be highly valuable to young people wishing to establish a sawmill operation or a small wood-products manufacturing business. From the Center's specialists they can seek advice and guidance on all phases of their expected operations.

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Often, small businesses are hopefully established only to end in failure for lack of proper guidance and advice.

The new \$1,148,000 wood products industry which is being established in Mingo County by the National Seating and Dimension Company is a recognition of the profitable possibilities that exist in West Virginia hardwoods. This will not be a small operation. The plant will probably employ about 200 workers within one year of operation, and approximately 300 workers shortly thereafter, for its furniture, church, and schoolroom seating stock production. Additional employment opportunities will be afforded in transportation and other kinds of services.

Enhancing the contributions which our State can make toward greater and more profitable utilization of its timber resources is the fact that a growing number of our schools now offer workshop instruction in woodworking. Today, 83 out of 312 of our schools with grades 7, 8, and 9, teach woodworking to 5,850 boys. In addition, 48 out of 240 of our schools with grades 10, 11, and 12, offer similar instruction to 1,300 boys.

It is this kind of manpower training, together with the valuable services to be performed by the new Forest Products Marketing Center at Princeton, that will bring about growing interest on the part of wood products industries to locate in West Virginia, and to use its hardwood resources.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

SPACE RESEARCH PAYS OFF FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

In our efforts to conquer space, the attainment of necessary scientific goals has proved to be a boon to housewives. Like most of us, the lady of the house may be puzzled by such research terms as "thermal shock" and "low friction co-efficiency." But, in achieving laboratory answers to such space problems, new kitchen utensils have been perfected that make cooking for the family easier, and less expensive, in the long run.

Take, for example, the greaseless frying pan. In searching for high-temperature insulations, our scientists discovered the unusual properties and capabilities of a substance known as "Teflon." This substance was found to have the lowest co-efficient of friction known to man.

In simple terms, this scientific language means that Teflon is extremely slippery and will not be affected by high temperatures, such as are created when the nose cone of a missile, or a space vehicle, reenters the earth's atmosphere from outer space.

Thus, the greaseless frying pan -- an ordinary frying pan with a Teflon liner -- has come into being. The extreme slipperiness of Teflon makes greasing the pan unnecessary. Moreover, because cooking temperatures are many times less than those which Teflon can endure without losing its effectiveness, the greaseless frying pan can last forever.

In searching for a substance which would withstand thermal shock, caused by extreme temperature changes, our scientists developed a ceramic coating for nose cones. This discovery has now been applied to kitchenware. It has made a previously impossible kind of cooking possible.

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Today, the housewife can cook in an attractive ceramic container, use it as table service, then cover it and place it in the refrigerator for storage. She can then take the container, ice cold, out of the refrigerator and place it directly over stove heat, or in the stove oven, without its breaking.

Advances that were discovered, through the space program, in the treatment of aluminum have led to greatly improved aluminum pots and pans, less susceptible for food acids and water tarnish.

Manufacturers of household appliances are using the development of greatly miniaturized, printed electric circuits to perfect "thinking" kitchen equipment. For example, today's stoves will automatically respond to any cooking instructions set on their dials by the housewife.

Tomorrow, as more advances are made in space technology, alert manufacturers will be quick to apply them to our everyday living. In the years to come, it may be possible for the housewife to decide on the family breakfast before getting out of bed. Then, by setting dials and pushing buttons, the morning meal will be cooked and ready for serving by the time she and her family are dressed.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

MORE RESTRICTIONS POSSIBLE AS OUR GOLD RESERVES GROW SHORT AGAIN

Gold today, as throughout most of man's history, is in short supply. This, of course, is one thing that makes it a metal of high value. However, the current shortage of this metal as a medium of exchange is causing some concern among Government officials.

While our stocks of gold are not critically short, there is an uneasiness that a disturbing shortage may arise for the United States -- a shortage much like that which concerned our Government more than a year ago. The result of that shortage was restrictions on dollar spending and on dollar purchases abroad. The current shortage may bring more such restrictions.

To understand the problem facing our Government, it is necessary for one to keep in mind the following two facts: 1) Gold is the standard money metal of the United States, the dollar being the equivalent of one-thirty-fifth of an ounce of gold; 2) the dollar price of gold is standard throughout the leading non-Communist nations, and the values of most free-nation currencies are stated in terms of that price.

At the present time, official gold holdings in the non-Communist world total \$40.9 billion. The United States holds 43 per cent of that total, or about \$17 billion. However, against this reserve, and subject to immediate call, if the owners so desire, are \$18.5 billion of foreign-owned assets in this country. It is apparent, therefore, that possible claims against our gold supply are greater than the supply itself.

Complicating the picture is the fact that the supply of new gold is growing more slowly than our volume of trade, even though more of it is being mined than in past years. For this reason, it

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is feared that a large, continued outflow of gold from the United States is likely.

While gold reserves do not necessarily determine a nation's strength in international trade, nor in its domestic progress, care must nonetheless be exercised if reserves are to be adequate to meet necessary payments. In effect, this means that care must be exercised in minimizing our dollar spending and dollar purchases abroad.

Thus, the gold problem today has our Government officials thinking in terms of how to make the most effective use of a limited and slow-growing supply of the precious metal, and of how to minimize the need for transferring gold abroad. While many simple answers may spring to the mind, they are not as uncomplicated as they may appear. The world of high finance has many treacherous pathways, all of which the Communist countries stand ready to exploit.

Our Government has met the "Gold Rush of 1960" through several specific restrictions. These include the temporary reduction in the amount of duty-free goods which American tourists can bring back to this country; the reduction in overseas military spending; a requirement that United States Government credits must be utilized in this country, as well as several actions of a highly technical nature.

Those restrictions, however, have not materially affected the current "gold rush," which seems to arise in part from increased purchases by some Americans of cheaply produced foreign goods and materials. Imports of glass and residual oil and steel products are prime examples of how we spend our dwindling gold reserves abroad. Certainly, restrictions against such dollar spending would help in stabilizing our gold reserves.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

PEACE CORPS IS IMPROVING THE IMAGE OF AMERICA ABROAD

The Peace Corps, a pool of trained American men and women sent overseas to help foreign countries meet their urgent needs for skilled manpower, shows every indication of becoming one of our most successful undertakings in the field of foreign relations. Its volunteers are being looked upon, and accepted, as true examples of American idealism and spirit.

So successfully have Peace Corps volunteers demonstrated unselfish devotion in the fulfillment of their duties that most nations are turning cautiously devised experimental programs into full-fledged operations, and are asking for additional volunteers.

In the Philippines, for example, a modest program, in which Peace Corps volunteers have been assigned as educational aides on Filipino teaching staffs in four major regions, will be expanded up to 300 volunteers by June 1962. This is being done at the request of the Philippine government, which speaks of the current work of Corps members in most laudatory terms.

President Alberto Lleras Camargo, of Colombia, has characterized the Peace Corps' efforts as ". . . the finest way in which the United States could prove to the humble people of this and other lands that the primary purpose of its international aid program is to build a better life in all of the free world's villages and neighborhoods." He has requested additional volunteers to help his country achieve improved farm productivity and better living standards in its rural areas.

In Tanganyika, one of Africa's new republics, a specialized contingent of Peace Corps volunteers is helping to build a network of small farm-to-market roads. The initial work of this American

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unit has so impressed the Government of Tanganyika that it recently redrafted its current three-year development plan to incorporate Peace Corps assistance.

Even on the island of St. Lucia, West Indies Federation, Peace Corps members are in rural areas, helping to dig modern irrigation systems, and improve livestock and vegetable production through good soil practices.

Today, Peace Corps volunteers are scattered all over the world, working with local people, demonstrating how to drill water wells, lay water and sewage lines, build roads, map the geology of an area, and in countless other ways achieve economic and social progress.

There are many skills needed by the Peace Corps. At present, persons experienced as coal mine supervisors are being sought for service overseas. Qualified persons wishing more information regarding this opportunity to serve abroad should write to: Peace Corps, Washington 25, D. C.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

APPLE FARMING GAINS IN IMPORTANCE IN STATE'S AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

The well drained foothills on the southern and western sides of our West Virginia mountains are more than timeless vistas of comely beauty. They are slowly becoming the parading grounds for countless, even rows of apple trees, which march up their slopes in cultured splendor, alive with pink-white blossoms in the spring, and heavy with green and red fruit in the fall.

This year, the cool climate of our hills helped to nurture an apple crop estimated to be valued at approximately \$9 million. Last year's apple crop brought cash receipts of \$7,397,000 to our State. The production this year has been estimated at 5.7 million bushels, or about 21 per cent above the 4.7 million bushels produced last year, and 20 per cent above the average for the decade, 1950-59.

The importance of the apple crop to the economy of West Virginia can best be understood by the following facts: In 1960, the total value of our apple crop was 6.9 per cent of all farm cash receipts. In 1961, it is estimated to be approximately 9 per cent of such receipts. In our neighboring State of Virginia, the 1960 apple crop accounted for 3.3 per cent of its total farm receipts. For the United States as a whole, apple sales accounted for only .6 per cent of all farm receipts in 1960.

Both 1954 and 1959 have been better apple-producing years than 1961. During both those years, West Virginia apple farmers produced more than 6.4 million bushels, compared to the estimated 5.7 million bushels produced this year. However, better storage practices, and the growth of apple cooperatives have given this year's crop greater value.

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Oddly enough, this year's sizable apple crop in our State comes from fewer farms. For example, 48,616 farms in 1950 reported production of 4.4 million bushels of apples. In 1954, an excellent apple year, 15,802 farms produced a record crop of 6.4 million bushels. In 1959, also a record year, only 7,340 farms produced 6.4 million bushels. There are no census figures for the number of farms producing apples in West Virginia for 1960 and 1961.

The fact that fewer West Virginia farmers are producing record apple crops for the State indicates that apple husbandry is becoming a specialty with many of our farmers. They are turning fields previously used for other crops into apple orchards. In short, they are becoming experts in the growing of fruit trees, and indications are that this may be a sound economic move on their part.

Prospects for the growth of the fruit industry are good, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. While U. S. per capita consumption of apples in fresh form has declined from 29.7 pounds in 1940 to 20.1 pounds in 1960, per capita consumption of canned apples and applesauce has increased from 1.5 pounds in 1940 to 3.4 pounds in 1960. This is an important increase when viewed in the light of our population growth.

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, apples trees need a long period of dormancy, such as the distinct West Virginia winter season affords them. That is one reason why apple farming will gain in importance in our State's agricultural economy.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

RUSSIA AND RED CHINA SPLIT OF LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE TO WEST

The current ideological differences between Red China and Russia are causing some mean words to be passed between them, much to our delight. However, we would be sorely misled if we were to believe that the vocal intemperance between these two Communist giants could substantially benefit the West.

The things over which Russia and Red China are bickering are of no great consequence when viewed against the forces which bind them together. The basic ideology of Communism remains the same -- the ultimate conquest of the world. The current differences are merely centered on how best this piece of business can be achieved.

These differences do not in any way lessen the fact that the Red China and Russian leaders continue to share the same hatreds, the same suspicions, the same insecurities, and the same ambitions insofar as the West is concerned. Moreover, any aggressive manifestation against either one of them by the West would quickly weld them together again in common support of each other.

The plain fact is that, despite the current name calling, both Red China and Russia know that they need each other. Without continuing close ties with each other, their respective industrial and economic developments would suffer, and their cold war tactics would have to be somewhat muted.

Without Russian financial, technical, and material assistance, the present industrial and agricultural difficulties in Red China could become intolerable to the already hard-pressed masses of her people. Thus, a complete rupture of relations with Russia would be too risky an undertaking.

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On the other hand, a hostile Red China along her lengthy Mongolian and Siberian borders would play havoc with Russian aspirations. To defend herself against possible aggression from her erstwhile Communist brother, Russia would have to divert large numbers of army divisions and much military equipment from their poised positions along the borders of free Europe and the Middle East. The Kremlin does not intend to make this kind of a sacrifice.

Thus, despite the cordial dislike which each set of leaders has for the other, Red China and Russia must remain wedded to each other. Their mutual interests are more powerful and overriding than their well publicized frictions. Any contrary assumption can be dangerous wishful thinking.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WEST VIRGINIA SUFFERED COAL PRODUCTION DECLINE IN 1961

While most of the country enjoyed an economic recovery during 1961, the coal industry in West Virginia had an overall poor year. This was partly due to the initial economic slump in the beginning of the year when steel mill production was below its normal seasonal operating rate. As a consequence, however, the economic rehabilitation of our State becomes more challenging than ever before.

Preliminary estimates now on hand indicate that West Virginia produced approximately 114,592,800 tons of coal in 1961. This represents a decline of almost 4 per cent below the 1960 figure of 118,994,000 tons.

What must be obvious to all West Virginians is that no matter what may be the reason, or reasons, for a decline in coal production, the economic results are painful, indeed. They extend in many directions throughout our State.

In human equations, the loss of this production -- roughly 4,341,200 tons -- means that in 1961, approximately 361,758 man days of work were lost to coal miners in West Virginia. At an average price of \$5.02 per ton, f.o.b. the mine, it also means that our coal operators lost about \$21,792,324 worth of production. At a rate of 40¢ per ton, it also means that the UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund lost a possible receipt of \$1,736,480.

Nor are coal miners the only ones to suffer loss of wages when coal production drops. Almost 90 per cent of the coal produced in West Virginia is shipped to consumers in other

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states via railroads, trucks, and barges. Thus, transportation workers are hurt when coal production declines, and transportation companies likewise suffer loss of income.

As for the State of West Virginia itself, it loses money that would have come to it from the gross sales tax on coal, as well as revenue from the tax on personal income and corporate dividends. Then, too, within the State, there is the multiplier effect on the general economy as decreased coal production adversely ripples outward to storekeepers and service tradesmen.

Prospects for a substantial increase in coal production in 1962 look fairly good, due, primarily, to improved economic conditions throughout the country. However, better economic conditions will not of themselves bring an end to much of the wasting unemployment of coal miners in our State. Some specific steps are needed.

One such step must be the establishment of lower import quotas on foreign residual fuel oil. Another must be the recapture of markets that have been lost to coal, perhaps through renewed emphasis on the kinds of technological developments which could also lead to newer and lasting uses of larger tonnages of coal. These steps are realistically attainable and deserve continuing pursuit.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

STATE'S FARMERS SWINGING FROM DAIRY TO MEAT PRODUCTION

West Virginia farmers seem to be showing increasing interest in the production of beef cattle, and less in the raising of cows for dairy products production, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Evidence of this trend can be found in the following statistics, which are the latest available:

The number of cows and heifers kept for milk production on farms in our State decreased from 291,000 head in 1955 to 207,000 head in January 1961. On the other hand, the number of cattle kept on our farms for meat production increased from 302,000 head in 1955 to 333,000 head in January 1961.

The above figures are far more impressive than they may seem at first blush, because since 1955 there has been a 40 per cent decrease in the number of farms reporting any livestock on hand. Moreover, the value of all cattle and calves on hand in West Virginia farms in 1955 was \$42,696,000. On January 1961, this value jumped to \$63,720,000.

The increased production of cattle and calves in our State seems to have spurred related economic advances. For example, in 1954 there were 14 meat packing plants, excluding meat and poultry processing plants. By January 1959 there were 27 plants. In 1954, only 371 West Virginians were employed in these plants. By January 1959 the number jumped to 706. Moreover, employee payrolls in these plants totaled \$1,249,000 in 1954, but increased to \$2,741,000 by January 1959!

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While West Virginia farmers are raising more cattle and calves for meat production, they are exhibiting diminishing interest in the raising of certain other meat animals. The number of hogs and pigs on our farms decreased from 142,000 in 1955 to 95,000 in January 1961. There were 311,000 sheep and lambs on our farms in 1955, and only 272,000 as of January 1961.

Perhaps farmer interest in raising more cattle and calves, and less of other meat animals, may be due to what appears to be a changing meat consumption pattern among West Virginians. The following figures lend weight to this thought:

Taking into consideration our population decrease from 1,983,000 in 1955 to 1,860,421 in 1960, West Virginians consumed 42 per cent of their own farm-produced beef and veal in 1955 as against 44 per cent in 1960; 23 per cent of their own farm-produced pork products in 1955 as against 17 per cent in 1960; and almost a full 100 per cent of their own farm-produced lamb and mutton in 1955 as against 84 per cent in 1960.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

NUMEROUS NATIONAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS HELPED DEVELOP STATE

Many people from other states think of West Virginians as a particular breed of people -- thrifty, hardy, self-reliant, and as full of temperament as the changing seasons of a vigorous climate. Basically, they are right. But while the character of West Virginians may be unique in many respects, our "breed" has no origin in any one stock of people.

Historically, West Virginia has been a "melting pot" for various national and ethnic groups. Since the early days when we were part of the Colony of Virginia, our hills and valleys attracted settlers from many European countries who were in search of a better life.

The Welchman, Morgan Morgan, is usually credited with being the first white man to build a permanent home in what now constitutes West Virginia. In 1726, he built a log cabin in the vicinity of Bunker Hill, on Mill Creek in what is now Berkeley County. He was followed, in 1730, by German settlers driven from Pennsylvania by dissension with William Penn's heirs. One of their settlements grew into what is now Shepherdstown.

By the beginning of the American Revolution, western Virginia was populated by approximately 30,000 Germans, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, and English immigrants. Most of them lived in scattered communities in the Eastern Panhandle, along the upper Ohio River Valley, and in the Greenbrier and New River areas.

When West Virginia was admitted to the Union, in 1863, its population of 380,000 included 20,000 Negroes and 17,000 foreign-born whites--principally Germans, Swiss, and Irish, together with

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small numbers of other nationalities.

In the decades after 1890 the demand for labor, created by more intensive exploitation of our natural resources and the subsequent expansion of industry, brought waves of new nationalities to our State. Italians, Poles, Czechs, Hungarians, Jews, Greeks, Syrians, and Lithuanians came to West Virginia to add their brawn and brainpower to the development of our State.

Today, according to the Census Bureau, among the foreign-born whites in West Virginia, the Italians are the largest group. They are followed by Germans, Poles, Yugoslavs, Hungarians, Czechs, and Irish, in that order.

But there is a special quality about our State -- a certain something that seems able to take newcomers and change them from national and ethnic groups into typical West Virginians. It is this certain something that has made the people of our State a "breed" unto themselves.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

HEADWAY BEING MADE IN RESTORATION OF STATE'S FORESTLANDS

West Virginia's mountain forest empire -- the 306,000-acre Monongahela National Forest, and the 96,000 acres of the George Washington National Forest which extend into our State -- underwent substantial restoration work in 1961, thanks to the U. S. Forest Service. The result, of course, has been an enrichment of a natural resource that can be of limitless value.

Employing approximately 100 additional West Virginians, the U. S. Forest Service began, in July of 1961, the improvement of more than 10,000 acres in the Monongahela National Forest, and 2,425 acres in the George Washington National Forest. This timberstand improvement program will call for the employment of still another 100 men in 1962. Employment of these men will be spread throughout the national forest counties.

The timberstand improvement work is being done on a scientific basis. The woods are carefully being thinned and weeded, and diseased and defective trees are being removed. This is expected to improve the stands of good timber for future market cutting.

At the same time, the U. S. Forest Service is undertaking the reforestation of 340 acres of unproductive land in the Monongahela National Forest, and 66 acres in the George Washington National Forest.

In addition, key measures are being undertaken to prevent stream siltation through the stabilization of stream banks. Stream "gabions," a device developed to control swift rivers in the Alps and other mountainous areas of Europe, are being installed in Clover Run in Tucker County, and at the Smoke

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Hole Recreation Area in Pendleton County.

Preliminary work with these rock-filled metal "cribs" indicates that they can help materially in confining West Virginians swift-flowing streams to permanent channels. The prevention of stream siltation can do much to reduce the danger of floods in and out of the forest areas.

The work of clearing slash and brush from the national forests in our State, and the construction and maintenance of fire-breaks, have payed off in big dividends. During 1961, only eight forest fires totaling 28 acres in area were chalked up against the national forests in West Virginia! The Forest Service hopes to continue to reduce forest fire damage in 1962.

An interesting happening in the Monongahela National Forest speaks more effectively than words can do with regard to the 50 years of U. S. Forest Service care of our timberlands. The 60-foot fire tower on top of Backbone Mountain, in Tucker County, is being replaced by a 100-foot tower, because the timber has grown to such an extent that the old tower no longer provides sufficient height for effective surveillance.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

INTERSTATE ROAD SYSTEM TO HELP WEST VIRGINIA ECONOMICALLY

Ten years from now, by 1972, West Virginia will have over 520 miles of new interstate highways coursing through its hills and valleys. These roads will link many of our cities for the first time with safe and efficient means of transportation. By doing so, they will spur the economic growth of our State.

There are few better ways to stimulate industrial and economic growth in West Virginia than to provide for the swift movement of our products for trans-shipment throughout the country, and to all parts of the world. There also are few better ways to bring tourists to our areas of superb natural beauty.

The United States is a nation on wheels. Among our 185 million people there are 90 million drivers who operate 76 million automobiles, trucks and buses on 3½ million miles of roads and streets. In fact, there is a vehicle for every 2½ persons, and 22 vehicles for every mile of road.

In 1961, these 76 million vehicles traveled an estimated 736 billion miles in our cities, suburban and rural areas. By 1976, when the U. S. population may reach 230 million, there will be over 113 million motor vehicles on our streets and roads, and they are expected to travel more than 1.2 trillion miles that year.

Thus, the straighter, stronger, wider, and safer we can make our roads in West Virginia, the more we can benefit from vehicular traffic. For the interstate road system, of which our 520 miles will be a part, will total 41,000 miles and link together more than 90 per cent of the Nation's cities having populations of 50,000 or more, as well as many smaller cities and towns.

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West Virginians have paid dearly for the inadequate roads in our State -- not just in frazzled nerves and inconvenience, and in time and gasoline wasted, but in the prices of everything we buy and sell. We have also paid in the number of lives lost on our often narrow, twisting, and sharply turning roads.

The new interstate roads in our State will not only make possible cheaper transportation costs by motor vehicles; they will also substantially reduce accidents. Because of the safety feature built into interstate roads, the accident rates on those roads already built are one-third of those on other roads with comparable traffic.

In all, the interstate road system will promote the general welfare of West Virginia. And this is sufficient unto itself.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

HOUSE PLANTS LEND CHEER DURING DREARY WINTER MONTHS

A certain kind of cheerfulness can pervade any household during these bleak, wintry days. All that is needed are plants to line the sill of a sunny window. Their foliage not only enlivens a room, but makes a pleasing contrast when viewed against the frozen, tawny brown of outdoor vegetation.

Of course, growing potted plants in the home has been the pride of many West Virginians since Colonial days. Our early settlers cheered their indoor wintry days with potted clumps of lacey woodland ferns, and with sprigs of ivy stuck in water-filled gourds. Some settlers also potted shrubs of rhododendron to delight in their pink and rose-purple blossoms when spring came to our mountains.

The charm associated with having potted plants in the household grew among our people through the years. Shortly after the Civil War, the indoor growing of palm and rubber plants found high favor. These were followed by the fiddleleaf fig, various species of begonia, and the snake plant.

Today, many householders continually seek new varieties of plants with which to make more pleasing their indoor living. Even citrus trees, including orange, lemon, and grapefruit, are sometimes grown in pots, because of their excellent foliage.

Long time favorites among West Virginians, in household plants, have been geraniums and begonias. In fact, some families make almost a collector's hobby of potting

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numerous species and horticultural forms of each of these flowering plants.

Even species of cacti, of which there are numerous forms, are grown in the homes of families who like the challenge of caring for diverse kinds of potted plants. Mostly these are grown for the interesting shape or structure of their spines and bodies, although some are especially nurtured for the beauty of their flowers.

Flowering bulbs are often part of many window arrays of potted plants. Set in a moist mixture of pebbles and soil, bulbs of narcissus, tulip, daffodil, or hyacinth are brought to bloom in the home while winter still grips the outdoors.

For the householder who is a novice at growing potted plants, or for more experienced hands which may be puzzled by the sudden unhealthy appearance of a favorite shrub, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has published an excellent booklet entitled "House Plants," which offers detailed advice on indoor plant care. This booklet is available without cost from my office.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

MORE FORESTRY RESEARCH HELD ESSENTIAL FOR AMERICAN PROGRESS

One of the most productive programs of the Federal Government has been the development of the Nation's extensive forest resources through systematic and aggressive research. At the cost of relatively little money, millions of acres of valuable timber stands are being afforded better forest fire control and are being saved from deadly insect depredations.

In addition, forestry research is providing better utilization of our timber stands in both good and poor quality wood. And all of this has meant new jobs, more abundant wood products, and flourishing wood industries in many parts of the country.

One vital phase of forestry research, however, has been neglected. This deals with watershed management -- a complex and technical job that challenges the skill and ingenuity of research men who probe into the secrets of developmental forestry. Neglect of this particular problem is due, in main, to a lack of recognition of its importance.

Few people are aware of the intimate connection which our forest lands have with the quality of water they drink, and with water needed by industry. About three-fourths of all the precipitation that falls on the United States, actually falls on forest land.

Thus, it is in our forests that water and soil problems can and do start, but research can help solve them. Forest watershed research must be stepped up if we are to get the answers to better soil erosion control, more effective flood control abatement, and

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better yields for the home and for industry.

In the Appalachian Mountains region, of which West Virginia is a part, the problem of forest watershed management is particularly acute due to the sharply sloping topography. This problem, if left unsolved through lack of scientific research, can adversely affect our timber resources, our water supplies, our wildlife, and our recreation.

The U. S. Forest Service is eager to construct a watershed management research laboratory at Parsons, West Virginia. Although this laboratory would primarily concern itself with the watershed problems of the Appalachians, its findings would be applicable to all timberlands management.

The budget estimates for fiscal year 1963, which were recently submitted to the Congress, do not contain a request for funds for the Parsons laboratory. Also omitted from the budget estimates are certain other funds which the Forest Service needs for various types of urgent research in other parts of the country. Indications are, however, that Congress will nonetheless move ahead on forestry research by providing the Forest Service the necessary funds.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

NEW PRECISION ATTAINED IN THE MEASUREMENT OF TIME

The clock on the kitchen wall is as out-dated as the horse and buggy, because it is built around an inaccurate concept of time. So say Government scientists in the National Bureau of Standards, who are using atomic clocks for precision timing -- clocks that accurately slice each second into billionths of parts.

Development of ultra-precise time measuring mechanisms has been a necessary correlation to our space explorations. A probe of the moon, based on conventional time mechanisms, could miss that satellite, because the smallest error in timing is magnified over great distances.

For centuries, time has been measured by the rotation of the earth, and by comparing the rates at which the stars move across the sky. In fact, the movement of the earth in the solar system is the basis of our present international standard for the second.

However, in recent years, as measurements of time were made with greater care, it was perceived that there was something wrong with the earth as a timekeeper. It did not rotate at a uniform rate, and it seemed to wobble a little on its axis.

In short, it was determined that the movement of the earth is not a precise enough standard of time measurement to meet the present needs of science and the space age. What was required, instead, was some observable, regular, periodic process which could be counted.

It was natural for our scientists to turn to the  
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atom as a source of time measurement. Atoms spin or vibrate at constant rates, and are therefore accurately measurable. Our scientists found, when using the atom for measuring a second, that the degree of error was never greater than one ten-billionth of a second -- a precision not possible to achieve by astronomical measurements.

Atomic clocks may never replace the kinds we now have in our homes. They can't be hung on walls. In fact, they are so large and heavy that they require a room of their own. Moreover, few householders could afford to own one because each costs tens of thousands of dollars to manufacture.

Nonetheless, it is reassuring to know that this new and precise time-piece will enable mankind to reach frontiers of achievements never before considered possible to attain. Perhaps through it we can also learn how we human beings and our earth fit into the larger pattern of the entire creation.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

POULTRY INDUSTRY LOOMS BIG IN STATE'S AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

Many West Virginians may not know that our State pioneered in the field of poultry meat improvement work. The fact is, ours was the very first state to set up such a program under official supervision.

This program, known as the West Virginia Meat Improvement Plan, was originated in 1948. It is indicative of the increasing importance attached to poultry meat production in our State. It has contributed towards West Virginia's present ranking as the 15th leading state in broiler production, and 11th in turkey production.

Few industries in our State are as enterprising, vigorous, and forward-looking as the poultry industry. Few industries are as competitive. None has strived harder to improve both its products and its efficiency.

Cash receipts from the sale of poultry and poultry products by West Virginia farmers rose to \$29,446,000 at the end of 1960, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce. This represents 27.4 per cent of the total cash receipts received by our farmers.

While the 1960 figure is only slightly better than the 1959 figure of \$29,341,000, it is significant, nonetheless, because the advance was made during a period when the national economy as a whole was declining. Moreover, the advance was made in the face of falling prices on poultry and poultry products.

The efficiency of our poultry producers is aptly demonstrated by the following facts:

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Although the number of West Virginia farms producing poultry and poultry products decreased from slightly over 81,000 in 1950 to less than 44,000 in 1960, the average number of eggs marketed per farm increased from 337 dozen in 1950 to 970 in 1960.

The average number of broilers sold per farm increased from 9,213 in 1954 to 19,229 in 1960. The average number of turkey hens kept for breeding purposes increased from 14.8 per farm in 1950 to 31.9 in 1954, and to 43.1 in 1960.

Approximately 70.2 million pounds of broilers were marketed by West Virginia farmers on a dressed weight basis in 1959. In 1950, 36.2 million pounds were marketed. Turkeys marketed in 1950, on a dressed weight basis, amounted to 6.6 million pounds. In 1960, 12 million pounds were marketed.

All of the above is not to say that our poultry farmers are thriving in their business. Rather, it is to point with pride at their accomplishments in the face of difficult conditions.

From the Office of UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

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BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

A "Q" LINE PROTECTS US FROM EPIDEMICS OF DEADLY DISEASES

Early this year, many lives were lost as a result of smallpox epidemics in Western Europe and Pakistan, and cholera contagions in Hong Kong and other Far Eastern areas. In the past, these deadly diseases often reached our shores via ocean vessels, innocently brought into our country by unsuspecting passengers and crewmen.

In these days of rapid air travel, the danger of foreign contagions reaching into our homes has increased many-fold. It is now possible for a person to contract a deadly disease and carry it to the depths of our country in a matter of hours, perhaps causing a serious epidemic in our midst. This risk is accentuated by the fact that smallpox and cholera usually require several days of incubation in a human being before they sicken him.

That so dreadful an event has not happened in the United States in recent years is due to a remarkable health defense system known as the "Q" Line -- 372 quarantine stations covering most of our country's border posts and ocean ports of entry. Less than 700 trained technicians, doctors, nurses, and inspectors man these stations. They are members of the Division of Foreign Quarantine of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Because of the effective vigilance of the "Q" Line, there has not been a single laboratory-confirmed case of smallpox in the United States in 13 years. Nor has there been a case of cholera in this country in many years.

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How is this remarkable record of health defense achieved? During 1961, for example, the "Q" Line stations inspected more than 5,607,000 persons, not counting 400,000 persons who were given thorough medical examinations for immigration purposes. In addition, more than 450,000 Mexican border crossers were carefully examined and certified as okay, and 338,000 Mexican farm laborers were also examined and approved for entry into our country.

In doubtful cases, "Q" Line personnel placed 92,000 persons under medical surveillance, and required more than 564,000 persons to get vaccinations or revaccinations. In critical areas overseas, 20 quarantine stations examined 135,000 persons before certifying them for entry into our country.

In all, travelers aboard 32,000 vessels and 65,000 aircraft were checked, and sanitary inspections of ships -- to rule out plague-carrying rats -- totaled 13,400. Moreover, 34,500 aircraft were routinely sprayed as a precaution against mosquitoes carrying yellow fever.

The above figures may read like dry statistics, but they indicate that nothing is taken for granted along the "Q" Line. No deadly diseases are crossing our borders!



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

PROPOSED MONONGAHELA NATIONAL FOREST EXPANSION COULD HELP STATE

There are some areas in our State where the land slopes sharply and the soil is thin amidst rock outcroppings, and where human existence and economic growth are grimly challenged. Yet, despite the topographical and soil limitations of such areas, they can be made to produce substantial economic benefits.

In these areas a new land management program is needed to halt a steadily declining economy. Such a program is being offered by the U. S. Forest Service, which has recommended a westward expansion of the Monongahela National Forest into Braxton, Fayette, Lewis, and a few other counties.

Lest we forget, the land now encompassed by the Monongahela National Forest was in very poor condition when it was taken over by the Forest Service some 40 years ago. It was land that had suffered years of soil erosion, that had generally been poorly managed, and that had been blighted by forest fires. Now this land is a highly valuable, multi-purpose asset of increasing and enduring worth.

Should the Forest Service be successful in obtaining a westward expansion of the Monongahela National Forest -- and it is seeking an initial 550,000 acres for this purpose -- it would immediately undertake rehabilitation, restoration, protection, and development work projects.

These projects would include tree planting, timber stand improvement, road construction, recreation development, wildlife food and habitat development, intensified fire control, stream channelling and soil stabilization. At the beginning, these projects would

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furnish employment for about 150 persons. As the work intensifies, as many as 500 persons could be employed.

The labor force would consist of workers in woods, shop workers, truck drivers, as well as office workers with clerical and typing skills. Also, private employment would rise with increased public recreational, hunting, and fishing uses, and with availability for exploitation of other forest resources.

Over the years, recreational uses of the Monongahela National Forest have grown by leaps and bounds. Over a million visits were made in 1960 -- up 72 per cent over 1950. More than half of these visits were made by hunters and fishermen. But all of the recreational visits generated a multi-million-dollar-a-year business locally.

Good judgment indicates that similar benefits could be expected locally in the areas that would make up the proposed westward extension of the Monongahela National Forest. These, added to all the other benefits that would be achieved through planned management, could significantly advance economic growth and employment opportunities in our State.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

FOREIGN TRADE FAIRS HELP SELL AMERICAN PRODUCTS TO THE WORLD

The U. S. Government has found that one of the best ways to help manufacturers sell their products abroad is by presenting them in official exhibitions at trade fairs around the world. For many exhibitors, the results have been gratifying, to say the least.

Last year there were 13 trade fairs in which the United States had official exhibitons. Each included the products of at least 90 American manufacturers. However, the selections in each exhibit were specifically chosen with respect to the needs of the host country. A greater volume of orders has often resulted.

For example, last spring in Cairo, Egypt, along with farm machinery, one of our exhibits in the American Pavilion included various kinds of insecticides. During the fair, individuals placed floor orders for \$194,712 worth of farm machinery. However, at the end of the fair, the Egyptian Government bought \$2 million worth of one of the insecticides to fight an infestation of "army worms" that were endangering that country's cotton crop.

Similarly, because of the intense interest of Polish miners in mine safety techniques, a variety of safety equipment -- resuscitators, fire extinguishers, hazard warning devices, burn kits, nozzles, pumps and firefighters' suits -- was shown in the U. S. exhibition last spring in Pozan, Poland. Total floor sales amounted to \$105,000. The Polish Government has shown interest in many of the exhibited items.

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These overseas exhibits do more than sell the American way of life to the varied and diverse peoples of the world. They also serve to gain understanding of, and respect for, American technological progress. Moreover, they effectively refute the Soviet Union's claim that our economy is creating nothing but war material.

U. S. exhibits abroad are arranged by the U. S. Department of Commerce's Office of International Trade Fairs. Since 1954, the OITF has presented 110 exhibitions in locations ranging from Vienna, Brussels, London, and Berlin, to such exotic centers as Phnom Penh in Cambodia, and Mogadiscio in Somalia. It is estimated that more than 75 million people have seen them.

In 1961, more than 1,150 U. S. manufacturers participated in 13 U. S. overseas exhibitions. This year, 16 such exhibitions are scheduled. To date, no West Virginia manufacturer has participated in these trade fairs. Certainly, there are many products produced in our State which would be of interest to people in other countries. We have much to gain by making our products known in the markets of the world.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

RAMPS ARE RAISING THEIR HEADS IN OUR MOUNTAINOUS COVES

To most mountain folks, the head of a ramp poking through a retreating blanket of snow is a sure symbol of the end of a long, hard winter. The sight stirs thoughts of pleasant things to come -- trout fishing, wild-strawberry picking, and the like.

This first harbinger of Spring is especially prevalent in West Virginia's Appalachian highlands. Here it seeks out the rich, deep loam of coves in which to sink its roots. Here, too, it thrives as "Spring tonic" for the "tired blood" of man and beast.

For countless generations, mountain folk in West Virginia have looked forward to digging ramps soon after the snow melts. "They do you good and help you too," they solemnly declare. Actually, because they are rich in vitamins and minerals, ramps fill a direct need in the fare of simple diets.

Although the ramp is a member of the lily family, there is a vast odoriferous difference between the two. Whereas the lily is blessed with a sweet fragrance, the ramp has an aroma of onion and garlic combined.

Some folks call the ramp a wild leek. Others say it is nothing of the kind, stoutly maintaining that it is something extra special in nature. None, however, would deny that the ramp has a flavor all its own -- a flavor, some brag, that lurks on one's breath "for weeks to come."

The "clinging quality" of ramps is best related in a mountain yarn about a pig that strayed out of its pen one fine

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Spring day, and spent several hours grubbing and rooting in a ramp patch. "That animal smelled something terrible after that," the yarn goes on, "and when it was butchered in the Fall, eating its meat was like chewing raw onions."

But despite such stories, ramps have brought a certain kind of epicurean fame to our State. For several years now, conservation leaders, writers, gourmets, and others, have gathered at Spruce Knob, usually in late April, to indulge in "ramp feeds" -- a cook-out where ramp recipes are the order (and odor) of the day. Of course, tall tales about ramps are part of the festivities, and they help to give the "delicate morsel of West Virginia's highlands" immortal fame.

Mountain folk don't have fancy recipes for ramps. They often boil them with a piece of slab bacon, or chop them up and fry them with eggs. For the uninitiated, however, suffice it to say that ramps may be eaten raw, much like scallions, or chipped into garden salads. But in any event, partaking of ramps would prove to be a memorable occasion for the novice.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

INVENTIONS AND IDEAS ARE NEEDED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

It has been said that the spark of inventive genius is inherent in every man. Our Government, however, would like to see many such sparks burst into creative flames. In the cold war atmosphere of today, an idea or an invention that might strengthen our national defense could be of tremendous significance to the security of our nation.

In past years, most of the inventions that have had momentous bearing on our national defense were created by private citizens not connected with the Government. Ericsson, a private engineer, built the Monitor, the first revolving turret warship. Colt, while a seaman, whittled from wood the model for the first revolver.

Independent inventors devised the first submarine, the torpedo, the screw propeller, the repeating rifle, and the machine gun. The idea of the atomic bomb followed privately formulated concepts of atomic fission.

Men who use tools in their everyday jobs have devised improvements which have made those tools more proficient. Within the armed services, important military innovations have been suggested by men who have never seen the inside of a research laboratory.

Back in 1940, when the wars in Europe and Asia were threatening to engulf the United States, persons in all walks of life were literally inundating the armed services with ideas and inventions to improve our military position. Because of a lack of personnel qualified to make evaluations of submitted material, almost

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everything proposed was either ignored or shunted aside.

To overcome this situation, the Government established the National Inventors Council in the U. S. Department of Commerce. Right from the start, the work of the Council has been effective. For example, when supplies of kapok were cut off during the war, a civilian offered the suggestion that the floss of the milkweed would make a suitable substitute. The Council took this suggestion seriously. As a result, milkweed floss was used to stuff life preservers and aviators' clothing.

The Council also took to heart the suggestion of a scoutmaster who proposed that a small mirror be included in life rafts. That little mirror, used for sun signals, saved the lives of many seamen and aviators who were adrift at sea.

Now ideas and inventions which would improve the techniques of defense are needed once again. Imaginative laymen may come up with simple solutions to perplexing problems. In any event, the National Inventors Council is receptive to all suggestions and inventions of defensive value. The Agency's address is: Washington 25, D. C.



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BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

EXPANSION OF EXPORT MARKETS VITAL TO WEST VIRGINIA'S ECONOMY

The imperative need we face in our State is to create new job opportunities. Foreign trade offers one such possibility. It is a field of activity that has been barely tapped by West Virginians.

Nationally, export sales tally up to more than \$20 billion a year, and are said to give employment to 3.1 million Americans. In 1960, West Virginia exports amounted to \$263.4 million, and gave full or partial employment to an estimated 112,189 of our people, or approximately one-fifth of the State's employed labor force.

Thus, while West Virginia's participation in the total export market is small, percentage-wise, it nonetheless is significant. Coal exports alone, in 1960, amounted to 17 per cent of that year's production of our mines.

Our chemical and allied products industries exported over 7 per cent of their total value of shipments in 1960; our fabricated metal products companies exported over 3 per cent of their production; and our stone, clay, and glass products industries exported nearly 3 per cent of their total 1960 production.

Export sales of West Virginia's farm products have been growing. In 1960, about 2,700 of our State's farmers and farm workers directly benefited from such sales. This figure represents about 3.7 per cent of West Virginia's total farm labor force.

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A few years ago, less than one per cent of our farm labor force benefited from foreign sales of our farm products.

That West Virginia's export trade could experience a substantial expansion is altogether possible and highly desirable. In a goodly number of foreign countries, incomes are rising. An active need for the products of West Virginia could be encouraged in such countries.

In addition, over the past few years, many new nations have been born. They may have little or no knowledge of what our industries, mines, and farms could supply them with. It is also possible that some of the old and established nations are unacquainted with the products of our State.

To help remedy this situation, the U. S. Department of Commerce plans to ask West Virginia exporters to attempt a 10-per-cent increase in their foreign shipments this year. Also, the Department is considering sending "missionaries" into our State to advise businessmen on how to promote their products in the export market.

Increasing our exports is a challenge we cannot afford to overlook. It is a challenge we must meet in behalf of our unemployed, for it offers us a sound opportunity to broaden our industrial base.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

SPACE AGE MEDICAL RESEARCH IS BENEFITING ALL MANKIND

To many former invalids and bedridden persons, the millions of dollars our country is spending on space age medical research is worth every penny. In seeking ways to make manned lunar expeditions possible, we are inventing devices which can ease pain and restore chronically ill persons to normal activity.

For example, the pressurized space suit is designed to maintain normal blood circulation during stresses in space flight. Our doctors are now using it to restore the necessary tone of blood vessels in bedridden victims of strokes, and to help normalize their blood pressure. Many stroke victims so treated are now able to walk and to work.

Space scientists have developed a miniaturized heart stimulator powered by tiny batteries. The entire device is about the size of a small match box. It can be sewn into a heart patient's body to provide his heart with rhythm-control while he goes on living normally. Today, hundreds of persons with certain heart defects literally owe their lives to this space age technology.

The wonderful developments of our space exploration program never seem to cease. An intense point of light, a million times brighter than the sun, has become a unique surgical tool for delicate tissue operations. It already has been used successfully in eye operations and in brain surgery. It also has been used to "weld" torn nerves.

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Soundless living may soon be a thing of the past for deaf persons, thanks to space science. In several instances, hearing in deaf persons has been restored via an operation and surgical implant of a tiny electronic device. A variation of this device has also been used as an artificial larynx, which permits people to speak who otherwise could not.

Painless dentistry without the use of drug injections is another space science benefit. Pinpoint-size ball bearings, devised for satellite equipment, have made possible new, ultra-fast dental drills with speeds exceeding 250,000 revolutions a minute.

"Instant care" is now being afforded some hospital patients through "sensors" developed for space flight medical research. These devices, attached to astronauts, measure heartbeats, brain waves, blood pressure, and breathing rates, and record them by radio to instruments on earth. Similar devices attached to hospital patients now instantly note any changing condition and flash a warning to a nurse.

Space science benefits are to be found in all phases of home living. But they are indeed exciting and more fully appreciated when they are related to our physical well-being.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

UNCLE SAM IS HELPING TO MAKE THE CLOTHES WE BUY FIT BETTER

A little known Government activity is being highly successful in helping to provide the American people with better fitting ready-made apparel. It is also significantly reducing the number of "returns" to retailers, and saving consumers and retailers costly alterations.

For the past several years, the Commodity Standards Division of the U. S. Department of Commerce has been compiling scientific data on body sizes to assist the apparel industry in formulating reliable size standards. Until fairly recently, many apparel items have been sized by manufacturers on totally unscientific sizing standards.

For example, until the Department of Commerce study on boys sizes was published, a size-14 pair of trousers was supposed to fit a 14-year-old boy. This was not always the case, because boys of the same age vary considerably in height and weight.

The Department of Commerce revised sizes for boys take into account height as well as weight. Now, size-14 is supposed to fit all boys five feet-one inch tall. Moreover, the size is supposed to come in four categories: Slim, regular, husky, and robust.

Retailers have been plagued by the variance to be found in dresses of the same indicated size shipped to them by different manufacturers. Mail order house shipping women, say, size-12 dresses, may have many of the garments returned by unhappy customers as not being the size ordered.

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Now, under the guidance of the Department of Commerce, the old systems of sizing are giving way to new and better systems. Manufacturers are voluntarily providing children, pre-teens, teenagers, and men and women with sizes defined in terms of body measurements -- height, weight, bust, waist, and hip.

The Commodity Standards Division of the U. S. Department of Commerce is also working to end the vast differences in category sizes. Today, a woman wearing a size-12 dress may have to buy a size-36 sweater, a size-26 skirt, and a size-34 blouse. Under the proposed new sizing system, all of these items of apparel would be sized similarly. Thus, a woman who takes a size-12 dress would know that all other clothes items for her would also be size 12.

Standardizing sizes would not only simplify both purchases and sales, but would also foster new pattern ideas without restricting style or fit, according to Commerce Department officials. Leading industry proponents of scientific sizing agree. They see new styling possibilities -- the creation of optical illusions -- in emphasizing or de-emphasizing figure differences which would be found in the new sizes of ready-to-wear clothes.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

TAILOR-MADE LIVESTOCK IS AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT'S GOAL

A long time ago, the U. S. Department of Agriculture proved that science can cooperate with Nature and breed almost any desired character into a plant if given enough time. This work has been highly beneficial for both farmers and consumers. It has made our agriculture production the greatest on earth.

In recent years, the Department has been proving that livestock can be bred to meet certain conditions and special needs. In this research, as in its work with plants, Agriculture is being eminently successful.

The Beltsville Small White Turkey, for example, was developed several years ago to meet the requirements of the modern housewife. Our ladies wanted smaller turkeys to fit smaller refrigerators, smaller ovens, and smaller families. Last year, approximately 12 million of these small turkeys were produced out of a total turkey production of about 103 million birds.

Now, through the miracle of research, Government scientists are attempting to develop chickens that will yield a larger area of lean white breast meat. The demand for white chicken meat is increasing because it is a favorite of many people. Doctors also recommend it for bedridden patients because it is easy to digest

Consumer demand for less fat and more lean cuts of pork has led to the development of a streamlined hog. The animal has more total body weight in choice cuts -- hams, bacon, shoulders, and shoulder butts. In effect, this hog yields on the average 3.2 pounds more lean meat and 9.6 pounds less fat than did its ancestors.

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Breeding certain qualities into an animal is often a long and costly process. It took the U. S. Department of Agriculture more than 16 years to make the meat-type hog a commercial reality. But the savings to the family budget has more than justified the research expenditures. Now, about 35 per cent of the hogs slaughtered for market are the so-called meat-type.

The lamb and mutton we eat are also from tailor-made sheep -- the Columbia breed, for the most part, although there are now improvements on this "improved" animal. But the Columbia, which accounts for about 60 per cent of the sheep currently on range, economically produces more meat and more wool than any other sheep widely used for market purposes.

No farm animal has undergone as great a transformation as has the cow. It has been bred to produce 25 per cent more milk and butterfat; to produce larger meat yields and less fat; to withstand either very hot or very cold weather well; and to be more disease resistant than its forebearers. To date, only the moo of the cow remains unchanged. There is yet no economic reason for science to alter it.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

RESEARCH MAKES COAL INDUSTRY FUTURE LOOK BRIGHT

The economy of the coal industry may soon be in for a big boost. In fact, the future for coal looks increasingly bright. There are very valid reasons for this optimism: The imaginative and dynamic coal research and development programs being conducted under the auspices of the Interior Department's Office of Coal Research.

With an exemplary signleness of purpose, the Office of Coal Research has been competently stimulating a search for new uses of coal -- uses which would require sizable production increases from our mines, and which would also mean employment opportunities for hundreds of persons in West Virginia as well as in other coal-producing states.

"Project Gasoline" is typical of this search for new coal uses. An evaluation contract for this project was recently initiated by the Office of Coal Research. In this instance, new process methods would be utilized together with a new catalyst to manufacture gasoline and related chemicals, as well as char, from high-volatile bituminous coal.

The success of this project would have tremendous impact on the coal industry. It would provide a new market for the use of up to 3 million tons of coal annually for one commercial-scale plant. Several such plants could mean the utilization of 25 million or more tons of coal per year.

"Project Bootstrap" is another research and development program which appears to have great economic and technical

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promise for the production of chemicals and synthetic fuels from coal. In this project, hydrogen will be used to "up-grade" coal through an electrical process. At the same time, attempts will be made to introduce hydrogen into the chemical compounds which constitute coal. An initial commercial-sized plant using this process -- if it proves commercially feasible -- would provide an additional market for coal of up to 2 million tons annually.

Then, too, the Office of Coal Research has signed a contract for the development of processes and methods to prepare, transport, and use pulverized ultrafine coal -- each particle of which would be equivalent to the diameter of a human hair.

Ultrafine coal could be used in many processes, such as gasification, liquification, and chemical manufacturing, and could boost consumer demand for coal by several million tons annually.

There are several other research and development contracts which the Office of Coal Research is about to finance. Out of these projects, we can be certain, will come new vigor for the coal industry, and a new appreciation for the coal resources of the Nation.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
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THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE GETS BETTER ALL THE TIME

The enslaved citizens of Communist countries would turn green with envy if they were permitted to read recent U. S. Census Bureau reports on facilities found in American households in the 1960 U. S. Census of Housing. These people would find that while they seem to have less of everything, the American way of life gets better all the time.

For example, among the 53 million U. S. households in 1960, more than 43½ million had radios, 46 million had television sets, and nearly 42 million had telephones available in or near their housing units. Ten years earlier, about 40½ million American households had radio sets, and 5 million households had television sets.

Thus, in a 10-year period from 1950 to 1960, the number of U. S. households with radio sets increased by 8 million and the number of households with television sets increased by 41 million. The 1950 Census of Housing did not include an inquiry on telephones, but Government officials nonetheless say that the 10-year-increase was sizeable.

In Communist countries, the washing of clothes is almost entirely a back-breaking task for the woman. She generally has only a scrub-board and tub. Her American counterpart is pretty much free of this kind of household drudgery.

About 39 million U. S. households have washing machines, and about 9 million have clothes dryers, according to the 1960 Census report. Among households with washing machines, 17.4 have

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wringer or spinner type, 20.7 have semi-automatic or automatic machines, and 1 million have washer-dryer combinations.

Then, too, we are also doing something about cooling our homes in the summer. In 1950, air-conditioning units for homes were practically a new item on the market. But by 1960, about 6' million American households had air-conditioning units. Current sales trends indicate that at least three times as many households will have such equipment by 1970.

Owning one's own home is pretty much an unheard of thing in a Communist country. In the U.S.A., of the 53,023,875 occupied housing units enumerated in the 1960 Census, 32,796,720 homes -- or 61.9 per cent -- were owner occupied. In short, more than 6 out of every 10 American families own their own homes.

Communist leaders have a strange answer for this great disparity in living standards between their people and ours. They say their people prefer to concentrate on building a "stronger" State, while our people concentrate on acquiring more creature comforts. One wonders what makes a "stronger" State -- enforced drudgery or freedom to acquire and enjoy more leisure through the ability to purchase "creature comforts."

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
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UNCLE SAM'S BUG FILE REDUCES "CRIME" IN AGRICULTURE

Most Americans know how the FBI fingerprint file in Washington, D. C., helps state and local police forces fight crime. Few are aware, however, of a bug file maintained in the Nation's capital to help fight "crime" in agriculture -- damaging infestations of crops and livestock by bugs.

"Crime" in agriculture is far more costly to Americans each year than crime in the streets of our cities. It is imperative, therefore, that any bug causing a harmful infestation be identified as quickly as possible so that control measures can be taken against it.

To provide for the immediate identification of any bug, more than 14 million specimens of insects from all parts of the world are housed in a collection in the Natural History Museum of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. Some 400,000 species, believed to be approximately 50 per cent of all described insects, are represented.

As an illustration of why insect identification is so necessary, an incident that took place in Coral Gables, Florida, a few years ago, may be related. A home-grown grapefruit, cut open, was found infested by maggots. The house wife took the fruit to the Dade County agriculture agent. Within a few days, it got to the Smithsonian. The maggot was identified as the Mediterranean fruit fly.

About \$10 million was spent on an immediate eradication program by State and Federal agencies to keep the infestation from spreading to commercial citrus groves in Florida and elsewhere in

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the country. This quick work saved fruit and fruit trees worth countless millions of dollars.

In 1954, in Hampshire County, West Virginia, a bug resembling the Japanese beetle was found to be damaging lawns, stands of winter grains, and bean crops. Sent to the Smithsonian, the bug was identified as the European Chafer -- an insect with an enormous appetite.

Not only was the infestation contained in Hampshire County, but it was quickly eradicated as well. However, Federal entomologists still wonder how the bug got into the Mountain State. The European Chafer had not previously been seen south of New Jersey.

Last year, about 330,000 insects were received by the Smithsonian for identification. Some came from farmers and householders; others from local and State agriculture and health organizations; thousands also came from foreign governments lacking trained personnel for insect identification work.

The Smithsonian bug collection grows with each passing year. In 1961, about 73,000 insect specimens were added. These additions please Government entomologists. It helps them wage a more effective war against "crime" in agriculture.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
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HURRICANE SEASON DUE TO ARRIVE SOON

Within the next few weeks, the skies over the Caribbean Sea, or the Gulf of Mexico, may become swollen and murky with wind and moisture-bearing clouds. From near sea level to several thousand feet upward, these clouds may stack themselves in far-flung layers, pushing each other until they boil and swirl almost as one.

In this atmospheric cauldron, a full-bodied hurricane may be born. It will be given a female first name by the U. S. Weather Bureau. The first of the 1962 season will be christened Alma. Her equally fearsome sisters, as they burgeon into life, will be, in order of birth: Beckey, Celia, Daisy, Ella, Flossy, Greta, Hallie, Inez, Judith, Kendra, Marsha, Noreen, Orpha, Patty, Rena, Sherry, Thora, Vicky, and Wilma.

The life-spans of these forces of Nature are short -- usually 8 to 12 days. Hurricanes crossing West Virginia literally have the wind beaten out of them by our hills.

Normally, hurricane winds have a velocity of from 75 to 150 miles per hour. However, those that have entered West Virginia were more noted for their wetness than their force of wind. Hazel, which caused severe damage to the State's apple crop on October 15, 1954, did so with wind gusts of about 25 miles per hour.

Hazel also dumped from 4 to 6 inches of rain in the extreme eastern section of the State, causing the Cheat River at Parsons to reach its highest flood level of record -- 19.2 feet. Connie, in August of 1955, poured approximately 3.25 inches of rain over the Cheat River basin, and also caused a sharp rise in the Monongahela River.

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Diane, which followed Connie's path four days later, dumped from 2 to 4 inches of rain over the Eastern Panhandle, again flooding the Cheat, and also the Potomac River. Audrey, a less intense hurricane, brushed across north and central West Virginia in late June of 1957. It shed about 2½ inches of rain and caused flooding in several narrow valleys in the State.

The fearsome force of a hurricane can best be understood by a modern-day example: the energy contained in one is said to be equal to ten 20-kiloton atomic bombs going off every second. Moreover, when a hurricane passes, a pressure of two million tons is removed from each square mile of land in its path, due to the drop in barometric pressure.

"Hurricane" is the Carib Indian word for "big wind." Its inclusion in the Anglo-Saxon language has not lessened the ominous sound of this word. Thanks to the U. S. Weather Bureau's special Hurricane Warning Service, however, the big wind's toll in human life has been greatly reduced.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
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WEST VIRGINIA PLAYS GROWING ROLE IN AMERICA'S "ELECTRIC LIVING"

West Virginia may yet become known as the "Dynamo State of the East." As of now, more than half of the electric power produced in the Mountain State is being exported to neighboring states to help people in those areas to "live better electrically."

In fact, with the booming demand for electricity for home heating and air-conditioning, the kilowatt manufactured in West Virginia may be finding itself "climatizing" an expanding number of American homes in adjoining and nearby states.

In 1961, utility companies in West Virginia generated 16,856,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity. Of this production, 7,520,000,000 kilowatt hours were used within the State. The balance, almost 59 per cent of the total, was fed into transmission lines to other states.

Many of the electric companies in the Middle Atlantic region have inter-connected transmission facilities. For example, the Allegheny Power System, serving northern and central West Virginia, is inter-connected with systems serving Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia. It is also inter-connected with the American Electric Power System serving southern West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Michigan.

Actually, the kilowatt hours of electricity that are exported through these inter-connected systems are used mainly for displacement purposes. But even so, West Virginia-produced power, at times, gets used as far away as Michigan.

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The growth of electricity production in West Virginia in the last 25 years has been impressive. It has increased about five times since 1937, when production was about 3 billion kilowatt hours. A further substantial increase is predicted by 1970.

Two technical developments make this envisioned increase possible. To mention one, electricity can now be transmitted over longer distances economically. Previously, transmission was limited to 132,000-volt lines. Some utility companies now use 345,000-volt lines. Current experiments have made possible 500,000-volt-and-up transmission without excessive "power loss."

The other technical development enables modern power plants to economically use lower grades of coal. Such grades of coal, because of low BTU content, are usually not worth the shipping expense to distant power plants. But specially designed power plants, like the one being built on Stone River in Grant County, can locate near lower-grade coal fields and economically produce electricity for long-distance transmission.

The Stony River plant, when completed, will send its electricity to Northern Virginia cities about 150 miles away through 500,000 volt transmission lines. Its construction in West Virginia points up the State's growing role as the "Dynamo State" of the East -- the State that is helping increasing numbers of Americans to "live better electrically."

Perhaps nowhere has the competitive ability of American manufacturers been more obviously demonstrated than in the automobile field. This is a case where, for a while, foreign competition grew to be an extremely serious threat to the vitality of our domestic automobile industry.

Foreign automobile imports, particularly "compact" cars, increased steadily from a total of 57,115 in 1955, to a maximum figure of 668,070 in 1959. It was an ominous trend. It called for fantastically costly planning, engineering, and retooling by our big manufacturers of automobiles.

By late 1959, American producers of automobiles introduced their "compact" lines. The results were crippling to foreign car imports. In 1960, such imports dropped to 444,474 units. In 1961, they declined to 279,436 units. Early indications this year indicate an import trend comparable to 1961.

In many instances, although not in all, foreign competition may have been beneficial for Americans. Research has been stimulated by such competition, and so have innovations and cost reduction on similar American-made products. Certainly, these are economically desirable developments for a vigorous American economy.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

COMPETITIVE ABILITY OF AMERICAN PRODUCERS HELD PHENOMENAL

When it comes to achieving a competitive advantage for a product through greater production efficiency, American manufacturers can outclass most of their foreign rivals and come out with a lower price despite vastly different wage scales. Stories of such successful happenings are beginning to clutter the files of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Take, for example, the case of Japanese transistor radios. Between 1956 and 1959, imports of these miniature receiving sets grew so rapidly that they finally exceeded our domestic production. The reason for this: retail prices on imported sets were about half of those posted on comparable American-made sets.

Faced with this competitive challenge, American radio manufacturers spent two years concentrating on research and production efficiencies. Now they are turning out transistor radios that sell for less than equivalent-quality Japanese sets. Imports of this item from Japan have now decreased by more than 50 per cent!

A couple of years ago, a West Coast manufacturer of sandal-type slippers found that he was being driven out of his own domestic markets by lower-cost Japanese products. Using American ingenuity, this manufacturer undertook some research.

An investigation of the market showed that there was room for a slightly higher-quality, higher-styled scuff. The manufacturer took the gamble. As a result, he is not only experiencing a rapidly growing domestic market for his better product, but is also selling his quality "scuffies" in Japan!

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BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
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U. S. "FOOD FOR PEACE" PROGRAM REDUCES STARVATION ABROAD

The growing abundance of our own agriculture makes it difficult for many Americans to comprehend the fact that two-thirds of the world's population live in semi-starvation. Nonetheless, this wide-spread hunger is a dark deficit in an age of space technology.

In 70 underdeveloped countries -- mostly in semi-tropical and tropical lands -- yields per acre are generally low. Yet, the ratios of population to land are high. Moreover, these ratios grow wider apart with each passing year.

Yet, for more than a decade, aside from Red China, there has been no real famine anywhere in the world. The reason for this is largely due to our Government's "Food for Peace" program -- a program which strives to narrow the gap between abundance here at home and starvation abroad.

Our country can never expect to feed the "have-not" peoples of the world to a point where each human being would have a dietary sufficiency. The total annual food deficiency is too great.

It is estimated, for example, that in 1962, the underdeveloped countries will need 3.3 billion pounds of nonfat dry milk; 3.5 million 100-pound bags of dry beans; 7 billion pounds of vegetable oil; and 1.1 billion bushels of wheat. In addition, millions of bags of rice are required, as well as billions of pounds of cotton fibre.

But countless numbers of human beings are alive today

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because we have shared with them our stockpiles of farm produce. In fiscal year 1961 alone, our shipments overseas amounted to 661 million bushels of wheat; 273 million bushels of corn; 21,200,000 100-pound bags of rice; 7,003,000 bales of cotton of approximately 500-pound bales; and 2,382,000,000 pounds of vegetable oils.

From July 1, 1954, when legislative authority launched the "Food for Peace" program, through December 31, 1961, our Government has shipped approximately \$12.5 billion worth of food and fiber to needy people throughout the world. By the end of this calendar year, at least \$2.5 billion will have been added to that figure.

Our "Food for Peace" program has often been called "America's Bread-and-Butter Diplomacy." It is a program which Communist countries are incapable of launching, because of their own agricultural deficiencies. Thus, it is not only a program which feeds hungry people, but it also proves to them that abundance is attainable in a free society.

Our huge food surpluses are generally considered to be a national headache. However, we should really think of this bounty from our soil as an asset to world peace.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

GOVERNMENT'S INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION BEGINNING TO PAY OFF

A few short years ago, when Russia's first "Sputnik" flashed across the skies, our Nation awakened to the fact that we were falling behind in scientific achievement. Our concern was heightened when we discovered critical shortages developing in several specialized "brainpower" categories -- the sciences, mathematics, modern languages, and the teaching profession.

Today, we face the space age, and the future, with renewed confidence. The Soviet Union's progress in space science no longer perturbs us unduly. The reason for this new faith in ourselves is due, in main, to the efficaciousness of the National Defense Education Act. Our "brainpower" deficits are rapidly being erased.

The National Defense Education Act was authorized by Congress in 1958. During the past 4 years, the NDEA has enabled approximately 350,000 undergraduate and graduate students to attend colleges and universities by loaning them \$225 million to help finance their education.

Most of the students obtaining NDEA loans were those who were majoring in some science, in engineering, mathematics, modern languages, or in teaching. It is entirely likely that many of these students, had they not been able to finance their college education, would have ended their education upon graduating from high school, or before completion of their college course. It is reasonable to assume from past statistics that the abilities of many of these students would have been lost to the Nation.

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The effectiveness of the program can be testified to by the fact that about one-fourth of the borrowers now paying off their student loans have become elementary and secondary school teachers.

Since its enactment into law, the NDEA has made available to the States on a matching fund basis nearly \$300 million for strengthening elementary and high school education in the sciences, mathematics, and modern languages. This included the construction of more than 4,000 electronic laboratories, plus the purchase of equipment for instruction in physics and chemistry.

In addition, some 17 million children in public and private high schools have been helped to identify their talents and to develop their abilities in the directions best suited to them individually. This extremely important program was made possible through the counseling and guidance testing provisions of the NDEA.

There are many other ways in which the NDEA has been strengthening education in America. Together with the major provisions of the Act, a new quality in teaching has been achieved while needed "brainpower" has been saved and developed for our security.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

A STRONGER SENSE OF CONSERVATION VALUES HELD VITAL TO NATION

Approximately 33 years separate us from the 21st Century. During that space of time the inevitable sweep of history may bring our Nation face to face with many new and challenging problems. It is important, therefore, that we not encumber the future with the unresolved problems of today.

One problem, still current because it has received only halting attention since before the turn of the 20th Century, is the continuing misuse, abuse, and sheer neglect of our natural resources. We are turning this rich heritage into a poor endowment for our posterity.

Today, our population is about 187 million. By 1980, it is likely to be about 245.7 million. We may have close to 300 million Americans by the year 2000. This means an increasing dependence on natural resources for the necessities of life, as well as for expanding industrial and recreational needs. However, the realities of the situation are not pleasant to contemplate.

For example, according to an Interior Department report, 100 million Americans are currently getting their drinking water from rivers carrying sewage and industrial waste. But little is being done to clean up the hundreds of streams and rivers that are continuing avenues of extending pollution.

Millions of acres of timberlands are in dire need of thinning and pruning to permit the growth of good timber stock. The timber needs of the Nation are estimated to be 100 billion board feet by the year 2000. Present assessments by the U. S. Forest Service say this is attainable only if we launch a vigorous

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conservation program now. Current usage is about 45 billion board feet.

An estimated 200 million acres of watershed land need conservation treatment -- contouring and seeding to stop soil erosion, and dams for flood control and water quality improvement. Proper management of these watersheds are vital to our future water needs.

The reverse side of the conservation coin is proper utilization of a natural resource. In coal we have tremendous mineral wealth that is being virtually ignored -- wealth the exploitation of which could mean countless thousands of diverse jobs for current and future generations. However, research programs to find new uses for coal can be considered as less than meagerly financed.

What is needed at all levels of government -- Federal, State, County, and local -- is a strong sense of conservation and utilization values. Planning for immediate and long-range goals should be fully funded. For unless we show greater determination to make wiser use of our natural resources, we will be passing on to succeeding Americans a kind of National weakness that could impair their freedom.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WEST VIRGINIA NATIONAL GUARD UNITS HAVE TRADITION OF SERVICE

The men of West Virginia's 150th Armored Cavalry Regiment and the 3664th Ordnance Company are coming home again. For almost a year now, they have been on active duty, training themselves to be battle-ready in the event of a national emergency.

In this they have followed the honorable traditions of their forefathers.

During Colonial days, Minute-men companies, organized in that part of Virginia which now constitutes the Mountain State, not only guarded our frontiers, but fought in almost every battle of the Revolutionary War. In some battles, such as that at Saratoga, they served with special distinction.

When our new Nation needed help to quash the Whiskey Rebellion which broke out in the latter part of 1794, volunteer units from the hills of Western Virginia came to the service of their country. Again, in the War of 1812, the "Mountain Men" of West Virginia rallied to the call.

In the War Between the States, volunteer units of West Virginians fought on both sides of the conflict. But today, our State's 201st Field Artillery Howitzer Battalion is the only known unit that displays both Confederate and Union streamers. This is because the battalion successfully united Confederate and Union volunteers into a cohesive Guard Unit for the common defense of America.

When the Spanish-American War broke out in April 1898, West Virginia National Guardsmen again responded to the Nation's

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call to arms. And although these units did not serve outside the continental United States, they trained vigorously and were battle-ready. They also served under General Pershing on the Mexican Border in 1916.

Four days after America entered World War I, in April 1917, the Guardsmen of the Mountain State were again mustered into Federal service. However, they did not fight as units. Instead, they served as replacements with Army divisions throughout France, and participated in many engagements.

During World War II, while some West Virginia Guard Units were serving in the Panama Canal Zone, and in the Aleutian Islands, the 1092nd Engineer Battalion (Combat) participated in the campaigns of Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, and Central Europe, and won many distinctions and decorations. This battalion also fought in seven of the ten Korean campaigns from 1951 through the late summer of 1953.

Today, the West Virginia National Guard includes the 16th Special Forces Group (Airborne) -- one of four such groups in the entire Army National Guard --, and the Air National Guard. But no matter in what units they serve, the men of West Virginia who are members of the Nation Guard, and of reserve units, can be counted on to serve well. The people of our State are proud of them.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

FEDERAL-STATE REHABILITATION PROGRAM PAYS BIG DIVIDENDS

Being "on the shelf" is quickly becoming a thing of the past for many handicapped and disabled West Virginians. Credit for this significant development, which has won national renown, goes to a very special and highly effective program being pursued by the State's Board of Vocational Education.

Handicapped and disabled persons represent about every kind of disease and injury we humans can experience -- strokes, amputations, polio, mental illness, arthritis, deafness, blindness, mental retardation, and many others. However, given personal attention and help, many afflicted persons can be job-trained for remunerative employment.

Last year, 3,500 disabled West Virginia men and women went back to work as a result of such personalized attention and help from the Board of Vocational Education. While this number established a record for the State, indications are that a new and even better record may be established by the end of this year. In 1961, West Virginia stood first among the 50 states and territories in the number of handicapped persons rehabilitated per 100,000 population.

At present, the rehabilitation program in West Virginia is costing about \$2 million a year, with the State putting up approximately \$658,000 and the Federal Government the other \$1,429,000. In effect, the State puts up about 30 per cent of the cost of the program.

In terms of dollars and cents alone, the value of the program is tremendous. Those 3,500 disabled West Virginians who

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were rehabilitated last year bear this out. They are now earning more than \$5½ million a year, according to the U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, which keeps fairly good figures on such matters.

In the last few years, several thousand disabled West Virginians have been rehabilitated and restored to jobs. Thus, instead of being on welfare rolls, they are now working and paying taxes.

Washington officials also have figures to prove that about \$10 is paid in Federal taxes by these handicapped persons during their working life for each dollar spent to rehabilitate them. This rates as a big dividend for Uncle Sam. It easily proves the worth of the program.

But aside from dollar-and-cents values, in terms of human recovery, the program is one of which all of us can be proud. Restoring disabled persons to usefulness, thus helping them to regain self-respect, gives us the kind of dividends which are priceless.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

HEW DISBURSEMENTS TO WEST VIRGINIA HELD IMPRESSIVE /

The disbursements to West Virginia, which the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare made in fiscal year 1961, are impressive. They amounted to nearly \$40 million in grants. But aside from the size of this sum, the expenditures illuminate the services which HEW renders to the people in our State.

For example, in fiscal year 1961, West Virginia received over \$6.4 million in Public Health Service grants. Of this sum, almost \$5.8 million was for disease control, water-pollution control, and for the construction of hospitals, sewage treatment works, and other facilities. Nearly \$630,000 consisted of National Institutes of Health grants for medical research and training.

The bulk of NIH grants was made to West Virginia University, which obtained \$572,368 for 31 research projects, 11 training grants, 3 regular fellowships, 16 part-time fellowships, as well as one traineeship for PHS work. NIH grants to other institutions in the State amounted to \$55,876.

Children's Bureau grants to West Virginia amounted to \$810,879 for three programs: maternal and child health services, crippled children's services, and child welfare services.

Also during fiscal year 1961, the U. S. Office of Education made approximately \$2.4 million available to State and local educational agencies in West Virginia. This included \$621,000 for loans to students in schools of higher education, and \$719,000 for vocational education, as well as \$635,000 for other specific educational programs.

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In addition, school districts in "Federally Impacted Areas" received about \$129,000; grants for library services were approximately \$168,000; and grants to agricultural and mechanical colleges totaled \$90,000. Programs for mentally retarded children received \$10,000 in grants.

The U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation granted public and private non-profit rehabilitation agencies and educational institutions in the State a total of \$1,498,584. Moreover, West Virginia obtained \$1,197,729 for the support of basic rehabilitation services, as well as \$15,167 to provide infirmity services at the State's Rehabilitation Center and Workshop, and \$26,239 for the Cabell County Sheltered Workshop.

It is interesting to note that HEW, which also administers the social security program, reports that more than \$139 million in social security benefits was paid to West Virginians in fiscal year 1961.

In fine, the HEW offers a good example of how an instrument of Government goes about its task of looking after the health, education, and general well-being, not only of West Virginians but also of all the American people.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WEST VIRGINIA FIGHTS DISEASES THREATENING RICH TIMBERLANDS

A vigorous, unpublicized battle is being waged in the rich timberlands of West Virginia. It is a fight against tree diseases which have been posing an increasing threat to the production of hardwoods in our State.

Allied in this war against the number one enemy of our forests -- a killer far more destructive than forest fires -- are West Virginia University, the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, and the U. S. Forest Service.

It is an uphill fight, but the odds are on the side of man and science. The question, however, is how much destruction to good timber the diseases will have wrought before they are fully controlled and eliminated.

The serious consequences which tree diseases could have upon West Virginia's economy must be viewed in the light of the fact that two-thirds of our State's total land area is covered by timber. At present, the Mountain State ranks seventh in the Nation in the volume of standing hardwood timber, largely oak and yellow poplar. About one-half of the State's manufacturing establishments are dependent on wood and wood products for their raw material.

Yet, today, diseases account for 45 per cent of the total damage to our timber from all injurious agents combined, including forest fires. Year in and year out, winter and summer, often undetected in their early beginnings, diseases kill, decay, stunt, and malform good stands of timber, rendering them useless for most of man's many timber products.

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Oak wilt is a disease now widespread in West Virginia. Control is sought by locating infected oaks and destroying them before the infection can spread to healthy trees. The Dutch elm disease is being similarly fought. But a disease recently discovered in West Virginia -- annosus root rot of pines -- presents a puzzling problem in "forest sanitation" for which an antibiotic control is being sought.

Chestnut blight is a classic example of a disease which practically eliminated the American Chestnut from our forests. Today the few old chestnut trees that survived this disease are the basis for research to develop a strain of this specie which will be resistant or immune to the blight.

Through control methods now in use, and through the hopeful development of antibiotics and other effective weapons, the cooperative efforts of West Virginia University, the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, and the U. S. Forest Service are certain to bear happy results. This combined research and control work should help our State to maintain its eminent position in forest production and utilization.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WEST VIRGINIA CAN BE RECREATIONAL CENTER FOR EASTERN UNITED STATES

The national attention being focused on the mounting need for public outdoor recreational facilities holds great promise for the development of parklands in West Virginia. There are few areas east of the Mississippi River that contain as much untrammelled, awe-inspiring panoramic beauty as does our State.

Paradoxically, the vast bulk of public land available for recreational purposes lies west of the Mississippi River, while the major portion of the Nation's population lies to the east of that River. Yet, in the East, the developed public outdoor recreational facilities are already overcrowded, and an expansion of those areas is limited.

Thus, West Virginia, with her tumbling streams, sparkling lakes, majestic woodlands, and the mystic grandeur of her hills and valleys, is perhaps the only area in the East where large-scale development of public outdoor recreational facilities is highly possible.

Aside from the merit to be found in West Virginia's physical attributes, approximately 2,600,000 people live within a radius of 100 miles from the center of our State. Approximately 26,000,000 people live within 250 miles of that same center.

Most of these people live in crowded population centers-- big cities, where the hustle and bustle of everyday living enervates both body and spirit. In ever-growing numbers these urbanites are seeking the renewing experience to be found in outdoor recreation. Thus, the pressure for outdoor recreational facilities keeps increasing.

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One West Virginia area being given serious consideration for development as a national recreational facility is in the vicinity of the Racine and Coal rivers. Legislation to authorize the establishment of a 30,000-acre Coal River National Recreation Demonstration Area has already been introduced in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Another area receiving Federal attention for possible recreational development is the New River Gorge. In addition, a contemplated westward expansion of the Monongahela National Forest would provide many new recreation facilities in West Virginia. A further enlargement of Harpers Ferry National Monument is also under consideration.

The proposed Allegheny Parkway, which would course through about 300 miles of West Virginia's most scenic country, would also provide many new recreational facilities along and adjacent to its roadway.

It has often been said that the physical vigor of a nation is as much a part of its strength as good education. In the very near future, West Virginia may be helping millions of Americans to reinvigorate themselves in healthful outdoor activities. The natural beauty of our State is an asset of tremendous worth and must be exploited to the fullest.

# Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



## RECREATION

Inquiries on Federal assistance for development of recreational projects in West Virginia are proliferating.

This rising interest within the State fits the national pattern of mounting public demand for recreation. Yearly, 9 out of 10 Americans—more than 175 million—travel the Nation's roads and byways in search of outdoor recreation.

In so doing, they spend \$20 billion annually for outdoor recreation. In another decade, according to Federal estimates, they will annually spend nearer \$47 billion, creating 200,000 new full-time jobs in small cities and open countryside.

As another piece in the mosaic of national recreation demands, Federal and local governments are spending an estimated \$300 million annually to build more parks and recreation areas in cities and to improve the urban landscape.

Such activities and expenditures are giving a second meaning to the word recreation, transforming it to mean not merely diversion and play, but also big business.

West Virginians wanting to develop recreational projects and needing funding assistance have many prospective channels of Federal aid.

Some are particularly well-suited to Mountain State needs. These include U.S. Department of Agriculture pro-

grams, such as loans for recreation enterprises provided through the Farmers Home Administration. Also, within that Department, the Soil Conservation Service has a leadership role for assistance to landowners and operators in developing income-producing recreation enterprises on private lands.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development provides grants for neighborhood facilities needed for health, recreation, social, and similar community activities in selected areas.

The Department of the Interior, through its Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, makes grants for approved public outdoor recreation enterprises, in keeping with the comprehensive Statewide outdoor recreation plan accepted for the State of West Virginia.

The multiple nature of available Federal assistance is attested to by a Dept. of Interior publication comprising 224 pages of descriptive index of outdoor recreation programs and related services of all Federal agencies.

This publication, nominally priced, may be purchased through the Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Washington, D.C.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

PUTTING MONEY INTO EDUCATION IS SOUND INVESTMENT

School bells will be ringing again very soon for approximately 436,000 West Virginia primary and secondary public school children. Some of this number will be newcomers to the educational process. Most of these young people, however, will be classroom veterans refreshed after a summer of play and sunshine, and ready to tackle textbooks.

The opening of the school year makes us conscious once again of the need for exerting every effort to give our children the best possible education. The problems we face today in West Virginia, in the Nation, and internationally, may be those with which our children will have to deal tomorrow. But only through a soundly-funded system of education can we prepare the youngsters of today for the responsibilities of tomorrow.

Putting money into education has proved to be a good investment for America. It has been the means by which this Nation has achieved the capacity to produce and distribute a greater volume of goods and services than that produced by any other nation.

Education has also been the means by which science has opened new doors of discovery -- the Telstar Communications Satellite being the latest example of scientific achievement.

In America, too, education has been the process by which people of differing cultural backgrounds, origins, and creeds, have become united as a nation -- a nation which has been able to maintain stability in the face of every challenge and every danger.

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As a whole, educational attainment in our country has been increasing. Today, nearly four out of five persons, 25 years of age and over, have had eight or more years of schooling. However, of every 10 youths in our population, two do not reach the senior year in high school; and one other, who does become a senior, fails to graduate, according to a recent Census Bureau survey.

But the educational attainments of today are not sufficiently impressive when viewed against the growing magnitude of our domestic and foreign problems. Out of a population of more than 132 million persons, only 7.6 million Americans have four or more years of college to their credit. In effect, on the shoulders of this small number of Americans rests the burden of keeping our Nation in the forefront of scientific achievement, and the leader of the free nations of the world.

The need for enriching our educational systems with sufficient funds to enable our teachers to do a better job in educating our children makes good financial sense. We could not provide our children with a better inheritance than a soundly-based and well-rounded education.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

COAL-ASSOCIATED MINERALS HOLD PROMISE OF NEW INDUSTRIES FOR STATE

Scientific research is out to determine whether rock, clay, and other material located in or adjacent to mineable coal seams can be profitably processed for manufacturing and industrial purposes in coal mining areas. The feasibility of the idea is certainly worth exploring.

Enthusiastic and professionally competent researchers at West Virginia University, working under a contract signed recently with the Office of Coal Research, are doing just that. The success of this project could prove that coal-associated minerals hold great potential value for the coal mining industry. Even in normal mining operations, these minerals could become "secondary" production items at little extra cost.

Several mines in Southern West Virginia are already proving that the exploitation of coal-associated minerals is both feasible and practical. Some of these mines are operating plants to produce light-weight aggregates and construction materials from so-called "tailings" and the residue resulting from coal preparation. Moreover, one coal company is investing large sums of money in a pilot plant for the recovery of alumina from mine refuse.

West Virginia University scientists are undertaking their research project in three phases. First, they will gather comprehensive information as to the quantity and quality of rock and mineral materials which are located in or adjacent to mineable coal seams.

The second phase of the work involves the studying

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and testing of methods of mining and beneficiating shales, clays, slates, refuse, and other minerals and materials physically associated with the coal being mined.

The third phase will be to determine by what steps these coal-associated materials may be economically separated into such widely varied products as light-weight aggregate, construction sand, silica and glass sand, refractory clay, oil shales, mine rock dust, lime and limestone dust, cement, alum or alumina, sulphur and sulphuric acid, low-grade iron ores, ceramic materials, germanium, uranium, and many other products.

Individually, each of these minerals may be of marginal or sub-marginal value. Taken together, however, and mined with coal at little additional cost, they could result in extremely profitable items, and could lead to the early development of new manufacturing and industrial complexes throughout the Appalachian coal mining areas.

Conceivably, if methods of processing are perfected and profitable markets for even a few of these "secondary" products are developed, many hundreds of new jobs would be created in coal mining areas.

From the Office of UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

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9-14-62

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WEST VIRGINIA STUDENTS BENEFIT FROM SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

In more than 1,500 West Virginia schools approximately 130,000 students line up each day for a well-balanced luncheon. This nutritional noon-time meal costs only a nominal charge, or nothing at all, depending on the financial circumstances of a student's family. In all, about 30 million meals will be served to the State's school children by the time the 1963 summer vacation period starts.

The tab for this school lunch program, which is jointly participated in by the State and Federal governments, is very small considering the benefits involved. For the 1962 school year, which began in September 1961, the Federal government gave West Virginia \$1,372,142 for this program. The State put up approximately \$215,000. In total, this amounted to roughly 5¢ per meal.

Several counties and communities also make contributions to the program. Many private groups of citizens and fraternal organizations help out with services, supplies, and sums of money. This cooperative effort speaks well for the concern which the people of the Mountain State have for their children.

The school lunch program follows carefully designed menus. Each meal is predicated on providing youngsters with a third to a half of their daily nutritive requirements. In economically depressed areas, a special program provides school children with at least two-thirds of their daily nutritive needs.

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The U. S. Department of Agriculture, which is responsible for the National School Lunch Program, is busy filling up school larders. The Department's program covers some 65,400 schools across the country, in which more than 14 million youngsters will be fed for a total of about 2.5 billion lunches. Thus, the procurement of food undertaken on behalf of the program is tremendous.

Already, the Department has purchased an initial 294,000 cases of No. 10 size cans of peas, 443,000 cases of red tart pitted cherries, 300,000 cases of canned green beans, and almost 5 million pounds of fresh frozen chickens. It also intends to buy 25 million pounds of frozen ground beef, and has asked for bids on canned peaches, corn, and pineapple. The milk and bread requirements of the program are contracted for on a local basis.

In the schools themselves, mostly with voluntary help, the basic protein foods and the fruits and vegetables are turned into beneficial meals. This program has been carried on in West Virginia for the past 15 years. In the same manner, the program has been participated in by the other states and territories.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
; A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

CONSUMER INTEREST GROWING IN WEST VIRGINIA HANDMADE GLASSWARE

Glass is composed largely of silica sand, lime, and soda ash. But to turn these basic raw materials into elegant tableware, or objects of art and ornamental beauty, requires the kind of unique craftsmanship for which West Virginia's handmade glassware industry has been historically noted.

This is why, of late, there is a renewed and growing appreciation, both domestically and overseas, of the fine handmade glassware produced by West Virginia artisans. Cheaper priced products made in Italy, West Germany, Sweden, and Japan, do not contain the quality and craftsmanship historically associated with West Virginia handmade glassware.

The upswing in domestic interest in West Virginia handmade glassware may have been occasioned by the recent purchases made by Mrs. John F. Kennedy and Mrs. Lyndon Johnson. The First Lady is a connoisseur of fine glassware, and the Vice President's wife has a reputation of setting a well-appointed table. It can be assumed that neither lady would buy glassware that was not of the very best quality and workmanship.

The rise in overseas interest in West Virginia handmade glassware can be judged from a review of the latest available export statistics, bearing in mind the fact that West Virginia's 25 handmade glassware producers account for more than half of the total United States production.

In 1960, our country shipped 313,291 dozen handmade glassware items overseas. In 1961, our exports rose to 376,412 dozen, or an increase of 63,121 dozen over 1960 exports.

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And although the 1961 figure is still 20,016 dozen below shipments of 396,428 dozen made in 1958, the reversal of the downward trend in exports is significant.

Of course, foreign handmade glassware imports continue to make serious inroads in our own backyard, so to speak. During the years 1958-1961, such imports increased their proportion of United States consumption from 44.7 to 49.9 per cent. No tariff relief has been afforded American handmade glassware producers. And since wages average about two-thirds of the cost of handmade glassware, competition from foreign countries tends to be severe because of the vast differences in wage rates.

Since early in the 1320's, western Virginia's handmade glassware has had the respect and admiration of discerning consumers. Back in those days, newspapers were reporting that a little glass works at Wellsburg, which had begun operations in 1315, was making glass decanters "of great beauty and solidity," and "white flint glass rivaling the foreign product."

Today, after almost 150 years of quality glass making, West Virginia's handmade glassware industry is still "rivaling the foreign product." A growing consumer awareness of this fact should prove helpful to the industry in the years ahead.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WEST VIRGINIA FARMS CAN OFFER UNTAPPED RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL

Taking the family on a farm vacation is not a new idea. However, among city dwellers, farm vacations are becoming increasingly popular, according to a recent survey by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In the light of this fact, some of the elements of rural life that West Virginia farmers may take for granted have a new value. Indeed, clean country air, blue skies, a cornfield, a stand of trees, or a running brook, can mean additional income to individual farmers as growing numbers of urbanites seek escape from a city civilization full of gadgets, gasoline fumes, and crowded living.

Many West Virginia farms have a built-in advantage over farms in other Eastern states -- unparalleled scenic beauty. Moreover, many of our farms have small lots which are adaptable for camping, and woodland lots which can be utilized for picnicking, or adjacent hilly lands for vacationers who like to hike.

Of course, the construction of a farm pond could be an added attraction, and could also mean additional income. Some farmers in other states not only make their ponds available to summer vacationists for swimming, but also charge a dollar a day for the rent of a small boat, or for fishing privileges. These ponds are usually stocked with bluegill, crappie, bass, and catfish.

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In winter months, farmers who are making recreation a side business encourage ice-skaters to use their ponds for a small daily fee. Some farmers have also prepared small hills for tobogganing and sledding, and charge enthusiasts of these winter sports a nominal fee.

It is interesting to note that some Maine farmers charge a single camper from \$5 to \$7 per week, and a family of campers from \$12 to \$15 per week. These fees do not usually include the use of utilities other than plenty of good drinking water and toilet facilities. The sale of food to campers provides an extra source of revenue.

Not all vacationers like to camp out. Some seek farms which have bedroom accommodations, or small cabins or cottages for rent. Fees for such accommodations vary, but are said to average about \$50 per week per person, when meals are included.

Americans are becoming more recreation conscious than ever before. The average city family will travel about 250 miles for a vacation spot. Most public recreational areas are already over-crowded. Perhaps this is the reason why farm vacations are becoming so popular. In any event, West Virginia farmers can tap this growing recreational potential to their own good advantage.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

OUR WEATHER SATELLITES ARE PROVING INCREASINGLY USEFUL

Probably the most significant benefit of the Nation's Tiros weather satellite program has been the ability of these man-made space bodies to discover and track such major storms as hurricanes and typhoons. However, these Tiros satellites are proving useful in other respects.

Earlier this year, for example, a Tiros photograph revealed the sudden presence of icebergs in the North Atlantic. The U. S. Coast Guard, which maintains an iceberg watch, was immediately notified. Steps were quickly taken to prevent ships from possible collision with these partially submerged ice hazards.

But the photograph which revealed the icebergs got weather researchers to thinking about the general usefulness of photographing seas. Such photographs could possibly reveal rough sea conditions. This kind of information, passed on to ship captains, would enable a vessel to skirt an area of possible danger. Work on this program is proceeding at a rapid pace.

The sharpness and clarity of the photographs being taken by our Tiros satellites are also spurring new programs of detection of benefit to all Americans. One such hopeful program would be the early detection of forest fires. Another possible surveillance program would be the detection of locust clouds so that farmers in a threatened area could be forewarned of the coming of these insects.

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The potentials inherent in the Tiros program are so vast that earlier this year the Congress passed an Act which created a National Weather Satellite Center. The Act also called on the U. S. Weather Bureau to establish a National Operational Meteorological Satellite System.

The first Tiros satellite was successfully launched on April 1, 1960. Since that time, five of these instrument-packed space bodies have been launched. Each Tiros is cylindrical in shape, resembling a large hat box. Each weighs about 285 pounds and carries two television cameras, and circles the earth about every 100 minutes at an approximate altitude of 450 miles.

In contrast to space flight programs where the benefits to Americans are in long-range research and development, the Tiros satellites have been sending us information of immediate value. In the case of hurricanes and typhoons which the Tiros satellites have discovered, an additional two or more days of warning have been gained--time which has been significant in preparing safeguards for lives and property in the direct path of those storms. This is a measurable benefit, just as new detection uses by the Tiros satellites will prove to be.

From the Office of UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

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BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WEST VIRGINIA IRON ORE DEPOSITS MAY HAVE GOOD FUTURE

The abundant deposits of iron ore in West Virginia, and in adjacent Appalachian areas, may soon be called upon to fill the growing needs of the Nation's steelmakers. This possibility stems from new technology being developed by the U. S. Bureau of Mines -- technology which seeks economically feasible methods of extracting the iron in low-grade ores.

Up to now, research to utilize our abundant deposits of low-grade iron ores has been pursued in a dilatory fashion. So long as we had high-grade ore deposits to work, there seemed to be no pressing need to concern ourselves with finding methods for the economic extraction of iron from low-grade ore deposits.

However, the hard new look being afforded the Appalachian region iron ore deposits results from the exhaustion of the rich ore deposits in the Lake Superior area -- deposits which, historically speaking, were opened so recently.

Today, much of the high-grade iron ore used by our steelmakers is imported. Some comes from Canada, but a goodly percentage comes from Venezuela and other Latin American countries. Thus, there is national concern that, in the event of war, or of political upheavals in Latin America, these foreign supplies of iron ore could be cut off.

The low-grade iron ore deposits in the Appalachian region are called "hematitic sandstones." These deposits are said to contain several billion tons of extractable iron -- enough to

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supply our Country's steel needs for the next one hundred or more years at the current rate of steel consumption.

Currently, in connection with the iron ore deposits in West Virginia, the U. S. Bureau of Mines is seeking an economic method to reduce the phosphorus and sulphur content while increasing the iron content of the concentrate produced. Moreover, the Bureau is also experimenting on ways to separate the silica associated with West Virginia ores.

Also, while intensive research is proceeding on the economic removal of impurities from the ore, the Bureau is engaged in experimental work in the production and utilization of pellets reduced from concentrated ore. Pelletizing ore concentrates could mean lower steel production costs.

In Colonial days, the low-grade iron ores of western Virginia were eagerly sought after by the iron furnances in Tidewater Virginia. Now, after a lapse of more than a century, the wheel of history has fully turned; only this time the Nation may soon eagerly seek the calcareous red iron ores in what, since 100 years ago, is now West Virginia.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

SALINE WATER CONVERSION IMPORTANT TO NATION'S PROGRESS

A population explosion, which has changed small communities into small cities, and large cities into megalopolises embracing myriad new and expanding suburbs, has focused increased attention on the urgent need for low-cost sea water distillation.

Concern for the problem has been reflected in Congressional action. Large sums of money have been appropriated for research programs designed to develop low-cost methods of producing needed supplies of potable water from sea water or from brackish river water.

Two distillation pilot plants are already in operation. A third is soon to be constructed at Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina. Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation also has a research contract on a phase of the problem, and is undertaking the work at its plant in San Jose, California.

Remarkable progress has already been achieved. The cost of converting 1,000 gallons of sea water to fresh water has been reduced from over \$4 to about \$1. The goal sought is to reduce the conversion cost to about 40¢ per 1,000 gallons.

Statistics point up the critical problem facing the Nation due to the growing scarcity of water suitable for municipal, industrial, and agricultural uses. The figures also tell us that we have a nearing deadline in which to meet the problem.

In 1960, we were using water at a rate of 270 billion gallons a day--an increase of 12 per cent over the rate of

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use in 1955. By 1975, the use of water in the United States is predicted to increase to 453 billion gallons a day--almost double present consumption.

Thus, the success of research work to find a low-cost method for converting sea water and brackish water into potable water is of vital importance to the progress of the Nation.

However, sea water distillation should not be looked upon as a panacea for all water problems. Good conservation practices, instituted now, would do much to alleviate the pending water shortage. We are still carelessly polluting, mismanaging, and misusing the fresh water resources that are available to us.

Perhaps, as a Nation, we have not come to fully understand that water is a perishable commodity. More can and should be done to improve watersheds and to properly manage them, to curb and clean up stream pollution, to plan and construct reservoirs for containment of excessive rain water runoff.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WEST VIRGINIA TINPLATE USED IN CANNING TUNA FISH PACK

Tuna on grocery shelves may come from the watery depths of the Atlantic or Pacific oceans; but a significant percentage of the steel cans encasing the flavorful fish meat is produced from a special-size tinplate manufactured in "Pittsburgh area steel mills," which include those in West Virginia, according to can manufacturing officials.

Producing tinplate for the tuna packing industry is no small piece of business. Last year, the United States tuna pack was approximately 16 million cases, with a canning plant value of about \$190 million.

Most of the pack originated in 25 West Coast canning plants. About 10 per cent of the pack was produced in East Coast and Puerto Rico canning plants.

However, about 40 per cent of the tinplate used to can the West Coast tuna pack came from East Coast steel mills. Moreover, of the 40 per cent, approximately two thirds came from the so-called Pittsburgh area steel mills.

As for the East Coast and Puerto Rico tuna pack, about 75 per cent of the tinplate used came from Pittsburgh area steel mills. Much of this production came from Weirton, West Virginia.

While the United States tuna canning industry routinely converts about 60 per cent of the landed weight of the fish into highly nutritious protein food for human consumption, a good part of the remaining 40 per cent is used

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for cat food. This also requires cans made of tinfoil, much of which also comes from Pittsburgh area steel mills.

Of course, other kinds of seafood are also packed in tinfoil produced in the steel mills of our area. Salmon and sardine packs are also sizable. But none compares to the tuna pack, which has been growing at a tremendous rate in this country.

For example, the domestic tuna pack in 1920 was about 1 million cases. In 1945, the pack had increased to 5 million cases. In 1954, the amount of tuna canned jumped to 10 million cases. By 1960, the pack was 15 million cases. Last year, the pack increased by 1 million cases to reach an all-time high of 16 million cases. Federal officials believe the pack will reach or exceed 20 million cases by 1965, and that means a steady increase in the production of tinfoil for tuna canning.

Participation in the tuna pack is but another example of how West Virginia industries serve the many needs of Americans.



From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

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BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WILDLIFE GROWTH IN STATE DESERVES GREATER HUNTER ATTENTION

Sportsmen who live east of the Mississippi River would do well to emulate the Indians of old. For pleasant and rewarding hunting and trapping, they have only to roam the hills and valleys of West Virginia.

Before the white man came to America, and for many years after Colonial settlements were established in what is now West Virginia, many Indian tribes, encamped to the east, west, north, and south, would make long treks to the area of the Mountain State to hunt for food and fur-bearing animals. Few other areas were so rich in wildlife resources.

Today, West Virginia is once again a haven for abundant numbers of wildlife of many species. The thousands of streams that interlace our State, and the millions of acres of verdant forestlands, seem conducive to the growth and multiplication of wildlife.

For example, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimates that the white-tailed deer population in West Virginia is now more than 80,000. Last year, the kill in this species was over 5000.

The elusive wild turkey, almost extinct in the State a few years back, now numbers well over 10,000. Last year, patient hunters who have studied the feeding habits of these wary birds bagged over one thousand of them.

The ruffed grouse has become so plentiful in West Virginia that open season on this game bird has been lengthened from mid-October to the end of January. The grouse, whose

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powerful wings can carry its three-to-four pounds of body weight at 30 to 40 miles an hour, can be found in most open forest spaces and on old logging roads.

Even the burly black bear is staging an impressive comeback in the Mountain State, and is now estimated to number over 500. Hunters succeeded in taking 65 of this loping bruin last year, mostly in the Monongahela National Forest.

The nocturnal opossum, who often feigns death when caught, is also increasing in number, though 1,225 of them were taken by sportsmen in our State last year. But that bushy, ringed-tail night prowler, the raccoon, whose numbers have been rapidly multiplying in the State, gave over 7,800 skins to hunters in 1961.

Beaver, bobcat, red and gray fox, mink, muskrat, skunk, and weasel--all are now prospering habitants of woodlands throughout most of West Virginia. For sportsmen, this wildlife challenges skill and cunning and makes hunting a profitable recreation.

From the Office of UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Volume II -- Number 48

11-23-62

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

STATE'S SCHOOL SYSTEMS CAN BE STRENGTHENED BY EDUCATIONAL TV

Some West Virginia school systems are now using television as an educational aid for upgrading classroom instruction in certain vital subjects such as English, mathematics, and the sciences. They are also finding that the medium, when properly used, results in a big savings to taxpayers.

Charles Town, in Jefferson County, and Berkeley Springs, in Morgan County, are already using television to maximize the teaching of essential subjects to their public school students. These two cities are receiving their programs through an arrangement with a non-profit ultra high frequency TV station in Washington, D. C.

Elsewhere in West Virginia, educational channels, not yet activated, have been reserved for school systems in the areas of Charleston, Huntington, Morgantown, and Wheeling. When in operation, these TV stations could materially benefit school systems in sparsely populated areas -- especially high schools, where small student numbers make it impossible to hire teachers for many desirable math, science, and language courses.

At present, 301 ultra high frequency television channels have been reserved throughout the country for use by private non-profit organizations and by school systems. The U. S. Office of Education estimates that educational TV is helping to improve the quality of instruction in many subjects to some 3.5 million students in 7,500 public primary

MORE . . . MORE

and secondary schools in the Nation.

The Ford Foundation, which has been offering grants of money to school systems on an experimental basis to determine the effectiveness of television as an educational aid, reports that it is highly pleased with results thus far. U. S. Office of Education officials have stated that "TV classroom instruction is helping many young people to become better educated and better prepared for intelligent living and for job opportunities in the space age."

Generally, advocates of educational television contend that classroom instruction prepared for use through TV "is superior to what most students would otherwise receive because only superior teachers are used in the preparation of such lessons."

In Washington County, Maryland, after a two-year experiment with educational TV, the superintendent of schools reported that the achievement testing of students receiving TV instruction indicated that they were obtaining grades above standard national norms. The success of the Washington County experiment has been responsible for the rapid growth of educational television. But, as a mountainous area with many sparsely populated communities, the Washington County experiments also indicate that greater use of TV in West Virginia could be a boon to education in our State.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

LOWER PANAMA CANAL TOLLS ON COAL COULD HELP WEST VIRGINIA

Japan is the foremost importer of United States coal, much of which is shipped to that Asian country from West Virginia mines. But growing competition from Russia and Australia threatens to seriously reduce American coal exports to the Land of the Rising Sun.

This competition, however, could be overcome through a selective reduction for coal in Panama Canal tolls--a reduction which would not only help West Virginia and other coal-producing states to maintain a high level of coal exports to Japan, but would also serve to improve America's gold reserve situation.

To understand why a reduction is needed in the toll charge for coal passing through the Panama Canal, a review of the following statistics is necessary:

In 1951, Japan's imports of coal from the United States amounted to 1½ million tons. Five years later--in 1956--the figure reached 3½ million tons. It went up to 4,988,000 tons in 1960, and to 5,958,000 in 1961.

For the first six months of 1962, Japan imported 3,826,212 tons of U. S. bituminous coal as compared with 3,143,328 tons in the corresponding period of 1961. (Italy, second ranking importer of U. S. coal, took 2,690,518 tons in the first half of this year, as compared with 2,378,728 tons for the same period in 1961).

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But despite the fact that the United States continues as the major supplier of Japan's coal needs, our share of her market fell from 72 per cent in 1959, to 53 per cent in 1961. Meanwhile, Australia's share of the Japanese market has moved up from 481,000 tons of coal in 1959, to 2,561,000 in 1961-- or from a 10-per-cent participation in 1959 to 23 per cent of the Japanese market in 1961. Moreover, in the first three months of 1962, Australia shipped 762,760 tons to Japan, as compared to 333,380 tons for the same period in 1961.

Russia is also getting a bigger chunk of the Japanese coal market--from 36,000 tons delivered in 1959 to 560,000 tons in 1961. At present, Russian trade representatives are proposing to open negotiations with Japanese steel mills for delivering 5,220,000 tons of coal between 1963 and 1965. Earlier this year, Japan agreed to purchase 3.4 million tons of Russian oil--another threat to West Virginia coal exports.

Presently, the Panama Canal tolls for coal are the same as for all other commodities--90¢ a net vessel ton. However, a reduction of 25¢ a ton would be very meaningful in helping to meet Russian and Australian competition. This reduction, plus lower domestic freight rates envisioned through the use of the integral train, should secure the Japanese market for West Virginia coal for a long time to come.

From the Office of UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Volume II -- Number 50

12-7-62

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

A "KILOGRAM" AND A "METER" ARE NATION'S MOST PRIZED POSSESSIONS

Two of the most valuable possessions of the United States government have only an indirect concern with money, yet they directly affect the purse of every American. They are perfect standards of weight and measurement--a "kilogram" and a "meter."

These two highly prized standards are made of platinum and iridium. But that is not the reason they are so highly valuable. Their tremendous worth is due to the fact that everything we manufacture or buy has been weighted or measured against these perfect standards.

Kept in a glass vault at the National Bureau of Standards, in Washington, D. C., the perfect kilogram and meter are never touched by human hands even though they are constantly used to test the accuracy of weight or measurement instruments. The moisture of a hand could change the fractional weight of the kilogram, and the heat of a hand could expand the fractional length of the meter bar.

When in use, the kilogram is handled by a cloth-covered claw operated from an adjacent room. The meter bar is handled by a technician wearing white gloves of a special knit.

How is it that Uncle Sam uses the kilogram and meter for accuracy tests of weights and measures when our common usage is the pound and yard? By international agreement, measurement systems throughout the world are metric standards. All measurements of mass (weight) are based upon a kilogram, and all measurements of length are based on the meter.

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Thus, the United States pound is a precise fraction of the kilogram; one pound being 0.45359237 kilogram. The yard is a precise fraction of a meter; one yard being 0.9144 meter. All precision instruments for weights and measures in our country are calibrated accordingly.

The kilogram and meter in the glass vault at the National Bureau of Standards were made by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, in France. They were brought to this country in 1390. They have been used since that date as primary controls of weight and measurement instruments throughout the Nation.

In space-age science, however, where the most minute measurements are required, the perfect kilogram and meter are not considered to be perfect enough. Two years ago, the world's nations, including the United States, adopted a new standard for length--1,650,763.73 wavelengths of the orange-red light from a krypton 86 lamp.

A substitute for the perfect kilogram still eludes science. Experiments to use the atom for precise weight have proved unsuccessful thus far.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

NO "FIRST STRIKE" NUCLEAR TARGETS IN WEST VIRGINIA

Defense Secretary McNamara has officially published a nuclear strategy for the United States that has special interest for West Virginia. The strategy implies that there are no "first strike" nuclear targets in the Mountain State.

According to Secretary McNamara, if there is a nuclear war, the opponents will probably first try to knock out each other's nuclear power before moving on to cities. Air bases and missile sites will be the immediate targets on both sides. It is believed that our vast firepower, too great to be eliminated in one strike, would give our opponents an "incentive" to call a halt to the war before nuclear destruction could be heaped on our cities.

This nuclear strategy of "controlled response" has replaced the old strategy of "massive retaliation" -- which was sometimes called "spasm response" because it implied a massive, civilization-destroying attack. Our strategy has changed because our country has been developing its capability of making more than one nuclear strike after we and our allies have been attacked with nuclear weapons.

Defense Secretary McNamara holds that, if it is necessary to do so, we have sufficient reserve striking power to destroy an enemy's society even after our air bases and missile sites have been attacked. This fact would give a possible enemy the strongest imaginable "incentive" to refrain from striking our cities.

If air bases and missile sites can be assumed to be "first strike" targets, it is interesting to note that the near-

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BYRD'S EYE VIEW--Add 1

est such targets to West Virginia are in Indiana (near Columbus and near Peru), and in Ohio (near Wilmington and near Columbus), and in Virginia (near Hampton). They are all far enough from West Virginia to make the State safe from the blast and fire effects and the intense initial radiation which would come from a nuclear burst on any of these targets.

The radioactive fallout from the nearest of these targets would have to travel more than 100 miles before it reached the West Virginia State line. The fallout would take four to seven hours to arrive in West Virginia, depending on the winds. Meanwhile, the fallout radiation would have decayed in intensity to about one-tenth of what it was an hour after the explosion that produced it.

These calculations indicate that nuclear survival in West Virginia, based on the strategy of "controlled response," might be assured by adequate fallout protection. Secretary McNamara has announced that he intends to put a serious fallout shelter program very high on the list of priorities for the next session of Congress.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DECLINES IN STATE AND IN NATION

Juvenile delinquency in West Virginia's 55 counties showed an overall 3-per-cent drop in court cases in 1961 as compared with 1960, according to figures compiled and recently released by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Two West Virginia counties scored the biggest decline in juvenile delinquency. The Cabell County Court reported a decline from 313 juvenile cases in 1960, to 249 cases in 1961. In Kanawha County, the decline was from 793 court cases tried in 1960 to 501 cases tried in 1961.

State-wide, the drop in juvenile cases tried before county courts was from 3,325 in 1960 to 3,232 cases in 1961. A few West Virginia counties experienced a slight increase in cases tried in 1961 over 1960. In most such instances, however, the increase was approximately 2 per cent.

Nation-wide, juvenile delinquency cases dropped one per cent. This is the first time in 13 years that a nation-wide decrease in such cases has occurred. In 1960, for example, the number of juvenile delinquency cases increased by 6 per cent over the 1959 figure.

In West Virginia juvenile delinquency court cases, girls generally accounted for only one out of every five cases tried. Half of the offenses committed by girls during 1961 were for runaways, for truancy, and for being ungovernable.

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Almost 50 per cent of the offenses for which boys were tried included larceny, unauthorized use of an automobile, robbery or burglary, and being drunk or disorderly.

While the general decline in juvenile delinquency cases in West Virginia is an encouraging trend, the overall data for the State give us no room for complacency. We cannot by any means be sure that we have turned the corner insofar as preventing and controlling juvenile delinquency are concerned. We can only hope that 1962 figures will show a positive breakaway from past patterns.

In this respect, the experimental program in preventing and controlling juvenile delinquency which the Charleston Youth Community, Incorporated, is about to conduct, may prove to be a demonstration project worthy of attention by all other communities in the Appalachian area.

Our children are our most priceless possessions. We must learn to treat them as we wish ourselves to be treated. Respect for a child will encourage respect in a child. Young people who have self-respect are not likely to become delinquents. A little thoughtfulness on the part of adults can prevent a lot of carelessness on the part of youth.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

DEVELOPMENT OF "FUEL CELL" COULD SPUR WEST VIRGINIA'S ECONOMY

The pathways being followed by scientific research never cease to amaze us. But it is especially gratifying when the end results of such research not only mean a useful new product but new job opportunities as well.

Indeed, this would be the case if success is attained by the Office of Coal Research project to develop a fuel cell employing coal as the fuel. We would have not only a new and more efficient method by which to produce electricity but also a greater use of coal for the production of electrical energy.

A fuel cell is similar to a battery in that it delivers electric power without using moving parts. However, it differs from a battery in that the fuel can be continuously introduced into the cell and current taken from it continuously without fear of the fuel cell "battery" running down.

In a normal electric utility plant, coal or some other fuel must be burned to produce steam which turns turbines to generate electricity. The spinning turbines produce alternating current which, for many applications, must be converted to direct current.

In a fuel cell, direct current is generated from coal itself, without moving parts. Thus, the fuel cell could lower the production cost of electricity. Moreover, without the need for steam with which to turn turbines, the use by utility companies of foreign residual oil or dump natural gas could decline.

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The fuel cell is unique in concept. It can be described as a divided box -- the divider being a porous, heat-resistant diaphragm, or electrolyte. On one side of the diaphragm would be an air chamber, and on the other side a coal chamber. The oxygen in the air chamber would pass through the diaphragm to the coal chamber, where the coal would be oxidized, or burned.

As the oxygen in the air passes through the diaphragm it releases electric energy which is carried away by electric "leads" on both sides of the diaphragm in the form of direct current.

Research work on the fuel cell is being performed under contract by the Central Research Laboratories of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. As a first phase of their efforts, Westinghouse scientists and engineers will design, construct, and operate a 100-watt test cell.

When the fuel cell is perfected and becomes commercially operational, an important new use for coal will be added to the several new uses which are now undergoing intense experimentation. Together, these new uses could mean substantial economic progress in the coal industry.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WEST VIRGINIA TO BE HONORED WITH CENTENNIAL STAMP

West Virginia's 100th anniversary as a State will receive auspicious recognition by the United States Post Office Department, which plans to issue a special commemorative stamp in honor of the occasion. The design being considered for the stamp is our State flower, the rhododendron.

According to present plans, the Post Office will issue the special West Virginia stamp with ceremonies on June 20, in Wheeling, because that city was the first capital of our State. One day later, the stamp will go on sale in the more than 1200 post offices in the Mountain State, as well as in post offices throughout the country. The U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing will initially produce 120,000,000 of these special stamps. The price of the stamp will be five cents.

Based on past trends when Statehood stamps were issued, the Post Office Department believes that many West Virginia industries and business establishments will purchase large supplies of the special stamp for use in business correspondence. Of course, the use of this stamp would make a valuable contribution toward the efforts being made to publicize the State's centennial.

Stamp collectors in many foreign countries always purchase big lots of new United States stamp issues. The Post Office Department estimates that there are about 30 million stamp collectors in Europe alone. Thus, West Virginia's 100th anniversary of statehood should gain world renown through the commemorative stamp.

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It would indeed be helpful to the economy of our State if some of these foreign philatelists and the 15 million American stamp collectors would seek to augment their hobby by visiting West Virginia to learn at first hand of its beauty and its history.

Post Office Department files show that the first effort to gain a stamp for West Virginia began in 1942. At that time, the West Virginia State Association of the National Association of Letter Carriers adopted a convention resolution calling for a special stamp to commemorate the 30th anniversary of Statehood.

This request was not acceded to, because the Post Office Department felt that a centennial stamp would be more commemorative. Perhaps the adverse decision in 1942 was all to the good. As luck would have it, West Virginia will be the only State in the Nation to be honored with a commemorative postage stamp this year.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

KNOWLEDGE OF NUCLEAR PROTECTION VITAL TO WEST VIRGINIANS

Defense Department officials have stated their belief that there are no "first strike" nuclear targets in West Virginia. However, this does not mean that the people of the Mountain State would not experience deadly danger in the event of a nuclear attack. Nuclear fallout, carried on prevailing winds from bomb bursts elsewhere in our country, could be a silent killer.

Thus, in the event of a nuclear attack, one's survival may depend on a basic understanding of what to do for protection against nuclear fallout. This knowledge must become as fundamental a part of one's life as knowing how to read and write.

In essence, protection against radiation fallout requires putting a "shield" between one's self and radiation fallout. The thicker the shield, or the more dense the shield, the safer the protection.

Sufficient shielding occurs naturally in the center rooms and corridors of large masonry or concrete city buildings. It also occurs in below-ground basements or cellars in ordinary homes. Persons having neither of these types of shielding available should plan for an underground fallout shelter.

Most city buildings suitable for use as public fallout shelters are being marked by Civil Defense officials with distinctive yellow and black signs. These buildings are being stocked with survival supplies, such as food, water, and medical materials. The location of these buildings should be memorized by persons working in cities or towns.

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Survival supplies for home basements or cellars must be privately stocked. Food and water storage should be sufficient to last a family at least five days, though a wise precaution would be to provide enough of such supplies for a longer period of time.

In all likelihood, "first-strike" nuclear bombs would fall on targets at least 100 miles from the borders of West Virginia. Depending on the strength of prevailing winds, this could mean that fallout would cover our State within a period of from four to six hours from the time of the bomb blast. Thus, there would be sufficient time for West Virginians to get themselves securely set in adequate fallout shelters.

The intensity of fallout radiation decays in 48 hours to one per cent of what it was an hour after the bomb blast. It would be possible, therefore, to leave a fallout shelter for a short period of time after two days have passed. In two weeks, the fallout radiation could decay to a point where streets, roads, and land areas would be safe for general use.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

STATE'S MAPLE SYRUP POTENTIAL NEEDS TO BE DEVELOPED

The production of maple syrup could be a profitable item for West Virginia farmers and woodland owners. Of the more than 20 valuable species of trees in the Mountain State, the sugar maple alone offers a continuing economic return before it is ready to be felled and moved to a sawmill.

Maple syrup is one of the few farm commodities for which the demand exceeds the domestic supply. As a matter of fact, only about half of the syrup used in the United States is produced in our country. The rest is imported from Canada. Last year, the average price received by farmers for pure maple syrup was \$4.63 per gallon.

Latest figures show that 1,372,000 gallons of maple syrup were produced in the United States in 1962. Most of this production came from Vermont, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. However, in 1959, the only year for which West Virginia figures are available, our State produced a mere 5,255 gallons, and this production was recorded as coming from 179 of the State's farms.

Paradoxically, more than 1,500,000 acres, or about 15 per cent, of West Virginia's commercial forest lands contain sugar maple trees. But only a fraction of one per cent of these trees is being tapped for the sap which makes maple syrup. This is an economic neglect of considerable magnitude.

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Based on a national average yield of about one quart of finished maple syrup per tree, the profit yield per tree could be approximately \$1.15 per year. Depending on the health and maturity of the tree, this yield could be obtained for from 30 to 50 years.

Maple syrup production takes place in the early spring, when the chemistry of warm days and cold nights causes a heavy flow of sap in sugar maple trees. This sap, coming up from the roots, dissolves a form of sugar which the leaves of the tree had manufactured during summer months and stored in the roots and trunk.

Tapholes bored into the tree to a depth of about 2 inches are fitted with spouts from which pails are hung. Sap will drip into the pails for about 10 days, depending on the weather. An average taphole yield is about 3 gallons of sap. A rule of thumb is one taphole for every 5 inches of a tree's diameter. Approximately 42 gallons of sap have to be boiled down to make one gallon of syrup.

Blessed as our State is with large numbers of sugar maples, increased interest in maple syrup production could make an important contribution to West Virginia's farm economy.

From the Office of UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Volume III -- Number 5

2-1-63

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

NATION MAY SUFFER AS COLLEGE ENROLLMENT IN ENGINEERING DECLINES

Student enrollment in engineering at the college freshman level has declined approximately 2.3 per cent below enrollment figures for the previous school year, according to the U.S. Office of Education. Of course, the causes for this decline are being studied and remedial action may be proposed to the Congress.

Nonetheless, the news is not encouraging. This situation is darkened somewhat by the fact that the number of bachelor's degrees in engineering awarded last year was approximately 34,600 -- a decline of about 3.5 per cent from the preceding year.

The significance of the decline in enrollment and in the number of bachelor's degrees awarded is that both come at a time when concentrated Soviet educational effort is producing more Soviet engineers each year. Our country's decrease in the development of engineering brain-power could in the long run prove injurious to the survival of our Nation as a world mainstay for freedom.

Oddly enough, for the past several years our development of engineering talent was on the increase. For example, the number of doctorate degrees awarded in engineering during the calendar year ending June 30, 1962, was approximately 1,200. This was an increase of nearly 23 per cent over the preceding year.

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Moreover, enrollment in the fall of 1962 for doctorate degrees in engineering has increased by about 24 per cent over last year, to approximately 9,750 -- or about three times the enrollment seven years earlier.

In addition, the number of master's degrees awarded in engineering during the past year was approximately 8,900 -- an increase of nearly 9 per cent over the preceding year. To this can be added the fact that enrollment for the master's degree in engineering during the current school year also increased by about 9 per cent over the year before, to roughly 35,800 -- nearly double that of seven years ago.

But it is the decline in college freshman enrollments in engineering that is causing concern. The good start which we have made in overcoming Russia's lead in the development of this talent should not be allowed to falter.

Government educational authorities are hopeful that future engineering graduates are beginning their studies, in increasing numbers, at junior or community colleges. These are not recorded as "freshman starts" in engineering, and thus their numbers are unknown. Nonetheless, the drop in college freshman enrollments in engineering is a fact that calls for remedial action.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
U. S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WEST VIRGINIA 4-H CLUBS HELP CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT IN YOUTH

In a positive sense, youth is a period in life during which the habits, hopes, and faiths that will mark the character traits of the adult are formed. The thousands of mature men and women who are "graduates" of West Virginia's 4-H Clubs perhaps know this best.

"Make the best better," and "Learn by doing," are the motto and the slogan of 4-H Clubs. And, as in the past, these words are today inspiring approximately 34,000 West Virginia boys and girls from 10 to 19 years of age to become good American citizens.

In the Mountain State, 4-H Clubs are to be found in most rural, urban and suburban areas. There are no membership dues, no fees of any kind. The only "payment" required of a member is an interest in the development of his or her talents and abilities--a willingness to work for self-improvement.

The pledge which 4-H Clubbers take is indicative of the organization's role in character-building--a role which has won Federal, State and County support. The key words of the pledge are "Head," "Heart," "Hands," "Health." These words give the Club its name--4-H.

Symbolically, a new member pledges: 'My Head to clearer thinking, my Heart to greater loyalty, my Hands to larger service, my Health to better living, for my club, my community, and my country.'

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The important ingredient in 4-H membership is the purposeful use of leisure time--the outlets afforded young people for mental, physical, and creative work. The programs planned by individual clubs are designed to bring personal enjoyment and satisfaction.

In rural areas, 4-H Club projects include an understanding of foods and nutrition, health and fitness, making or selecting and caring for clothing, home management, home furnishing, home grounds beautification, agronomy, forestry, wildlife and nature study.

But in urban and suburban areas where 4-H Clubs are experiencing their fastest growth, projects include automotive care and safety, career exploration, money management, meal planning and preparation, child care, good grooming, personality improvement, and creative crafts.

Concepts of democracy are instilled in 4-H Clubbers. With adult guidance, members largely run their own clubs, elect their own officers, help plan and hold meetings, and select their own projects.

Perhaps too few of us have fully recognized the value of 4-H Clubs. Their work with our youth is adding strength and vitality to the Nation.



Note to Editors: This column is for release to weekly and daily newspapers on Wednesday, February 20, or on any day thereafter, but not on any prior date.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column  
by

SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

GAS MADE FROM COAL LOOMS AS ALTERNATIVE TO NATURAL GAS

Within a few years, synthetic gas produced in West Virginia from Mountain State coal may be heating homes and firing industrial boilers in New England and in the Middle Atlantic States. This new outlook for coal usage can be attributed to our Nation's growing energy needs, scientific breakthroughs in coal technology, and the increasing price of natural gas.

Paradoxically, leading natural gas producers are supporting research efforts to produce gas from coal, even though they continue to under-mine coal's long-established markets through special price arrangements to large consumers. But there are pressing economic reasons why these producers are turning to coal gasification as an alternative to natural gas.

In the last decade the price of natural gas has increased rapidly, because of rising costs of exploration, marketing, and transportation. On top of this, there has been a long-term downward trend in the ratio of gas reserves as against gas use. The use of natural gas as a fuel has almost tripled in the last 20 years, and demand continues to rise. But about 80 per cent of the gas reserves that are expected to be used in the future have not yet been discovered.

Thus, the natural gas industry is faced with the problem of assuring the availability of supply without incurring tremendous exploration costs while drilling for as yet undiscovered reserves.

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For this reason, gas industry leaders hope that an alternative to natural gas can be obtained by manufacturing gas from coal. These leaders view the coal fields of West Virginia, and adjacent areas, as providentially suited to their needs. Not only are these coal fields much closer to densely populated centers than are the distant natural gas fields in Texas and Louisiana--which can result in cheaper transportation costs--, but major gas pipelines already cross the Mountain State, and could be used for the transmission of the gas manufactured from coal.

Processes for producing pipeline gas from coal are in a state of advanced development. A few of these processes are reaching the stage where pilot plant operations are needed to determine the economics of the processes, and to work out certain engineering factors as well as to improve "method technology."

Government officials believe that by 1970, barring unforeseen delays, the commercial production of gas manufactured from coal could be a reality. If this comes to pass, the economy of West Virginia could be substantially strengthened.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column  
by

SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

LEGEND SAYS CLOWN HELPED CHARLESTON BECOME STATE'S CAPITAL

History is often embroidered with legend, some of it true. But the legend of Lowlow, the Clown, whether true or not, bears repeating, for it is said that he helped to persuade West Virginia voters to choose Charleston as the State's capital.

The year was 1877. Wheeling was then the capital of our State, but Charleston, Clarksburg, and Martinsburg, were contending for the relocation of West Virginia's government to their respective cities. A special May election had been called by the legislature to decide the issue.

The competing cities sent spokesmen all over the State to solicit voter support. The issue, however, seemed of little concern to the people of the Mountain State. Nowhere did more than a handful of citizens turn out to hear the speakers. None, it seemed, cared whether the capital stayed at Wheeling or was moved elsewhere.

But time never passes so quickly as when it seems to be running out. That, it is said, is the way Charleston's campaigners, Romeo H. Freer and John E. Kenna, felt when they arrived at Huntington, ten days before the election, to garner support for their city. Their street-corner appeals were met by voter apathy.

At a tavern in town, Freer and Kenna met a stranger who was connected with a circus then playing in Huntington. In the course of conversation, they told him of their failure to get people to hear their speeches on why the capital should be moved to Charleston. The stranger suggested that they discuss their problem with John Lowlow, the circus clown.

The next day, when Freer and Kenna met Lowlow, he pondered their problem. "If you need people to listen to you," he suggested,

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"then travel with us. We will let you speak to our audiences for five minutes at the halftime break at each performance."

For more than a week, Freer and Kenna traveled with the circus. At several stops they spoke to audiences of 5,000 or more. Lowlow would introduce them and add a few words of recommendation when they were finished.

When the election was held, and the votes counted, Charleston had won as the site for the State's capital. But does Lowlow deserve credit for this? If the legend of Lowlow is to be believed, then the answer is yes. For it was he who made it possible for large numbers of West Virginians--captive audiences, as the advertising world would say--to hear Freer and Kenna "sell" Charleston as the best location for our State government.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column  
by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

GUANTANAMO NAVAL BASE IS VITAL TO SECURITY OF THE AMERICAS

Fidel Castro has been calling for our abandonment of the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba--a demand echoed by Mr. Khrushchev and other Communist leaders. However, there are vital reasons for our determination to hold Guantanamo, and these can best be appreciated by looking at a map.

Cuba sits between two main passages to the Caribbean Sea, the Panama Canal, the Gulf of Mexico, and the lower South Atlantic for all ocean commerce from European, African, and Mediterranean ports. These routes are the Windward Passage and the Yucatan Passage.

Two other routes, Mona Passage between the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico, and the Anegada Passage between Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, contain too many shipping hazards and thus do not figure significantly in ocean commerce. Strategically, therefore, Cuba is a gateway to the Caribbean Sea, just as Gibraltar is the gateway to the Mediterranean Sea.

To the north, the waters between Cuba and the Bahamas are mostly shallow. There is a deep, narrow channel along the north coast of Cuba, but it is interspersed with islets which are hazardous to navigation.

Thus, aside from the Yucatan Passage, which must be entered through the Straits of Florida, the shortest and best route to the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, and the lower South Atlantic, is through the Windward Passage between the southeastern tip of Cuba and the northern tip of Haiti on Hispaniola Island.

Guantanamo Naval Base sits just off the Windward Passage, almost in the center of what comprises the approximate end of the Caribbean Sea and the beginning of the Gulf of Mexico. The Base

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is also within short flying distance from Mona and Anegada Passages, making it ideal for surveillance and patrol of all sea approaches to the lower South Atlantic, the Caribbean Sea, the Panama Canal, and the Gulf of Mexico.

If a hostile power should ever occupy Guantanamo Bay, the Castroites could seal off both the Yucatan and Windward Passages, and perhaps even make our control of the Panama Canal untenable. Moreover, with the area serving as a hostile submarine base, the security of the entire Western Hemisphere would be threatened.

Our determination to hold Guantanamo at all cost is therefore based on stern realities, aside from our treaty rights. The strategic importance of Guantanamo is fully appreciated by the Russians and the Castroites. In their hands, the Base could constitute a formidable facility for Communist aggression. In our hands, the Base is a continuing assurance of a strong, defensive arm in support of freedom and human dignity.

Volume III - Number 10.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column  
by

SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

HIKING IN WEST VIRGINIA GOOD FOR BODY AND SOUL

In recent days, hiking has been spotlighted as a moderate means of attaining physical fitness. The swing of the stride, we are told, gives motion to most of the body's muscles and generally promotes a better conditioning of the tissues.

But hiking, as such, can be a dull activity if the route of the walk lacks eye-appealing elements which can add the factor of contentment to the exercise. Personal serenity can be found, however, along the 735 miles of hiking trails and byways in the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia.

Some enthusiasts have called hiking in the Monongahela National Forest "tranquillity without tranquilizers," and a "panoramic tonic." Certainly, for physical renewal and spiritual enrichment, extensive foot travel in the high country of the Mountain State has no equal anywhere East of the Mississippi River.

Oddly enough, many of the trails in the National Forest are the paths that mark the commerce of a generation almost forgotten. They were established by loggers, at the turn of the century--men engaged in harvesting the rich virgin forests from such logging centers as Davis, Thomas, Parsons, Glady, Neola, Evenwood, Bemis, Cass, Rimel, Franklin, Petersburg, Whitmer, Horton, and Job.

The trails which these woodsmen left for our generation of hikers are pathways abounding in natural riches. They weave between birch, beech, and maple trees; they touch on many cool, flowing springs; they pass fields of wildflowers; and they skirt scenic overlooks of breath-taking beauty.

Then there are trails developed by the Forest Service which lead to forest fire towers located at high elevations. Here the hiker is afforded commanding views of lush mountainous landscapes. There is the Red Oak tower overlooking Cranberry River; Red Spruce

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tower in Pocahontas County overlooking the Williams River; and Beaver Lick tower, also in Pocahontas County.

Spruce Patch, a stand of virgin timber of rare beauty, is reached by walking 4½ miles over the Mylius Trail in Randolph County. This trail was named for one of the pioneer families of the area.

Hiking in the high country of West Virginia's Monongahela Forest is particularly pleasant during the summer months. It is a truly stimulating experience in the autumn months, when the brilliant hues of many hardwoods are sharply contrasted by the evergreen foliage of the native Red Spruce. In many respects, the coloration of our forestlands is superior to New England's fall foliage, which attracts thousands of visitors each autumn.

Thus, to those Americans who are thinking of taking to hiking, the high country of the Mountain State recommends itself as being good for both body and soul.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column  
by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

CHESTNUT TREE COMEBACK IN STATE IS STILL LONG WAY OFF

The blight that killed off chestnut trees, some 25 or 30 years ago, did more than rob West Virginia of its highly valuable forest giants. For many new generations of youngsters the blight ended that wonderful autumn treat of gathering bags of chestnuts in the woods for roasting over live coals, or for munching now and then during the long winter months.

Those bags of chestnuts also came in handy when there was some special cooking to be done. Nothing could ever equal the chestnut dressing that stuffed the Sunday chickens or the Thanksgiving and Christmas turkeys.

Today, only the rare ghost of an old chestnut snag still standing amid oak and beech trees reminds us of our loss. Before the blight struck, chestnut made up at least 25 per cent of the forest stands of West Virginia, and was an important source of revenue for our timber and wood products industries.

The economic blow of the blight was eased a little, but only temporarily, because chestnut is a durable wood. Our saw mills, other wood-using industries, and tanneries, were able to continue supplying chestnut timber products for many years by using blight-killed trees.

Even "sound but wormy" chestnut, sawed from those blight-killed trees, was in high demand for interior paneling and other specialty uses. But the salvage job is essentially over, and the occasional loads of chestnut seen at railroad sidings are headed for a tannery (because chestnut is rich in tannin, a strong astringent substance used for the manufacture of leather), or for the production of split-rail fencing.

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Chestnut is a tenacious species. Many of the blight-killed trees still send up sprouts from their stumps and roots. Some of these sprouts even live long enough to bear a few nuts before getting killed back by the blight. But the blight itself seems to be dying out, and for this reason each new generation of sprouts survives a little longer and bears a few more nuts before it dies.

Today, there are between 200 and 300 chestnut that have withstood the ravishes of the blight and still live. The U. S. Forest Service, working on the presumption that these trees survived because they have a natural resistant to chestnut blight, are collecting live cuttings from the best of these trees. These cuttings are being grafted onto root stocks of blight-resistant Asiatic chestnut trees. The grafted trees so developed are then shipped out to cooperating woodlot owners.

If all goes well, this research may enable the chestnut to stage at least a partial comeback. Indeed, it would be wonderful to see West Virginia's hills once again forested with magnificent chestnut trees. Then our children, or their children, could experience the wholesome pleasure of gathering chestnuts in the fall.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column  
by

SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

MORE PERSONS FISHING WEST VIRGINIA WATERS THAN EVER BEFORE

Now that spring is officially here, thousands of West Virginians are focusing their thoughts on fishing. Lures are being examined, reels are being oiled, and the snap of a flyrod is again being practiced.

Fishing in West Virginia waters is becoming increasingly popular. Hundreds of ex-West Virginians, as well as residents of neighboring states, are coming to the Mountain State for the thrill of fishing in familiar haunts. In 1961, 247,316 persons applied for fishing licenses, permits, and stamps, in West Virginia. In 1962, the number jumped to 251,148. A substantial increase is expected this year.

Of course, West Virginia's streams and lakes are the habitat of many varieties of fish; but the finny aristocrat of the Mountain State is the Brook Trout. Known also as the Speckled Trout, Mountain Trout, or Mountain Beauty, the brilliant pink spots of this highly prized fish are a sight to thrill any red-blooded sportsman, as they flash from the quiet waters of a deep pool in a leaping snap at an artificial fly.

The natural habitats of the Brook Trout are in the cold, tree-shaded, boulder-strewn, gravel-riffled headwaters of the Potomac River, the Greenbrier, the Gauley, and the Elk. The speckled beauty also dwells in the upper reaches of other major rivers, as well as in a host of tributary streams that have their source in the high country of our State.

These headwaters are also the spawning grounds of the Brook Trout, which seeks out spring-fed dark crevices in which to deposit its eggs in the fall--eggs that will be incubated by circulating

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currents of water in the spring. But to increase a sportsman's chances of creeling some of these muscular, fighting fish, our State hatcheries stock "put-and-take" trout of legal size in these streams.

Of course, as better watershed management keeps our streams from silting and becoming cluttered with debris, and as stream pollution is abated and new tree plantings help to keep waters cool, fish life in West Virginia will be greatly increased and more anglers will come to the State for the sport and recreation of fishing.

In 1961, West Virginia revenues from the sale of fishing licenses, tags, permits, and trout stamps amounted to \$539,591. Similar revenues in 1962 added up to \$555,862. Hopefully, these revenues could reach three-quarters of a million dollars by 1970. By 1980, however, through determined water conservation practices, the Mountain State can become the "Fisherman's Paradise of the East"--an event which would be very meaningful to the economy of our State.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column  
by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

HELIUM MAY BE OUR PASSKEY TO OUTER SPACE

Many persons today think of dirigibles when "helium" is mentioned--a word association dating back to World War I days, when this inert, non-flammable gas was used by our Government for inflating lighter-than-air craft. Tomorrow, however, helium will be synonymous with "outer space."

Helium's new importance lies in the fact that this second lightest of the elements can afford our spaceships with a "shield" that will protect astronauts from high-intensity radiation as they explore the universe. Thus, in effect, helium may be our passkey to outer space.

Helium's new prominence is due to bench-work experiments which promise to untie a very knotty scientific problem. This involves the extreme low temperature of outer space--only slightly higher than 459 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit. This temperature is known as "absolute zero," where, theoretically, all molecular action ceases.

At absolute zero temperature, materials take on new characteristics completely unlike their room temperature traits, and become "superconductors" of electricity. A spaceship, therefore, could become a deathtrap unless properly shielded. This hazard is due to the fact that America's spacemen must pass through a doughnut-shaped girdle of electrical particles from the sun known as the Van Allen radiation belt.

In researching this problem, our scientists turned to liquid helium. This is the only known substance on Earth through which a temperature just a fraction of a degree above absolute zero can be reached.

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Reasoning that the electrical particles of the Van Allen radiation belt are held in place above the Earth by magnetic force, our scientists worked on an old principle--that magnets can be made to repel electric particles as well as attract them.

A conventional electromagnet powerful enough to surround a spacecraft with an electromagnetic field sufficiently strong to protect the astronauts would have to be almost as big as the ship itself. With liquid helium, however, it may be possible to generate an electromagnetic field powerful enough to do the job with a metallic coil weighing less than a pound!

Thus, in a world where challenges are given us with such frequency that we have come to accept them as the norm, the new-found use for helium may not engender much excitement. But in years to come, when inter-planetary travel becomes commonplace, we may be asking mechanics to "check the helium shield," just as we ask today for a carburetor check.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column  
by

SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

DISAPPEARING BIRD SPECIES OF GROWING CONCERN TO GOVERNMENT

In our preoccupation with large problems facing the nation, many of us are unaware of the intensive efforts being made to cope with smaller, pertinent problems. One of these is the danger of extinction of some valuable bird species. It is a problem on which the government may spend more than \$30 million in fiscal year 1964.

All living things have their place in nature. Not all, however, are as important to man's welfare as are birds. Aside from a few species which farmers view as nuisances, most birds are rightfully looked upon as our "feathered friends." We depend on them to keep down the population of harmful rodents and insects.

Without birds, rodents would do untold damage to our crops, and insects would soon denude our forests, our flowering shrubs, and lay waste to our orchards. Even our grasslands would suffer, which in turn would mean reduced meat supplies for the nation.

Twelve valuable bird species have already disappeared from America in the less than 200 years of our existence as a nation. These include the Passenger Pigeon, the Carolina Parakeet, the Heath Hen, the Great Auk, and the Labrador Duck, to mention a few. Almost extinct today are the Whooping Crane, the Prairie Chicken, the Ivory-billed Woodpecker, the Everglade Kite, and the California Condor, among others.

During the 19th century, hunters killed thousands of birds for feathers and meat. This ruthless slaughter brought about the extinction of some species, and the near extinction of others.

Today, the destruction of natural bird habitats through the extension of cities, roads, the drainage of vast marshlands, the

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pollution of streams and rivers, and the careless use of pesticides, are threatening to seriously reduce or wipe out remaining bird species.

To preserve our birdlife, and to aid vanishing species in recovering numerically, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Forest Service are devoting themselves to special conservation programs. These include the purchase and development of natural habitats; the control of predators such as snakes, coyotes, bobcats, foxes, etc.; and the assurance of sufficient food supplies during heavy winter months.

Unquestionably, the future of birdlife in our country will require more than government action. It will require thoughtful vigilance on the part of all Americans, such as seeing to it that some grain, or bread or fat scraps, are left on the ground for birds to find during the migratory seasons, or when snow covers the ground. At the same time, let none of us forget to remind youngsters that BB-guns and slingshots should not be aimed at birds.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW

A Public Service Column  
by

SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

GOVERNMENT DEVISES A NEW DICTIONARY FOR IDENTIFYING COLORS

Roses may be red and violets blue, but they are also going to have scientific last names, according to the Bureau of Standards. The Bureau has devised a "Method of Designating Colors and a Dictionary of Color Names" which provides a mathematical reference for identifying colors.

Colors have traditionally taken their names from common objects, such as flowers, trees, lakes, etc. Commercial advertising still follows this pattern. Cosmetics, clothes, automobiles and other competitive items depend on the suggestive quality, rather than the precise meaning, or a word to capture a consumer's purse.

But in many industries there has been a growing demand for a system of nomenclature that would give colors the preciseness of weights and measures. Color, of course, means brilliance and saturation, as well as hue. If one imagines the color spectrum to consist of a wheel, with  $x$  number of spokes radiating out from the center, the spokes would represent hues (or shades). Saturation is the quantity of hue in a given area, and brilliance means the amount of white light it reflects.

Every individual red rose, for example, will vary according to brilliance and saturation, as well as hue. This creates no problem in courtship, but in industries such as painting and decorating, where exact duplication of color is a familiar problem, some scientific formula for arriving at the duplication has been eagerly sought.

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Almost a dozen color systems, based on a given number of hues and degrees of brilliance and saturation, have been developed, but these have not solved the basic problem of standardization, for the systems are not interchangeable. If one system has thirty spokes in its color wheel, and another has fifty, equivalent colors will obviously not exist.

The Bureau of Standards has solved the problem by adopting a basic color wheel of 28 spokes. The 28 hues combine with a variety of brilliances and saturations to produce 267 color names. The degree of brilliance and saturation, as well as the exact hue, is determined by the colorimeter, and the spectrophotometer, and therefore has a mathematical identity.

The 267 color names are identified in the Bureau's Dictionary of Color, which also gives their mathematical derivation. The Dictionary is supplemented by a set of 230 color chips, providing exact matching samples for about 90% of the colors. The Dictionary is cross-referenced in such a way that any existing color system can determine the relationship of its colors to those of any other system.

The Bureau of Standards hopes, of course, that the other systems will soon be abandoned, and its own nationally adopted. Then it will be possible, when we speak of a red rose, or a red nose, to know exactly just how red it is.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column  
by

SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

INCREASING DEMAND EXPECTED FOR DIAPERS AND ROCKING CHAIRS

Most people are aware of the fact that we in the United States are living longer than we used to. This suggests that the citizenry as a whole is getting older. But a recent study of population trends by the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare indicates that the population configuration is now enlarging at both ends of the age scale. Here are some of the interesting findings.

In 1820, when the first census was taken in this country, the median, or average, age was 16.7 years. This increased steadily through the years and rose to 30.2 by 1950. In 1960 the average age dipped, for the first time, to 29.5.

The age group which has shown the greatest increase during the past 90 years is the 45-64, or middle age group. In 1870 this group represented 11.6 percent of the population. After climbing steadily for 80 years, it reached 20.3 percent in 1950. Then it declined, in 1960, to 20.1 percent. Out of our present population of 180 million persons, about 36 million are in the 45-64 group.

The second greatest increase has come in the oldest group, persons 65 or older. In 1870 the 65+ group represented 2.9 percent of the population. In 1960 it was up to 9.2 percent, giving us about 16½ million persons over 65.

It is clear that not only has the average age of the United States citizen been increasing, but the upper age groups of the population have increased faster than the youngest, or under 45 group. However, Census Bureau projections for the next 20 years indicate a tapering off of this trend, for the 65+ group, and a reversal of the trend for the 45-64 group.

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By 1980, the Census Bureau projection indicates, the 65+ group should represent 10 percent of an expected 240-260 million population, or from 24 to 26 million persons. At the same time, the middle age group, from 45-64, will have dropped to 17-18 percent of the population, or about 44 million persons. There will be a corresponding increase, then, in the under-45 group, which will number nearly 180 million persons.

The significant fact of this projection is the nearly 3 percent drop expected in the middle age group, in proportion to the whole. Indications are that a continued high birth rate, and improved medical care, will give America a more youthful population within the next twenty years. The average age will be younger, while at the same time the life expectancy will continue to climb. Both diapers and rocking chairs should remain in good demand.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW

A Public Service Column  
by

ROBERT C. BYRD, U.S.S.

POKE IN THE POT GIVES A LIFT TO THE LIVER IN SPRING

In Spring, no doubt, a young man's fancy turns to thoughts of love. His head spins out wild dreams. His heart aches for romance--so the poet tells us. But sober country folk may diagnose the problem in such homely terms as a simple craving of the liver for a mess of fresh-picked poke. Poke is one of the wild, edible greens that contribute to the well-being of that unromantic but highly important glandular organ.

Poke, like dandelion, lambsquarters, plantain, wild chicory, emerging fern, purslane, milkweed, and wild mustard, gives an appetizing flip to the dinner table. But mountain folk know from experience that these wild Spring greens also help them shed the torpor of winter. This may be because, as the scientists tell us, these early weeds are a potent source of vitamins and minerals.

To the city dweller, recognizing wild greens may appear a formidable task best left to experts. One hears stories of severe cramps, following a feast of greens. Some regard them in the same dangerous category as unfamiliar mushrooms.

These fears are exaggerated. It is true that some greens may be harmful, if taken late in the season. Poke leaves, for example, should be avoided once the plant forms its red berries. Dock, or mountain rhubarb, becomes too harsh for most palates as it matures.

Dandelion, the most abundant of wild greens, develops a bitter taste once the yellow blossom appears. But taken earlier, the tooth-edged leaves are fine in salads, or even brewed as a tea. On the other hand, purslane, a sprawling, trailing weed with small, thick leaves, may be eaten right through midsummer.

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Plantain, almost as common as dandelions, has a coarse texture and a somewhat bitter taste. But plantain's top tender leaves, like those of milkweed, make a delectable cooked green to go with any meat dish.

For those who like a strong, spinachy flavor, lambsquarters make a fine wild green. But as a substitute for asparagus, nothing compares with young fern, picked before the leaves unfold, and fried in a pan with butter.

Young wild mustard and wild chicory will spice up a salad, as will the tender tops of horseradish. These greens, when cooked, also make good "pot liquor" for soups and stews, or sauces.

Wild greens must be served quickly after gathering, for they wilt rapidly and lose their vitamin content sooner than garden greens. That is one reason they are not found in the marketplace. They are a part of Nature's treasure which, like health, is freely offered but never sold.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW

A Public Service Column  
by

SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

FALLOUT CONCERN LABELED FALSE ALARM BY HEALTH SERVICE

Newspaper stories predicting a heavy atomic fallout in the Spring rains, as a result of atomic testing by the United States and Russia, have raised the question in many localities, "Are we in danger? Should we take precautions?" Some persons fear actual contact with the rain. Others will not allow their children to drink whole milk, the principal source of radioactive strontium and iodine.

Those who have seen the recent report on Radiological Health Data issued by the U.S. Public Health Service may have been disturbed to note that West Virginia lies in a temporary "ridge of higher strontium-90 concentration." But careful analysis of the data shows that this State is in no actual danger and that local precautionary measures are unnecessary.

Constant surveillance of radioactivity over the entire nation by the U.S. Public Health Service means that the Surgeon-General will be the first to know of any danger arising in any locality. Thus, any needed safety or protective measures would be initiated by State health officers. Brief radiological fluctuations are insignificant, since it is the total yearly absorption of radioactive particles, or "radionuclides", that matters.

Basic information for the Public Health Service comes from monthly sampling of the "radionuclide" intake in milk, which provides from 60 to 30 percent of the strontium-90 intake and almost all of the iodine-131 intake. During the 12-month period ending in January, 1963, West Virginians absorbed a total of 6,853 micromicrocuries. (A micromicrocurie is one millionth of  
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one millionth of a "curie". A curie is the total radioactivity in one gram of radium.) The national average intake was slightly lower--4,997 micromicrocuries--but it ranged as high as 11,046 (in Louisiana). The acceptable dose of strontium-90 for a 12-month period is 73,000--more than ten times what we received in West Virginia.

Our intake of iodine-131 for the year was 6,970 micromicrocuries while the national average was 11,863--nearly double. The safe yearly dosage of iodine-131 is 36,500, nearly six times the intake in West Virginia.

Since iodine-131 is a shortlived radionuclide (half of its radioactivity is spent in eight days), counter-measures are fairly simple, should the need arise. Milk can be refrigerated for a few weeks, or processed into powder or cheese, until the radioactivity fades away.

Strontium-90 is considered the more dangerous radionuclide, because it is longlived, and because it may be absorbed into bone and bone marrow in place of calcium. Thus far, the amounts of strontium-90 being absorbed nationally are so insignificant that no counter-measures are being taken by the Public Health Service. But if the need should arise, the Health Service has in reserve such measures as control of soil conditions, removal of strontium-90 from milk by "ion exchange", and possibly the addition of stable calcium to diets.

However great the potential threat from fallout may be, from increased testing or actual war, the present situation calls for no individual or local protective action, nor for any deviation from normal habits of living and eating, either for adults or children. The Surgeon-General urges that children should not be taken off whole milk. Carry on as usual, is the word from Washington.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

DOLA DISASTER SPURS RESEARCH FOR AUTOMATIC DETECTOR

The Dola mine disaster in Harrison County has pointed up the need for something that Federal Bureau of Mines officials have been seeking for many years: a completely automatic coal-gas detector. Until such equipment is perfected and installed in the mines, no man underground will be completely safe from the dangers of a gas explosion.

Preliminary investigations at Dola indicate that the common enemy of the miner--the electric spark from power equipment--set off an explosion of methane gas. Methane, or coal-gas, being odorless, colorless and tasteless, collects insidiously in shafts where coal is being worked, and is explosive when the concentration exceeds 5 per cent. Seepage of methane where coal is being mined goes on continuously, but proper ventilation of mine faces prevents a dangerous concentration.

The basic instrument for detection of methane is the flame safety lamp, in use for 150 years. The flame safety lamp can indeed be called "the miner's friend", but it is only as protective as its users are vigilant. The lamp must be held up, at frequent intervals, toward the roof of shafts, where the methane, being lighter than air, collects. Its presence is made known by a blue "cap" atop the yellow flame. The presence of any detectable amount of methane in the shaft requires that all electrical equipment in the vicinity be shut off and kept off until proper ventilation takes place.

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The present usage of heavy machinery, such as the "continuous miner", brings rapid changes in the atmosphere of the shaft. The dilemma of the mine operation is that efficiency and competition call for speedy production of coal, whereas safety calls for frequent stoppages for inspection with the flame lamp. The result has been a compromise, sometimes with fatal results to the miners.

The only reliable solution to the problem of explosive coal-gas appears to be an automatic detection device. Since 1958, the Bureau of Mines has been working to develop an effective "Methane Monitor" that can be built into coal-mining machinery. Thus it could be in continuous operation at all mine faces and would automatically shut off power equipment whenever the methane concentration approached the danger level.

The Methane Monitor is being built at a Research and Testing Center in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Working models have been tried in the mines, but the Monitor is still far from being perfected. Because it will be installed on heavy, vibrating machinery the Monitor will have to be sturdy enough to withstand mechanical shock, yet sensitive enough to detect the presence of methane instantly.

More frequent inspection of mines and more rigid safety legislation may be in order, but development of an automatic gas detector for the mines is of primary urgency. Perfection of this device will come too late, unfortunately, to help the victims of Dola. All we can do is hope that it will not come too late to prevent future disasters in our mines.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

AIR TANKERS PROTECTING APPALACHIAN FORESTS  
FROM FIRE

The stationing of airborne fire-fighting units of the U. S. Forest Service in the Appalachian region will mean better fire protection for West Virginia's forests, insuring the economic and recreational future of the State.

The Forest Service now has available both helicopters for airlifting crews and equipment, and air tankers for aerial dousing of woods with fire-retardent liquid chemicals. The helicopters are mobile units that are shifted about during the fire season, as needed. The air tanker intended for use in West Virginia is stationed at Hot Springs, Virginia. This is a converted B-26 Army bomber with a carrying capacity of 1,200 gallons of liquid and a range of several hundred miles.

Control of fires with the help of air tankers is credited with keeping timber loss in West Virginia to a minimum this year, despite the unusually dry weather, and the prevalence of numerous burns in Virginia and other neighboring States. This is especially important in view of the increased use of timber in the growing woods-products facilities of West Virginia. These facilities depend heavily on logging in the National Forests, where the allowable annual timber cut would be adversely affected by loss from fire.

Fire fighting from the air was developed by the Forest Service in the arid West, where the Rocky Mountain and coastal ranges had been suffering huge annual losses from fire. These

losses have been reduced significantly since the Forest Service began experimenting, in 1945, with aerial fire-fighting equipment. The latest development is the use of "smoke jumpers" -- fire fighters who parachute directly into affected areas. No smoke jumpers are being used in the East, however, because forested areas here are more accessible to surface transportation than those in the West.

The aerial technique used in West Virginia consists of dropping a chemical slurry from the B-26's 1,200 gallon tank in a single "cascade," spreading a blanket of fire retardent over an area in the fire's path approximately 200 by 800 feet. This slows up the fire until crews can surround it. When the fire is small enough, the retardent may be dropped directly on the blaze.

Thanks to this new technique, none of the 200 fires that ranged through the National Forests of West Virginia, Kentucky and Virginia this Spring reached any significant proportions. Only 8 of the blazes covered more than 100 acres.

April is the month of highest fire danger in the Appalachian woods. Because the trees are not yet in leaf, the sun is able to dry out dead twigs and leaves in the forest bed, where gusty winds may fan the smallest spark into a roaring flame. October, when the leaves again pile up on the ground, is the second most dangerous fire month for West Virginia.

Fire danger in summer comes chiefly from campers who are careless about their fires. The Forest Service's "Air Wing" combats this danger by hovering over campgrounds in helicopters, warning campers by loudspeaker against neglect and carelessness in the woods. Thus, Smoky, the Bear, is getting some help from on high.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW

A Public Service Column by  
U.S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

THE SAVING OF MR. MAGOO A VICTORY FOR COMMON PEOPLE

In a solitary cell in a concrete block in Duluth, Minnesota, sits a forlorn exile from India, condemned by governmental edict to spend the rest of his life cut off from his own kind. But the continued presence of Mr. Magoo, the celebrated mongoose, on American soil is regarded as a victory over bureaucracy by the common people.

The saving of Mr. Magoo is a heartwarming story for all nature lovers. Brought to this country by a sailor who slipped him past Customs, the Indian mongoose was presented to the Duluth zoo, where he became a favorite resident.

But the illegal immigrant's presence was soon discovered by alarmed biologists of the U.S. Department of the Interior. The Department ordered his immediate deportation, on the grounds that "The mongoose...could be a major danger to the poultry industry, ground-living wildlife, and birds...in this country."

The mongoose, incidentally, is a large member of the weasel family, about twenty inches long, plus tail, with short forelegs and long hindlegs. Despite the short forelegs, he is fast enough to outstrike a cobra. He is not at all fussy about food, and will attack anything that moves, from a mouse on up to a sheep. When the meat supply runs low, he may go on a vegetarian binge and help himself to an apple orchard. Wherever he emigrates, his kind multiply at a frightening pace. Hence the cry of the Department of the Interior biologists: Mr. Magoo must go!

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But animal lovers everywhere sprang to Mr. Magoo's defense. They maintained that Mr. Magoo could not be held responsible for the crimes of his race. They pointed out that he had killed no chickens, had pilfered no piglets, had raided no orchards, and had in no way broken the sovereign laws of the United States or of Mother Nature. His only offense was in having been born a mongoose.

Furthermore, the defense contended, the unspoused Mr. Magoo could hardly produce a population explosion all by himself. He is a confirmed bachelor, with no living relatives in this country, and no romantic aspirations. He desires only a life of simple contemplation. Mr. Magoo must not go, the common people cried.

The Secretary of the Interior harkened to the voice of the people. He granted Mr. Magoo "non-political asylum" in the Duluth zoo, where he must be maintained in solitary confinement, under maximum security conditions. All visits by relatives are strictly forbidden.

Thus Mr. Magoo, the oversized weasel, is allowed to remain among us, on the condition that he will never found a family. He had better not, or we'll all be sitting up nights in the henhouse with a shotgun.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW

A Public Service Column by  
U.S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

MAN'S BEST FRIEND IS STILL IN THE BARN

Farm machinery may come and go, but the wonder of the farming world continues to be what may be properly called man's best friend -- the cow. In terms of food production, none of man's agricultural achievements has proved as beneficial as his domestication of the cow. The trail of human history is virtually a "Milky Way," for wherever he has traveled, civilized man has always hitched his wagon to a cow.

Like the white man, the milk cow is a relative newcomer to the Western World, but Betsy has thrived here. Today there are more than 17 million cows in the American dairy industry. Last year their yield of fluid milk totalled 126 billion pounds. This works out to 7,370 pounds per cow, which means that in the course of a year the average cow produces about 5 times her own weight in edible food.

Most of us tend to think of dairy produce in terms of milk, butter and ice cream. But the product of the cow has hundreds of other uses, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Last year, for example, some 14 billion pounds of milk went into cheese making. Nearly 4 billion pounds went into evaporated and condensed milk. One billion went into bulk condensed milk (for candy and bakery products). Millions of pounds went into skim milk, which is used in dietary drinks, and in powdered milk, cake mixes, sausage meat, and in soft drinks and soups. Skim milk is used in many pharmaceuticals, and in one form (casein) it is even used as glue.

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Ice cream is, of course, one of the favorite forms of milk. Americans consumed 702.3 million gallons of ice cream last year -- nearly four gallons per person. This was in addition to 180 million gallons of ice milk products. No other nation approaches us in this respect.

However, it may surprise some to learn that Americans are not the greatest milk drinkers in the world, in spite of our high standard of living. Ireland, which has a much lower standard, leads all other nations in per capita consumption of milk. In 1961 the Irish average milk consumption was 1510 pounds per person -- almost half a gallon per day. The American average per capita consumption was 640 pounds, less than a quart a day. The United States is 16th on the list of milk products consumers of the world.

The concern over cholesterol intake has reduced milk consumption in this country, but the real explanation of why we do not rank so high among milk drinkers is that we have such a great variety of food to choose from. No other country has such choices of meats, fruits and vegetables as are to be found in American markets. Improved methods of refrigeration and transportation have freed us almost completely from dependence on weather and locality. Country people especially benefit, for previously they had to depend chiefly on local produce, and leaned heavily on the milk cow. But that same cow is still the wonder of the world, when it comes to producing a basic part of our diet.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

GOVERNMENT MARKETING SERVICE GUIDES BUYER TO BEST BUYS

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is currently holding an exhibit in Washington, D.C., which commemorates 50 years of marketing service to American farmers, industry and consumers. The aim of the exhibit is to increase awareness of what the Department's grading stamps mean, as regards quality and economy of purchase. Ability to interpret these stamps correctly can save the housewife many dollars.

On dairy products, the classifications "Grade AA", "Grade A", and "Grade B" are most common. On butter, there is not a great deal of difference between the two top grades, both of which are made from fresh cream. Where the price differential is great, a substantial saving may be effected by purchasing Grade A rather than AA. Grade B is made from sour cream, and lacks the fresh flavor of the top grades, although it is almost equally healthful. Thus, for some buyers it may represent a dollar saving without any nutritional sacrifice.

The following grade stamps may be found on cheese: "AA", "A", "B", "C", and "D". These stamps indicate excellence of flavor, rather than nutritional value; all U.S. graded cheese is of acceptable quality. For cottage cheese, the Department issues a "Quality Approved" stamp of approval.

Fluid milk is one of the few items not graded by the Department of Agriculture. Instead, the U.S. Public Health Service puts out a "Milk Code" which is followed in 37 States and 1900 municipalities. Under the Code, Grade A milk is designated as meeting certain rigid standards as regards bacteriological

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count, herd health requirements, sanitary inspections, butterfat content, etc.

Four grades of eggs are acceptable: "AA", "A", "B", and "C". The first two grades are best for egg dishes, since both the yolk and the white are thick and firm. Grades B and C eggs have a thin white and a fragile yolk, which breaks easily. There are six sizes of eggs: "jumbo", "extra large", "large", "medium", "small", and "peewee". Size has no bearing on the quality of an egg; Grade AA eggs come in all sizes.

Poultry has three grades, "A", "B", and "C", which are considered wholesome. The grade A bird is full-fleshed with a good layer of fat. Grade B is somewhat leaner, and the grade C fowl is noticeably thin, with the breastbone prominent, and some skin flaws.

The best grades of beef are labeled "Prime", "Choice", and "Good". Prime beef has the maximum amount of fat marbled in with the lean meat. Choice and good are less interspaced with fat. "Standard" beef has almost no fat, and less juice and tenderness. "Commercial" beef comes from older cattle and requires long, slow cooking to make it palatable. Lamb and mutton are graded similarly, except that "utility" replaces standard, and "cull" is the lowest grade of lamb.

As U.S. gradings are voluntary, it is possible to purchase food that is ungraded, or is "graded" without the U.S. Department of Agriculture stamp on it. However, the familiar USDA shield is the housewife's best guide to a safe and economical purchase.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

NATIONAL STUDY OF PESTICIDES ADVISED BY SCIENCE COMMITTEE

A program of expanded research on the toxic effects of pesticides, on man as well as on animals, was recommended by the President's Science Advisory Committee following the Committee's investigation of pest control practices across the country.

Concern that human beings may be absorbing and building up dangerous levels of toxic chemicals in their bodies, as a result of intensive spraying, dusting and other applications of pesticides, has prompted the scientists to urge the President to take immediate steps to obtain exact data on the present levels of pesticides in our environment and to increase our efforts to understand their long-term effects.

The Committee acknowledges the great value of pesticides in ridding society of many dread diseases. The use of DDT against the anopheles-bearing mosquito has practically wiped out malaria in this country, although it is still the number one killer in other parts of the world. However, detection of pesticide residues in living creatures far removed from the time and place of application -- such as in the bodies of fish far out at sea -- has raised the question of pesticide buildup with potential dangers to man as great as that from radiological fallout.

At present there is no evidence of pesticide residues causing death or malignant disease in man. Biologists feel that it is still too early to tell whether there is an occupational hazard in dealing with pesticides, or even a danger

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from exposure to their presence in the environment. But they believe that a thorough investigation of the question should be undertaken at once.

It is known that insecticides have been responsible for wiping out as much as 80 percent of bird flocks, and that, in general, the tolerance of these chemical agents is very small among lower forms of life. For example, pink shrimp have been experimentally poisoned by as little as 0.9 parts per billion of heptachlor, a chlorinated hydrocarbon similar to DDT. Young salmon have been all but exterminated in streams where bordering plants were sprayed with DDT. Crayfish and crabs are very sensitive to it. Birds have been known to die from eating apparently healthy fish containing very minute concentrations of pesticides.

Some \$4 billion worth of chemicals is dumped or sprayed into our environment each year by farmers alone. The amount is increasing yearly, as various pests develop immunity to specific pesticides. Before the nation is virtually engulfed by this sea of poison, scientists suggest that alternate means of pest control be explored.

Methods for pest control without chemicals have been known to farmers even in ancient times. Crop rotation, fallowing land, burning over fields, etc., are examples. In modern times, entomologists have worked with the use of insect enemies for pest control. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has imported more than 500 species of insect-destroying organisms, of which 36 have had some success. Another technique is the sterilization of male insects, which are then released to compete with non-sterile males. Traps baited with sex attractants constitute still another method that has been used on certain insects. Although none of these methods has experienced the outstanding success of pesticides, they deserve to be followed up, insofar as they mitigate the practice of poisoning our environment.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WILDLIFE PREDATOR CONTROL PROGRAM UNDER STUDY

A new look at predator control in the United States will be taken by the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries and Wildlife to determine what further steps may have to be taken in the battle against predatory animals and birds. While most of the large predators are in the West, farm crops in the East are often affected by the activities of small animals and birds.

The fox is no longer a serious threat to the chicken coop or sheepfold. This animal is currently being trapped, under federal supervision, in several eastern states, including West Virginia, as a potential transmitter of rabies.

But the most active farm predator is the common field mouse, which, in addition to a voracious appetite for stored grain, causes considerable damage to fruit trees by eating the bark at the base of the tree in the winter. This little rodent, however, is now subject to a control program supervised by the Wildlife Bureau which is calculated to save farmers millions of dollars annually.

Weasels, skunks, and similar small, fur-bearing animals are on the increase in West Virginia, much to the sorrow of poultry farmers. This is due to the fact that these animals are no longer being trapped for their pelts, which have lost the market value they had twenty years ago. Researchers say that steel traps and poisoned bait are still the best control methods against these predators.

Some species of birds are severe farm pests, and the problem of keeping them away from ripening grain, berries, and fruits is still in the research stage. Flocks of blackbirds and

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starlings may settle in a sweet corn field, and by pecking at a corner of an ear they spoil the crop for marketing.

More troublesome than the blackbird is the starling, a fairly recent emigrant from Europe. Originally introduced here as a means of controlling insect life, the starling has had a population explosion, making this bird a menace to cities, farms, and even to aircraft. Some jet planes have crashed on take off when their intake tubes sucked in errant starlings. When a large flock of these birds land in an orchard, they may not leave until the trees are bare of fruits.

Experiments with noismakers appear to be the most promising methods for scaring off pestiferous birds. Certain types of firecrackers have been used with good results, although a prolonged bombardment is often required, and this can be costly.

Direct extermination of the starling and blackbird could upset the balance of nature. Therefore, wildlife scientists are studying how to make the natural habitats of these birds unwholesome indirectly. But whether man is smart enough to outwit these birds remains to be seen.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

STUDIES REVEAL HOW DAIRY INDUSTRY IS AFFECTED BY CLIMATE

Cows, like human beings, are affected by the humidity in the air, and give less milk under hot and humid conditions, an agricultural scientist reported at the 1963 International Symposium on Humidity and Moisture, in Washington, D. C.

Experiments carried out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland, demonstrate that, when the temperature rises above 75 degrees, milk production of cows drops off as the humidity increases. At temperatures below 75 degrees, the milk yield does not appear to be affected by damp weather.

In this research project, four breeds of cattle were confined for periods of two weeks in rooms with controlled atmospheric conditions. Milk production was found to be constant, no matter how the humidity fluctuated, as long as the temperature remained below 75.

When the room temperature raised above 75 degrees, a decrease in milk output, as well as in food and water consumption, was noted as the humidity was increased. The respiratory rate of the cattle also went up, and there were other physiological changes. Of the four breeds tested, the Brahman showed the least effect of the "weather"; the Holstein showed the most adverse effect, and the Jersey and Brown Swiss were in between.

Scientists speculate that the Brahman cow, a native of India, stands up to heat and humidity best because its body has a relatively greater skin surface than the other cows --

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approximately 12 per cent more skin surface. This physical factor enables the Brahman to "breathe" through its skin more readily than other cattle, and thus to be more successful in adjusting itself to changes in climate involving heat and moisture.

The Brahman, however, is not generally regarded as a milk cow, and its milk yield does not compare, under any circumstances, with that of the other breeds tested. Among the milk cows, the Brown Swiss stands up best to humidity, but is lowest in average yield. The Holstein is highest in yield, but is most noticeably affected by humidity.

The research indicates that greater efficiency in milk production may be achieved by breeding herds that are specifically adapted to the locality and climate. Furthermore, it may profit the farmer to take measures to adapt the climate to the cow, by air conditioning barns during the especially hot, sticky months. Experiments have been conducted, with encouraging results, in confining cattle within air-conditioned barns during the day, and turning them out at night.

In country where the shade trees are scarce, "shade-sheds" are advocated to protect the cattle from the direct rays of the sun, which affect them adversely. In the far West, grazing cattle in the summer on mountain ranges provides a natural air conditioning. Where this is not possible, man-made air conditioning may prove a significant factor in the dairy economy.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

AMERICAN COAL AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN EUROPEAN ECONOMY

American coal exports are playing an important part in the industrial progress of Western Europe, according to the latest report of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, which foresees a significant increase for our coal exports in 1963.

Reversing the unfavorable trend of the past few years, Western Europe imported 16.4 million metric tons of U.S. coal in 1962, an increase of 2.17 million tons, or 19.5 per cent, over 1961. The rise in European coal needs is attributed to booming industrial needs.

In the first four months of this year, our coal exports continued to rise. As of May 1, shipments to Western Germany amounted to 1,840,000 tons, an increase of 324,000 tons over the same period in 1961. Similar increases are noted in our coal trade with Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and France.

Thus far, the economic policies of the European Common Market have not restricted the importation of American coal. Only one country, Western Germany, places a duty on U.S. coal, above a fixed quota. Other members of the Common Market require licenses for individual shipments of coal, but impose no duty.

Italy was the largest European importer of U.S. coal in 1962, taking 5.4 million metric tons, compared with 4.4 million in 1961. This accounts for approximately one-third of American coal sold in Europe. West Germany was the second

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biggest customer, buying 4.9 million tons of coal; and the Netherlands was third, with purchases of 2.2 million tons.

The one Western European country which has closed its shores to U.S. coal is England, which is not a member of the Common Market. English steel manufacturers pay nearly \$3.00 a ton more for British coking coal than the price of American coal delivered in England. Consequently, Britain's steel industry is having difficulty competing with steelmakers on the continent, who have access to American coal.

Coal has always been an expensive product in Europe, owing to the relatively difficult conditions under which it is mined there. Because of the greater accessibility of our coal deposits and the use of highly productive mining machinery, coal can be mined in the United States and delivered to Europe at cheaper prices, despite our higher wages and the transportation cost.

The ability of the American coal industry to provide Europe with an abundance of coal at a relatively low price has helped to spur the remarkable recovery of Western European industry, which suffered extensive devastation in World War II.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

RIVER AND FLOOD SERVICE CONSTANTLY ON GUARD

Since Biblical times, floods have been one of the great terrors of the human race. Despite our advanced knowledge of engineering, and our swift communication systems, rampaging rivers continue to threaten life and property every year. To protect our citizens as fully as possible from this danger, the River and Flood Service of the U.S. Weather Bureau has spun an intricate web of data gathering and disseminating stations which can predict the rise of angry waters with timely accuracy.

The warning system of the River and Flood Service begins with a network of observers strategically placed throughout the United States, wherever flooding is a potential menace. In West Virginia there are fifty observers who keep track of river and rainfall data, and fifty more who report on rainfall only. The observer may be a trained technician at a manned station, or he may simply be an individual farmer or country-dwelling businessman.

The rainfall gauge may be located on an airport tower, or near the kitchen window of a farmhouse. River gauges are placed along solid banks, or under bridges, and usually consist of graduated metal staffs, requiring little upkeep. The rainfall gauges, on the other hand, need periodic emptying and clearing. The actual precipitation rate is recorded automatically on a clock-driven cylinder, or measured manually with a calibrated stick.

Each observer reports his gauge readings at regular

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intervals to the nearest forecast center. This information is fed by teletype into a main River Forecast Center (for West Virginia these main Centers are located at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Washington, D. C.).

Rainfall and river height information is studied at the Centers in connection with tables recording such data over the past 100 years. Additional data are taken from telemeter gauges (gauges wired directly to telephone lines), and from radar scopes which can observe rainfall in areas within a 100-mile radius. The overall weather picture is also studied on the basis of distant weather station reports.

The data then flow out, in the form of warnings and predictions of river crests and times, to the reporting stations and observers, and also to the press, to radio and television stations, to the Red Cross, to local civil defense and police, U.S. Engineers, etc. In Washington the National Red Cross Headquarters is alerted, as well as the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

Although reservoir systems and watershed maintenance can reduce flooding damage, no amount of leveeing or dam building can ever fully eliminate the danger of floods. However, a cooperative network of observers all but eliminates the danger to life.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

ELECTRO MAGNETIC WAVES NOW MEASURE THE MOISTURE IN WALLS

A radically new method for measuring humidity with electro-magnetic waves was demonstrated at the recent Symposium on Humidity in Washington, D. C. Quick, precise, and extremely simple to operate, this "moisture meter" is expected to prove of great value to the building industry, especially where wood products are involved.

The variable moisture content of building materials has always been a problem in construction, especially in surface finishing. Paint applied to material retaining hidden moisture will not give good protection. On the other hand, delaying finish work on this account is costly, and may be harmful to the material. The new electro-magnetic device apparently solves this problem nicely.

Water is known to absorb electro-magnetic energy at a consistent rate. The moisture meter works by beaming electro-magnetic waves through the measured object by means of a small, portable radio transmitter. The radio signal is first transmitted to a mobile, transistorized receiver at a known distance, with no interference. Then a second signal is sent, across the same distance, but through the wall or ceiling or post in question. The second signal will be weaker than the first, in direct proportion to the moisture content of the intervening wall--after a correction is applied for the wall material.

A correction table based on the known absorbent power of various building materials enables one to measure the relative

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moisture of any solid object, of any size. A few measurements suffice to calculate the moisture content of an entire room. Furthermore, no destruction or harm can come to the measured substance, since no direct contact with it is necessary.

The advantages of this device to the building industry are many. Lumber may be dehumidified with scientific precision. Finishes may be applied to building surfaces without guesswork. The moisture resistance of new materials can be tested with certainty. We can expect to see better, longer-lasting homes built for us with the aid of this new scientific tool.

Agriculturists are also interested in the moisture meter, since it can be used to test the curing stages of tobacco, the moisture in stored grain, dried fruits, etc. It can even evaluate the lean-to-fat ratio of livestock meat, since lean meat contains a great deal of moisture and fat meat relatively little.

Just about the only thing the moisture meter has not been able to do, so far, is to find water underground. It may be only a matter of time before electro-magnetic waves will unlock that secret too.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

IMPORTS FROM COMMUNIST BLOC COUNTRIES CAUSE CONCERN

A survey of United States imports of merchandise for consumption in 1962 indicates that goods produced in Communist bloc countries are competing with American industry, as well as funneling American dollars into Red pockets.

For example, the United States imported over \$3 million worth of glass products from Communist bloc countries in calendar 1962, according to a report from the U.S. Department of Commerce. In view of the fact that some American glass manufacturers have had to go out of business recently, the problem of slave-labor competition from behind the Iron Curtain deserves our attention.

Figures show that plate glass was imported from Communist bloc countries in 1962 in the amount of \$1,245,000. Glass kitchenware from these countries amounted to \$1,882,000. The largest single source of Communist-produced plate glass was Russia, while Czechoslovakia provided the largest share of glass kitchenware.

Steel is a vital industry in the United States that affects employment on a broad scale. Yet, last year we imported more than \$3 million worth of steel products from Communist countries, chiefly Poland and Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia shipped \$2,340,000 worth of wire nails, while Poland sent over half a million dollars worth of nails.

Poland, incidentally, appears to be the largest single exporter to the United States, among the Communist bloc countries. Last year we bought more than \$25 million

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worth of cooked ham and pork from Poland.

Another important exporter to this country is Hong Kong. The British Crown Colony, with a population of over 3 million, is one of the great trading centers of the world. There is scarcely an item on our import list which is not imported in some measure from Hong Kong. Finished cotton goods, silks, satins, raincoats, baskets, toys--the list is enormous.

While we admire the commercial success of the Colony, we cannot ignore the large trade it carries on with Red China. The possibility that many of our imports from Hong Kong originate in Red China, and that our trade dollars are going beyond the Bamboo Curtain, is too strong to overlook.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

SUMMER "BEAR SEASON" BRINGS WARNING FROM RANGERS

August is the peak of the summer "bear season," according to U. S. Forest Rangers charged with protecting vacationers in the woods from the dangers of fraternizing too closely with big Bruin.

The sighting of a bear is one of the unusual thrills a visitor may encounter in the National Forests of West Virginia. The bear population of our State is on the increase, with more than 500 reported last year. During the summer the bears are occasionally attracted to campsites by the smell of food. Entertaining as they are to watch, they must be considered a potential danger to life and property.

Forest Rangers caution that bears should be viewed from a safe distance, and never fed by hand. By way of warning, the U. S. Park Service lists 748 "bear incidents" last year (958 the year before), involving 63 personal injuries in National Forests and Parks across the nation. Property damage was over \$10,000. Over 300 bears were trapped--arrested for bad conduct--and 99 were destroyed. Eighteen persons were arrested for misconduct toward bears.

Most of the "bear incidents" in the East take place in the Great Smoky Mountain National Park (131 last year), but a significant number of incidents occur in the Monongahela and George Washington National Forests of West Virginia. The following are some typical "bear incidents" reported by the Forest Service:

"On May 8 of this year a camper in a sleeping bag awoke to find a bear standing on his chest, about to rip open the bag, and the camper in the process. He yelled, and the bear went away reluctantly. Another camper in a sleeping bag reported that a

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bear bit his toe while starting to chew his way into the bag."

"On July 14, a camper reported that a bear stepped on his head while he was sleeping on the ground. He suffered minor lacerations."

"One bear has made a practice of smashing ice chests of campers. Apparently he has developed a taste for coldcuts. There have been three reports of tents being ripped open by bears. Two convertible tops have been torn open."

These reports are meant to remind forest visitors that bears should be seen but not handled. Many scrounging bears develop greedy and impatient natures, and no one should leave the safety of a closed car while viewing them. Convertibles offer no real protection from a bear on the prowl for food. Neither does any other canvas material, and for that reason it is not advisable to store food in tents, open cars, or sleeping bags that are intended for occupancy. The bear has a very good sense of smell, and very bad table manners.

Vacations in the woods can be very enjoyable if everyone keeps a healthy respect for wild animals, especially during "bear season."

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

BACKPACKING IN THE WOODS A POPULAR FAMILY VACATION

Americans who really want to get away from the complexities of city life and recapture the thrill of pioneering adventures are taking pack-trip vacations into the National Forests of West Virginia. Such vacations have become popular with families. They are low in cost and high in adventuresome enjoyment.

The National Forests of West Virginia are full of inviting trails and sparkling streams. A journey on foot into the woods is a real test of self-reliance, for whatever is needed for the trip--food, clothing, and shelter--must be carried on one's back. Of course, there are fish to be caught in the streams, and natural cave shelters to be found, but basically it is a question of "packing in" the necessities of life.

Experienced campers now favor a lightweight aluminum packframe which rests easily against the hiker's back, but which can be hitched snugly when needed. Lightweight sleeping bags and tents are now available which considerably reduce the load once associated with backpacking. Dehydrated foods also eliminate many pounds from the pack, and are much preferred over canned foods by many campers for this reason. Complete meals are now available from dehydrated foods weighing only a few ounces, and especially packaged for campers.

For those who know the woods well, daily meals can be spiced with such local delicacies as mushrooms, herb teas, and mountain greens. The skill of the angler is never better rewarded than on a pack trip, for there is a particular pride in being able to "live off the land."

The U. S. Forest Service recommends that families going off into the Monongahela or George Washington National Forests should

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provide themselves with certain basic equipment for safety and for emergencies. Good maps are essential. First-aid kits should be carried. Some device for signaling distress, such as a shrill whistle, or a good flashlight, is advisable. In a pinch, smoke signals can be used. It is important to remember that the emergency signal is always three of something--puffs of smoke, flashes of light, whistles, etc.

Perhaps the best overall advice to the backpacker is to leave word with a Forest Ranger about his proposed journey and expected time of return. Finding a lost family in the thousands of acres of National Forests in West Virginia could be greatly simplified if a Ranger knew where and when to start looking.

Two U. S. Forest Service booklets which could be helpful to persons interested in a pack-trip vacation in the National Forests of our State are called WILDERNESS and CAMPING. These booklets and other pertinent information about backpacking can be obtained by writing to: Forest Supervisor, Monongahela National Forest, Elkins, West Virginia.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

COOLING WITH COAL IS PROVING ITS WORTH IN WASHINGTON

In Washington, D. C., a modern 9-story building can be entered on the hottest day of the year and found to be pleasantly cool and refreshing inside. This building, which houses the National Coal Association, is cooled through the warmest summer months as effectively as it is heated in winter by the same energy source: coal. This heating-cooling system is one of the pioneer installations pointing the way to a new market for coal in the field of large-scale year-around air conditioning.

The boiler room of the Coal Building is a model of modern efficiency. The room and all working components are a spotless white. The coal is never evident, from storage bin to ash bin. Automatic controls feed coal into the furnaces of two 71-horsepower low-pressure steam generators which supply the energy used to cool (and heat) the building.

The cooling system, which is one of several on the market today energized by coal-fired steam, employs a lithium bromide solution as the refrigerant. The refrigerant flows through an evaporator under a high vacuum, which causes it to boil at the low temperature of 40 degrees Fahrenheit. Evaporation involves an absorption of heat, which is withdrawn from water circulating in coils through the evaporator. This chilled water in turn is used to cool the air, which is distributed through the building.

In three years of operation in Washington, D. C., a city of considerable temperature fluctuation, this coal-fired cooling system has demonstrated its reliability and economy. Approximately 400,000 cubic feet of building space is supplied with cool, clean air, with a minimum of manual attention. Building engineers believe that a

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significant saving has been made in owning and operating costs, over other available systems.

Nor is there any cause for complaint on the grounds of air pollution. Fuel utilization in the coal furnace is automatically controlled with such precision that the exhaust gases are cleanly carried off into the atmosphere.

Thus, it appears that in regions where coal is readily available, coal-fired air conditioning systems can compete successfully with those using other fuels. This is especially true in the industrial heartland of the nation, where air conditioning has become an integral part of the design of new buildings.

As a source of heat, coal is still the most economical fuel we have. As a source of basic energy, there are still many new potentialities in the domestic market for this natural resource, to which the economy of West Virginia is vitally linked.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

RETURN OF SOFTWOODS TO WEST VIRGINIA FORESTS SEEN

A recent species-conversion study by the U. S. Forest Service in West Virginia reveals that some mountain slopes are more favorable to softwoods than to the hardwoods now occupying them. A long-range conversion program to build up stands of white pine and red spruce on sites now growing oak, birch, and maple would eventually increase the value of our annual timber cut.

The forests of West Virginia once contained considerably more softwoods than they do now--especially white pine and red spruce. Scattered through the woods one still encounters giant white pines which indicate how favorable the terrain and climate are for that important source of building lumber. Massive early cutting by settlers plus eradication by fire are believed responsible for the diminution of softwoods in the Mountain State.

A Forest Service study on species-conversion was begun in West Virginia in 1954. The first step was the development of a new site-indexing formula for determining the tree-growth potential of land. Heretofore, site evaluation could only be made where a well-stocked, evenly-aged stand of trees existed, and this is seldom encountered. A better indexing method was needed.

In making up a new site-index formula, four variables were studied: (1) compass direction of the slope, (2) grade of the slope, (3) relative position on the slope, and (4) soil depth to rock.

A formula was arrived at mathematically which enables a site to be evaluated without reference to the existing tree stand.

Using an index rating where the number indicates the predicted height of trees after 50 years, it has been found that sites in the 60-80 foot ranges of the index are suited to oak, but that sites

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falling within the 40 to 60 rating show a better potential for white pine. Sites poorer than the 40 rating are being considered for less demanding species, such as Virginia pine.

Results indicate that where mature stands of hardwoods on 40 to 60 rated sites are cut heavily and planted to white pine, the pine will be able to dominate the site within a few years, producing a more valuable crop in a shorter time.

Regeneration of red spruce is being experimented with on high-country sites where the virgin spruce stands had been clearcut and burned at the turn of the century. A study in northern West Virginia shows that spruce regeneration by direct seeding is difficult on heavily eroded soil, and that bracken fern interferes seriously with spruce plantings. However, a long-range program of spruce planting and bracken removal could restore red spruce forests to our State.

These findings point the way to a prosperous softwoods industry in West Virginia.



to installing adequate lightning protection devices on individual tall shade trees near the house or barn. Those trees which tower over buildings are especially dangerous, since they may transmit lightning around the nearby area. Expensive damage may occur when trees are ruined by lightning bolts, or fall on buildings.

Trees are protected with a system of air terminals, conductors and grounds similar to that used on buildings. Allowance must be made for the swaying movement of trees during a storm; the conductor must have some flexibility. The ground leads must be adequate to fully discharge the lightning bolt, but care must be taken not to harm the root system of the tree. Where cattle are at large, the conductor on the tree should be covered with a wooden casing.

One of the simplest methods of safeguarding cattle is to remove isolated trees from a pasture, or fence them off. A grove of trees is a much safer shelter during a storm, and if it is a small grove only a few of the tallest trees need be given lightning protection. For the individual caught out in a thunder storm, a cave or cliff overhang is a much safer shelter than the woods. It is quite safe to remain inside a car or truck.

No person should install a lightning protection system without a thorough understanding of what he is doing. A defective system may be more dangerous than none at all. For specific details one may write to my office, 342 Old Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C., and request FARMERS' BULLETIN NO. 2136, printed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

LIGHTNING PROTECTION FOR FENCES, TREES, RECOMMENDED

Everyone who lives in the country knows the need of protecting houses and barns from lightning. Somewhat less known is the advisability of protecting trees and fences from electrical discharges that are an annual menace to life and property, according to a recent bulletin put out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The bulletin reports that many livestock, and even some human beings, have been killed when in the vicinity of a fence that received a lightning discharge. An ungrounded or improperly grounded wire fence can carry electric current from a lightning bolt along its wires as far as two miles. Wire fences that are attached to trees or buildings are most likely to receive and carry lightning discharges, but any ungrounded wire fence with wooden posts, or steel posts set in concrete, is a hazard.

The Department of Agriculture recommends that wire fences be grounded with galvanized steel posts set directly in the earth at intervals of 150 feet all along the fence. Another method is to drive lengths of steel rod or pipe into the earth alongside the wooden fenceposts, making certain that all of the wire strands are in good contact with the rod. The rod should be driven down about five feet into the earth, and allowed to extend several inches above the fencepost.

Tall shade trees are notorious targets of lightning bolts in the country, as West Virginians well know, and the tendency of livestock to shelter under such trees during a storm is one of the headaches of farming. Where such trees are numerous and scattered, nothing can be done to protect the cattle except to keep them penned up when a storm is brewing. But the agricultural experts urge that attention be given

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BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

NEW PRODUCTION METHODS RENEW INTEREST IN APPALACHIAN OIL

An increase in oil and natural gas production in West Virginia is anticipated as a result of new interest by major oil companies drilling in the Mountain State. Hydraulic fracturing and diamond-core drilling are two modern practices that are increasing the output of high-grade petroleum and gas.

Hydraulic fracturing is a process that involves forcing liquid (usually a light oil) into the bottom of a well under great pressure. The pressurized liquid penetrates an area from 40 to 100 feet around the well, splitting open rock seams which release petroleum otherwise unavailable for pumping.

This technique is used when drilling on the perimeter of old oil fields as a means of "scraping the bottom of the barrel" where existing wells have gone dry. In the search for new fields, deep-well drilling, in the neighborhood of 15,000 feet, is now being practiced increasingly in the Appalachians. An increase in the price of natural gas, from 27½ cents a cubic foot to 32-35 cents, is providing one of the incentives.

Although petroleum products have been found in 46 of West Virginia's 55 counties, the present interest in drilling appears to center in the counties of Lewis, Doddridge, and Ritchie. A recent well drilled near the Spruce Creek field in southeast Ritchie County came in at 600 barrels a day. The overall State average production is less than one barrel per well per day.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines is sponsoring diamond-core drilling in the Appalachian region in order to learn more about oil production methods. Grants are made to oil companies that use a diamond-bitted drill to core out a section of earth 10-30 feet in length at the bottom of a well. In West Virginia these cores are studied at the U. S. Petroleum Research Laboratory at Morgantown, and correlated to

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other geological factors known about the oil field from which they come.

West Virginia oil is the high-grade type known as Pennsylvania, which is worth about a dollar more per barrel (approximately \$4.15) than Texas oil. Pennsylvania oil is more valuable because it requires less elaborate refining than western oil. Last year there were 101 new drillings in the Mountain State, nearly twice that of the year before. Production rose from 2.7 million barrels in 1961 to 3.3 million in 1962.

Oil was first produced in West Virginia in 1876. The output steadily increased until 1900 when more than 16 million barrels were pumped. Since 1900, interest in oil drilling declined as costs rose and prices fell. But nearly one-half of our State is still under oil lease, and the perfection of new production techniques may bring about a new petroleum boom.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

FERNOW FOREST STUDY POINTS WAY TO HIGHER HARDWOOD YIELD

In 1948 a tract of 3,640 acres in the Monongahela National Forest was set aside for use as a research unit, to be known as the Fernow Experimental Forest of West Virginia. Research on tree growth in the Fernow Forest has evolved methods of obtaining a much higher per-acre yield of hardwood.

Removal of culls, intensive cutting selection, and careful design of skidding-roads to avoid erosion are three of the main procedures in forest management which result in faster tree growth. A timber yield four to six times greater than the present average can be expected from scientific management of the forest.

On previously unmanaged stands, cull removal is rated first in priority by the Fernow study. Whether done by cutting, girdling, or poisoning, cull removal is a major operation. A significant gain in growth and form is quickly seen in the surviving trees, far offsetting the cost of culling. Even here, wastage can be minimized by developing a market for culls as pulpwood, posts, rails, or firewood.

Intensive selection means developing an evenly spaced, evenly aged stand of trees, from which the maximum growth can be realized. A yearly increase of from 400 to 600 board feet per acre has been noted on some stands in the Fernow Forest. The Statewide average growth for hardwood forests in West Virginia is less than 100 board feet per year.

Skidding logs down steep grades causes serious erosion. Such skidroads can lay waste to as much as 15 percent of the forest land, according to the Fernow study. In addition to the land spoilage, there will be a weakening of the watershed capacity. Laying out skidroads on shallow grades can reduce the waste area to 5 percent, with a total skidroad cost of less than \$5.00 an acre.

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Many forests depend upon surface moisture as well as underground water. Therefore it is important to avoid damage to the watershed. Seeding of abandoned log decks is recommended as one means of avoiding erosion. Installation of water bars, or outslope drainage, on roads is urged to prevent excessive wash. The water should be diverted onto the forest floor, rather than into running streams, which may become choked with sediment, according to the Fernow study. Stream courses should never be used as roads.

The study also brought out the fact that power-saw felling is less accurate than cross-cut felling. Two men on a handsaw were slow, but their tree dropped in place without damaging other trees. Development of a tool or method for more accurate directional control with power-saw felling is being sought to improve the efficiency of our logging operations in West Virginia.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

SURVEY SHOWS ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES OF CONVENIENCE FOODS

Our age is sometimes called "The Age of Convenience," and one of the signs of our times is the ever-increasing supply of ready-to-serve foods on the market. The time and labor saving advantages of "convenience foods" are well known to West Virginians. But many convenience foods also offer a distant economic saving over home-prepared foods, according to a survey recently completed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Some of the largest savings observed were in fruits and fruit juices. Frozen orange concentrate often costs less than half the price of fresh or home-squeezed orange juice. Similarly, frozen or canned cherries usually cost less than half the price of fresh cherries. Here the saving amounts to nearly ten cents per serving.

On the other hand, the survey points out that certain other fruits, such as peaches, pineapple and grapefruit, are significantly cheaper when served fresh than when bought in some processed form. This is also true of strawberries, raspberries, and cranberries. Here the cost of convenience may amount to as much as 15 cents per serving.

Beef, in ready-to-cook form, is generally expensive. Frozen beef dinners cost about twice the price of home-prepared meals. Canned beef stew is the only processed beef item that offers any saving over fresh beef. Frozen chicken or turkey dinners are far more expensive than home-prepared, the cost of convenience here running as high as 40 cents per serving.

Ready-to-bake pastries and breadstuffs are also an expensive luxury, it was found. These items cost more than double their home-made counterparts. Comparative costs of vegetables varied, with peas, spinach, and lima beans cheaper in the processed form than fresh. On

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the other hand, beans, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, and corn on the cob were more economical when bought fresh than when canned or frozen.

Instant coffee was found to cost nearly one-third less than regular coffee. The average cost of regular ground coffee came to about 1.5 cents per cup, while instant coffee ranged down to about  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per cup. Tea bags, on the contrary, trebled the cost of tea drinking. Costs per serving range from 1.5 cents when using tea bags to  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent with tea leaves.

It is apparent that a careful selection of convenience foods will effect a saving in money as well as time and labor. The nutritional values of convenience foods are generally high, and the taste and appearance pleasing. Locality and season, of course, must be taken into account when making out market lists. Those persons who wish to be fully informed on the relative advantages of convenience versus ready-to-eat or cooked foods should write to my office, 342 Old Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C., and request **MARKETING RESEARCH REPORT NO. 609.**



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

SAFER UNDERGROUND MINING FORESEEN WITH NEW ROCKBOLT

Greater safety in underground mine workings is promised by the U. S. Bureau of Mines' development of an explosively anchored rockbolt suitable for strengthening all types of rock tunnels. The new rockbolt is anchored by means of an explosive charge which is varied according to the hardness of the rock formation, and which has proved to withstand greater pull test pressure than conventional bolts.

Rockbolts are a standard safety device used to strengthen the ceilings in mine tunnels. Rows of bolts, installed under tension according to a pattern, "sandwich" rock formations together in much the same way that ordinary bolts squeeze together two or more layers of wood, thereby creating a stronger rock structure.

However, conventional rockbolts, while working satisfactorily enough in hard rock, tend to "creep" or give way when lodged in soft rock. The problem has been to discover a means of expanding the bolt, once it is lodged in the bolthole, in such a manner that it will not pull out when tightened, or left under continuous pressure.

The Bureau of Mines' safety engineers appear to have solved the problem by designing a bolt to the end of which is welded a sleeve containing a variable explosive charge. After the bolt is installed, the charge is set off electrically and the sleeve expands laterally, compressing the rock to some extent and anchoring the bolt securely.

The charge is contained in a narrow tube, which is surrounded with water or paraffin. The surrounding material produces an even expansion of the metal sleeve. A special type of steel is used for the sleeve, so that it is able to expand very quickly without rupturing.

Thus far, the Bureau has completed 87 individual field trials with the explosively anchored rockbolt, including pull tests with a hydraulic jack. The new bolt has passed the tests, either matching or

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exceeding the performance of conventional bolts under identical conditions, and it appears that explosively anchored bolts may also be able to provide support in soft or friable rock where no current method is applicable.

The only conventional method which has withstood greater pressure than the explosively anchored rockbolt is the grout method, whereby a bolt is anchored with grout forced in under pressure. But such grout requires many hours to "set up" before any safety factor is obtained, whereas the explosive bolt can be securely anchored at once, and the mine ceiling stiffened before the tunnel is extended, and human lives exposed to the dangers of cave-ins or rockfalls.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

GOOD POSSIBILITIES SEEN FOR HOLLY AS COMMERCIAL COVER CROP

Experiments with new strains of holly now being conducted at the National Arboretum in Washington suggest the feasibility of growing this traditional tree on mountain slopes in West Virginia as a watershed cover and as a commercial crop.

The National Arboretum is crossbreeding hardy West Virginia holly with high quality varieties in order to produce a strain which will withstand winter chill and also yield an attractive foliage which may be marketed for Christmas decorations. The extensive fibrous root system of holly makes it an excellent watershed plant. The bright green leaves and red berries have always been a popular seasonal decoration, although in recent years natural holly has suffered from competition with imported plastic substitutes.

Holly enthusiasts are hoping that natural holly will regain public favor as a result of improved handling methods which keep the leaves bright and the berries from falling off. Holly, which is gathered at Thanksgiving time, is now dipped in a hormone solution and kept in cold storage until shipping. The berries are usually blood-red in color (although some varieties are orange or yellow) and give a distinctive cheer to the Christmas season.

As a festival ornament, holly has been used since pre-Christian times by the ancient Chinese, the Druids, and the Norse, according to holly specialists at the Arboretum. American holly is a native tree, a much favored winter browse of deer and cattle. The leaves have a mild medicinal and tonic property for human beings, which has given rise to their use as tea leaves. The wood carves unusually well, and is used as inlays on musical instruments and fine furniture.

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Like apple trees, holly favors well-drained slopes with abundant moisture and organic soil. Specialists suggest a spacing of 25 feet by 25, which means about 70 trees to the acre. Well-tended orchards on good sites produce a ton of berried sprays and sprigs per acre. The trees grow to a height of about ten feet and are pruned severely each fall in a cone-shaped manner.

American holly begins to flower after ten years, with only the female tree bearing fruit. Arboretum authorities recommend a planting of one male tree for every ten females. Very little fertilizer is needed.

Holly supporters believe that the entire Midwest offers a great, virtually untapped market for commercial holly. As a mountain-slope industry, commercial holly growing could provide considerable slack-season employment in West Virginia. Interested growers are urged to contact the Holly Society of America, Bergner Mansion, Baltimore 16, Maryland, for complete information on this subject.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

MORE LAMB CHOPS ON THE TABLE FORESEEN BY U. S. RESEARCHERS

West Virginia housewives will be interested to know that a cheaper and more plentiful supply of lamb chops and roasts may soon be available, as a result of experiments with sheep now being carried out at the U. S. Agricultural Research Center, at Beltsville, Maryland.

Primary object of the Beltsville research on sheep is to raise the average number of lambs marketed per ewe bred each year. Flock management, nutrition, and disease control all affect lamb production, but Beltsville scientists expect the big breakthrough to come in selective crossbreeding, where the biological principle of heterosis, or hybrid vigor, can be used to significant advantage.

Hybrid vigor is explained by scientists as a phenomenon that occurs when two distinct strains of animals are bred. The resultant offspring is superior to both parents in certain traits, notably fertility, prolificacy, and livability. With purebred sheep, the average lamb yield is approximately 90 percent of the ewes bred. With selective crossbreeding at Beltsville, this yield has been raised to as high as 117 percent, using four-way crosses. The three-way cross (such as using a Merino ram with Shropshire-Hampshire ewes) yields a lamb crop of 104 percent, and is considered the most feasible commercial practice yet evolved.

Another method of producing more lambs, still under preliminary study, is an 8-months' breeding program. Sheep are normally bred only once a year, but sheepmen at the U. S. Agricultural Research Center believe that by selective crossbreeding they may evolve a strain that will produce three lamb crops in 24 months. This would mean an increase of 50 percent over the present lamb crop, and undoubtedly would result in a more plentiful supply of lamb in the marketplace.

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Loss of lambs from disease can be reduced, according to the Beltsville study, by earlier breeding. Lambs born in January, instead of in the Spring, generally were found to escape the attack of internal parasites, which become active in warm weather. Sheep researchers have also found that, since these parasites have a 10-14 day cycle, if sheep are moved from one field to another every two weeks they remain relatively free from internal parasitism, which affects both growth and fertility.

Closer nutrition control, especially during the months the sheep are off the pasture, also helps to maintain high fertility, according to the Beltsville research. Pelleted hay is being tried as one means of assuring a more complete diet. In pelleted form the hay is completely consumed. When fed loose hay, sheep tend to nibble at it selectively and discard the coarser stems containing valuable nutriment.

The ultimate aim of U. S. sheep researchers is a breeding program which will produce the most economic wool-meat crop for the least investment. This will eventually put more lamb chops on the table, and more cash in the farmers' jeans.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

HOW TO GATHER UP DOLLAR BILLS IN THE WOODS OF WEST VIRGINIA

Money does grow on trees. For those who know where to look, the forests of West Virginia could yield an annual harvest of many thousands of dollars from unsuspected sources. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently completed an important study of forestry by-products that can provide a profitable full or part time income for owners of small woodlots.

The Agriculture study reminds us that the forest is a natural nursery for many plants and shrubs that are prized by home owners for their ornamental value. Rhododendron and mountain laurel, for example, abound on the mountains of West Virginia. Owners of small forest tracts have found time, in the slack season, to make a business of marketing such shrubs. They can be dug up, balled in burlap sacks and sold to landscape nurseries or home owners. Or the rootstock can be cultivated in a family forest-side nursery for several years before marketing.

Our forests also abound with tree seedlings which, if carefully dug up, can be sold to nurseries. These include yellow-poplar, birch, cherry, maple, hickory, yew, cedar, hawthorn, and juniper. A little work in thinning the surrounding growth or transplanting to a forest-side nursery can result in the development of shapely trees that are much in demand in the cities, the Agriculture study reports.

Forest floors are frequently littered with material that can be turned into cash, according to researchers. Pine cones, where abundant, can be gathered easily by children, to be sold for Christmas ornaments. Deadfalls can be cut up into firewood or processed into wood chips that are becoming popular for flavoring meat in outdoor barbecuing. Hickory and beechwood chips are the most flavorsome, and these can be produced out of cull or pruned wood by means of a

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relatively inexpensive chipping machine. One wood chip business that began in Missouri as a one-man operation with a \$1,500 investment now employes 6 to 8 men and distributes bagged chips to supermarkets all around the country.

Wild berries provide a random harvest in many a small forest. Huckleberries, blackberries, raspberries and many others are plentiful in West Virginia. Jams and jellies made from wild, mountain-grown berries are eagerly sought after by visitors to the State, and can provide many an extra dollar in the housewife's sugarbowl.

The forest, we are also reminded, is a natural conditioner of soils, and the litter on a forest floor can be turned into cash. Some enterprising farmers rake up and bale pine needle "straw" for sale as a soil conditioner, finding a ready market among commercial gardeners. Pillows stuffed with ground, fragrant balsam needles are a specialty item sold to tourists.

Wild game is a frequently overlooked forest by-product that can enrich the family larder. Small clearings in the forest where native grass can thrive do wonders to increase the local deer herd. Ponds with suitable feed planted nearby will bring in ducks and geese in passage. Small stands of grain encourage the presence of upland game.

West Virginians who wish to learn more about opportunities for gleaning unexpected harvests from the woods may write to my office requesting literature on the subject of managing the family forest.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

NAVIGABLE RIVERS BRING THE WORLD'S MARKETS TO OUR BACK DOOR

Although the first settlers in West Virginia came over the Allegheny Mountains, it is the western border of our State--the Ohio River--which has now become the tradesmen's entrance. The economic future, as well as the past, of West Virginia is linked to this mighty river, which offers a natural passageway for the products of the Mountain State to reach the market places of the world.

The Ohio River begins at Pittsburgh, where the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers join. Some 981 miles to the southwest, the Ohio completes its journey at Cairo, Illinois, where it empties into the Mississippi. For 277 miles the Ohio River borders West Virginia. Once a wild, rampant, flood-prone river, the mighty Ohio has been tamed and controlled by a system of locks and dams which makes the river entirely navigable the year around. Cargoes from West Virginia can proceed downstream to the Gulf Coast and thence to all the ports of the world, or they can journey upstream as far as the Great Lakes, and thence up the St. Lawrence Seaway to the Atlantic.

The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for the navigational facilities on the Ohio, which were first completed in 1929. These consisted of 50 locks and dams, with associated reservoirs and hydroelectric plants, which provided a continuous minimum channel of 9 feet. Originally designed to accommodate 13 million tons of traffic annually, the Ohio now carries nearly 80 million tons a year.

The rapid increase in water-borne traffic prompted the Corps of Engineers to begin a modernization program in 1954 aimed at reducing the navigational facilities from 50 to 19. Fewer, larger structures will speed up the passage of vessels, especially barge tows, many of which now have to be "broken" in half before moving through a lock. A new lock is under construction at Beltsville, and two other new

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structures have been authorized, one near Wheeling and the other at Mason.

The major part of West Virginia shipping on the Ohio consists of coal and coke barges. The most recent count available showed an annual total coal tonnage of more than 42 million tons. Petroleum products are second, with a yearly tonnage of approximately 16 million. Some 10 million tons of sand, stone and gravel are transported on the river annually; about 4 million tons of iron and steel; and nearly 3½ million tons of chemicals.

An additional 30 million tons of freight are carried yearly on the Monongahela River, made navigable for 128 miles from Fairmont to Pittsburgh by means of 11 locks and dams. Finally, the Kanawha River carries approximately 9 million tons of shipping annually with the aid of 3 locks and dams, which maintain a 9 foot channel for 91 miles, from Gauley Bridge to Point Pleasant.

All predictions point to a doubling of traffic on the Ohio River within the next 15 years. West Virginia's share in that increase will have an important effect on the future of our State's economy. With a great trade-stream at our back door, we have a unique opportunity to export our natural resources and manufactured goods up and down our rivers to the whole wide world.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

GATHER YE HICKORY NUTS WHILE YE MAY

It is something of a shock to discover that a whole generation of American youths are growing up totally ignorant of a favorite country pastime: gathering wild nuts in the woods in winter. This family undertaking is one which not only can provide a tasty treat at the table but it is one which for centuries has also stored up happy memories that last a lifetime.

West Virginians are fortunate in that we have abundant forests where a great variety of wild nuts can still be found. It is true that the native chestnut is gone, a victim of a blight for which no preventative has been found. The chestnuts roasted in the fire today come from southern Europe. But hickory, black walnut, hazel and beech woods still provide us with an abundant natural harvest.

Hickory nuts are especially plentiful in West Virginia, and they are highly valued as a food. Not only are they nutritious, but their flavor also lasts longer after cooking than that of other nuts. Hickory nuts are rarely sold commercially, and indeed there are a surprisingly large number of persons in our day who do not know what a hickory nut is, let alone how it tastes. But the hickory nut helped sustain our colonial forebears through the first bleak winters of pioneer settlement, and surely it deserves a place of honor at our holiday feasts, as well as a niche in our memory.

Unfortunately, the hickory nut is attacked by a weevil which eats out the kernal. This weevil is the offspring of a curculio, or "snout beetle," which bores through the nutshell with a long, elephantine snout. The hickory nut curculio was first described in detail by researchers at the West Virginia Experimental Station at Morgantown in 1910, but no adequate control measures have been developed. More research is needed to protect our hickory forests

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and nuts from serious harm.

The black walnut is a native tree of West Virginia that bears an edible nut. The kernal cannot be removed whole, as a rule, but must be taken out piecemeat; nevertheless the nut meats have a rich and varied use in cookery--especially in cakes, pies, and candy. The black walnut tree appears to be in good health in the wild state, although husk maggots occasionally reduce the nut crop.

Hazelnuts are also found abundantly in the Mountain State. Although our hazels are not very large, more like shrubs than trees, the nut itself is highly delectable and keeps very well through the winter. Hazelnuts are usually eaten raw, sometimes in salads.

The beech tree, which is plentiful in the forests of West Virginia, sheds its annual crop of edible nuts--smaller than the others mentioned, but very tasty and useful in flavoring many kinds of dishes. The maple seed, or nut, may also be eaten, although it is less in favor with the woodsman than with the pastrycook.

Modern agriculture has enriched our tables with such a great variety of foods that we are no longer dependent on the natural resources that lie at hand. But gathering wild nuts in the woods is more than a search for food; it is a link to our past, to be cherished and enjoyed and never forgotten.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

UPLAND FARMING ON UNPLOWED LAND IN WEST VIRGINIA

In a State blessed with as many upland slopes as West Virginia, farmers have always had to deal with the problem of cultivating the highlands without weakening and exposing them to erosion from water runoff. Recent experiments on growing corn without tillage indicate that uplands can be placed in crop production without disturbing the sod structure. In fact, on some slopes such growing methods yield a higher crop than traditional tilling of the soil.

Experiments begun two years ago by the Agricultural Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Blacksburg, Virginia, studied the effects of various treatments of an upland sod used for corn production. These treatments ranged from no tillage, where the soil had been killed with chemicals, to conventional procedures where the seedbed was prepared by plowing and discing, and weed growth controlled by cultivation.

Planting in the undisturbed sod was accomplished by drilling the seed into the sod following a surface application of atrazine, a chemical herbicide. Applied at the rate of four pounds of active ingredient per acre, atrazine suppresses grass and clover, but is non-toxic to other forms of life.

On the cultivated soil, seed was implanted in the ordinary manner. A 10-10-10 fertilizer was broadcast over all experimental plots at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre.

Soon after the crop came up it was reported that the corn in the plots with no tillage was growing faster and had a darker green color than the conventionally grown corn. Not only was there a greater plant height at silking, but there was also a significant increase in the stover present, amounting to an average of 1,873 pounds per acre. Plant

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population did not vary from one plot to another; the stover increase was due entirely to better stalk growth.

On July 4 the corn stalks (planted on May 17) averaged 18 inches taller on the untilled plots. By the middle of July these plants were 20 inches taller, and they maintained this lead into maturity. This improved growth was related directly to soil moisture availability.

Soil moisture was reported a full inch deeper in the untilled plots during June, when rainfall was frequent. During July and August rainfall was poor, but even then the dead sod acted as a beneficial mulch in preventing surface crusting and in reducing runoff and evaporation. The undisturbed sod is also believed to provide a better support for the plant stalk, preventing wind flattening.

The upland meadows of West Virginia which are too steep to plow and cultivate safely might well carry healthy stands of corn or other crops, where the seed can be planted directly into the chemically killed sod. Other mountainous lands, such as New Zealand, report success in growing berries in this manner. Plowless planting, of course, is not in itself a new idea, but farming on sod killed by herbicides is a development which may revolutionize upland farming practices and could bring many idle acres in West Virginia into fertile production.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY LOOMS FROM RESEARCH ON COAL

An investigation of coal dust which began, paradoxically, as an effort to learn about its role in miners' diseases, has now put scientists on the trail of an entirely new source of antibiotics--the modern "miracle drugs," such as penicillin, which are performing wonders in protecting us from infectious diseases.

The fact that certain kinds of coal dust exert an inhibiting action against bacteria and fungi was discovered by accident several years ago by a British investigator, a geologist who was exploring the connection between coal dust and pneumoconiosis--a disease of the lungs. The geologist noted that a certain dark-brown substance was more than usually abundant in dust from coal pits where miners showed a more than average resistance to disease. It was theorized that the dark-brown substance might have some deterrent effect on bacteria attempting to attack the lungs.

The research trail was subsequently taken up by the United States Bureau of Mines at its Pittsburgh laboratory. Although the substance has not yet been identified chemically, it is being extracted from various types of coal and tested on guinea pigs for possible pharmacological development as an antibiotic. The lower ranks of bituminous coal appear to be relatively rich in this substance, while the higher ranks of anthracite are practically devoid of it. Scientists conclude that it must be involved intimately in the process of organic breakdown.

In attempting to understand the nature of this antibiotic substance, U. S. researchers are studying its probable role in the original formation of coal deposits. Absence of oxygen is generally considered the principal condition that permitted vast layers of vegetable matter to lie in the earth so many millions of years without undergoing decomposition by microbes. However, Bureau

of Mines researchers are now speculating that the presence of a specific antibiotic, or microbe-killing substance, may have helped to preserve coal in its present state.

Most of our useful antibiotics, such as penicillin, are manufactured by microbes--usually bacteria or fungi--as a means of self-protection. Whether the antibiotic extract under study was actually formed by microbes, or whether it originated in prehistoric plants no longer in existence, is one of the mysteries being probed. A third possibility is that the coal-forming process itself manufactured an antibiotic from material available in the dead vegetable matter, under the special conditions that obtained in the earth at that time.

In any event, the interesting possibility exists that scientists may soon be able to learn from coal how to produce antibiotics synthetically--once the new substance is identified in the laboratory. Further refinement of the extract may yield a new and powerful ally in the field of medical treatment and prevention of disease.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

NEW GEOMETRIC DESIGNS DEVELOPED FOR COUNTRY BUILDINGS

When anything new is discovered, it appears that the Greeks had a word for it. "Hyperbolic paraboloid" is a Greek-derived phrase that is as difficult to understand as it is to pronounce. But "HP", as it is familiarly known, may soon be responsible for a radically new type of farm building structure that will provide more shelter with less material than was ever before possible.

Developed by engineers at the U. S. Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Maryland, the HP building concept is based on the theory that thin, flexible material, such as plywood, can achieve a rigidity and strength equal to material many times its weight, when the plywood is given an opposed twist, according to geometric principles.

Engineers at Beltsville are experimenting with lightweight roof panels of twisted plywood which not only carry a considerable downward thrust, but which do away with the need for supporting walls. In some designs, the panels are supported on pillars. Other designs, such as the "Pentagon," require no support whatever, other than a foundation tie for each of the five roof panels.

The "Pentagon" is a tentative name for the first of these HP structures to be completed and tested--so named because it sits on a five-sided foundation and consists entirely of five diamond-shaped panels bolted together, with the lower point of each diamond fastened to a bolt on the foundation and the uppermost point joining the other panels at the apex. The result is a modernistic structure such as one might expect to find in some outer space community. But the "Pentagon" is an extremely practical shelter for livestock, such as turkeys, hogs, or sheep, providing a maximum of shade and rain protection at a minimum cost. It can be entered from five sides, and it is equally

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well braced against the wind from all directions. The five panels that compose the entire structure can be prefabricated and erected on the site quickly. A panel 18 feet high weighs only 220 pounds. Snow and rain slide off the building without need of mechanical aids.

A model using 3/8 inch plywood coated with synthetic rubber has been tested successfully at Beltsville in all kinds of weather. Since no walls are required, and no heavy roof supports, the total saving in board feet of lumber over conventional design is estimated to run between thirty and fifty percent. Widespread adoption of this HP design for farm structures and perhaps for recreational buildings could provide a new market for West Virginia's forest products. It might be feasible to manufacture the complete panel in West Virginia lumber mills and truck it directly to the building site.

Another type of experimental roof being worked on at Beltsville has to do with solar radiation as a means of heating country dwellings. Special metal sheeting is being used to absorb the sun's heat and transmit it to the interior of the dwelling. Thus far, solar heat has provided only a portion of the total heat needed, but much is being learned about the effect of design, color, orientation of the building, etc., and it is possible that the country house of the future will exchange the familiar A-shaped roofs for a geometric design that will provide shelter and warmth by cooperating with the natural elements.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

HOW MASS PRODUCTION IN POULTRY IS AFFECTING WEST VIRGINIA

Poultry raising in the United States has long been identified with the Appalachian slopes, where steep land does not favor row-cropping. The Eastern Panhandle counties of West Virginia have utilized this hilly farmland, and the readily available labor, to become one of the leading poultry producing regions in the country. However, automation is now altering the poultry industry by reducing the labor component as well as the need for inexpensive land.

Automation has brought about mass production of poultry products, but it has also lowered the margin of profit and increased the capital risk. Financial responsibility has shifted, in many areas, from the farmer to the "integrator"--the organization that supplies the birds, the feed, and the market outlet, and merely pays the farmer for tending the henhouse.

This kind of "integration" is believed responsible for the shifting of poultry centers from the northern and middle Appalachian ranges to the south, where Georgia and Alabama are now the leaders. Broiler and egg production in West Virginia, although valued at \$22 million in 1962, has declined in recent years. Agricultural economists are seeking to understand the factors which make for success or failure in the poultry business.

For successful competition in today's poultry market, the availability of capital for automatic equipment, stock, and feed appears to be a more important factor than a labor supply, market vicinity, climate, or any other factor.

For example, where the volume of birds processed annually exceeds 2,000, automatic picking machines are advised. Where broilers are raised on a large scale, automatic feeding and watering devices

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make it possible for one man to raise as many as 40,000 birds with extra help for brief periods only. Freezing facilities are a must for large turkey processors, as 85 per cent of the American turkey crop is shipped frozen, and millions of frozen turkeys go into the school lunch program annually.

Small poultrymen depending on hand labor will have difficulty competing with the growing massive organization of the industry. However, Mountain State farmers who wish to retain their traditional independence can do so by going in for specialty items, such as smoked turkeys and other fowl. The hickory forests of West Virginia afford poultrymen an opportunity to develop a flavorsome product that could be sold nationally by mail order, as well as purveyed from roadside stands, resorts, and other local outlets.

Another form of turkey now being marketed is the frozen turkey "steak," which is an attractive "convenience food." Turkey steaks, being mostly protein, appeal to the weight-conscious buyer who likes meat but has to stay away from fat.

West Virginia's poultry industry is important to our national defense. In the event of a nuclear war, it would be important to have a valuable food source located in out-of-the-way (non-target) areas and capable of development completely under cover with a minimum of feed requirements. Raised on mash, American broilers can put on a pound of weight for every two pounds of feed consumed. This is the highest grain per pound-cost of feed that has ever been achieved in any form of livestock anywhere in the world.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

GOLD WAITING TO BE GATHERED IN THE HILLS OF WEST VIRGINIA

No metallic gold has ever been found in West Virginia, but liquid gold is waiting on the mountain slopes to be taken by those who know how to cooperate with Nature. This liquid gold is in the form of flower nectar, the source of honey, one of mankind's earliest and healthiest foods.

West Virginia honey commands a high price in the marketplace today, but the supply of honey from the Mountain State has dwindled from well over 2-million pounds a year in the 1930s to about 1,700,000 pounds in recent years. A reduction of nectar-yielding crops is usually blamed for this decline, but the fact remains that the vast forests of West Virginia offer a virtually untapped source of honey-flow for beekeepers.

Although beekeeping is usually associated with regions of crop cultivation, forests have always been the favorite haunt of bees, and flowering trees are a tremendous source of nectar. In Australia, for example, beekeepers obtain an average of 200 pounds of honey per colony of bees per year, according to current market reports. Yet the forests of Australia, chiefly Eucalyptus, do not offer nearly the honeyflow potential of West Virginia's woods, where more than 50 flower nectar trees have been identified.

The floras of West Virginia are ideally suited to apiculture, according to bee specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The absence of non bee-pollinated crops--particularly corn, wheat and other grains--and the prevalence of buckwheat, fruits and forest trees and shrubs that depend on bees, make the Mountain State a potential golden horn of honey. Our State Flower, for example, the rhododendron, is one of the best honey sources available.

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The seasonal honeyflow in West Virginia, according to reports gathered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, begins with the flowering of fruits, from approximately April 1 to mid May. Clover is in bloom in June and July, and sumac and basswood bloom in July. In September and October beekeepers depend primarily on goldenrod and asters.

The month of August can be seen to be a poor month for nectar gathering, according to the present practice of beekeeping in West Virginia. Such seasonal lulls are at least partly responsible for lowering the production of honey in our State. However, bee specialists suggest that locating hives near appropriate forests, or moving them to the woods when other nectar sources are dry, would result in a great increase in honey yield.

The forest floors in our mountains are literally carpeted with hundreds of wildflowers which offer the finest nectar in the world for honeybees, and there is a steady progression of blooms from early Spring to late Autumn. This liquid gold, now neglected or gathered only by wild bees, is waiting to fall into the hands of enterprising beekeepers.

Although clover is generally thought of as the main source of commercial honey, California, the leading honey state, depends mainly on the desert sage for its 15-million pounds of honey annually. What the sage has done for California, the rhododendron, the mountain laurel, the sourwood, the maple and other forest trees might well do for West Virginia.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

THE "LOST" MOTHER LODE OF APPALACHIAN DIAMONDS

Until 20 years ago, the only diamonds associated with West Virginia were the "black diamonds" better known as coal. But in 1943 with the identification of the famous 35 carat "Punch Jones Diamond"--picked up by chance in Peterstown, Monroe County--the Mountain State joined a half dozen sister states in the "diamond belt" of the southern Appalachians. The appearance of this gem, the largest diamond ever found in the eastern United States, has led geologists to speculate where the mother lode of Appalachian diamonds might be.

Of the four diamond fields in the United States--the Far West, the North-Central, the Arkansas, and the Appalachian--only the latter has an unidentified source. Diamonds originate as a result of volcanic action, and are usually found in what is called the peridotite rock, a hardened mass of volcanic matter pressed into carrot-shaped vents, or chimneys, of extinct volcanoes. However, some diamonds are carried off a considerable distance by glacial movement or by other transporting agents.

Since the Appalachian diamond field is too far south to have been affected by glacial movement, geologists have theorized that the wide spread discoveries--scattered from northern Virginia to Alabama--may have been moved about by human agency, by birds, or by stream action.

The first two possibilities are largely discounted because of the surface abrasions, or "percussion marks" on diamonds like the "Punch Jones." These markings not only detract from the brilliance of the stone, making it unlikely to attract bird or savage, but they strongly suggest stream action and lead geologists to categorize them as alluvial, or water-borne, traces.

The most plausible theory appears to be that the Appalachian diamond field originated in what is now the Piedmont region millions

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of years ago, before the Appalachian upheaval. When the mountains rose up, they cut off all westward flowing streams from the Piedmont except the New River, which flows past Peterstown. If the New River was one of the original transporting agents of Appalachian diamonds, it may be possible to discover other diamonds along its banks or on an ancient flood plain, such as the Peterstown discovery site.

Alluvial diamonds, being widely scattered, cannot be mined. They are usually found either by accident, as at Peterstown--where a lucky horseshoe toss turned up a rich gem--or are discovered in the tailings of gold mining operations. No gold is mined in West Virginia, but there is nothing to prevent individuals from panning or screening river gravel for diamonds. Although some diamonds are deceptively opaque or even greenish in appearance, they can be readily identified by rubbing them against an emery stone. Any stone which emery cannot scratch is either a diamond, a ruby or a sapphire.

Diamonds are worth as much as \$2,000 per carat, according to the color and cleavage tendencies. If a lucky horseshoe can turn up a 35 carat gem, who can say what systematic diamond hunting might discover in West Virginia!



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

HOW AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH WILL HAVE US EATING HIGHER ON THE HOG

Which little pig went to market, and which little pig stayed home, used to be primarily a question of which had the bigger waistline. But big waistlines are going out of fashion in the hog world, as well as elsewhere. The "New Look" for porkers, according to the Agricultural Research Center of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Maryland, idealizes a longer, leaner pig. This change in contours is expected to have us all eating much higher on the hog than ever before.

The new trend is toward a meat-type hog rather than the old-fashioned lardy animal. Agricultural researchers are seeking to respond to the public dietary interest in more meat and less fat by developing new strains of hogs that actually have more ribs and longer loins, thus providing more pork chops per pig. This development may result in greater profits to the West Virginia pig farmer and a greater supply of desirable pork in our marketplaces.

Traditionally, farmers who sent pigs to market sought only to get as much fat on the animal as possible. But in the present market, lean, meaty hogs command a better price, and current research is devoted to helping farmers produce such animals on less feed.

The scientific campaign to slenderize the American hog began about 20 years ago with the importation of the Danish Landrace hog, which had been developed for the British market, where lean cuts are in demand. The Danish hog was crossed with several domestic breeds at Beltsville and elsewhere, resulting in a slim, trim offspring with more of his total weight in the choice cuts (ham, bacon, loin and shoulder).

The new strains developed by this selective breeding not only were longer and slimmer, but also the more streamlined sows were found

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to produce larger litters and bigger pigs, which in turn grew faster and required less feed to reach market weight than the average farm pig. Pig litters across the nation average about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  piglets per sow. At Beltsville, the average litter is now considerably larger, with litters of 10 and 11 being common.

Proper diet has been found to further increase litter survival, especially with regard to the occasional cannibalistic tendency of some sows, which is now believed to be due to diet deficiencies, and therefore remediable.

Hog raising is usually associated with the cornbelt, but Agricultural researchers believe that pork can be produced profitably in West Virginia if the emphasis is placed on raising leaner pigs which can be shipped more cheaply to the Midwest for finishing. It has been learned that grain-feeding can be reduced considerably in the early stages of pig raising without detriment. Experiments have shown that young pigs can be raised on forage, wholly or partly, when sufficient land is available. The oak forests of West Virginia offer very good forage opportunities for this type of undertaking.

While pork has not shown the remarkable increase in consumption that beef has, it has enjoyed a better demand than lamb, and a steadier market on the whole, than any other form of meat. This indicates that pig farmers can count on a steady income, while housewives can now expect to find pork cuts that are higher on the hog, and more palatable.

From the Office of UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD  
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BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

SKILL AND SAND MAKE WEST VIRGINIA "GLASSMAKER TO THE WORLD"

No trade in the world is more ancient, skilled, or honored than that of the glassblower. In an age of mechanization, fine glass must still be blown by the human breath, which alone can give the molten glass its delicate shape and uniform contour. West Virginia glassware has a world-wide reputation which rests on the skill of our craftsmen and the purity of the fine silica deposits in our State.

Glassmaking is West Virginia's third leading manufactured product, with more than 50 manufacturing plants in operation. Although most of the silica deposits are in the north, principally in Morgan and Monongalia Counties, the largest window glass factory in the United States is located in the Charleston area. West Virginia currently ranks second in the nation as a glass producer, accounting for one-eighth of the national output, with a valuation of over \$200 million annually, according to U. S. Department of Commerce estimates.

Glass is made from glass sand, which is approximately 98 percent silicate. Tableware and decorative glass are made from "flint glass" grade, which is described by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as being composed of 98.5 percent pure silicate, with only traces of iron or aluminum.

Most of West Virginia's glass sand was laid down some 300 million years ago in the Devonian Period when oceanic seas advanced over the region, according to Bureau of Mines geologists. Glass sand was deposited in much the same manner, it is believed, as beach sands are deposited on our coastlines today. The absence of metallic impurities made the deposits in West Virginia desirable for glass production, which began in the Wellsburg area early in the 19th century. (The earliest glass production in America goes back to the ill-fated Jamestown settlement in 1609, when glass beads were manufactured for trade with the Indians.)

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Historically, the ability to produce fine clear glass--crystal, as it is sometimes called--has always gone hand in hand with the rise of great trading nations: Phoenicia, Venice, England, to name a few. West Virginia's rise to prominence as a glassmaker came in the mid-nineteenth century, when our State played a leading role in the manufacturing of pressed glass and in the development of complicated decorative designs for blown glass. Our success was aided by the immigration of skilled European glassmakers, in particular from Scandinavia. Perhaps no other trade requires such a high degree of individual skill in controlling temperature and pressure.

Since batches of molten glass must be kept at a constant temperature, firing the glass furnaces is an important part of the operation. Wood and coal have been used in the past, but current practices call for a gas flame, which can be directed with pinpoint accuracy. The expanding market for pipeline gas is an important reason for speeding up research on the gasification of coal, so that we can supply fuel from our own natural resources for this native West Virginia industry, which has earned for us the title of "Glassmaker to the World."

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

THE UNDERGROUND STOREHOUSE OF MINERALS IN WEST VIRGINIA

Coal is not the only fossil ore that enriches the earth of West Virginia. Millions of years before the vast, swampy forests were beginning the process of changing into carboniferous matter, another of Nature's treasures was being accumulated within the region that is now the Mountain State. During what geologists call the Mississippian Period--a period when clear seas covered this land--huge deposits of nearly pure calcium carbonate were forming the thick, compact limestone of the Greenbrier Series known to us as the "Big Lime." This limestone deposit, largely derived from the skeletons of millions of tiny, prehistoric marine organisms, is the basis of many of our important industries today.

The Big Lime is present in all but six counties of our State, reaching its maximum thickness of 1800 feet in Mercer County, according to the West Virginia Geological Survey. This sedimentary rock produces limestone for Portland Cement, agricultural lime, building blocks, railroad and highway ballast, chemical fluxing, and many other manufacturing processes. The total output of limestone in West Virginia in 1962, as reported by the U. S. Department of Commerce, was over 6½ million tons, valued at more than \$11½ million.

West Virginia limestone for building blocks is often sufficiently compact to take a good polish, and has attractive coloration. Red limestone found in Pocahontas County has become known as a "marble" because of its great beauty as structural material. Genuine marble, mineralogists tell us, is formed by limestone which has undergone a complicated geological change known as metamorphosis, which alters its crystalline structure and hardens the rock. Such marble occurs as outcroppings in Hampshire, Mercer, and Pocahontas Counties. It has

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been used extensively for statuary and building ornamentation, interior decoration, etc. The old-fashioned soda fountain, for example, usually boasted a marble counter top.

The limestone used in industry is called "fluxing stone;" a flux is a substance used to help reduce the fusing temperatures of many industrial minerals, from glass sand to steel. In steelmaking, fluxing stone also serves to collect impurities in the ore at the upper end of the ingot, where they can be removed easily. Some fluxing stone is called dolomitic, which means that it is rich in magnesium.

Agricultural limestone, which brings the highest price per ton, is very important to the economy of our State. Burning lime on the farm is a traditional activity no longer commonly practiced in West Virginia, as it was in the past, when commercially ground lime was not as readily available as it is today. Burning the limestone and adding water produced calcium hydroxide, which was very effective in neutralizing acid soil. Early lime kilns on the farm made possible the growth of profitable crops where previously only poor grasses grew. Lime was also burned in the field to produce mortar for brick work. The standard formula, according to the West Virginia Geological Survey, was to burn three bushels of limestone together with one bushel of coal.

Limestone, along with coal, has provided the foundation for great industries in our State, and the present abundance of this mineral is an open invitation to new manufacturing industries to share our future. The earth of West Virginia is a vast storehouse of minerals the potential wealth of which is only beginning to be realized.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

SPELUNKING FOR GEM STONES IN WEST VIRGINIA

Gem stones are comparatively rare in West Virginia. Geologists tell us that this is so because our surface land is composed mainly of sedimentary rock, which makes fertile soil for agriculture but poor digging for minerals of gem quality. These are usually found in volcanic rock. But there is one type of gem which is native to the Mountain State, and which may be more abundant than has yet been realized: cave onyx.

Cave onyx is a calcium carbonate form of the more familiar quartz-type onyx, very similar in appearance and feel, although of completely different origin. Technically described as a "banded and layered calcite deposit," cave onyx occurs only in caves and underground streams. It "grows" very slowly, by a process of crystalization, with the maximum growth under favorable conditions being approximately a cubic inch a year, according to experts of the U. S. Geological Survey, who rate West Virginia cave onyx very high in the scale of commercial gem stones.

The stone forms in sheets, or folds, occasionally in pillars, and is removed with a steel chisel, or "moil." It is cut to desirable shape by means of a marble-cutting saw, fed with quartz grains. Cave onyx is about as hard as marble, but has a much softer feel, and a translucent glow, emanating from the various bands of colors that are due to traces of metals in the water.

Cave onyx from West Virginia is much in demand as a household or office ornament. This decorative gem is popularly used in pen-and-pencil desk sets, paper weights, table tops, book ends, lamp bases, etc. Fine stones are worth as much as a dollar per pound.

Although known underground caverns are not numerous in West Virginia, experts in the U. S. Geological Survey surmise that undiscovered

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caverns may exist anywhere in the Appalachians. Such caverns are formed by the action of underground streams which "eat" their way through the earth by dissolving soluble minerals, which they later precipitate. The abundance of underground water along the mountain slopes of West Virginia suggests the likelihood that undiscovered caverns do exist in our State. No serious effort has been made in the past to locate them, as they were presumed to be of little value.

However, the sport of spelunking has renewed interest in caverns, and new cave discoveries in the Mountain State might prove beneficial, both commercially and geologically. The places to look for hidden caverns, according to the U. S. Geological Survey, are limestone outcroppings where small "sinks" or depressions exist. The presence of a clearwater pond with no surface outlet may indicate subterranean drainage. Hidden streams may dig mile-long corridors underground without forming a surface opening larger than the size of a man's head.

Searching for hidden caverns could be an exciting pastime for the outdoor lover and amateur geologist which might lead to discoveries of hidden wealth in West Virginia.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

THE POTTER'S WHEEL STILL TURNS IN WEST VIRGINIA

Although in dollar value it ranks low among West Virginia industries, clay pottery is a product identified with the Mountain State throughout the breadth of the land. One reason for this prominence is that West Virginia was a leader in the early development of American pottery.

The first pottery shed west of the Alleghenys was established at Morgantown in 1785. Northern West Virginia became a gathering ground for skilled immigrant potters from Europe, and when desirable clay outcroppings were found in Hancock County, the foundations were laid for what was to become the largest producing center of dinnerware, colored pottery, and china in the United States.

Geologists of the U. S. Department of the Interior trace the history of West Virginia's pottery clays back over 200 million years, to an age when the land was a vast Paleozoic swamp. The movement of a broad stream, something like the Mississippi, carried silt into shallow lagoons. The filling of these lagoons with clayey mud provided the seedbed for the great forests that later were to form our coal deposits. Thus, West Virginia clays usually underlie coalbeds, although they are only worked as surface outcroppings. The surface clay is believed to have been raised up during the folding of the Appalachian Mountains.

The most desirable form of pottery clay is called kaolin, an alumina silicate, plentiful in our State. Early West Virginia pottery, "pioneer ware," is a soft, crude ware, either reddened or yellowed by iron impurities. Later, as better clays were found and better methods perfected for purifying the clay slurry by sedimentation, an impressive "white ware" or "china" was produced, and still later porcelain.

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Clay pottery did not originate in China, as the name "chinaware" suggests, but developed among all early races of men. However, pure white pottery was first made from certain hilltop clays in China, and our best pottery clay still goes by the Chinese name of kaolin (kao- ling, or hilltop). Stoneware--heavy crocks or vats--is made of a denser clay, fired at a much lower temperature than fine pottery.

The art of the potter has always depended on the skill in the potter's hands, on his ability to feel when the clay is at the proper consistency for working and to know how to shape it quickly on the wheel into desired forms. However, modern technology has introduced mechanical means of "slip casting" pottery on a mass production basis, so that the potter, like so many craftsmen who have continued a long father-to-son tradition of proud workmanship, is becoming more of a technician than an artist. At the same time, the American pottery industry is being afflicted by massive imports from abroad, where lower standards of living prevail.

This competition is being met by greater mechanization of our potting sheds. Nevertheless, artistic clay ware still demands a high degree of skilled hand work, both in shaping and in decoration, and the very best products of West Virginia potting sheds still find ready markets in specialty shops and among tourists who visit our State. Handmade pottery has made the Mountain State a mecca for lovers of fine pottery, and we can be proud of the fact that the craft of earthenware, perhaps the most ancient of art forms, has a permanent home on our soil.

The springs of West Virginia vary greatly in their chemical content and activity. Many are highly sulfurated as their names suggest. Some springs are highly carbonated, and are used in producing naturally bubbly soda water and ginger ale, which has been bottled and sold all over the world. Other spring resorts specialize in hydro-therapy for weakened muscles and nerves.

The Federal Government recognized the value of mineral springs as a health adjunct over 130 years ago, when it established a Federally operated hot springs spa in the southern Appalachians. This spa is under the National Park Service today and, curiously enough, still maintains the practice of offering free baths to indigents "suffering from diseases that may reasonably be expected to be benefited by the baths."

Only about a dozen of the springs in West Virginia are classified as "thermal"--that is, as having temperatures above that of the mean local temperature--but some of these range up to 82 degrees. The origin of our springs is said by the U. S. Geological Survey to be meteoric, which means that surface water from the highlands passes through deep underground channels, travels over rocks heated by pressure from the overlying strata, and later emerges at a lower level. The ability of warm water to dissolve various minerals accounts for the high mineral content of the springs.

As an attraction for tourists, properly developed mineral spring resorts could become an important source of revenue to West Virginia. The more intensively industrialized our nation becomes, the greater is the demand for sylvan retreats where body and soul can be nourished by the wellsprings of life, such as abound in West Virginia.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

A WEALTH OF HEALTH IN WEST VIRGINIA MINERAL SPRINGS

One of West Virginia's natural resources that has been little exploited is the wealth of mineral springs in the Mountain State. Although more than 200 such springs are found within our borders, only a handful have been developed commercially, and only one or two of these are well publicized resorts. Yet mineral springs have a world-wide and age-old popularity as a source of relief from many chronic ailments, and as a rejuvenating tonic for the wear and tear of daily life.

Known from the earliest Colonial days, West Virginia's mineral springs first attracted the attention of elk and buffalo, then Indians, and later white settlers. Some legends locate the famous Fountain of Youth sought by the Spanish explorer Ponce de Leon in the Mountain State. Many illustrious Americans, from the time of George Washington to the present, have known and made enjoyable use of West Virginia's "bubbling waters," to which have been ascribed remarkable "cures" for arthritis, rheumatism, tuberculosis, alcoholism, etc.

While medical opinion lacks irrefutable evidence in regard to the therapeutic effectiveness of mineral water, there is solid support for the general beneficial effects derived from visits to well organized resorts. The popularity of these resorts has been restrained in the past, by the difficulties of transportation for persons in a weakened condition. Today, with transportation no longer a problem, the opportunity exists for mineral spring resorts to develop and flourish all over the Mountain State. Most of our springs are located in Appalachian settings of great natural beauty, where the pure mountain air and the unspoiled woods and streams add to the restorative powers of the waters.

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BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

NEW MARKET BEING EXPLORED FOR COAL IN  
MUNICIPAL WASTE DISPOSAL

The possibility of a new market for coal in the field of waste disposal has now developed as a result of experimentation being done by the Office of Coal Research, under the U. S. Department of the Interior. Waste disposal has become an increasing problem for population and industrial centers. Coal is the latest substance under consideration as an efficient means of accomplishing the task of reducing waste material so that it can be dispersed in a manner that is both convenient and healthful to our communities.

The Office of Coal Research has awarded a research contract to a private corporation which will attempt to develop one or more integrated waste-settling processes in which certain characteristics of fine-size coal will be utilized. The properties of coal as an absorbent, settling agent, flocculent, and filter aid will be explored for the purpose of speeding and facilitating the removal of sewage and industrial wastes from water.

While coal does not exhibit superior qualities in all these functions, it is believed that its overall usefulness, plus its availability and relatively low cost, may prove it to be the best answer to the municipal problem of waste disposal. Coal has the added value of having a caloric content which should enable it to be used to incinerate the solids removed from water, and at the same time to generate steam which can be used for other phases of the treatment process, or for unrelated purposes such as the generation of electricity.

The agents now commonly used in the process of waste disposal are various chemicals which leach out the liquid, leaving the solid (mainly nitrogenous) matter to be stockpiled as fertilizer, or burned, or dumped in the sea. The large spaces required for drying

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the nitrogenous matter, plus the present surplus of such fertilizer, make this method increasingly expensive. Moreover, the windblown debris from such drying areas contributes seriously to the air pollution in many communities.

Fine-size coal not only possesses the ability to conglomerate particles of waste matter, but also is capable to making incineration possible without extensive drying. The Office of Coal Research hopes to develop techniques and equipment for utilizing coal which can be adopted by major communities, especially those which lie within easy transportation of the principal coal fields.

Previous experiments have shown the value of "Anthrasilt," a form of anthracite coal dust, in sewage filtering. But the present experimentation will study lignite and bituminous coal from the point of view of practical adaptation of such coal to the processing of waste matters. Coal has some of the most complex chemical and physical properties of any natural resource material, and through aggressive research we can make the break-through to sizable new markets that can be created for coal outside of conventional energy uses.

For West Virginians, whose economy has been so closely tied in with coal production, this is welcome and hopeful news.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

FOREST LABORATORY PUTTING A SOLID FLOOR UNDER HARDWOOD MARKET

The strong dependency of West Virginia's hardwoods on the residential flooring market has been revealed in a survey of hardwood sales in the Mountain State over the past decade. The survey, conducted by the newly established U. S. Forest Products Marketing Laboratory in Mercer County, indicates that our hardwood output is closely associated with the housing tastes of new home owners, and underlines the importance of guiding that preference back to the polished parquets of the past.

In recent years, according to the survey, some 40 per cent of all lumber production in West Virginia went into flooring. This industry gave employment to some 25,000 persons annually, not including timbermen. In the national picture, however, oak flooring shipments declined from 1.2 billion board feet in 1955 to .8 billion board feet in 1962, a market loss of about 35 per cent.

During this same period, in new residential construction alone, Appalachian oak's share of the potential residential flooring market dropped from 68 per cent to 38 per cent. The increasing use of concrete slab subfloors in single and multi-family dwellings is considered the most important factor restricting the marketing of Appalachian hardwoods today.

It is believed that the current trend toward "hidden" floors could be reversed, in favor of attractive hardwood surfaces, once the facts were made public regarding the maintenance cost of carpeted surfaces.

Other important factors are: the foot fatigue associated with cement floors, the inferiority of insulation from cold and damp, and the increased structural cost of slab construction in multi-story

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buildings. Through interviews with home and apartment owners, and with actual occupants, the Princeton laboratory will endeavor to discover the comparative costs and advantages of slab versus wood floors.

Preliminary research has suggested that fear of termite damage is one of the major factors that started the swing toward concrete slab floors. In regions (of great heat and moisture) where such danger is serious, research is being carried out to devise economical means of using hardwood flooring over the slab. Certain technical problems remain to be solved before the new home owner can be persuaded that such an arrangement may, in the long run, provide the greatest measure of strength, economy, safety, health and beauty. Before the enchantment with wall-to-wall carpeting will begin to fade, an effective argument must be made in favor of surfaces more easily maintained and more readily varied in harmony with other aspects of interior decor.

One important aspect of hardwood flooring under investigation is the prefabricating of large sections of flooring in order to reduce installation costs. Also important is the development of effective means of easily installing hardwood squares which can be glued down like tiles, with interesting pattern variations.

In any event, it is clear that if West Virginia's oak forests are to enjoy a widening instead of a shrinking market, vigorous efforts must be made to recapture the traditional American preference for the warmth and beauty of natural hardwood floors.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

PRINCETON LABORATORY ATTACKING PROBLEM OF DEHUMIDIFYING LUMBER

One of the problems of West Virginia's hardwood industry which is being attacked vigorously by the new Forest Products Marketing Laboratory at Princeton is the loss incurred during the drying process. This loss, which involves downgrading and actual wastage of lumber, has been estimated to amount to \$50 million annually for the Appalachian region. Even a small reduction of this loss would improve the competitive position of Appalachian hardwood, one of West Virginia's major natural resources.

The problem arises from the fact that certain hardwoods, especially red oak and yellow poplar, undergo serious checking or splitting while being open air-dried, whenever abrupt changes in temperature and humidity occur. Warping may also take place, and, under moist conditions, staining from fungus growths is prevalent. Insects sometimes attack open lumber stacks in serious numbers.

The variability of environmental conditions in open air drying has prompted the search for a method of controlled drying which can reduce these hazards, while, at the same time, avoid the expense of putting green lumber directly into hot air drying kilns. Green lumber, being saturated with moisture, is usually air-dried until most of the free water in the wood cells has evaporated, before being shipped or placed in kilns. However, winter-logged lumber dries very slowly outdoors, and may have to stand six months "on the sticks" before reaching the condition of summer-cut lumber stacked for a single month.

Not only is the lumber subject to disease and weather checking during this long period of exposure, but, also, it represents a lengthy tie-up of capital investment, which ultimately adds to the cost of the finished product--flooring, furniture, etc. The search

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is now on to perfect some kind of "pre-dryer" which would speed up the process of readying green lumber for the kiln without adding seriously to its cost.

Under study by forestry scientists is a low cost, low temperature drying structure that uses solar heat and forced air circulation. The cost of drying hardwood to 20 per cent moisture content by this means, and the amount of interior and surface drying defects taking place, will be compared with the results of open air drying lumber of the same species and thicknesses.

The proposed new dryer will have wooden walls capable of enclosing 35,000 board feet of lumber, and will be covered over with a double layer of clear plastic, sloping to the south. Solar heat will be trapped by the plastic roof, while the buffer of air in the double layer will prevent abrupt temperature changes. Large fans will circulate the air, and hydrostatic vents will automatically open whenever the humidity reaches a set point. Auxiliary heat will be supplied by oil furnaces.

If the new pre-dryer proves to be economically feasible, year-around logging in West Virginia should take on a steadier pace. Disappearance of the "log-jam" that results from delayed drying of winter-cut lumber will enable lumbermen to operate in the Mountain State in closer touch with the hardwood market and without the danger of suffering unexpected losses from freakish weather.

From the Office of UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

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BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WEST VIRGINIA CONTINUES TO DOMINATE SOFT COAL PRODUCTION

West Virginia continued its domination of the soft coal markets during the past year, according to a report published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. The report is a preliminary estimate of 1963 mineral production and an examination of trends in mineral output across the nation over the past two years.

Despite the encroachment of liquid and atomic energy fuels on traditional coal markets, the national output of bituminous and lignite coal in 1963 rose 7.1 per cent over the 1962 output, with a healthy total of 452 million tons. The coal mines of West Virginia accounted for more than a quarter of this figure: approximately 127 million tons. This is nearly 8 per cent more than the 118.5 million tons mined in the Mountain State in 1962.

The second leading soft coal state was Kentucky, with 77.7 million tons, followed by Pennsylvania with 71.1 million tons. The vast majority of American soft coal tonnage is mined in the Appalachian mountains.

Nationally the average value of soft coal at the minehead dropped slightly from \$4.48 a ton in 1962 to an estimated average of \$4.46 a ton in 1963. However, the increased production meant that the total value of soft coal mined in the United States in the past year registered a 6 per cent gain over the previous year. Improved mining methods and an aggressive trade policy are believed responsible for the upswing in coal sales. Increasing energy needs constitute another factor, as does the fact that coal is still the most economical energy source for many power and thermal needs.

A glance at the coal situation abroad confirms the impression gained from domestic reports that coal production shows every sign

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of continuing to prosper. With very few exceptions, every major coal-producing country witnessed in 1962-63 a resurgence of activity in the coal mining industry. World-wide production of coal since the end of World War II has, with a slight exception in 1961, shown a steady rate of growth. World production in 1962 reached a record figure of 2.7 billion metric tons, and all indications favor a still higher record in 1963 and 1964.

A study of European industry indicates that most nations have eliminated inefficient coal operations and replaced them with more effective ones, thereby establishing a long range potential market for American coal. With the exception of the United States and Canada, the coal needs of industry everywhere have been rising faster than their domestic supply. American coal exports in 1963, when finally tabulated, may reach 48 million tons, nearly 8 million tons over 1962.

The significant feature of the foreign coal trade picture in 1963 is the abrupt rise in ocean freight rates. Single trip rates to Holland, for example, are now quoted at \$5.75 per ton, as compared with \$2.73 in 1962. In the present year it will cost about three times as much, per ton, to ship coal to South America or to the Far East as it does to mine it in West Virginia.

If we are to maintain our dominant position as world supplier of coal, some consideration might have to be given to steamship subsidies for coal carriers.

From the Office of UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD  
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BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WEST VIRGINIA SALT PRODUCTION TIED TO BOOMING CHEMICALS INDUSTRY

West Virginia's salt deposits, which played such an important part in the early settlement of the Mountain State, are continuing to maintain a significant role in the development of modern industry. The saline accumulations that once attracted buffalo, Indians, and, later, white settlers in the Kanawha Valley are now an important source of supply for the chemicals and plastics factories in West Virginia, and the predicted expansion of these industries within the State are related to the abundance of this natural resource.

The salt beds of West Virginia were laid down millions of years ago, in what is known to geologists as the Silurian Age. During this period an arm of an ancient sea was cut off in what is now the Mountain State, and the subsequent evaporation of the water produced salt deposits. Sea water contains about 3.5 per cent of dissolved minerals (leached from the land by rainwater), and 2.7 per cent of this is sodium chloride, or salt.

When the process of evaporation begins, salt is one of the first minerals to be precipitated. According to the Bureau of Mines of the U. S. Department of the Interior, in the case of West Virginia, after the salt was precipitated there occurred a tilting of the earth which decanted the remaining water, thereby leaving a deposit of concentrated brine.

The natural brine beds of West Virginia are located approximately 2000 feet under the surface, although, of course, various surface springs exist. The underground brine is tapped by drilling, and the brine is pumped to the surface. The so-called artificial brine beds lie much deeper, at a depth of about one mile. These beds contain

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a much stronger concentration of salt, which must be diluted before it can be recovered. This is done by drilling and introducing fresh water into the beds; the diluted brine can then be pumped out to the surface.

Production of salt in West Virginia rose from 638,000 short tons (valued at \$3,476,000) in 1955 to 1,042,000 short tons (valued at \$4,635,000) in 1962. The major use of salt is not in human or animal consumption, as in pioneer days, but in the production of important chemicals, such as caustic soda, chlorine, vinyl chloride, and hydrochloric acid.

These chemicals are produced from salt either by electrolysis or by evaporation. Electrolysis, which is the major method used in West Virginia, involves the passage of an electric current through the brine in such a manner as to break up the chemical bonds holding the sodium chloride molecules together.

The year 1963 saw four major companies producing salt in West Virginia. Geologists report that the brine beds in the Mountain State lie so deep as to be virtually inexhaustible. This humble substance, salt, may well prove a great boon to the economy of the State in the expanding future of the chemicals and plastics industries.

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BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

TOURISM PRESENTS A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginians who are concerned with the Mountain State's potential role as a recreation Mecca for the urban East will be interested in a report published by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, outlining the changing pattern of American holiday habits.

The ORRRC, which was established by Congress in 1958, prepared its report on the basis of intensive research into the recreation facilities of America and into the desires of the population with regard to the growing opportunities for leisure enjoyment. The ORRRC's findings--that adequate provision is not being made for our expanding recreational needs--indicate that enlightened civic action on the part of West Virginians could result in making tourism our number one industry. As the Alps proved a blessing in disguise for the Swiss, once the people became tourist-minded, so the Appalachians may prove to be the economic salvation of the Mountain State.

The planning of recreational facilities, the ORRRC reported, must take into consideration the fact that what people do for recreation now is not necessarily what they want to do in the future. For example, more than 20 per cent of those interviewed by the ORRRC said that while they do not now go fishing, that is what they would like to do, given an opportunity. Already there are more than 25 million fishermen in America who spend \$2.5 billion annually on this sport.

Water is a focal point of outdoor recreation, it has been learned. No matter where they live, most people seeking the outdoors look for water--to swim and fish in, to boat on, to walk, picnic and camp by, or just to look at. The demand for water-based recreation

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is increasing more rapidly than the demand for outdoor recreation in general. Within the next several decades swimming is expected to become the most popular outdoor pastime in America.

Currently this honor goes to the automobile. Last year nearly a billion auto trips for pleasure were taken by Americans. The advantages of having scenic roadways within the Mountain State are obvious. Driving is a family pleasure undertaking which especially appeals to the leisure-rich elderly portion of our population. The exhilarating views that grace our mountainous State could attract millions of visitors annually, provided that easy access to now hidden hills and hollows existed.

Walking for pleasure is the third most popular outdoor sport in America today, the ORRRC reports. This is followed in order by picnicking, fishing, bicycling, boating, hunting, camping, horseback riding, water skiing, hiking, etc. Over half a billion pleasure walks were taken last year, according to the survey, and this figure will double within a few years, if facilities are made available.

The implications for West Virginia are clear. The cost of providing pleasant woodland paths is a small fraction of the potential return from a stepped-up tourist trade. Improving waterways and roadways will take more funds, but these could be made available in part from Federal matching fund grants, provided that intelligent planning for the development of outdoor recreation in the Mountain State is undertaken. The "lost population" of West Virginia may return to us manyfold, if we begin now to plan for the future of recreation in America.



From the Office of UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD  
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BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE, BUT WHERE IS IT ALL GOING?

Our economy is changing so rapidly that resources which are abundant today may be scarce tomorrow. This may be true of as common a substance as fresh water, the abundance of which we generally take for granted, just as we assume there will always be enough air to breathe. But in the foreseeable future West Virginia's gushing mountain streams may be pouring a potential fortune into the sea, unless ever greater measures are taken to conserve this vital natural resource.

Water has often proved to be the making and unmaking of great nations. Western civilization sprang to life in the ancient Fertile Crescent of Mesopotamia when the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers came under irrigation; the great cities on that ancient plain never recovered from the destruction of the irrigation works by conquering vandals.

Similarly Persia (now called Iran) could sustain 115 million people 500 years before Christ, when the land was a well-watered stream basin; now that dusty region can scarcely support 14 million persons, and fresh water is scarcer in some areas than milk or honey.

The lesson for West Virginia is plain. The Mountain State forms part of several great river basins, including the Ohio, the Kanawha, the Potomac, and the Monongahela. Billions of gallons of water rush annually down our hillsides and disappear into the sea. Where uncontrolled, this wasteful runoff endangers the full development of our industrial potential.

Weather Bureau scientists inform us that the three million square mile area of the continental United States receives an annual average rainfall of 30 inches, which is equal to about 4300 billion

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gallons of water each day. Our nation's projected needs within the next two decades average roughly 500 billion gallons per day: how the could we ever run out of water?

Streamflow experts (hydrologists) tell us that over half of the annual water precipitation is lost to us immediately, either by evaporation or transpiration (absorption by plants). Another large portion, perhaps 200 billion gallons a day, percolates into underground storage. The final runoff amounts to between 1100 and 1200 billion gallons a day on the average--or little more than twice our expected demand 10 or 15 years hence.

The potential value of water can be appreciated when one realizes that without flood controls the stream discharge is highly seasonal. During the few months of the rainy season more than two-thirds of the total precipitation may flood its way to the sea, leaving us with less than a minimum supply.

Under these conditions, several decades hence, water could become a costly commodity. A hot bath could cost more than a steak dinner. With a projected average usage of 2,000 gallons per person per day, we could see most of our income literally going down the drain.

The answer to this danger lies in flood prevention by means of stream runoff controls which maintain our river basins as water storage reservoirs. An accelerated program of dam and flood control projects undertaken by the Federal government and vigorously supported on the State and local levels, could turn our State into a well of plenty for generations to come.

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BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

NATURAL HISTORY OF WEST VIRGINIA HOLDS IMPORTANT SECRETS

The rugged character of West Virginia's land is no accident, but a product of the natural history of our State. This "buried" history, according to geological and agricultural scientists, sheds important highlights on the natural resources which have played so important a role in the economic development of the Mountain State, and which may hold as yet unrecognized keys to the future.

The unique feature in the geological history of West Virginia is the fact that the present land mass is composed largely of sedimentary material deposited perhaps half a billion years ago when the area between the Ohio River and the Potomac Plain was the sunken basin of a shallow inland sea. This land mass was later compacted by pressure from the Atlantic coastal shelf and folded into lofty ridges which, after millions of years of erosion, formed the rugged hill and valley terrain we have today.

It is well known that the industrial wealth of our land owes much to the sedimentary character of the soil, in which valuable minerals were deposited during the period when the great depression between the Ohio and the Potomac Plain was being filled with material from evaporating seas. But it is also important to understand the unique agricultural conditions that came to prevail on this fertile land.

The first forests to appear, some 350 million years ago, consisted of primitive pines of great height and luxuriance. The sinking earth literally swallowed up these forests which, under conditions of heat and pressure, formed the great coal deposits which were later pushed back up near the surface by the folding action of the land mass. After millions of years of erosion, this mountainous

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region was weathered down from a jagged Alpine range to a broad corrugation of hills and hollows. This land then formed the seedbed for a portion of one of the richest belts of temperate zone woodland ever known to man--the Appalachian hardwood forest.

In addition to all the important genera of European forest trees, the Appalachian forest of West Virginia contained many trees found elsewhere only in remote Asia, and some found nowhere else in the world. Such species as silver bell, sassafras, redbud and cucumber are found as mature trees only in the Appalachian regions. Moreover, certain very valuable furniture hardwoods such as black walnut, black cherry, yellow birch and yellow poplar reach their maximum development in our forest coves.

Not only did a remarkably wide range of plant life develop on our soil, but also the variety of animals that roamed the woods was truly amazing, according to the fossil remains found in our State by paleontologists. Comparatively recent bones or fossil imprints of elephants, wild horses, camels, musk-oxen, peccaries, bison and many kinds of sloth-like beasts are not uncommon. The amazing variety of the animal population and the luxuriance of plant life are ascribed to the fact that our area was free of ice during the glacial periods.

This fact also probably accounts for the absence of natural lakes or large ponds in West Virginia, since lake beds are usually scooped out by the gouging action of glaciers. Our numerous valleys and hollows are well drained by surface or underground streams, under conditions which apparently provide uniquely ideal growing conditions for certain valuable timbers.

This combination of rich soil, rugged terrain and favorable growing conditions suggests that we are endowed with an enormous natural "greenhouse" which, if properly exploited, could produce as much wealth on the surface of our land as we have found underground.

From the Office of UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD  
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BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

LESS GIRTH AND MORE MIRTH MAKE FOR HEALTHY HEARTS

The rising incidence of heart disease, which is responsible for more deaths than any other single ailment throughout the United States (and in West Virginia), has prompted the U.S. Public Health Service to release information regarding the possible connection between heart attacks and the food we eat.

The Health Service tells us that the most important fact about eating, for persons concerned about heart disease, is that they should not do too much of it. Although the factors involved in heart disease are far from being completely understood by physicians, virtually all researchers in this field agree that excess weight places an extra burden on the heart, causing it to work harder and longer. The quantity of food eaten, or caloric intake, appears to be more important than the kinds of food eaten.

We are also told that small meals, even if numerous, are healthier than large meals, since a really full stomach makes heavy demands on the heart for an increased blood supply to digest the meal--and even heavier demands if one has eaten rapidly. By the same token, emotional upsets--especially at mealtime--are to be avoided, since emotions such as anger or fear tend to drain the blood away from the digestive system, producing a competitive demand upon the heart.

Animal fats, which apparently tend to raise the blood cholesterol, may be a factor in arteriosclerosis, or hardening of the arteries, but this is not yet a proven fact. The Public Health Service suggests that dietary changes intended to avoid high cholesterol should be undertaken only upon the advice of a

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physician. Without specific medical advice to the contrary, there is no reason for anyone to give up eating food favorites suspected of containing "saturated" fats.

Sodium (usually in the form of table salt) is another substance which has come to be avoided by persons concerned about heart disease. Most of us have heard that excess sodium retained in the body, owing to impaired kidney function, sometimes causes swelling of the feet, ankles, etc. But here again, Public Health officials point out that since sodium is present in most of the foods we normally eat, it would be unwise, and perhaps even harmful, to embark on a sodium-restricted diet without medical supervision.

Because Oriental countries, where very little meat is eaten, show a remarkably low incidence of heart disease, some persons believe that the avoidance of meat will protect one from heart attacks. The Public Health Service points out that this is a rash judgment, for heart disease is primarily associated with upper age brackets, and the short life expectancy in Oriental countries (as low as 30 years in some Asiatic regions) may be the principal reason why so little heart disease is reported there.

In point of fact, mountainous regions with small populations generally show the greatest resistance to heart disease--a bit of encouraging news to Mountaineers. Another fact to be considered is that heart disease, although statistically high, has not been increasing but has tapered off slightly within the past decade--if the actual rate of incidence is adjusted according to the changing age characteristics of our population.

And while no certain "cures" for heart disease may be envisaged, medical opinion encouragingly suggests that the average individual can do much to protect his own heart simply by refusing to overburden his body with unnecessary pounds, and his mind with dispensable worry and care. Less girth and more mirth, is the prescription for one and all.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

THE OLDEST PROFESSION FOR MEN CARRIES NO RETIREMENT PLAN

The oldest profession in the United States, for men, is farming, according to a recent study of age in relation to work activity conducted by the U. S. Department of Commerce. Of the 340,000 men over 75 who are still active workers, 69,000 are engaged in farming either as owners or tenants. Another 10,000 septuagenarians work as laborers on farms. Whether the great age of farmers is due to the invigorating character of the farming life, or to the meagerness of income which rules out early retirement, is not disclosed. But the facts seem to support the common contention that no one ever dies of hard work at an early age.

The profession with the next highest age group, according to the study, is law, with more than 6,000 lawyers over 75 still toiling at the bar, or serving on a judicial bench. Real estate agents or brokers in this age group number about 5,000. There are about 4,600 active male medical practitioners past 75, and 3,200 clergymen.

Working women over 75 are fewer, numbering 127,000. Most of these women are engaged in occupations connected with home and children: housework, cooking, nursing, teaching, etc. For example, there are some 4,300 women teaching in public and private schools past the age of 75. There are 3,000 practical nurses, and 2,000 registered nurses. And there are 140 elderly women chiropractors.

The figures on farm income support the belief that farmers work longer than others because it takes longer to earn money on the farm than anywhere else. In 1962 the per capita income on the farm was about \$1,430. But nearly a third of this--\$500--was from nonfarm sources, work in town, investments, etc. There were 13.5 million persons living on farms, which means that the total farm income was approximately 12.5 billion dollars.

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Since the average nonfarm per capita income was \$2,440, it follows that the people on the farm earned less than two-thirds as much as town dwellers. The average hourly income was \$1.05, compared with the average hourly factory wage of \$2.39.

The best hourly income for farmers reported was on cotton farms in the irrigated Texas High Plains, where the cotton farmers averaged a whopping \$6.64 an hour. By comparison, cotton farmers on the Texas Black Prairie earned only 59 cents an hour for their trouble.

The most discouraging report came from small grain-livestock farms on the Northern Plains, where a net loss of \$1.15 per hour was reported. Sheep ranchers in the Southwest reported an hourly income of only 9 cents. But sheep ranchers on the Northern Plains earned 71 cents an hour. Evidently the amount of farm income depends a great deal on where and what and how you farm, along with how good your luck is.

Farm prices fluctuate far more widely than the prices in any other industries, presumably due to the age-old nemesis of the farmer--the unpredictable weather. Each year the farm population and the number of farms grow rapidly smaller, while the size of farms and the age of farmers increase. If this trend continues unabated, we may one day find our farmland consisting of one enormous spread where food and fibre are grown entirely by automation, untouched by human hands. If a single, stubborn farmer remains on the land, he may well be as old as Methuselah.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WATERSHED RESEARCH IN WEST VIRGINIA

The recent highly destructive floods from a number of streams draining the central Appalachian Mountains again point up a long-standing and critical problem associated with these very important watershed lands, for land today has new values beyond the production of food and fiber.

The central Appalachian region is the headwater area of several major rivers, including the Allegheny, Monongahela, Kanawha, Potomac, James, Roanoke, and, in part, the Susquehanna. Due to its geographic location, West Virginia is possibly the best drained State in the Union. However, floods in this region are a recurring menace. The flood of June 24-25, 1950, lasted only a few hours but did an estimated 50 million dollars damage in West Virginia. The January 1957 flood in the tri-state area of Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky resulted in 14 deaths and many millions of dollars in property loss. This flood was attributed in a large part to land misuse.

Improved forest land management holds great promise for damage reduction. In West Virginia, there are about a million acres of poor pasture--mostly on steep slopes--and abandoned farm land that should be reforested. These watershed lands, because of past heavy grazing, overcutting, fire, and cultivation of steep slopes, are in poor condition for regulating streamflow. Watershed research must furnish the guides for effective methods of treating these lands to restore their full capacity for receiving rain and melting snow, retarding runoff, and releasing water in the form of stable flows of good "quality" water so important to soil, plants, animals, and man.

Watershed research was started by the Forest Service in this area in 1950, and has been centered on the Fernow Experimental Forest near Parsons, West Virginia. Nine experimental watersheds have been instrumented and used to determine the effects of various intensities and patterns of timber harvesting on water quality, annual and

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seasonal flows, storm-flow peaks, and low flows. Also included are studies to determine how storm runoff and sedimentation may be reduced by reforesting pastured slopes and abandoned crop lands on steep slopes.

Completed studies have shown how to locate, construct, and maintain logging roads so as to keep runoff and erosion at a minimum. This information has been made available in a number of publications and by on-the-ground demonstrations, and results are being put into practice on both public and privately owned lands. Preliminary results of different intensities of timber removal from experimental watersheds show that the amount and timing of water yields can be significantly affected and that the effect of timber harvesting on storm runoff, water quality, and sedimentation is related to the care exercised during the logging operation to avoid disturbing and compacting the soil and to staying out of stream channels when skidding logs.

This research program is providing an ever-increasing volume of research results. A highly significant boost to this important research will be the soon-to-be-completed laboratory at Parsons. This modern facility will provide the Forest Service scientists with the scientific tools they need to do a more efficient and thorough job. When one considers that 65 per cent of the total land area of West Virginia is absorbed as commercial forest area, the importance of this program becomes apparent.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WEST VIRGINIA'S BIG GAME INVENTORY IN HEALTHY STATE

Approximately 15 million hunters took off after game in the United States in 1962, according to most recent figures released by the Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior. The figures on license sales do not accurately reflect the total number of hunters, since the States differ in their licensing requirements. However, 49 States, including West Virginia, reported a total of 13,996,353 hunters who purchased one or more licenses during 1962. In all 50 States, 18,175,396 licenses, tags, stamps, and permits were issued, at a total cost of \$63,983,798, which was \$78,984 less than in 1961. More than 50-million acres of commercial timberlands owned by lumber, pulp, paper, plywood and other wood-processing companies were open for public recreation, with 92.3 per cent of the acreage open to hunting in season.

In West Virginia, approximately one-quarter of a million hunters ranged over a major portion of the 15-million acres of land in the State. This averaged about 60 acres of hunting land per hunter, of which about five acres per hunter were public lands. This acreage is considerably more generous than in many neighboring States, and with West Virginia's hunting season extending over a 3 and one-half month period, more extensive hunting opportunities exist. In 1962, in Monongahela National Forest alone, some 70,000 hunters and fishermen roamed. As a new factor in the national hunting picture, increased participation of women hunters is attested by the recent Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission report that seven million women list hunting and fishing as their favorite outdoor recreation.

Among the animal population in West Virginia considered as big game are the white-tailed deer and the black bear. Also considered in Forest Service statistics as big game is the wild turkey. On the national level, the take of bear and deer increased in 1962, but the take of wild turkey dropped by 13 per cent. The white-tailed deer kill in West Virginia (as determined by checking stations, license stubs, or card returns) was 5,778, of a population estimate of 80,000.

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The black bear kill was 82 of a population estimate of 500. The wild turkey kill was 648 of a population estimate of 10,000.

The wild turkey, 20 years ago generally thought to be doomed, now has made a come-back. Careful stocking and good conservation methods aid in the increase in West Virginia.

The continental population of the white-tailed deer is today far greater than that encountered by the early pioneers. An average deer herd will show a 35-40 per cent annual increase, a reflection of the fact that game populations in favorable ranges produce a crop for the gun despite natural losses. Yet despite the excellent hunting areas in West Virginia and the increasing numbers of eager hunters, an average of only one hunter in every 12 to 15 will kill a legal buck during the season.

It is possible in the future that overpopulation of the white-tailed deer may result in die-offs in the State, as has occurred in the past. To prevent this, management of deer populations to comply with the specific range-carrying capacities may be required. In overstocked areas, it is often imperative that hunters take more animals to preserve a favorable natural balance, or parasites may do the job in an unwanted manner.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS BATTLE NATURAL  
ENEMIES--WALNUT ANTHRACNOSE

The terrible loss to American hardwoods suffered when blight decimated chestnut trees throughout the United States has had an incidental advantageous result--it has helped alert conservationists at the Federal and State levels to the importance of constant action to protect other species of woods. The almost complete damage to West Virginian chestnuts is a matter of history. However, two other major hardwoods found in West Virginia--the walnut and the oak--are threatened by a disease of fungus base.

The Eastern black walnut tree, one of the most valuable hardwoods, is generally found scattered in fields, along fence rows, or as part of hardwood stands. The wood is highly desired for furniture, gunstocks, and cabinet-making; and buyers search continually to bargain for fine individual trees. The nuts are equally desired for food for humans and wildlife.

These walnut trees are threatened by a native disease, fungus in nature, called walnut anthracnose, or leaf blotch. The disease is known to spread rapidly during rainy weather, especially in the spring, with the result that trees become de-leafed. This defoliation stunts growth, often killing the tree. While the wood is fortunately not completely damaged and can be used if salvaged early, the nuts are badly affected.

There is a variance in the susceptibility of individual trees to this leaf-borne fungus, but excessively damp conditions foster spread of the disease among even the hardiest. The

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anthracnose is believed to live over the winter among fallen walnut leaves, and the spores are spread in the spring by the wind and rain. When lodged on a susceptible leaf, under favorable conditions, spores multiply and leaf spots appear in a period of approximately two weeks.

There is presently no known practical and successful control of the anthracnose among walnuts growing under forest conditions; however, one means of control elsewhere is the raking and destroying of old leaves on the ground. Spraying, where practicable, will control walnut anthracnose. Recommended fungicides are zineb and maneb, bordeaux mixture, phenylmercury triethanal ammonium lactate, and dodine.

The Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, should be contacted for information on recommended dosages and most effective usage.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

LUMBER IN THE SOVIET UNION--PRODUCTION  
CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Soviet Russia's forest resources are larger than those of any other country in the world and larger than those of the United States and Canada combined. According to United Nations' statistics, Russia has 1,334,210,000 acres of forest lands (19% of total world resources) compared with 1,621,431,500 acres in the United States and Canada (17.1% of world total).

Russia's forests include approximately 80% softwoods, chiefly larch and pine, and 20% hardwoods, chiefly birch and aspen. Timbered areas are unevenly distributed, population-wise, with 77% in Asiatic Russia (with only 19% of the population) and 23% in European Russia (with 81% of the population). The European area has been heavily logged, but the Asiatic area is still untouched, being economically inaccessible for the present. Increasing requirements for industrial development and governmental commitment for better housing will certainly force greater exploitation of timber resources.

Comparison of post-World War II Soviet production and consumption to exports and imports is interesting. From 1946-1957, production increased annually from 8,296 to 33,477 million board feet, with softwood production rising from 7,049 to 28,453 million feet and hardwood production from 1,247 to 5,024 million feet.

Simultaneously, the USSR imported lumber heavily. Imports rose from 119 to 564 million board feet in 1952, gradually declining to 247 million feet by 1957. Hardwood imports rose from 25 to 70 million feet, with the import decrease reflected in softwoods. By contrast, from 1946-1957, Soviet exports mushroomed from 134 million

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feet to 1,457 million feet. This increase was almost totally in softwoods, with hardwood exports declining from a 1949 peak of 29 million feet to 212,000 feet in 1957.

USSR consumption of lumber (production plus imports minus exports) apparently increased from 8,280 million board feet in 1946 to 32,267 million feet in 1957. Since 1952, softwood consumption has been less than production, whereas hardwood consumption continues to exceed production. These facts may have been artificially established, as the Soviet Union undoubtedly could absorb its own output. Nonetheless, with 27.9% of the world's total lumber output, it has steadily accounted for 10% of the world's lumber exports.

The USSR has inaugurated a program of greater production of forest products through mechanization and increased labor productivity. It is able to export softwood lumber in substantial quantities, having a prewar average annual rate of 2,439 million board feet, chiefly to European markets. Current exports have not returned to this level; however, the heavy emphasis placed on forest industries expansion suggests a future surpassing of the prewar level. Because of limited hardwood resources and growing industrial needs, Russia probably will not become an important hardwood exporter.

Although it is believed the USSR can compete economically in world lumber markets, exports may likely be governed by political considerations.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

TRAPPING TOURISTS--WEST VIRGINIA'S FUTURE  
BIG GAME HUNTING?

"One hundred tourists equal the income from one acre of potatoes, and are a darn sight easier picking." This sage observation, no doubt by an old-timer, a veteran of many an economic battle with his West Virginia soil, is a capsule description of one of the fastest developing businesses in the United States.

In 1965, Americans traveling up and down all parts of this country, many gaily clad in bright sports clothing and heavily camera-hung, are expected to shell out \$15 billion to \$20 billion-- a big "hunk" of economic pie--according to the U. S. Department of Commerce.

What will be West Virginia's slice? What will be your community's "bite"? How can your town cut itself a share?

Consider this tourist statistic--six out of seven tourists travel by car. So, if there's a road leading in and out of your community, you now need only a tourist "trap." Since American tourists seek, first of all, comfort, change, amusement, and pleasant surroundings, the "trap" shouldn't be hard to set, with a little West Virginian ingenuity.

Of course, a bit of "bait", such as a special event, community-sponsored and designed to entertain, educate, or intrigue visitors, would be tempting. As an example, in one mid-western State, a certain community, reputed to be hardly more than a wide spot in the local road, has an annual turkey-calling contest, while still another in that State headlines a clothesline art show. In Iowa, a national hobo convention is held in Britt, with mountains of mulligan stew served to the King and Queen of Hoboes and their

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un-regal court, whilst further over in Cherokee a hotly-contested plowing match takes place.

South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi are strong on house and garden tours, with an extra dash of moonlight, magnolias, and monuments to "Our Glorious Confederate Soldiery" on county courthouse lawns. California has Forty-niner and Ramona pageants, kite festivals, and MOUNTAIN DRAMA! For West Virginia, THE MOUNTAIN STATE, with a symbolic rugged mountaineer on its State seal, to permit that Pacific Coast State to earn tourist dollars by plugging "mountain drama" is almost enough to arouse our hardy pioneer ancestors from their peaceful West Virginia mountain graves.

Tourists tour because they want a change--to see and do what they cannot and do not enjoy at home. To polish up, window-dress, face-lift, dramatize, and emphasize your community's attractions, natural or manmade, or to headline a special event, is to recognize and develop your community's hidden assets. Once begun, and carefully maintained, special events can become "traditions"--and money makers.

As proof, in 1963, West Virginia's slice of the tourist pie was \$300 million to \$325 million spent by 9 to 10 million visitors. One community's bite--that obtained by Ripley--came from a five day arts and crafts fair, which attracted 6,500 people to the Ripley area. The State of West Virginia invested \$3,000 to advertise the event, and the tourists who attended spent \$45,000--an appetizing profit!

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS BATTLE NATURAL ENEMIES--OAK WILT

Oaks are the leading hardwoods in the United States, ranking first for years in lumber production among hardwoods and fourth in total national production. White oaks, preferred for most purposes, are widely found in West Virginia, along with major quantities of other oak species.

In the last two decades, a parasitic fungus in the sap stream of oak trees has spread throughout mountain areas. What may have been its origin is not known, but so rapid and so great has been its damage that it is probably causing more anxiety, and is the subject of more research, than any other forest tree disease in America today.

No kinds of native oak are immune to the fungus growth, which is killing to the tree. However, oaks weakened by unfavorable growing conditions are more liable to fungi infections. Wilt-diseased trees shed leaves prematurely, and death follows thereafter --rapidly for red oaks, but more slowly, perhaps a limb at the time, for white oaks. Oak wilt fungus is known to be spread locally from tree to tree through root grafts. Additionally, it is believed that insects, birds, and small animals act as carriers--such as squirrels in stripping tree bark.

Many States are vigorously pursuing control programs in an effort to suppress oak wilt. Treatments consist of: (1) cutting down diseased trees and poisoning the stumps; (2) girdling the trees into the heartwood; and (3) cutting the oaks, afterwards spraying trunks, limbs, and stumps with benzene hexachloride and DDT in an oil solution. Whether one of these methods is more effective, or whether a combination is better, is not known. Severing root connections, poisoning stumps, or killing a ring of oak trees around the diseased specimen can help prevent

root graft spread. Trees believed to have oak wilt should be reported to a State or Federal forest officer.

Surveys of damage have been made in various States. Fortunately, aerial surveys have proved to be economical, reliable, and greatly effective when followed by ground checking. Cooperation in oak wilt control between the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the West Virginia Departments of Agriculture and Natural Resources has been close. In the calendar year 1963, most of the oak forests in the State were aerially surveyed. A total of 3,937 infested trees were found and treated. Federal funds contributed to this program amounted to \$30,055, whereas the State contributed \$102,401.

As a side benefit of this program, oak wilt control teams were able to perform an additional service to the State of West Virginia. During the 1963 disease study, these teams assisted in surveying West Virginia lands which have been disturbed by surface mining. Following the mapping of areas by trained observers in low-flying planes, and after the plotting of length and location of stripped lands, oak wilt control crews were able to measure the width of disturbed mining areas as they crossed strip mines to reach diseased oaks.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

FISHY FACTS

A distinctive piscatorial flavor pervades some of the news items given recent circulation by Federal agencies.

As a prime sample, the Department of Interior has announced the publication of an angler's guide to sharks. With it in hand, a neophyte Isaac Walton can be prepared to identify readily which of 32 species of man-eater he unwarily may have hooked while out for fishy sport. Fisherfolk not wishing to involve themselves with sharks might want to take care to bait hooks with shark-repellents while fishing on the East Coast between Cape Hatteras and Maine. So numerous have become the shark catches in that northeastern Atlantic area that nearly 300,000 of these unloved elasmobranch fishes were caught.

As another example, an announcement from the District of Columbia states a Texas firm has been selected to "prepare a basic design program" for the Capital City's proposed National Fisheries Center and Aquarium at a cost of \$50,000. The actual architectural design is to be prepared later on by two other firms, one each from the States of California and Wisconsin. Reflecting the high price of fishy living, this fishery center is expected to cost an estimated \$10 million and will exhibit 1,300 different kinds of aquatic life. This means that some fishermen will need to catch an elegant lot of fish to be elaborately quartered in this well-architected fish house.

Assistance toward this goal has already been proffered by Spain, the first foreign country to tender a contribution. The Spanish Inland Fish and Game Service expects to donate living specimens of the Mediterranean cuttlefish, an Old World relative

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of the octopus and squid. The cuttlefish has never been exhibited alive in the United States before, so a news story states.

Additionally, the Department of Interior says there are good indications the Japanese will provide a red tail, an important food fish and a relative of the porgy. It is to be hoped these Asiatic and European fish will maintain good diplomatic relationships, should they become neighbors, and will, moreover, preserve the proper fishy decorum consistent with their family backgrounds.

As added proof that Federal officials are fish-oriented, Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall was honored this spring by the tuna industry for support rendered by his Department this past year. In expressing delight at his award, Secretary Udall praised "the fine product." What effect the acceptance of this award may have had on the Maine sardine trade is not known; but as an interesting insight into the activities of the Bureau of the Census, that agency reported that distributors' stocks of Maine sardines totaled 291,000 actual cases on April 1, an increase of 27,000 cases (10%) from year-ago stocks, whereas canners' stocks at 653,000 (100-can) cases were reduced 41,000 cases (-6%) during the same period. No word has yet come through from the salmon census takers.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WEST VIRGINIA'S GLAMOR INDUSTRY

West Virginia has an insufficiently publicized industry--  
fur-producing--which is at once profitable, interesting, and  
glamorous in its end product.

The 1962 United States fur catch statistics point up the State's  
importance as a fur-producer. Mink, muskrat, opossum, raccoon, skunk,  
civet cat, beaver, and bobcat are all trapped in quantity. It is  
the seventh largest fox-pelt producing State in the Union, and gray  
and red fox are found in all of its 55 counties. Mink, as its most  
glamorous fur, averaged \$7.81 per pelt when sold to registered fur  
dealers in the State, and beaver brought in \$7.22 per pelt to the  
trapper, during 1962.

The taking of fur for use in covering the human body is one of  
the few customs retained from the age of the caveman. His animal  
kill furnished him with food and fur for chasing the chill from his  
body. In the centuries since, fur has moved from the category of  
necessity to that of luxury. It is believed to have been used for  
ornamentation in every known civilization. Thousands of years ago,  
the Chinese used fur as a badge of esteem. Ancient Greek warriors  
were rewarded for the pelts they brought home as spoils of war; and  
the Romans, in advancing their culture, swathed themselves in furs  
in imitation of the Greeks.

Furs were a leading status symbol in Europe during the Middle  
Ages. Italian cardinals used ermine as a symbol of purity. English  
nobility inaugurated fur wearing as a symbol of power. In  
imitation, lower social groups adopted the custom, with the result  
that edicts were issued banning the wearing of the finer furs by

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commoners. Discrimination between the sexes was practiced for a brief period when fur-wearing was limited to males only. Females quickly put a stop to this, after noting the pleasures of fur ownership.

Until the discovery of the New World, most known fur production was in northern and central Europe. Upon the opening of the North American continent, trappers and fur traders came in swarms. By the beginning of the 18th century, many well-known American fortunes were being founded by traders, swapping colored beads and alcoholic spirits with the Indians in return for their winter fur catches. West Virginia fur-bearing animals early attracted settlers into the area. Charleston got its start, along with some other American cities, as a trading post.

As the economy of the U.S. has advanced, fur demands have kept pace, so that an intricate fur industry has evolved, with furs being scraped, washed, soaked, oiled, cleaned, beaten, plucked, sheared, leathered, and manipulated in scores of highly intricate procedures. Many pelts are dyed, and/or bleached, while others are dipped blonde, beige, charcoal, platinum gray, blue, white, pink, yellow, red, and green. As a result, while laws have had to be enacted to protect the consumer, such as the Federal Fur Products Labeling Act of 1952, more varieties of furs are in demand.

Furs remain as a status symbol of the good life, and the world of furs is an enchanting and glamorous one. West Virginia may be expected to increase in importance its own role in it.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

MOUNTAIN MUSIC

"O dear mother, my toes are sore, dancin' all over your sandy floor"; "Leather britches, full of stitches, old shoes and stockings --my wife she kicked me out of bed because I had my britches on"; or "Possum up a gum stump, coonie in the holler, Devil's on the other side--don't you hear him holler?"

These samples of the dancing tunes and ballads--basically traditional melodies--are known variously as "mountain music", "fiddlin' tunes", or "hill-billy music". The vigorous and pleasure-giving art of "fiddlin'", or playing of traditional melodies on a violin, began with musicians of the American frontier and still is current in rural and mountainous communities throughout the United States. Folk dance revivals center around them, with the dance tunes--many of them derived from English, Scottish, and Irish airs--including reels, jigs, hornpipes, hoedowns, jumps and quadrilles.

Each fiddler seems to have his own repertoire, and the titles of some are representative of the speech, background, or locale of those who either dance to the fiddling or are the fiddlers. Cripple Creek, Fire in the Mountain, Sugar in the Gourd, Hell Among the Yearlings, Chicken Reel, Irish Washerwoman, Arkansas Traveler, Buffalo Gals, and Bile Them Cabbage Down--these are some of the favorites.

The fiddles may be "store-bought", mail-order, or home-made. The players, many amazingly skilled, are most generally self-taught and play by ear. Fiddles are held in various positions, dependent upon the fiddler's fancy (or possibly upon the thickness of his mid-section), in the lap, between the knees, against the upper arm or tucked lovingly under the chin.

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Open strings are sometimes used as drones, producing a bagpipe-like sound. Violin bridges are sometimes whittled to a flatter shape, to produce a twanging sound. To supplement the fiddle, or in place of it, the guitar, the banjo, the dulcimer, the fife, and small end-blown pipes are used. However, the chief folk instrument is, without any doubt, the fiddle; and the sight and sound of the fiddler, sawing out tunes "in the old way", "keeping his fiddle full", "dwelling on the notes", and "rough-and-tumbling", is a long-remembered treat.

Mountain music forms a large and important part of a very rich and melodic American folk tradition. In the past, our Presidents have in many instances contributed their part to it. The versatile Thomas Jefferson, who spoke and read French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, and Greek, and wrote political treatises, found time as an accomplished musician to entertain neighbors, guests, and family retainers with folk-songs interspersed with classical selections played on his violin. President John Tyler is known to have enlivened political sessions by fiddling out mountain jigs. "Silent Cal" Coolidge is reported to have "tootled" Turkey in the Straw on his harmonica for personal relaxation. Benjamin Franklin was an accomplished player of reels on musical glasses, which he called "My musical harmonica".

To a mountain music lover, a fiddling contest in his community is an event with more life than an Independence Day parade in any metropolis.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

THE FASCINATING WORLD OF THE COMPUTER

Today's computers lead fascinating lives which are tending to develop inferiority complexes in human associates.

Computers spot errors in the instructions that they are given (and type out reprimands). Computers understand English, taking part in conversations, which, while possibly not scintillating, are highly informative! Computer operators are known to believe they can hear their machines talking to themselves, reacting upon recognizing familiar elements by characteristic pulsings and squeals and whines. One well-educated computer, the IBM 7094, has been taught to play checkers and has gradually improved its game. It began playing with an IBM research consultant, quickly learned to beat him, and recently competed creditably in a tournament, playing against a recognized State champion.

Computers have contributed at least two important new words to the English language--heuristically (serving to discover) and cybernetics (comparative study of mechanical electrical control systems). Cybernetics was quickly adopted by the medical profession to discuss the human control system involving brain and nerves. Important new languages have been developed for use in conversing with computers. At the University of Illinois, STRESS is a language with about 100 words which is furthering better engineer-computer relationships.

Another language called FORTRAN is spoken exclusively by the IBM 7090 computer in informing the Post Office Department how to deliver its air mail faster. It chatters its way through 2000 trip segments, including up to 30 transfer points, to come up with the best routes for fastest delivery of intercity mail by air. It

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digests and commits to memory massive piles of facts including departure, arrival, and transfer times, costs, and reliability. It does this, with ease, on a twice yearly basis in the change over to and from Daylight Saving Time. It comes up with a "best" route choice; it can provide a mere "second best" choice, so labeled; and, practically, it can program the "cheapest" routes.

Some computers are known to recognize the "style" as well as the handwriting of the machine operator and are observed to get set to react accordingly. In the world of computer researchers, frequent longings are expressed for "more sophisticated" computers, somewhat reminiscent of newly-arrived college freshmen at a co-educational college. Admired for their brilliance, extra intelligent machines are rewarded with more storage space. Some machines, obviously better endowed than humans, have external as well as internal memories.

Some may also be suspected of artistic leanings, or romantic tendencies. A Florida teen-ager recently made front page news by using an inspired computer to produce poetry. He began by feeding in a limited vocabulary consisting of 15 nouns, 13 verbs, 13 prepositions, and 10 adjective phrases. Poetry resulted, such as the following:

"Darkly the peaceful trees crashed, in the serene sun;  
While the heart heard, the swift moon stopped silently."

Twelve years ago there were fewer than 2 score electronic computer machines in the United States. Today there are 16,000 installations, altogether worth approximately \$4 billion. In the fascinating new world of computers, the horizons seem unlimited!

From the Office of UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Volume IV -- Number 27

July 3, 1964

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

FEDERAL DOLLARS FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH  
HELP KEEP TAXPAYERS HEALTHY

The Public Health Service (PHS), U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, is the Federal agency directly charged with protecting and improving the health of the citizens of the United States. A primary way of discharging this responsibility is in the granting of support for research projects in the health sciences.

A PHS program, designed for this purpose, was begun in 1946 and has since steadily expanded. To carry it forward for Fiscal Year 1963, \$492.8 million was appropriated by Congress. Before expending these funds, careful review is given to every research proposal. Advisory and consultative groups of eminently qualified scientists--designated as Study Sections--examine each proposal, so assurance is provided that the contemplated research is of importance, is efficiently designed in approach to a particular problem, and the recipient researcher is capable of accomplishing the mission. The findings of the Study Sections then are considered by National Advisory Councils, whose members subsequently make recommendations to the Surgeon General, the Federal official charged with ultimate approval or disapproval of an award.

A standard of excellence has thus evolved which nonetheless has permitted freedom for researchers in their work, with maximum accountability established for effectiveness in expenditures of public funds.

Under this program, for FY 1963, a total of \$430,908,322 in research grants was allocated under the National Institutes of Health for 15,233 projects. This was allocated as follows: \$36,225,179, allergy and infectious diseases; \$62,020,844, arthritis and metabolic diseases; \$54,530,138, cancer research; \$8,831,190, dental research;

\$52,118,540, studies in general medical sciences; \$70,960,650, research in heart diseases; \$49,687,797, mental health studies; \$43,143,304, neurological diseases and blindness; and \$53,390,680, research facilities and resources.

The Bureau of State Services received \$18,772,363 for 706 projects, allocated as follows: \$1,655,432, accident prevention; \$2,875,522, air pollution; \$3,993,109, environmental engineering and food protection; \$3,598,409, hospital and medical facilities; \$1,697,136, occupational health; \$1,510,529, radiological health; \$196,046, Office of Research Development; and \$3,246,680, water supply and pollution control.

A total of \$1,100,754 was allocated in research grants for 54 projects in West Virginia, with the University of West Virginia, Morgantown, receiving an institution total of 46 grants, aggregating \$942,441. The University Medical Center had an institution total of 3 grants amounting to \$41,038. Beckley Memorial Hospital-Miners Memorial Hospital Association, Beckley, had an institution total of 2 grants at \$16,175. Charleston Studies Foundation, Inc., and Morris Harvey College, Charleston, each received one institution grant, with \$91,083 allocated at the former and \$3,300 at the latter. In Wheeling, Wheeling College had an institution total of 1 grant at \$6,217.

The largest number of these West Virginia projects dealt with research on heart diseases. Others were concentrated in the field of arthritic and metabolic diseases, allergies and infectious diseases, neurological diseases and blindness, cancer research, mental health studies, general medical sciences, water pollution, dental research and environmental engineering and food protection.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

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July 10, 1964

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

A NEW FRONTIER--CONSERVATION OF AIR

The vital necessity for air to breathe to sustain human life is a basic fact. What is not as well-known is the ever-increasing need for air to sustain our modern American technological life. Approximately one ton of air is required for every tankful of gas used by a motor vehicle. A ton of air occupies a volume of 25,000 cubic feet, and one billion gallons of motor fuel are burned in the United States annually, with the result that 640 cubic miles of air are consumed yearly for motor vehicle operations.

Other fuels utilize comparable amounts of air. The burning of one ton of coal (a fossil fuel) requires 27,000 pounds of air. Burning a gallon of fuel oil requires 90 pounds of air, and burning one pound of natural gas requires 13 pounds of air. Altogether, 3,000 cubic miles of air are needed annually to meet oxygen requirements of the various fossil fuels used in this country.

These combustion processes replace usable air with potentially harmful pollutants, and the capability of the atmosphere to disperse and dilute them, particularly in urban areas where people, vehicles, and industries tend to congregate in greater numbers, is strictly limited. Because, as another basic fact, the supply of air is as fixed as supplies of other natural resources, such as coal, petroleum, uranium, and water, air as a primary natural resource is being threatened with exhaustion, through pollution. The ever-increasing use of the atmosphere as a source of oxygen and a receptacle for waste products by this Nation, and others, is proving costly to our economy and a hazard to our national health.

Nation-wide research has established that four major phases of the air pollution problem exist: (1) The amount of air pollution resulting from burning of fuel to heat homes and buildings, a joint

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problem of residential and commercial segments of the populace;

(2) The emission of solid material into the atmosphere (This burden of emission of particulate matter is primarily industry's problem);

(3) The continuous recirculation of dust (This is a matter of exhausting housekeeping concern and a matter of expense to commercial interests as well as homemakers; and, (4) The "invisible" emissions which come from automotive exhausts, and sulphur discharges from burning of fossil fuels (These offer the most baffling of the air-pollutant problems).

Research has also established that pollution is increasing faster than is our population, because our rising standard of living results in greater consumption of energy and goods per person, and our production and transportation activities increase on both accounts. Dismaying proof exists as to the many physical ailments caused by air pollution, and documented evidence places the economic damage from air pollution at a total of many billions of dollars annually.

Realization by Congress that the rapid deterioration of the quality of our air has reached the point at which more effective control measures can no longer be postponed resulted in the passage of the Clean Air Act during the present session. This legislation is planned to protect the Nation's air resources, and, hopefully, to encourage cooperative activities by State and local governments for control of air pollution, where, inescapably, lies the primary responsibility for development and operation of control programs.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

SEAT BELTS

U. S. traffic statistics reveal 41,000 people were killed and 1,500,000 injured in 1962--an excess of one death every 13 minutes or 160 every hour. At current accident rates, of 70 children born today, 35 will be injured and 1 killed in traffic accidents. For West Virginia, 1964 death tolls, as compiled in early July, reached 217, characterized by a State law enforcement officer as "reaching the proportions of an epidemic."

Realizing an average American adult will yearly spend the equivalent of eight 40-hour work weeks behind the wheel of a car, private organizations, in conjunction with State and Federal agencies, have undertaken safety research programs and education campaigns to discover methods and devices to make driving safer and to reduce the severity of accidents. These participants include, among others, the National Committee on Safety Education, Auto Industries Highway Safety Committee, American Automobile Association, Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, American Medical Association, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Highway Users Conference, Society of Automotive Engineers, and the President's Committee for Traffic Safety.

As a result of research, the installation and continuing use of seat belts is advocated as a foremost device for protection of driver and passenger. The U. S. Public Health Service unequivocally states that the seat belt is the most effective means immediately available to bring about dramatic reductions in highway accident tolls, and that injuries can be reduced more than one-third by using seat belts, which, in emergencies, help hold driver and passenger in place. The restraint keeps the driver at the wheel, helping him to retain car control and reducing

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the chance of injury from sudden stops. Belts are most effective in crashes at moderate speed, and 45 per cent of all fatal traffic accidents occur at speeds under 40 MPH. Thus, a wide area exists for immediate reduction in traffic fatalities by the installation and wearing of seat belts, regardless of the slight nuisance in buckling and unbuckling. Two out of three fatal traffic accidents take place within 25 miles of the drivers' residences, so that buckling seat belts should be as automatic as turning on an automobile ignition.

In general, a good seat belt should be made for only one person. The assembly should withstand a loop load of 5,000 lbs., which would restrain a 167-lb. man going 30 miles per hour, if abruptly stopped. The belt should be at least 2 inches wide, should have a quick release type buckle, easily attached and adjusted, and should be properly installed, to include firm anchorage, fitting comfortably and limiting hip movement to not over 4 inches. Above all, it should be worn at all times!

For 1961, the National Safety Council estimates costs of motor vehicle injuries and death to be 6.9 million dollars or about \$90 per registered vehicle. Growing realization of the value of seat belts in saving lives and dollars has resulted in the adoption of legislation, requiring these, by the following States: Georgia, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

QUALITY AT REDUCED COST

The current U. S. defense budget represents 10% of the total national output. The total of the Fiscal Year 1964 programs and budgets submitted by the services and defense agencies amounted to \$67 billion. National concern for reduction in these heavy costs has led to the institution of a broad economy program.

The problem of coping with an intensive cost reduction program, while also meeting requirements for top performance, has resulted in a greater than ever need for defense contractors who can produce quality items, on time, at low cost. In defense, reliability is an absolute necessity.

Early during our national history, it was realized standards must be applied, and requirements as to quality instituted, when expending Federal funds. Visual inspection for Federal contracts first appeared during the Civil War. By 1877, specifications were written containing standards that could be determined only by laboratory techniques. So far have these safeguards advanced that in today's laboratories, as one phase of determining absolute reliability, infra-red testing of electronic components and whole circuits is routine.

Because profit remains, generally, the chief motivation of business enterprise, the basic problem is how industry can give full value for the Federal dollar with a reduction in cost of production. One answer is felt to be the placing of emphasis on value engineering. Industry uses interchangeably this term with value analysis, value assurance, or value control--all of which means greatest quality at lowest cost. The objective would be to guarantee that outstandingly effective and economic performance is met by high profits, mediocre performance by mediocre profits,

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and poor performance by low profits or losses. Governmental procurement practices are forced to be oriented to reward authentic performance and to discourage and penalize substandard performance.

Research and development, test and evaluation, applications engineering, and standardization programs are all elements in the process of producing quality products. However, the most vital element of all remains management's job--that of making things happen--to motivate employees to perform their work accurately, on schedule, and within costs. Many companies suffer almost unlimited reject, rework, and scrapping costs in meeting requirements for delivery of quality products. One way to eliminate this is to develop workers to their peak efficiency--to eliminate the human tendency to make mistakes.

One cause of error--lack of knowledge--can be handled through training and on-the-job followup to make certain the worker is properly qualified. Another cause--lack of attention--is the most difficult to overcome. It is a product of the philosophy that 'to err is human'. To motivate personnel to swing toward sustained accuracy in performance of jobs will result in a progressive improvement in the quality of products. Top management knows to cut costs by reducing worker error is the sure way to increase profits. Those contractors who place the accent on preventing errors rather than depending on later detection of them are most likely to be selling to the Federal government in the future.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

SHAPELIER BEEF

Great publicity is given in the United States to the changes in feminine fashions over the years, including the corresponding change in the female figure. Some experts say these changes reflect the feminine desire to please the American male. Others say it is the influence of foreign fashion experts seeking a constant flow of American dollars. While these conclusions may be debatable, the change in the appearance and quality of meat, the main-stay of the American diet, is certainly in response to the joint demands of Mr. and Mrs. American Consumer, although recent developments indicate it is being paralleled by similar demands in some areas abroad.

The story of the domestic turkey, and its concentrated breeding to furnish more white meat in response to public demand, is well-known. More recently, the beef industry, in reacting to a similar consumer demand, began seeking more practical ways to produce a trim, high-quality beef carcass at a moderate cost.

In one phase of this development, Department of Agriculture specialists have begun a beef improvement test program--concentrating on producing leaner beef and less wasteful cuts. At a test evaluation Center, in the mid-west, animals get ID tags, or weight tickets, when they are marketed. Then each carcass or side of beef is examined and evaluated in the cooler by an agriculture expert. Ratings are given on the thickness of fat, color and texture of lean meat, streaks of fat through the lean, and other characteristics. This report then is provided to agricultural Extension specialists who work with cattle feeders to change the feed or breeding strain of their animals to improve quality.

The ultimate rating of quality--plainly stamped on meat products --is the familiar shield-shaped insignia, denoting U. S. Prime,

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U. S. Choice, and U. S. Good, as the three top grades, and it should not be confused with the stamp following Federal inspection required of all meat and poultry products sold interstate, or in foreign trade, under the Meat Inspection Act of 1906. Not all Federally inspected meat is graded, and the grade, or brand stamp, is a reflection of the conformation, finish, and quality of meat, whereas Federal inspection pertains to the wholesomeness of meat and poultry and is financed by the Federal Government at an annual cost, per citizen, of about 15 cents for the meat consumed by each. About 30% of all meat sold in the U. S. is marked under Federal inspection.

In addition to meeting the demand of the American consumer for trim, high-quality beef carcass at a moderate cost, the steady production of such items may re-open an export market. Joint promotion efforts of State and Federal governments resulted in the shipment, in July, of 700 head of live U. S. cattle to Europe for feeding and slaughter. Valued at approximately \$100,000, and destined for Genoa, Italy, USDA officials believe it to be the first shipment of U. S. feeder cattle to Europe in more than 50 years.

These cattle were purchased by an Italian exporter at recent sales in southeastern States, including Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, South Carolina, and Georgia, and are grass-fed animals of standard grade averaging about 550 lbs. per head, carefully selected to meet European taste for lean cattle.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

WEST VIRGINIA SHRUBS

Much of the appeal and charm of the landscape of West Virginia is attributable to its native shrubbery, of which there is a wide range and type. Due to the State's very irregular outline, with its panhandles and projections, it offers widely varying topographical areas, temperature variations (since 1890, from minus 37<sup>o</sup> in one reading at Lewisburg to 112<sup>o</sup> at Martinsburg and Moorefield), and extreme fluctuations in amounts of rainfall and snow.

As a result, botanical explorers have always found West Virginia to be a "Happy Hunting Ground." It is now believed to have been thoroughly explored botanically, and the record of the findings can best be seen in the Herbarium at West Virginia University.

West Virginia is variously listed among northern, western, southern, and eastern States. Nowhere would such a wide choice of listings be more apropos than in application to its plant life. Northern plants such as oak fern, prickly rose, dwarf cornel, Allegheny menziesia, and twinflower are found in colder, mountainous areas. Bog Rosemary is found in Pocahontas County, the southernmost location in which it is known.

Species common on the Coastal plains, and found in some areas of the Appalachian mountains, include bunchflower, Oceanorus, false aloe, American mistletoe, butterflypea, pencilflower, passionflower, woolly Hudsonia, Meadow-beauty, Bartonian, and Wood Ticksea. Other eastern species include hoptree, fringetree, silver-belt tree, and Canby's mountain lover.

At home in the Appalachian upland and contributing to its rich cover, are skunk cabbage, blazing star, colicroot, lizard's tail, mayapple, blue cohosh, magnolia, witch hazel and lopseed. Southern shrubs include cane, trumpet climber, and cross-vine.

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Loss of forest cover, as a result of agricultural encroachments, has created artificial "prairie" conditions, so that some mid-western plants have migrated, including certain grasses and milkweeds, such as triple-awn and antelope horn. Protection of West Virginia forests from fire and other damage has been highly beneficial to the plant growth in recent years.

Names in West Virginia are in many instances derived from its plants, shrubs, and flowers. In the smilax family, the greenbrier shrub has given its name to many topographical features, such as Greenbrier Mountain and Greenbrier River. Ronceverte is French for greenbrier. This woody vine is found throughout the State but most thickly in damper, swampy areas. Leatherwood--low, rounded shrubs with soft, brittle wood but a tough bark--was used by Indians for thongs, cordage, and basketry and its name has been used to label a number of geographic spots.

Laurel has given its name to more than 250 geographic features in West Virginia. American laurels are among the most beautiful of cultivated shrubs and are found throughout most of the State. Blackberry City obviously was named for the berry shrub, and more than 50 species are found in thickets in West Virginia. Cranberry Glades, Pocahontas County, is one of several spots deriving its name from the shrub of similar name. Paw Paw, in Morgan County, is believed to have acquired its name from the tree-shrubs of that name, found in heavy amounts in the area.

No discussion of shrubbery in West Virginia would be complete without inclusion of the rhododendron, the bearer of our State flower. Found in seven species within our State borders, it is classed high among the most beautiful flowering shrubs in the world.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

POSTAGE STAMPS

Philatelists collecting United States stamps are, perhaps unknowingly, also majoring in American history, for American stamps portray graphically our American culture, National progress, famous people, and scenic wonders.

Adhesive postage stamps were first adopted for use by the Post Office Department in 1847, with the earlier postage squares being manufactured by private firms. While records are available on specifications as to stamp size and legend, no records are available on the flavor of the glue used, a subject of much acrimonious comment over the years. After July 1, 1894, the responsibility for printing of stamps was allocated by the Federal Government to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Department of the Treasury, with the exception of the Overrun Countries Commemoration Stamps issue of 1943-44. This series, comprised of 13 stamps, was issued in tribute to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, Austria, Denmark, and Korea, which were overrun and occupied by the Axis powers during World War II. A contract was awarded to the American Bank Note Company, New York, to print these stamps on its special multicolor printing equipment.

Our American wars, battles, and heroes have been immemorialized on postage stamps. There is a Philippines Commemorative Stamp, honoring the defenders of Corregidor, a Civil War Series, and an Iwo Jima stamp. The battles of Braddock, Brooklyn, Fallen Timbers, White Plains, Bunker Hill, Monmouth, Gettysburg, Shiloh, and the Alamo are commemorated. War heroes--Farragut, Grant, Houston, Stonewall Jackson, John Paul Jones, Lafayette, Koschiusko, Robert E. Lee, Molly Pitcher, Pershing, Perry, Patton, Oglethorpe,

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Pulaski, Rochambeau, Scott, Sheridan, Sherman, Von Steuben, and Anthony Wayne--are recognized. Forts Bliss, Dearborn, Duquesne, Kearney, Sackville, Sumter, and Ticonderoga are provided recognition. Patriots and Presidents are portrayed, with George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Andrew Jackson, and Abraham Lincoln being issued and re-issued. The branches of the Armed Forces are honored, as are the amphitheater at Arlington, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Minute Man, Confederate Veterans, Freedom, the Indian, Merchant Marine, Rough Riders, the Emancipation of the Slave, and the United Nations.

The Post Office Department has acted to give prominence to its own activities and progress, issuing stamps to commemorate the automated post office, the city carrier, the post rider, post office clerk, railway postal clerk, and the rural carrier. In 1947, it issued a stamp to mark 100 years of stamp issuance since 1847.

Bankers, doctors, cattle in storm, the automobile, Future Farmers of America, American Women, Labor Day, ships, flags, farming, Scouts, Gold Star mothers, the Grand Canyon, Alliance for Progress, baseball, the B & O Railroad, arctic explorations, canals, the Capitol, forest conservation, the Golden Gate, the Gutenberg Bible, malaria eradication, the Liberty Bell, the Mayflower, motion pictures, the NRA, nursing, New York World's Fair, Pocahontas, petroleum, poultry, religious freedom, Statute of Liberty, Swedish Pioneer, the Unknown Soldier's Tomb, Workmen's Compensation Law, the whooping crane, and Sun Yat-Sen are all subjects of stamp issuance.

Many States are honored, with West Virginia having a Centennial stamp issued in 1963. Most graphically, as a mirror of the changing times, the Post Office Department, which once honored the Pony Express with a stamp issue, now has issued one to Atoms for Peace and another to our American Echo I, the world's first communication satellite, placed in orbit around the earth in 1960.

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

HOW TO BECOME PRESIDENT

There is no guaranteed formula for becoming President of the United States; however, a review of biographies of our 36 American Presidents reveals some factors which would appear to affect an office seeker's chances.

An aspirant to the Presidency apparently must be able to receive a preponderance of the votes in New York State. In modern times, only four men have succeeded in winning the Presidency without carrying New York; Grant (1868); Hayes (1876); Wilson (1916); and Truman (1948).

It would also apparently help to be born in Virginia, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Vermont, or Texas. Virginia has given eight Presidents to the United States: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, Zachary Taylor, and Woodrow Wilson. Seven Ohioans have reached the White House: Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, William Howard Taft, and Warren G. Harding. Four Presidents were born in New York: Martin Van Buren, Millard Fillmore, Theodore Roosevelt, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Three Chief Executives had their birthplace in Massachusetts: John Adams, John Quincy Adams, and John F. Kennedy. North Carolina is represented by two Presidents: James K. Polk and Andrew Johnson; Vermont by two: Calvin Coolidge and Chester A. Arthur; and Texas by two: Dwight D. Eisenhower and Lyndon B. Johnson.

It is evidently almost a necessity that the President be married, or, if not married, be matrimonially-minded enough to marry while in the White House. Our country has had only one bachelor President, James Buchanan. It is not necessary that a

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Presidential aspirant have children, but it would seem to be a favorable attribute. Only five Presidents have had no children: Washington, Madison, Jackson, Buchanan, and Polk.

Being related to a former President would appear to be helpful. John Quincy Adams was the son of John Adams. Benjamin Harrison was the grandson of William Henry Harrison; Zachary Taylor was James Madison's second cousin; Theodore and Franklin D. Roosevelt were fifth cousins. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the only President to be elected for four terms, has a genealogy showing relationship to eleven former Presidents, five by blood and six by his marriage to Eleanor Roosevelt.

Not being a college graduate has not prevented candidates from securing Presidential election. Nine Chief Executives did not attend college: Washington, Jackson, Van Buren, Taylor, Fillmore, Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Cleveland, and Truman. However, all of these are known to have pursued lengthy studies to secure educational advancement.

Conversely, being a graduate of an Ivy League College appears advantageous: Five Presidents graduated from Harvard: John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and John F. Kennedy. Two went to Princeton: Woodrow Wilson and James Madison. One to Yale: William Howard Taft.

The surest avenue in running for the Presidency appears to be through election and service in the Congress. Twenty-four Presidents have so served prior to winning the coveted office of President of the United States. Others were Governors or Cabinet members, except four victorious Generals in our Country's Armed Forces: Generals Taylor, Arthur, Grant, and Eisenhower.

As a challenge to patriotic West Virginians, no President or Vice President has yet been a citizen of the Mountain State by birth or voting registration.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Volume IV--Number 35

September 4, 1964

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

DON'T TAKE YOUR MONEY FOR GRANTED

From the earliest days of recorded history, man has needed a medium of exchange. During the Trojan War (900 B.C.), 100 oxen were exchangeable for a suit of golden armor. In Biblical days, wealth was measured in flocks and herds; metals were used for money in ancient Egypt; the American Indian used wampum; and tobacco, salt, grain, and fur pelts were used for trading in our original Thirteen Colonies.

In 2100 B. C., cubes of gold were monetary units in China. By 1300 A. D., when Marco Polo visited China, paper money, printed on mulberry paper, was in use in the court of Kubla Khan, with counterfeiting punishable by beheading of culprits. Usage of paper money in Europe and Asia grew out of the need for protection--to guarantee safety of precious metals from robbers.

Following the Revolutionary War, there was in circulation in our fledgling country English shillings, French louisders, Spanish doubleons, and sundry other units of money. Such confusion developed in trade marts that the ensuing demands on the Continental Congress for a stable monetary system resulted in adoption of the dollar as our money unit and the decimal system for reckoning. By 1793, the U. S. monetary system was firmly established and the U. S. Mint began coining money at Philadelphia. The first coins included gold eagles (valued at \$10), half eagles, and quarter eagles; silver dollars, half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes; and copper cents and half cents.

Some additions and withdrawals in pieces have occurred since then. The 5-cent piece (nickel) was introduced in 1866 and is still used; however, the two U. S. Mints now operating--one in Denver, Colorado, the other in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania--no longer issue U. S. gold coins.

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The original paper moneys issued by the U. S. Government during the Civil War were non-interest-bearing Treasury notes in denominations of \$5, \$10, and \$20. Later, other denominations were added to our "greenbacks". Previously, American paper money had been bank notes, not Federally-issued currency.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Department of the Treasury, produces the paper currency and securities of the U. S., with the Secret Service Division charged with suppression of counterfeiting. Interestingly, Emperor Nero of Rome is recorded as the first major counterfeiter. In the U. S., counterfeiting has become a major crime, with many persons caught and convicted each year. Treasury officials caution that the best defense against receiving counterfeit money is to know your money, to become familiar with the workmanship on dollars of various denominations, especially the portraits. Washington appears on all \$1 bills; Jefferson on \$2 bills; Lincoln, \$5 bills; Hamilton, \$10 bills; Jackson, \$20 bills; Grant, \$50 bills; Franklin, \$100 bills; McKinley, \$500 bills. For the truly wealthy, it would be well to know that President Cleveland appears on all \$1,000 bills and President Madison on all \$5,000 bills. The face of Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury during the Civil War, is reproduced on \$10,000 bills.

In handling money, a brief, but careful, scrutiny of each bill will afford an increased measure of protection from counterfeiters.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Volume IV -- Number 30

September 11, 1964

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY INCREASES

More than a half million juvenile delinquency cases were handled by juvenile courts in the United States in 1962, with a reported total of 555,000 cases. However, because some juveniles were involved in more than one case, the total number of children involved was 478,000, representing 1.8 percent of all children aged 10 through 17 years in the country.

The year 1962 showed a 10 percent increase in delinquency cases over the previous year, while the child population, 10 through 17 years, increased only 3-1/2 percent. This upward trend, noted every year beginning with 1949, continues; and, as in every year in the past decade, the increase exceeds the increase in population.

Federal authorities charged with determining factors causing the 1962 sizeable increase have found that the high birth rates during the latter 1940's are now swelling the ranks of 15- and 16-year olds, the ages at which the majority of juveniles contribute most to the volume of delinquency.

The pattern of our decrease in U.S. rural life, as contrasted to our increasing urbanization, may be considered as a factor, although the rural courts are experiencing a greater increase in the number of delinquency cases handled than are the urban courts. The pattern was noted prior to 1960 of delinquency cases increasing faster in rural areas than elsewhere.

As divided between boys and girls, the percentage increases for 1961 and 1962 were the same for both sexes, with delinquency continuing to be primarily a boys' problem. Courts note that boys are referred four times as often as girls and that boys are referred generally for very different reasons than are girls. More than half the offenses committed by girls were for conduct

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characterized as juvenile misbehavior and were not for conduct ordinarily considered a crime. These included runaway, truancy, curfew, and ungovernable behavior. Only 20 percent of the boys were involved in offenses of this nature, while about 50 percent of the boys were referred to the courts for offenses against property--larceny, auto theft, vandalism, robbery, and burglary. Less than 20 percent of the girls were involved in such cases.

Forcible rape represented only two-tenths of one percent of the offenses officially charged against boys, with other sex offenses reported totaling 2.5 percent. Sex offenses by girls were the basis for court action in almost 10 percent of the total cases coming to juvenile courts. Drunkenness in boys and girls was noted as increasing, with 2.5 percent of the charges against boys resulting from this cause and 2.1 percent against girls.

In addition to the 555,000 juvenile delinquency cases, about 312,000 traffic cases were disposed of by juvenile courts in 1962, an increase over previous years. In many communities, these courts do not have authority over traffic offenses, so that the actual total of traffic offenses among juveniles is considerably higher.

Some of the statistics on juvenile delinquency for West Virginia cover those from Cabell County, including Huntington--showing 182 officially handled cases in 1962--and Kanawha County, including Charleston--showing 768 cases officially handled. Among 53 small courts elsewhere in the State, 1,833 juvenile delinquency cases were handled.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

BACK TO SCHOOL

September--traditional back-to-school month--provides an advantageous point at which to examine the educational state of the Union.

More than 4 million boys and girls are believed to be entering the first grade this September, a slight increase over 1963. The number of children reaching age six in time to enroll for September school entrance has increased by several thousand each year (during recent years) from 3.9 million in 1960 to 4.1 million this year; and it is expected that the annual crop of school beginners will continue to grow for at least another three years, possibly reaching 4.2 million by 1967.

The over-all school enrollment has also shown a steady rise since 1960. In September, 1963, 50.4 million persons were enrolled-- a 3½ percent increase over the 43.9 million enrolled in 1962 and a 66 percent increase over the 30.3 million enrolled in 1950. Enrollment rates were about the same for boys and girls through age 15. Among 16- and 17-year olds, a slightly higher percentage of boys than girls attended school, and at age 13 and over, the percent enrolled was substantially higher among males than females.

Based on present trends, in September 1973 approximately 54 million students will enroll in public and private elementary and secondary schools. This is 7.1 million more than in 1963. Eight million students will enter colleges and universities--nearly double the 4.5 million enrolled in 1963. And there still is not expected to be enough teachers, although probably 2.2 million teachers will be instructing students in public and private elementary and secondary schools--a probable increase of 375,000.

And it will cost more money--a \$9.7 billion increase for

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elementary and secondary schools over the 1963 cost of \$23.3 billion. Also, a probable \$7.2 billion will be spent on colleges and universities above the \$9.3 billion so spent in 1963. (This is, of course, predicated on the 1963 value of the dollar.)

This predicted total of 62 million students in schools and colleges 10 years hence is indicative of a nearly 80 percent increase in enrollments since 1953. Ten years ago, there were 6.3 million students in high schools and colleges. Ten years from now, it is believed 16 million youths will be in high schools and 3 million in colleges.

Of this projected number, an estimated 46.3 million of the 54 million will be in public schools.

For those students mature enough to be interested in the future financial gains from longer, more thorough education, it is worthwhile to note that statistics show that in 1961 males 25 to 64 who had completed elementary school had an average yearly income of \$4,750; those who had completed high school, \$6,102; and those with 4 years or more of college, \$9,530.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

POLLS, SURVEYS, FORECASTS, AND  
PROGNOSTICATIONS

In going about its business as fact finder and record keeper for the Nation, the Census Bureau will conduct 37 surveys, 70 censuses requested by communities, and a national census of agriculture during the latter portion of 1964, these in addition to its many regularly scheduled surveys. Actions as a result of the findings will play an effective part in our American national life.

But, pre-emptively, as the first week of November and the 1964 national election approaches, pollsters, fact finders, and prognosticators in ever increasing numbers, will be descending on the American public.

Mr. Average American Citizen and his spouse will be questioned, sampled, sounded out, grouped, listed, forewarned, appealed to, exhorted, counted, ruled out, and reported on. Equally important, Mr. and Mrs. American Voter will be swamped with attention, because he and she are ones of a select group whose opinions really count-- they cast ballots. In the 1960 Presidential election, only 63.8 percent of the U. S. civilians of voting age cast their ballots.

In all 50 states, it will become routine to pick up a newspaper showing headlines such as: "Survey Shows GOP Grip on Midwest Growing Stronger;" or "Poll Shows Trend in 14 Western States for Democratic Candidate." Such articles will possibly be credited to a national poll-taking bureau, or to a newspaper syndicate.

Many candidates have their own privately-hired pollsters. Others, remembering how polls have gone awry in the past, will be too skeptical to accept polls at face value.

For those who are not satisfied with private polls, newspaper surveys, TV forecasts, or whatever, but who wish to have some

inkling of the future, there are the stars always available for consultation. Over 5,000 professional star-gazers and myriad moon-lighting part-timers are scurrying to meet demands for personal horoscopes on a regular basis. Many of these will try to make 1964 a bonanza year by competing with regular political forecasters to provide prognostications on political races now being run.

Other star-oriented forecasters have chosen to ignore the political arena and continue to concentrate on predicting sports winners or reporting solemnly on the gyrations of the stock market.

Whatever the action--serving as a planetary pundit, taking a poll, making a survey, presenting a forecast, or announcing a prognostication--it is based on the very human desire of Americans to know what may happen in this great land and on the wish of each citizen to act or react safely and surely as major events occur.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

FOR THE LADIES

Agencies of the Federal Government, apparently well aware of the tremendous force exercised by the distaff half of the American populace, have undertaken to publicize facts and statistics of special interest to the ladies.

For example, the Bureau of the Census reports over twice as many women's shoes as men's shoes are produced in the United States.

The Department of Commerce states that to help keep milady beautiful, electric hairdryer makers sold 7.5 million of their bonnet-type dryers last year, so that beehive hairsets could be coifed to perfection--19 percent more dryers having been bought in 1963 than in 1962.

The Food and Drug Administration officials at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare assert that they are taking action to protect madame's health as well as her beauty by setting official requirements as to color additive mixtures used in cosmetics. The regulations are to cover lipstick, rouge, eye make-up, and any other article that applies color to the body.

And in a long, long-range effort to cheer the female consumer, a Federal publication says that to freshen up the American woman's winter wardrobe in January, \$276 million worth of coats, suits, dresses, skirts, and blouses will be shipped by manufacturers--12 percent more than in January, 1964.

As another cheering forecast, a new kind of detergent is expected to be marketed in 1965. For background as to the merits of this statement, detergents, which have been a special boon to the housewife in her laundering and cleaning, have become

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troublesome in sewage disposal systems, so that "soft" detergents are now being developed to replace the old "hard" detergents. The "softies" are expected to be on the market next year, so that the homemaker can continue her use of detergent cleanser to remove soil and dirt without a "backlash" of non-broken-down hard detergents.

American florists, wishing to attract the feminine eye in greater measure, and thus to expand the floral market, have conducted a national mail survey which provided findings to be used as a basis for industry expansion and development of new markets for floral products. If all goes well, the tired businessman can come home to a flower-filled dwelling without feeling too financially over-burdened to enjoy the increased charm of his surroundings.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Volume IV -- Number 40

October 9, 1964

BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

School Lunches

The week of October 11 has been designated as National School Lunch week, as decreed by the Congress, in an effort to gain recognition for the work of the National School Lunch Program. However, any week during the current school year could have been so designated, equally as appropriately. Every school day during each school week, one-third of the Nation's school children line up at noon to eat lunches provided through the National School Lunch Program. Under it, for the 1964-1965 school year, it is estimated that almost 3 billion lunches will be consumed by school children.

As early as 1853, "penny lunch programs" were being operated on a local basis in areas of the United States; however, the depression of the 1930's brought the Federal Government into the operation in an effort to provide wholesome, nutritional daily lunches to school children on a National basis. The nutritional values, the success of the operation, and obvious continued need led to the passage of the National School Lunch Act in 1946. Federal funds are apportioned, under the provisions of this Act, among the States to reimburse schools for expenditures for food. The amount going to each State is determined on the basis of two factors: (1) school lunch participation in the State, and (2) per capita income for the State. Federal funds used in a State for reimbursing schools must be matched with funds from sources within the State, including State and locally appropriated funds, children's payments, donated services and goods, etc., at the rate of three dollars for each Federal dollar.

Approximately 30 percent of the food used in the School Lunch Program is purchased by participating schools on the local market.

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However, the U. S. Department of Agriculture is authorized to buy and distribute foods to schools participating in the Program. These foods generally include frozen and canned meat and poultry items and a variety of canned fruits and vegetables particularly well suited to children's needs.

In anticipation of the requirement for enormous stores of groceries to fulfill its commitment to furnish 20 percent of the foods necessary under the Program, the Department of Agriculture began in mid-summer to make bulk food purchases ear-marked for the School Lunch Program. Some of its purchases are as follows:

On July 20, the Department bought 2,880,000 lbs. of young chickens; July 24--315,000 lbs. of canned chicken; August 3--630,000 cases of canned red tart pitted cherries (approximately 5½ servings per child participating in the program); August 6--157,500 lbs. of canned chicken and 9.5 million lbs. of beef; August 14--2,610,000 lbs. of frozen cut-up chickens and 2,475,000 lbs. of fresh-frozen turkeys; August 18--362,100 cases of six No. 10 size cans of green beans; August 20--2,460,000 lbs. of frozen cut-up chicken; 210,000 lbs. of canned chicken; and 672,850 cases of U. S. Choice Grade canned freestone and clingstone peaches; August 21--4,130,000 lbs. frozen turkeys; September 17--2,250,000 lbs. of frozen cut-up chickens and 365,073 cases of peanut butter. (weighing 15,059,261 lbs.); and on September 24--317,200 cases of 6 No. 10 size cans of sweet potatoes.

Parents who wonder if their hungry children can ever be fed to satiety can be sure they have a partner at school-lunch time-- Uncle Sam--through the provisions of the National School Lunch Act of 1946.



Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

Voting

On November 3, there will be approximately 114 million people of voting age in the United States with another half million overseas in the Armed Forces, a total increase of 5 million over the 1960 figure.

This total of 114 million is much larger than the actual number of eligible voters, because of the inclusion of 3 million aliens, unable to vote, in addition to those not meeting State requirements, such as registration and length of residence.

Voting age is 21 years in 46 of the States of the Union and the District of Columbia; 20 in Hawaii; 19 in Alaska; and 18 in Georgia and Kentucky. Of the 114 million total, 55 million are men and 59 million, women; 102 million are white and 12 million are nonwhite.

In the 1960 Presidential election, when 69 million votes were cast, 63.3 percent of the U. S. civilians of voting age cast their ballots. A similar percentage voting on November 3, 1964, would produce a vote of nearly 72 million.

In the 1960 election, Idaho was the leading State in percentage of residents voting, with 79.7 percent. New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Utah, all had voting records of more than 78 percent. West Virginia had a voting population in 1960 of 1,076,000, of which 77.9 percent cast a vote for the Presidency. This year, statistics indicate that the total West Virginia population of voting age has dropped a fraction to 1,053,000, one of three States in the United States with a reported reduction in voting populace. The other two such States are Pennsylvania and Iowa.

Efforts are being made at many levels, Nation-wide, to get out the vote--wisely so--with emphasis on the importance of each

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individual vote. Statistics as to the importance of "just one" vote are startling. Examples include Charles I of England, who was beheaded in 1649 after a Tribunal of judges voted 68 to 67; Oliver Cromwell, who won control of England in 1645 after Parliament voted 91 to 90; Andrew Johnson, our President who escaped impeachment in 1868 by one Senator's vote; and Thomas Jefferson, who was elected President in 1800--after an electoral tie with Aaron Burr threw the election into the jurisdiction of the Congress, which cast a one-vote majority in Jefferson's favor. Also, Rutherford B. Hayes was elected President in 1876, based on 185 electoral votes to 134; and Adolf Hitler was elected Nazi leader in a Munich beer hall in 1923 by a one-vote majority.

Of special interest, by just one vote in Congress was English kept as our National language. During the American Revolution, because of intense anti-British feeling, a bill was introduced in Congress which would have replaced it with German. The measure was narrowly defeated by one vote. And, because one U. S. Senator in 1845 changed his mind in casting a vote to permit the entrance of the State of Texas to the Union, the Lone Star State became one of the United States.

The inescapable conclusion--one vote counts--every vote counts.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

The American Family

What do you actually know about the American family--of its place in our economy?

In about three years, it is anticipated the U. S. will be a Nation of over 200 million people. Within the next year, forecasts indicate 4.3 million babies will be born and 1.8 million persons will die.

Although the "age-at-marriage" pattern is now more akin to the Asiatic than the European, because so many Americans are marrying while still in their teens, the size of the individual American family is not increasing. Presently, the U. S. households number almost 5.6 million, with the average household including 3.33 persons. While the average American family is no larger than it was a decade ago, the proportion of childless couples has declined. The proportion of elderly relatives living in has declined, also.

Despite the fact that most people have relatives in three or more generations, the 1960 Census found that 30 percent of all U. S. families sharing a dwelling were composed of only a married couple with or without children, or a parent with children. An increasing portion of adults live alone as one-person families, due in large measure to the fact that there are today nearly 13 million older Americans, ranging from those just reaching 65 to approximately 12,000 who have passed their 100th birthday.

Laborers in the lower income and education brackets apparently continue to have the largest families--headed by those in the lumber industry, farm laborers, and coal miners--averaging between 4 and 5 persons per family. This contrasted with the size of families headed by professional or technical workers, which was about the

National average or lower.

Noticeably, sons tend to follow their fathers' occupations. Twenty-three percent of American men 25 to 64 years old had occupations in 1962 in the same classification as their fathers.

The proportion of manless households in the U. S. has increased 50 percent since 1900, and a fourth of the women with children, who head many of these families, have annual incomes of under \$1,000. By contrast, about 2.3 million wives in the U. S. have larger incomes than their husbands, or any other member of their families, approximating 6 percent of all husband-wife families.

American families are becoming more suburban-oriented. Suburbs of the fifteen largest metropolitan areas grew three times as fast as central cities four to one; and, whereas in 1930 farm families comprised 25 percent of the total population, this figure declined to 7 percent in 1963.

And, interestingly, American families are "new-car conscious." It is forecasted that, for 1964, 1 in 12 households will acquire a new car, an increase from 1963 when 1 in 13 householders became new-car owners.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
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Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### FOOD IN THE NEWS

Food and potables to accompany food have a built-in attraction for our national news media. Americans, as the best fed people in the world, are kept constantly current on what is new on the food front.

As an example, market reports show that the usage of the humble Irish potato reached an all-time U. S. high in 1963, with 208.6 million hundredweight (cwt.) going to fresh market and food processors as compared to 205.6 million cwt. in 1962.

Inventories of green coffee in the U. S. totaled 4,216,000 bags on June 30, 1964--waiting to be roasted prior to soluble use by American coffee drinkers at Kaffe Klatches, dinner tables, or office desks. This, too, represents an increase in consumption over that of 1963, possibly due to the popularity of coffee hours to benefit political candidates during this election year.

To meet demands by Americans for exotic foods, imports of cashew nuts from India are being stepped up. That country, the source of virtually all imports of cashews, grows only small quantities. Wily Indian merchants import the raw nuts from Africa, have them shelled by hand, and re-export the edible product to the United States.

American melon-fanciers are being advised by fruit dealers that the theory has been exploded that good melons can be judged by poking the ends, by thumping them, or by shaking or rattling the melons for sound. The only sure way (so it is stated) to get a good melon is by smell and sight--if it looks good and smells good, it should taste good.

For snacks, the American dieter is turning more often to fresh Italian prunes and purple plums, grown not in Italy, but in the

western United States. Also in the fruit lime-light, the Department of Agriculture states that cranberry producers will harvest a bumper crop, expected to approximate 1,293,700 barrels.

1964 has been a good year, too, for cherries, so that pie eaters should have frequent access to pastries made with the red, tart pitted fruit.

For gourmets desiring unusual dinner table entrees, the Department of Interior has offered for sale this year 223 live buffaloes, 89 elks, and 91 longhorn. Buffalo will sell for \$200 each on the hoof, and \$220 to \$235 per carcass, depending on the processing, with halves and quarters available, if preferred. Should the price seem high, the consumer could console himself with the thought of the possible cost of such delicacies in Russia. As an example of the food prices there, one Russian egg retails for the Russian equivalent of thirty American cents.

Other food items with a foreign flavor include the announcement that U. S. roast beef sandwiches made a hit at the recent International Food Fair in Hamburg, Germany, with barbecued chicken and turkey as close competitors. French fried potatoes cooked in U. S. soya oil were immensely popular with fair goers, too, with samples being dispensed at the rate of 1,000 per hour.

And as the piece de resistance of recent food news, government researchers have announced the discovery of an explosive puffing process which produces instant applesauce.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
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11/6/54

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### Commemorative Photographs

Veterans' Day, November 11, is best remembered by many Americans as Armistice Day. Originally established as a day to commemorate cessation of hostilities in World War I, it is now designated as Veterans' Day in honor of all who fought in wars of defense of our Country.

It affords a suitable opportunity to bring to the attention of the American public a program, unique in character, administered by the American Battle Monuments Commission. Through action by the Congress to provide funds, the Commission will now furnish free of charge, upon request by the next of kin of American service personnel buried in American cemeteries abroad, one 13x17 aerial lithograph, in color, of the appropriate cemetery and memorial where the particular serviceman is buried. Also, it will furnish one 3x5 black and white close-up photograph of the particular grave-site and headstone, with the smaller photograph mounted in the corner of the larger one. In the case of the "Missing", a close-up photograph of the memorial wall, showing the section where the individual serviceman's name is inscribed, is furnished.

Additionally, families of servicemen buried in any of the cemeteries abroad, under the authority of the Commission, can request and receive maps and directions to assist them in reaching the cemetery and grave-site with ease should a trip be undertaken to visit the last resting place of a loved one killed in battle and interred abroad. For such trips, a token fee of only \$1 for each passport is charged by the State Department rather than the normal \$10 fee charged for such service.

As the major part of its unique mission, the Battle Monuments Commission is responsible for the operation and maintenance of

military cemeteries and memorials built by the U. S. Government on foreign soil, as well as certain monuments on American soil. It has no part in the construction, operation, or maintenance of cemeteries in the U. S. or its possessions. After World War I, the Commission erected a memorial chapel in each of the 8 military cemeteries established in Europe by the War Department. These were Aisne-Marne, Belleau, France; Brookwood, England; Flanders Field, Waregem, Belgium; Meuse-Argonne, Romagne, France; Oise-Aisne, Fere, France; St. Mihiel, Thiaucourt, France; Somme, Bony, France; Suresnes, France. After World War I, 14 additional permanent cemeteries were established, including Ardennes, Neuville, Belgium; Brittany, St. James, France; Cambridge, England; Epinal, France; Florence, Italy; Henri-Chapelle, Belgium; Lorraine, St. Avold, France; Luxembourg; Manila, Philippines; Netherlands, Margraten, Holland; Normandy, St. Laurent, France; North Africa, Carthage, Tunisia; Rhone, Draguignan, France; Sicily-Rome, Nettuno, Italy.

The graves in these cemeteries represent approximately 39 percent of those originally buried in each particular region. The remains of the other 61 percent were returned home at the request of next of kin. Each grave is marked with a white marble headstone--a Star of David for those of Jewish faith, and a Latin Cross for all others. No further burials are permitted in any of these areas, but these burial grounds are open to the public every day in the year.



Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

NOW IS THE TIME

With summer gone and fall here, flower lovers and gardeners have need to lay plans for future gardening, or to take action on indoor planting.

For those potting plants to take indoors, government horticulturists say that you should toss out any pots that have turned white. The whiteness is unused fertilizer and will not come off the pot. To put a fresh plant into a white clay pot is like putting the plant into salty water. Fresh clay pots should be used instead.

If you are going to pot a plant or two, it is all right to use some of the soil in your backyard or the nearby woods, but, according to Department of Agriculture specialists, do not use it "as is." Purify it to make it as disease-free as possible. Put the soil in a shallow pan and bake it in your oven at 180- to 240-degrees for 45 to 60 minutes. This will pasteurize it. Next, mix the soil with one-third sand--also pasteurized in the oven--and pasteurized peat moss. Almost anything will be able to grow in this pasteurized soil, uncontaminated from residual plant diseases.

If some of your non-pasteurized-soil-based house plants should happen to be bothered by insects or other pests, it may not be necessary to use a pesticide to be rid of them. Sometimes a bath will do the trick. Washing with soapy water and a soft brush, cloth, or sponge may be all that is needed to remove aphids, mealybugs, and scale insects from broad-leaved plants. Two tablespoons of a mild dish-washing detergent to a gallon of water makes a good formula.

Also, a number of non-bath loving insects can be washed off plants by merely using a lukewarm spray of water. Or, if small patches of aphids and mealybugs have just begun to show, use a pair of lady's eyebrow tweezers to remove them; or, borrow some of

baby's Que-tips (small toothpick-like sticks tipped with a tuft of cotton), dip in alcohol, and swab down--and off--the insects.

Adventuresome gardeners will find that tulips and hyacinth bulbs can be planted until January in areas where the ground is not frozen. Deep planting of these, and daffodils, too, is desirable and will more surely postpone their making any above-ground growth this fall. But these spring-flowering bulbs should be planted in soil with good sub-surface drainage, or in raised beds. These bulb beds may be protected from mice and moles by a generous application of chlordane. Hardware cloth spread over plantings of crocus will protect them from being eaten by squirrels.

And in fall grass seeding, try using sawdust for a mulch. It does not contain weed seed, is not as easily blown about as straw, when kept moist, and is easier for the grass blade to break through. As an extra bit of gardening advice, fertilization of lawn areas should not be neglected, just because the growth and color of a beautiful lawn does not seem as important now as in the summer season. Fall feeding of lawns is preferable to spring feeding.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

PROTECTING DEMOCRACY

The Annual Report by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the Fiscal Year 1964 is an absorbing document.

Led for the past 40 years by its Director, J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI has become the greatest criminal investigation body in the history of the world. And its 1964 report points out that its accomplishments reached new highs in many categories during that Fiscal Year. As example, there were greatly increased numbers of Federal lawbreakers apprehended in direct relation to a rising crime rate.

However, special emphasis was placed on the ominous fact that the Communist Party, USA, stepped up its programs on all domestic fronts during FY 1964. Acting to discharge its responsibility for counterintelligence activities and to protect the internal security of the U. S., the FBI, in countering this activity, kept appropriate Government agencies constantly informed regarding these programs, while maintaining a close check on the activities of numerous communist front groups.

In commenting upon the rise in these activities, the FBI report states: "The signing of the partial nuclear test-ban treaty was interpreted by the Communist Party, USA, as resulting from a shift in the world balance of forces in favor of communism and as a turning away from capitalism toward 'socialism'." The report stated also that other aspects of American foreign policy which came under Party scrutiny included the involvement of American troops in South Viet Nam. The Party charged that these "imperialistic policies" have disgraced the United States before the world and endangered world peace. The organization has

conducted an intensive campaign for the withdrawal of American forces from South Viet Nam and has also demanded an end to the "unjust" American policy pursued with respect to Cuba.

The FBI further reported that the Party "worked unremittingly to increase its influence in the racial struggle; to gain new members through an intensive youth recruitment campaign; and to promote the false impression that it is a legitimate political party." The report pointed out that Communist Party leaders during FY 1964 spoke before audiences at nearly 50 colleges in the country and also appeared as guests on numerous radio and television programs. The Party sponsored a youth conference in Chicago, Illinois, toward the formation of a new, broad national youth organization. The FBI report stated further: "That paramount allegiance to the Soviet Union continued to be a fundamental tenet of the Communist Party, USA, was amply demonstrated . . . ."

Additionally, the FBI report warned that the Communist Party continued to create and utilize front organizations wherever possible to implement and propagandize the Party's work. It pointed out that the Party made constant efforts to exploit the civil rights issue, and during the August 28, 1963, March on Washington, communists and Party sympathizers sought to involve themselves in every aspect of that demonstration, including the actual participation of approximately 200 Party members in the March. Other recent racial demonstrations were stated as having attracted communists, usually in a hidden role, so that the FBI is concerned from an intelligence standpoint with determining the extent of possible communistic infiltration in civil rights groups.

The Federal agency stressed that organizations which attract communists cover the entire spectrum of the social and labor movement in this country because "there is little of significance in this realm that is not of interest to the Party."  
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Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

NEWS IN THE SMALL PRINT

Some news items which make the most interesting reading just are not headline material. These "small print" reports, nonetheless, afford piquant glimpses of life in these United States.

As an example, under the auspices of the Department of Interior, 1,000 prized eagle feathers were collected at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in Maryland and shipped across country to various Indian reservations to be used in ceremonial costumes by several Southwest Indian tribes--just in time to alleviate a critical shortage of the adornments. Nothing but eagle feathers would do--because of the importance of the symbolism of the eagle in American Indian culture, with many songs and dances and much Indian history and religion centered around the bird. So strong is the symbolism of the American eagle to the Indian that feathers are often handed down from generation to generation by tribal custom.

And in Savannah, Georgia, the U. S. Department of Agriculture specialists are making life impossible for moths--by humming. The government insect super-snoopers found out a low-continuous sound would keep the moths from reproducing as prolifically as when there is peace and quiet. They, therefore, started a continuous hi-fi humming--which interferes considerably with the moths' reproductive activities.

Also, the American Veterinarian Medical Association provided an interesting tid-bit in a report read at its recent meeting in Chicago--that American women are changing their pet preferences from cats and parakeets. The American vets were alerted that in the past five years the monkey pet population in the U. S. has increased from 100,000 to 750,000, with statistics showing that nearly all the owners are women.

(MORE)

TV-watchers have a number of interesting reports provided for their consumption. For example (although not actually new news), the major complaint against television is the frequent commercials! However, the most vociferous complainers now are the late, late movie watchers. A 2-hour night movie is reported to average presentation of 15 commercials and station breaks--4 commercials before the movie gets going, 7 interruptions during the course of the film, and 4 at the finish. The complaints of the late movie watchers are that they want to hurry up and find out "who-dun-it" and get to bed!

America's "wash-day Queens" are getting some assistance in their constant battle to scrub the blue jeans worn by the small fry to pristine freshness. A Federal Government contract was awarded to a private research laboratory for basic research on how to make cotton fabrics more soil resistant. Also, exploratory research on the behavior of cotton, when subjected to high-intensity sound waves of varying frequencies, is being undertaken at a New Jersey laboratory. Scientists believe information from this study will be useful in research aimed at developing completely new systems for processing cotton into higher quality textiles at lower cost. For example, high-intensity sound waves may prove capable of removing trash from lint cotton before it is processed into yarn and fabric.

Verily, an awful lot goes on that never makes the headlines.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

ALCOHOLISM

Alcoholism (the condition resulting from ingestion of large amounts of alcohol) includes chronic alcoholism (the cumulative effect upon organs and tissues of the body) and acute alcoholism (the results on the central nervous system). At any time or in any form, alcoholism is not an attractive state for the human being, and the physiological and structural changes accompanying the condition represent disorders of magnitude.

Alcoholism is beginning to be considered a symptom of psychic instability, and the problem is receiving study by educational and scientific institutions. Notable among these is the Yale University school for alcoholic studies. The first free clinics in the U. S. for inebriates were established in 1944 in New Haven and Hartford, Connecticut. The Research Council on Problems of Alcohol was formed in 1937 and is now affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science. These and similar efforts to help conquer this grievous problem through scientific and enlightened study and treatment represent a new force to bolster the moral persuasion attempted in the past.

Statistics available from the Rutgers Center of Alcoholic Studies, New Brunswick, New Jersey (all in terms of apparent consumption of alcoholic beverages per capita of drinking age--15 years and over) show fluctuations in the U. S. from 1350 (2.10 gallons) to almost the same total (2.11 gallons) in 1962. The lowest point (.97 gallons) during this 112-year period was in 1934. For 1947, the National figure was 2.03 gallons. The West Virginia figure for 1947 was 1.85 gallons, and in 1962, it was 1.33 gallons. Reported highest consumption was in the District of Columbia--3.93 gallons in 1947 and 5.73 gallons in

1962, followed by Nevada with 3.37 gallons in 1947 and 4.70 gallons in 1962.

Among foreign countries, France ranked highest with 25.72 liters (larger than a quart) in 1955, with Italy second with 13.26 liters. (For comparison, in 1962 the U. S. total was 7.99 liters.) Statistics on alcoholism in Communist countries are not readily available, but clinical reports as published by the Soviets reveal that a very high percentage of admissions in patient categories are alcoholics. This is also true in the Eastern bloc of satellite republics.

In total numbers of alcoholics in the United States, in 1960, Nevada led the country, with California second. West Virginia was ranked 27th, with an estimated 23,800 men alcoholics and 4,400 women alcoholics. West Virginia's pattern, according to sex, is considered typical of the alcoholic pattern everywhere, with the number of male alcoholics far exceeding female alcoholics.

The District of Columbia and Nevada led the Nation in the rate of deaths generally attributed to alcoholism in 1960.

Whatever the cause of alcoholism--neurotic pressures, fears, anxieties, depressions, instabilities--mankind's deficiency in relation to alcohol has not yet been solved. Perhaps some hope lies with the tools of science now beginning to be employed.



Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

UNCLE SAM'S GREAT BARGAIN

Uncle Sam, sometimes called "Uncle Sugar", is nonetheless quite often a canny Yankee bargain-hunter.

One of his best-paying investments has been the expenditures on American veterans under the provisions of the Serviceman's Readjustment Act of 1944, popularly-known as the GI Bill of Rights, as revealed by a review of its programs after 20 years in operation.

Signed into law in June, 1944, by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, it had heavy and vocal opposition to its passage. A direct product of the concern of responsible American leaders over the potentially explosive reactions of 15.3 million World War II veterans who had their lives disrupted by war service, it provided for loans, education, readjustment allowances for veterans, and expanded veterans' hospitals and employment services. Yet only the remembrance of the horrors of the bonus march in the 1930's, and dread of repetitions of this, prompted many legislators to vote the bill's enactment.

Singled out for particular criticism was the provision for readjustment allowances, derisively dubbed "the gravy train". Yet, surprisingly, less than 10% of the veterans exhausted this benefit. Instead, the readjustment allowances helped 9,000,000 veterans through the initial period after discharge from military service, while they job-hunted. The average veteran stayed on the rolls less than 19 weeks, so that only a total of \$3.8 billion was expended for this purpose during the 20 years of operations of the GI bill. These readjustment allowances were mostly not strung together in payments, but acted as a bulwark against economic need, being spread out over varying periods when veterans were changing jobs, or going from schools out job-hunting, generally adjusting themselves more compatibly to civilian life.

Also, much criticized were the credit provisions of the veterans' housing loan program--with predictions made of the destruction of the credit of the Nation as veterans walked out on their obligations. Contrariwise, veterans have proved, in the main, to be excellent credit risks. One out of every five homes built since the end of World War II has been financed by GI loans. More than 5,268,000 WWII veterans were granted home, farm, and business loans, totaling \$43 billion. The approximately 5,000,000 home loans sparked a housing boom, beginning in the mid-1940's, that has made America into a Nation of home owners. The accompanying wide use of credit gave an enormous impetus to the economy through the purchase of new furniture, new appliances, new cars, and school construction. And 20 years later, more than one-third of the GI loans are already paid in full.

Under the education and training provisions, 7,300,000 veterans --nearly half of all who saw war-time service--received training. At the peak of the program, over 2,000,000 were in colleges with another 3,500,000 in other institutions such as trade and technical schools. About 1,400,000 veterans increased their skills in on-the-job training. Our Nation is vastly enriched today as a result of skills acquired under the GI bill--including 450,000 engineers; 130,000 doctors, dentists, and nurses; 360,000 school teachers; 150,000 scientists; 243,000 accountants; 107,000 lawyers; 36,000 clergymen; 17,000 writers; 711,000 mechanics; 383,000 construction workers; 238,000 metalworkers; 130,000 electricians; and about 700,000 who trained for business and executive careers. The total cost of this vast program of mass adult education is \$14.5 billion --recouped at \$1 billion per year from increased income taxes paid by better-educated, higher-earning GI bill veterans.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

TEEN-AGE DRIVING

The teen-ager is more prone to automobile accidents than is any other segment of the U. S. populace, with the under-20 driving group actually having an accident involvement rate  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the average rate of adult drivers.

Of America's approximately 6,000,000 teenage automobile drivers, about 40 per cent are involved in an accident in any given year, according to national automobile accident statistics. Actuaries, in predicating car insurance costs, use as one element the fact that teenage drivers have about a 90 per cent chance of a crackup over a three-year period.

One large national insurance company, concerned over the dangerous combination of young driver and the automobile, and needing to plan its insurance programs based on expectations for the future, undertook an examination in depth of this problem. Some of the conclusions are startling. Some are discouraging, but others offer real opportunities for constructive action. As an example, it was statistically proven that youngsters who complete a high school driver education course are better drivers and have fewer accidents than those youngsters who receive only parental driver-teaching.

The theory that teen-agers make better drivers because of their youthful ability to react quickly in situations of danger was exploded. This ability was shown to be canceled out by the lack of judgment as to how best to react.

The study proved a direct interrelationship between cars, scholastic grades, jobs, and accidents. Where pleasure driving was permitted for high school juniors and seniors during the week,

lower grades almost inevitably resulted, and the more evenings a week a car was used, the lower the grades dropped. Good students who became "car-conscious" suffered the sharpest drops in grades, and the combination of a car and a part-time job to buy, maintain, or operate it invariably dealt a death-blow to scholastic achievement.

Also, it was noted that the greater use of the car, with less parental supervision and primary insistence to keep up grades, resulted in a feel of "bravado", or the mistaken conviction on the part of the teen-ager of his, or her, own ability to "handle" any situation.

The study pointed out that the automobile, considered a "status" symbol among Americans, provides a focal point in the minds of teen-agers. The pressure to use cars and own cars begins before the youngsters are licensed to operate cars. Parents, realizing well that scholastic achievement is a must to survive in today's highly competitive world, nonetheless begin to yield to the pressures, despite the known threat to lives, property, and scholastic standings.

In summary, the automobile insurance underwriters stated that parents are the key to safer teen-age driving, for by exercising more careful control over their teen-age sons' and daughters' activities, they can decide whether their interests and attentions are directed toward the betterment of scholastic performance, toward future gain, or whether, through the use of time in indulging in outside pastimes, their interests and goals become diversionary.

When the car is allowed to assume a dominant position in a teen-ager's mind and activities, the visits to the hospital, the repair garage, the court, or the morgue are not long away.

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Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

ON BEING SWORN IN AS A UNITED STATES SENATOR

Always awesome, sometimes spectacular, frequently contentious, a symbol of the union of the States, a sanctuary of their individual rights, the arm of their collective power--the United States Senate is all of these things, and much more. From it stems leadership, deliberation, and decision--contributed in varying degrees by its 100 elected members.

On January 3, the 39th Congress convened, and I, having been re-elected to serve the State of West Virginia for a second term of six years in this greatest and most powerful of the world's deliberative bodies--the Senate of the United States--presented myself in good order and was duly sworn in. Called alphabetically in the first increment of four of the 36 Senators to be sworn in--Bass, Burdick, Byrd of Virginia, Byrd of West Virginia--to come forward for the administration of the oath by the venerable Presiding Officer, 37-year-old President Pro Tempore Carl Hayden of Arizona, I proceeded down the chamber's middle aisle, with my colleagues, shortly after twelve o'clock meridian. In such fashion, during the years before me had gone many men of note, some to become illustrious public servants, a few to advance to the Presidency, all to be changed in stature by their Senate service.

Surrounded by the great seals of the 50 individual States, mutely representative of the peoples back home, with awe and a deep awareness of responsibility renewed within me, I solemnly swore, for the second time in my career as a Senator, to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, to bear to it true faith and allegiance, to take the obligation freely and without reservation, to faithfully discharge all the duties on which I was, once again, about to enter, so help me God.

(MORE)

Having received as a personal gift from the Senate the specially marked pen with which I signed the oath, I returned to my seat, Number 42, to find it temporarily occupied by Vice-President-Elect Hubert H. Humphrey. There to offer his congratulations, he remained to talk a bit, so that I sat in an adjacent seat and had an opportunity to reflect upon the other Senators who had in the past occupied Number 42. First used on the Republican side of the center aisle, which traditionally is the dividing line for the two political parties, with Democrats on the Speaker's right hand, and Republicans on the left, it was occupied in past sessions by GOP Senators Poindexter and Watson, and the brilliant Senator Arthur Vandenberg. As the political complexion of the country began to change in the 1930's, the necessity for assigning more seats to the Democratic side of the aisle resulted in eventual "liberation" of the seat from Republican control to Democratic occupancy, where it was assigned before my present tenure to Democratic Senators Dennis Chavez and Lister Hill, in turn.

From consideration of the chamber, my thoughts traveled to the heavy load of work awaiting me as a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, which would shortly begin its consideration of the \$100 billion Federal budget for Fiscal Year 1966, and of the need to keep faith, by doing the task wisely and foresightedly, with the more than 193 million American citizens.

And in so reflecting, I found myself, as a student of the law, impressed once again with the tremendous power and great majesty of the law that makes the successful accomplishment of such tasks possible.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

SMOKING

The use of tobacco in its various forms--burning, dipping, or chewing--has had its bitter critics from the time European explorers acquired the habit from American Indians to the present day.

These included King James I of England, who in 1604 tried to outlaw smoking, claiming the practice irritated the nose, caused harm to the brain, and posed a dangerous threat to the lungs. Three and a half centuries later, the U. S. Public Health Service has entered the arena to do battle against the health-damaging plant, and, in so doing, issued a report in January of last year which proved very nearly all of King James' charges against tobacco are dismayingly true.

The report to the Surgeon General, from his Advisory Committee on Smoking and Health, carefully understated in summary, "Cigarette smoking is a health hazard of sufficient importance in the United States to warrant appropriate remedial action." This summary--based on painstaking scientific studies on smoking and its effect on health--is being used by PHS as a basis for continuing research and action. Realizing the enormity of the need to know more of the "how" and "why" of the damage caused by cigarette smoking and other tobacco uses, the Public Health Service last July awarded contracts totaling \$300,000 to support research on the properties of cigarette smoke and its effect on living tissues and in August, 1964, ten grants aggregating \$260,000 to support studies relating to the effects of cigarette smoking on health, including one to gather more accurate data on American smoking habits.

(MORE)

But this Federal agency is not alone in the battle against the use of tobacco--the causative factor which it believes far outweighs all others in advancing lung cancer in the U. S. to the point that 43,000 persons died of it in 1963, a total death rate ten times higher than in 1930. Last July, twelve national agencies and organizations formed the National Interagency Council on Smoking and Health "to develop and implement effective plans and programs aimed at combating smoking as a health hazard." These included the American Association of School Administrators; Am. Cancer Society; Am. Dental Association; Am. Heart Association; Am. Public Health Association; Assn. of State and Territorial Health Officers; National Congress of Parents and Teachers; National Tuberculosis Association; U. S. Office of Education; U. S. Children's Bureau; and the Dept. of Classroom Teachers.

But the fight will not be quickly or easily won, a fact well realized by the attackers. The smoking habit is deeply rooted in American culture and, as one PHS psychologist points out, based on a calculation that the average pack-a-day smoker takes about 60,000 puffs a year, "There is nothing else the individual does so often or so regularly except breathe. How can he help but be hooked on a habit that he has practiced so long and so well?"

Education to a certain grim fact may be the best tool--that the overall death rate is, in a given age group among Americans, 70 percent higher for smokers than non-smokers. Cigarette smoking is thus clearly indicted not only as a lung or heart problem, but also as a general health hazard. Old jokes about cigarettes as "coffin nails" are perhaps not so funny when repeated in relation to present date mortality tables.



Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

INAUGURAL ATTIRE

The January 20, 1965, inauguration of President Lyndon Baines Johnson, 36th President of the United States, provided some new chapters in the colorful history of male attire for the inauguration of American Presidents. The high excitement generated by his economical wearing of a not-new business suit for his inaugural ceremonies has been widely chronicled. However, on Wednesday, still another record was set--Capitol Plaza in Washington, D. C., was jammed with what is believed to have been the largest crowd ever to have assembled there, and a view of the Plaza from the inaugural podium showed it to be literally a-wash with Stetson hats--ten-gallon masculine Texan style.

This was not the first time hats have figured prominently in inaugural ceremonies. At his first inauguration, President Abraham Lincoln appeared on the platform, stiff, uncomfortable, plainly embarrassed by the unaccustomed gorgeousness of his wardrobe. Included in his Presidential attire were a new silk hat and a heavy gold-headed cane. He managed early to rid himself of the cane, but the disposal of the silk topper left him stumped. He could not stay covered before the crowds, so that he awkwardly stood, at the moment of the oath-taking, searching for a safe repository for his topper. From behind him stepped Senator Stephen A. Douglas, his old political enemy. Having seen Lincoln's embarrassment, he quietly removed the topper from his hand and carefully held it while the President delivered his inaugural address.

As a result of the Lincoln hat episode, it became tradition to watch the Presidential handling of hats. Newspapers dated March 4, 1881, stated that at the inauguration of James A. Garfield, the

last of the so-called Log Cabin Presidents, "General Garfield handled his stovepipe hat with skill!"

President George Washington, among other "firsts," was first in setting a standard of sartorial elegance for American Presidents. On March 4, 1792, for his second inauguration, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, he was attired in a "full suit of rich black velvet, the short clothes ornamented with diamond knee-buckles. He wore black silk stockings, and his shoes . . . were surmounted with large, square silver buckles. In his hand, he carried a plain cocked hat, decorated with the American cockade. His hair, powdered, was gathered into a black silk bag, on which was a bow of black ribbon. He wore a light dress sword with green scabbard and a richly ornamented belt."

However, President Thomas Jefferson is given honors as having been the most stylishly dressed of all the Presidents on the occasion of his oath-taking. On March 4, 1801, the tall Virginian gave on-lookers a good view of his inaugural clothing, leaving his boarding house on New Jersey Avenue to walk, accompanied by a few friends, to the Senate Chamber of the Capitol. He wore a "handsome blue coat with brass buttons, green homespun breeches, yarn stockings and shoes tied with leather strings." But the most resplendent clothing worn by any American President for an inaugural event is believed to be that worn by President James Buchanan at his inaugural ball on the evening of March 4, 1857. He appeared in a Lancaster suit of black satin, which was made by an artistic tailor from his home town in Pennsylvania. On the lining of this suit were embroidered the coats-of-arms of the 32 States then in the Union.

Interestingly, James Madison used the occasion of his oath-taking to give a stimulus to a budding American industry. He carefully chose a suit made from the wool of American sheep and called attention to this attire as a "walking argument in favor of the encouragement of native wool." Perhaps his action provided President Johnson with a precedence for the practicality which he displayed in choosing his own inaugural attire.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

GROUND HOG DAY

Farmers and gardeners in West Virginia will have an opportunity on February 2 to determine whether to begin spring planting early this year.

That is, if they can locate a specimen of the terrestrial, herbivorous rodent family of the Marmot, and if they can catch sight of him quickly enough, as he emerges from his winter hibernation, to tell whether or not he saw his shadow, or just does not care for the present shape of the world, before he scurries back for another bit of snoozing.

For centuries, the woodchuck, popularly known in northern North America as the ground hog, has been the means by which forecasts were made as to the coming of warm weather. According to an old superstition, on February 2, the ground hog leaves his burrow of many compartments, having nested and hibernated through the long winter months, bear-style, to take a look around. If he sees his own shadow, he promptly says a mental, "Br-rr-r! None of this for me!", and reverses his travels for a rapid retreat underground for another six weeks of good, hard sleeping. Thus a bright, sunny February 2 is automatically supposed to mean six more weeks of winter weather.

This barometer of the seasons, however, has been in question for some decades, as some older European folk claim that the woodchuck (alias ground hog) was scared back into his underground home from the brightness of the many candles used in Candlemas processions, also traditionally occurring on February 2. In many churches, including the Roman Catholic and Anglican, that date is celebrated as the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin. In the Eastern Orthodox Church, it is ceremoniously

observed as the Presentation of Christ in the Temple, and is marked by a procession of candles. On that day, too, for centuries, candles for use in churches and homes for the ensuing year are blessed.

The symbolism of the candle has had a wide range of use in literature and art, as well as religion. The candle is frequently used to represent joy and reverence for the divine. However, it is more often used as a symbol of sacrifice (since the candle spends itself). The lighting of candles and carrying of them in a procession to attend a Mass, where blessings are said, is thus a tradition. And the ground hog, if he emerged from his long slumbers in the midst of a Candlemas parade, might have enough light to see his shadow, with or without the sun to cast it, but he also might be startled at the flickering candles and retreat in fright to his accustomed dark burrow.

Perhaps West Virginians might just wish to give the sturdy ground hog, in his thick, coarse, brownish-hair pelt, such respect as they feel he is due as a symbol and prefer to rely for weather forecasts on their trusty Farmers' Almanacs, or such portents as their elders derive from the effects of the changing weather on their rheumatic aches and pains.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510

Volume V -- Number 6

February 5, 1965

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### SMOKING AMONG TEEN-AGERS

Public health authorities have launched a two-pronged attack against teen-age smoking; first, appealing to basic parental concern; and, secondly, attempting to educate teen-agers to the dangers of smoking.

To parents, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare states: "If you don't want your child to smoke, don't smoke yourself!"

To teen-agers, the Bureau says: "There is one way to decide this question--shall I smoke--the only way to reach any decision--look at both sides of the question. First, consider what cigarettes may offer--what pleasures, what benefits. Next, consider scientifically proven, medical facts condemning cigarettes--what is harmful about smoking, and the effects on the body."

Public Health Service statistics show that youths smoking before 20 years of age go on to smoke more and more cigarettes and to inhale more deeply. Early, steady, heavy smokers are the ones who face greatest health risks. Statistics tend to show, also, that among men who began smoking when they were teen-agers, the death rate is one hundred percent higher than for non-smokers, that teen-age cigarette smokers face the risks of becoming invalids while still quite young, and that various illnesses linked with cigarettes are not just older people's diseases, but are sicknesses that may disable young people in their twenties or thirties. Lung and heart diseases make smokers invalids--unable to work or live normal lives.

More immediately, cigarettes can make teen-agers short of breath, irritate throats, cause chronic coughs, interfere with

appetites, undercut stamina for swimming, tennis, football--all athletics.

Some teen-agers feel that smoking makes them more sophisticated, that they don't want to be different from other members of "the crowd", and that it helps them to be less tense. But is there anything "more sophisticated" about stale tobacco odor on the breath and clothes and yellow stains on teeth and fingers? As to feeling that smoking makes one "in", or "belong to", an elite group, some of the smartest, most attractive people in the country do not smoke, or are giving it up after getting the facts on the detrimental health effects. Doctors in great numbers have stopped smoking. Many non-smokers are scientists, famous athletes, teachers, engineers, military men, opera stars, and actors, so that one can belong to an elite non-smoking group in almost any category. As for feeling less tense when one smokes, the nicotine in a cigarette may temporarily calm the smoker but continued smoking adds to nervousness and will damage health, if practiced long enough.

The teen-ager may ask exactly what is in cigarettes that is harmful. The smoke itself is harmful, being composed of a complex mixture of gases and particles and containing tars which irritate tissues in nose, throat, and lungs. It contains nicotine which affects the nervous system--the heart and the blood vessels--and carbon monoxide which blocks the flow of oxygen in the blood stream. Smoke particles contain chemical compounds capable of producing cancer.

Fortunately, no one can make teen-agers smoke. Given access to the facts and support from adults in their environment to avoid the habit, intelligent teen-agers would be expected to find little or no appeal in becoming tobacco users.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

MERIT BADGE vs CRIMINAL RECORD

This week the Boy Scouts of America celebrated their 55th anniversary. Chartered by Congress, this organization annually reports to that legislative body on its activities, accomplishments, and financial operations, and the formal report is published as an official Congressional document.

An examination of this report for 1963, as compared with the Uniform Crime Report for 1963, published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, leads to some impressive conclusions. Primary among these, our Nation has benefited greatly by the constructive and dynamic force exerted by the Boy Scouts of America, the way in which that organization has brought together--to purposefully direct the activities of boys' gangs, which Scouts call dens, patrols, etc.--the good influences of homes, churches or synagogues, schools, and civic and fraternal groups.

The current challenge to Boy Scouts, "Strengthen America --Scouting Can Make the Difference," represents an effort to help solve one of our Nation's most vexing problems, one which becomes every day more apparent--that of the weakening of the moral fibre of our Nation as represented by the rapid rate of increase in juvenile delinquency, in criminal arrests, and in commission of crimes by young Americans.

On December 31, 1963, there were 1,931,130 registered Cub Scouts and 1,771,134 Boy Scouts. In 1963, the FBI report shows Nation-wide arrests for persons under 18 rose 11 percent, for criminal offenses such as homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. In comparison to the total number of police arrests, Nation-wide, for offenses related to the Crime Index (crimes as previously enumerated), persons under 18 years of age were represented in 46 percent of the arrests.

(MORE)

For all criminal acts, the male is arrested 8 times more often than the female, so that the area open to the Boy Scouts of America for influential work is, obviously, indeed great. Any influence which can be brought to bear in reducing the establishment of criminality as a way of life for increasing numbers of America's youth is deserving of the full support and encouragement of responsible adult citizenry. As American community life grows and becomes more complex, there is an ever-increasing need to attract young boys and fledgling men to strive for personal goals which will help them better understand their citizenship obligations, the need for community service, the desirability of personal fitness, both physical and moral, the value of the wholesomeness of outdoor living, and the worth of vocational knowledge and social skills.

The Boy Scouts of America has but one business--boys. It is well to help it expand and become an ever-greater success. An Eagle Scout merit badge is worthy of attainment and demanding of accomplishment. A criminal record is not.



Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

THE LIFE WHICH YOU SAVE MAY BE YOUR OWN

Washington, D. C., has a school which has no student dropout problem. It does, however, have a slogan which is emphasized to achieve the maximum effect on the students: "The Life Which You Save May Be Your Own."

This school--the traffic school for the District of Columbia--held its first session in January, 1948, having been established in an effort to combat the rapidly mounting death and accident tolls in the Nation's Capital, i.e., in 1964, 115 motorists and 55 pedestrians were killed. Planned as a result of conferences between D. C. Commissioners, the Metropolitan Police Force, Court officials, and representatives of other agencies interested in lessening traffic fatalities, the school now has more than 26,000 "graduates." The student body is composed of motorists and pedestrians labeled "volunteers," who are assigned by sponsoring agencies to attend two nightly sessions of three hours each during two consecutive weeks. The instructors are members of the Washington police force.

The majority of the "volunteers" are referred, following traffic violations, by police officials or District traffic courts, and they must attend and complete the course to avoid driver penalties, possibly leading to revocation of vehicle operators' permits. Attendance cards must be presented and punched on arrival and departure, and an examination of 20 multiple choice questions is given at the end of the second session. Anyone failing to pass is referred to his or her sponsoring agency, which most usually sends the student back for a repeat course.

As for the curriculum, the instructors discuss and interpret traffic regulations, emphasizing violations such as excessive speed, failure to give full time and attention to driving, and driving under the influence of alcohol. It is pointed out that the reaction time

for drivers--three-fourths of a second to take action from the time a thought is first flashed through the brain--permits a vehicle traveling at 25 miles per hour, on dry roads, to continue in motion for 60.2 feet before it can possibly be brought to a halt. At higher speeds, and under adverse driving conditions, the statistics are startling.

The entire program is geared to pack a shock tremendous enough to motivate motorists and pedestrians to obey regulations and to drive and walk defensively. The climatic point of the course comes with the 20-minute presentation of a technicolor film, with spine-chilling sounds, of traffic accidents, actually prepared at the time and on the scene of the traffic accidents. Nothing of the pain and horror attendant on the mutilation and mangling of bodies, and of the grief and remorse all too often a part of traffic accidents, is spared to the eyes and ears of the "students."

While statistics cannot be quoted as to the effectiveness of the course, it is sincerely believed that this constructive approach toward encouragement of better, more lawful, more courteous driving, is a strong weapon in combating the rising traffic fatality totals. Representatives of other metropolitan areas throughout the United States might well wish to duplicate the efforts of Washington's Traffic School and to plan such educational guidance in safer, more defensive, driving for their own citizens.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

FOR THE YOUNGSTERS

Dogs have often made front-page news in the past, including ones owned by Presidents, by children of Presidents, and by Vice-Presidents.

But one dog has made postal news and earned the title of "The Postal Dog." One day in 1888, a stray dog, hungry and cold, wandered into the Post Office at Albany, New York, and, unnoticed, made a bed on a pile of mail bags. When finally found by the mail clerks, his pathetic appearance appealed to their sympathies, so that they shared their lunches with him and permitted him to remain in the building to keep warm. As the weeks passed, the doggy visitor continued to make the post office his home, and in his best tail-wagging fashion indicated his love and appreciation to the mail-handlers for their generosity to him. They, in turn, "adopted" him and christened him "Owney."

He became especially attached to the mail bags and, eventually, after watching them come and go, began to make trips with them. He frequently would be gone on a trip for several weeks, however, always returning to the Albany post office. Concerned that he might become lost, the Albany mail clerks bought him a collar with his name and address on it. Subsequently, they fastened a card to the collar asking postal clerks to attach the name of any place where Owney visited. He eventually carried so many tags that the heavy load made the postmaster sorry for him, so he had a harness made so he could carry about his tags less laboriously.

Eventually, Owney went around the world. At one time, he was in Tacoma, Washington, watching mail bags being ship-loaded for Japan and China. When the postal clerks saw him make efforts to join the bags, they provided him with a letter of introduction to

postal people in various parts of the world. On board the ship, Owney was the guest of the ship's captain, being treated as an honored passenger. On arrival in Japan, the Mikado gave him a passport bearing the seal of the Empire. In China, the emperor made him welcome and he saw many leading merchants. Everywhere he went he was an object of great interest. Ultimately, he returned to the United States, landing in New York and crossing the country to Tacoma, reaching his starting point just 132 days from his departure date.

Owney is reputed to be the greatest dog traveler in the world. It was believed that he brought good luck with him. During his journeys, he collected 200 checks, medals, and certificates. No one knows his origin, but after his death in August, 1897, Owney was mounted and is now on display in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C.

The story of his life has been included in school textbooks and in periodicals, and the Post Office Department every month receives hundreds of requests for information on "The Postal Dog."

) From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
) Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510

Volume V -- Number 10

March 5, 1965

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### CALENDARS

Men who have trouble remembering wedding anniversaries and wives' birthdays may take heart at the thought that efforts are being made to help solve calendar problems.

A bill to adopt a perpetual calendar has been introduced in the Congress. It proposes establishing a calendar, effective New Year's Day, 1967, with 8 months of 30 days each and 4 months of 31 days, in which a certain date falls on the same week day each year. Additionally, there would be an extra first day of each year, between December 31 and January 1, designated as New Year's Day, and Leap-Year Day, which would fall between June 31 and July 1 each leap year.

The proposed calendar would have a number of attractions. For example, for holiday-ers, New Year's Day and Leap-Year Day would be designated as legal public holidays. For superstitious folk, some fears could be permanently laid to rest, because the new calendar has no Friday the 13th. For marriage-minded maidens, matrimonial aspirations would receive an assist from the romantic proximity of June by having Leap-Year Day follow the 30 days of that traditional bridal month.

The reform of the calendar, so that it is more fixed, orderly, and simplified, has occupied men's minds for centuries. It was the subject of Congressional debate 25 years ago. The basic difficulty in achieving a fully accurate calendar lies with the difference in the lunar and solar systems and the lack of a simple and accurate way to keep lunar and solar calendars exactly in step. An accurate calendar, as a means of measuring and recording the passage of time, must reconcile these two systems.

(MORE)

The Gregorian calendar was worked out in the 1580's by Pope Gregory XIII, based on the birth of Christ. Prior to then, the Church Calendar, partly regulated by the sun and partly by the moon, was used. Among other calendars, all with imperfections, the Hebrew was started more than 3,760 years prior to Christ's birth. Thus Gregorian calendar year 1965 is year 5726 on the Hebrew calendar. The Islamic Calendar begins with Mohammed's flight (the Hegira) from Mecca to Medina and would be about one day off every 2,570 years with respect to the moon, on which it is based.

Babylonians intercalated, or added, an extra month to their years at irregular intervals when their calendar ran badly out of step. Egyptians used a predominantly solar calendar. The Romans' calendar efforts included one of 10 months and a year of 304 days, so that they apparently just ignored the remaining 60 days, which fell in the dead of winter. Evidently Julius Ceasar felt this to be inadequate, because he ordered a calendar revision based on a disregard of the moon in making calculations. So badly was it off that the year we know as 46 B. C. would have had 445 days. The Romans called it the year of confusion.

If the new perpetual calendar should be adopted, a new bit of doggerel to help out the absent-minded will be needed. The old saying, "30 days hath September, April, June, and November," might give way to "31 days hath March, June, September, and December. All the rest have merely 30."

} From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510

Volume V -- Number 11

March 12, 1965

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### PROJECT ENGLISH

Employers, academic authorities, and English-speaking nationals of other countries are often quite vocal in their complaints that all too many Americans cannot properly speak, spell, or use the English language. It has been said that many of our universities turn out graduates who are illiterate experts.

For decades, American students have all too often yawned their way through English grammar courses. One result has been that many high school and college graduates are unable to write a clear, comprehensive letter. The use of English as a tool of communication has failed to draw students and to inspire them to become life-long devotees of the art of broadening, enriching, and enlivening our English language. A substitution of slovenly grammar, beatnik terms, and the like is in vogue in the United States, a practice which represents a national failure. On the personal level, this failure is often reflected in income loss to workers. On a broader level, our Nation finds itself concerned with communicating clearly and effectively with peoples of other countries for commercial, social, military, and diplomatic reasons.

English is the official language, or one of the official languages, in many major areas of the world in addition to the United States and its dependencies, such as Puerto Rico, and the United Kingdom and its dependencies, such as Hong Kong and Kenya. Among these are the United Nations, Australia, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ghana, India, Ireland, Liberia, Malaya, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Tanganyika, and the Union of South Africa.

Approximately 291,000,000 people speak English. It ranks third among the half-dozen languages spoken by over one hundred

million people. They are: Chinese, 510 million; India, 415 million; English, 291 million; Russian, 170 million; Hindi, 150 million; Indonesian, 105 million.

Emphasizing dramatically the international swing toward English, language riots occurred recently in South India which caused the loss of many lives and damages totaling millions of dollars, all in the cause of establishing the use of English as the official language for India. An awakening realization of the cohesiveness and incisiveness in the use of English, as compared with the use of more than a dozen dialects current in the Indian sub-continent, brought Indian students and progressive citizens to the barricades on behalf of English.

Hope for an awakening on the grammar front lies with studies being sponsored by the National Council of Teachers and programs under the auspices of the Federal Office of Education. Also, a group of instructors in Arlington County, Virginia, believing that grammar as traditionally taught does not accurately describe English, are emphasizing how words behave in sentences and how they are a reflection of life and thought. Instead of stressing definitions of parts of speech, they describe how different people use language on different occasions, including the manner in which different speech patterns reflect social distinctions.

Most effective of all, however, would be determined efforts by each English-speaking person to become proficient in the use of the language, both spoken and written, as a personal "Project English." This would be a true indication of the realization of the value and beauty of our language.



From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510

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Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

PULP, PAPER, AND PAPERBOARD INDUSTRY OF THE  
U.S.S.R. AND EUROPEAN SOVIET BLOC COUNTRIES

U. S. pulp and paper industrialists are pondering the possible threat posed to our pulp and paper industries by the emergence of the U.S.S.R. as a leading economic power, its increasing activity in the field of international trade, and the capability of European Soviet Bloc countries to influence world markets for pulp, paper, paperboard, and allied products.

The answers are important, because of the need to analyze prospects for future exports to world markets and to determine the wisdom of U. S. ventures into overseas investments. Due to the nature of the pulp and paper industry, heavy initial capital outlays are required, often in terms of millions of dollars. This necessitates long-term planning to cover a minimum period of one or two decades to permit reasonable amortization.

In the past, exports of wood pulp and various grades of paper and paperboard by the U.S.S.R. and its European satellites have been important, but they were not major in size as compared to those of other exporting countries. Much of the trade among these European Communist countries has been inter-bloc, so that import-export figures have tended to remain approximately equal in balance.

Also, while the satellite countries possess important production facilities for pulp, paper, and paperboard, they are handicapped with regard to major future expansion because of limited raw material resources. However, the converse is true of the Soviet Union, as its potential is enormous. With respect to timber alone, it is estimated that the net growth on presently accessible Soviet forests would support a pulp and paper industry based on annual pulpwood production of approximately 66 million cords, or 25 percent

(More)

greater than estimated 1965 U. S. pulpwood consumption. The potential annual growth of Soviet forests and the likely opening of newer, more remote areas, would raise the production capacity to a substantially larger quantity. The factor, presently unknown, which makes the difference in estimating Russia's future production and export capacity is the relative degree of importance assigned to the industry in the U.S.S.R.'s overall economic development plan. Until recently, it has ranked low, and it was anticipated that, for at least the next 15 years, the exportable surplus to world buyers in pulp, paper, paperboard, and products should be negligible, unless the Soviet government directed heavy exports for political reasons despite adverse domestic effects.

It is noteworthy, however, that the U.S.S.R. has announced upward revisions in 1965 production figures. As an example, chemical wood pulp production for 1958 totaled 2,315,000 short tons. The figure for 1965 is 6,312,000 short tons, an increase of 194 percent. Paper and paperboard production in 1958 was 3,259,000 short tons, with 1965 production set at 7,771,000, an increase of 138 percent. The revised figure for 1965 is now 8,543,000 short tons, an increase of 162 percent.

Whether the announcement of the upward revisions revealed action to meet increased home consumption or, instead, an intention to move powerfully into the export market, can be more accurately determined through examination of 1966 production and export figures, when available.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### MUSHROOM GROWING

Commercial mushroom growing in caves and abandoned mines offers a new potential for industry in West Virginia. Mushroom culture, while not new in the United States, has been, in the past, fairly generally concentrated in the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New York, near larger, metropolitan areas. Actually, climatic and soil conditions would permit commercial mushroom production throughout the country, except for States of the Deep South, where the necessity for costly refrigeration would make it prohibitive.

Also, past major commercial mushroom production has been in long, narrow, shed-like buildings, designed to permit regulation of temperature, humidity, and ventilation. A more recent innovation in mushroom culture has been the use of abandoned limestone and gypsum mines and caves for housing mushroom beds established on small movable trays of compost. Because these caves and mines can be cheaply modified to provide the year-round conditions favorable for the growing phase of mushroom culture, they offer a special advantage to growers in this highly competitive industry.

Mushroom culture has two phases: (1) pasteurizing manure and the production of "spawn" in primary beds; and (2) growth of the mushrooms in permanent beds. When caves and mines are utilized for housing the growth stage, special sheds for soil pasteurization and mushroom spawning must be built separately from the cavern, for better control of sanitation and heat. The sanitation of the compost and mushroom spawning material--usually sterile manure, rye grain, or tobacco stems--is highly important, as mushrooms easily become the prey of fungus growths, nematodes, mites, and insects. The success of a commercial grower is largely dependent on his ability to exclude or control these pests.

(More)

The two largest mushroom plants in the United States are underground cavern installations, located in New York and Pennsylvania. Illinois has a similar installation. In West Virginia, a mushroom farm is operating in Marshall County, partially utilizing a clay mine, and is producing approximately 2,000 lbs. of excellent quality mushrooms daily, with a high production potential for the future.

However, it is not recommended that investors rush out to buy up a number of West Virginia's abandoned mines in order to go into mushroom production, as a "get-rich-quick" scheme, as many elements militate against such operations. Skill, knowledge, and experience are vital factors in successful mushroom culture; and, although the U. S. mushroom market is rapidly expanding, as a result of rising American standards of living, this demand has resulted in increased production in this country and abroad. Fresh mushrooms are greatly in demand, but the major crop absorption is for canning.

Eighty percent of the mushrooms sold in the U. S. in FY 1963-64 were imported from Taiwan, where the mushroom-growing industry was fostered in the early 1960's through grants and loans in local currency by the U. S. Agency for International Development. Cheap labor on Taiwan and favorable growing conditions have combined to make that country the largest supplier of mushrooms to the U. S. Thus, despite U. S. Tariff Commission findings that imports are not seriously injuring the domestic mushroom industry, the competition from imported mushrooms for canning is certainly an economic factor for prospective mushroom producers to consider before investing.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Volume V -- Number 14

April 2, 1965

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### WHAT'S NEW IN MEDICAL RESEARCH?

Medical research, under the aegis of the U. S. Public Health Service, at various of the Institutes at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, is resulting in significant progress in many areas.

Heart disease, one of the United States' great "killers", is being attacked through a massive research program. The entire area of cardiovascular diseases has been the subject of nearly 2,500 research projects during 1964, many being pursued at the National Heart Institute and others at universities and hospitals throughout this country and in research institutions in a number of foreign countries. So widespread is the interest in research in this area of human illness that the results of the projects appeared in more than 3,000 scientific papers and abstracts published during the year. The most hopeful of the results indicate that stroke and arteriosclerotic heart disease are beginning to show signs of yielding a bit to the steadily mounting research program. The overall death rate from strokes has declined somewhat. Fatalities from arteriosclerotic heart disease in women under 55 years of age have dropped substantially, and deaths from this disease in white males aged 45-65 have been held at a steady level since 1960.

An intensified research and development effort is being mounted this year in the hope of making an artificial heart a clinical reality in the near future. This will represent a giant step forward for medical research and will be both a medical and technological triumph.

In another area of heart disease research, special surveys

conducted as part of the Diet and Heart Disease Feasibility Study, begun in 1963, have revealed that the pattern of mortality from coronary heart disease and cerebrovascular disease among persons of Japanese ancestry now living in Hawaii differs noticeably from that found in Japan and that found in Caucasians living in Hawaii. Coronary heart disease causes nearly 3 times as many deaths among men of Japanese descent in Hawaii as in comparably aged men in Japan. This increased rate is still less than half that found in men of this age in the U. S. population as a whole. These striking circumstances are being investigated by the Heart Institute to determine what changes in patterns of living could be isolated as being contributory.

Researchers at the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases have discovered another possible beneficial use for aspirin, that medicinal aid most frequently found in the American medical cabinet. Recent experimental studies tend to show that incorporating prolonged, large doses of salicylates, such as aspirin or related drugs, over and beyond their pain-killing effect, acts to inhibit protein-digesting enzymes believed to be responsible for cartilage degeneration. This finding suggests, according to these researchers, that salicylates, in continuous and adequate dosages, may have prophylactic value in degenerative types of human arthritis.

One NIH activity which is expected to prove highly valuable has been the regular monthly publication of current-awareness journals on certain phases of medical research. This expediting of cross-communication of scientific findings and clinical data will provide American researchers and practitioners with gleanings from 4,000 biomedical journals published throughout the world.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510

Volume V -- Number 15

April 9, 1965

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

ZIP CODE

Progression in the United States carries with it increasing advantages for American citizens--higher standards of living, more educational opportunities, more leisure time, better health care, and a variety of other benefits.

But it also necessitates some changes in mental attitudes, and the acceptance of complexities in daily living, for the average citizen. One of the complexities which Americans are learning to live with is the explosive proportions of the volume of mail which is handled by their Federal postal system.

Postmaster General John A. Gronouski stated on March 25, at the Washington, D. C., conference of the Magazine Publishers Association, that our volume of mail has increased 166 percent since 1940, and in 1964 it reached an annual rate of 72 billion individual pieces--nearly as much as the rest of the world's total volume. And, electrifying, it is increasing at the rate of 2 billion pieces each year.

Obviously, simplified means of handling this gigantic load, and some method of reducing the accompanying manpower requirements, are imperative.

But, because 80% of this mail is business mail, no simple solution such as, "Don't write, telephone!", can be adopted. Utility bills and payments, bank deposits and receipts, insurance premiums, credit card transactions, department store bills and payments, mortgage payments, dividend checks, social security checks, selective service draft notices, advertising matter, magazines, and, yes, income tax returns, travel via Uncle Sam's heavily over-burdened mail service.

(MORE)

Adding to the Postmaster General's headaches, the transportation system within the United States has changed. West Virginia is a clear example of the areas in which mail service by train has sharply diminished. In the past thirty years, on the national level, mail-carrying trains have dropped from 10,000 to 1,100. Planes, trucks, and buses now operate where pony express in past decades was the mail-carrying media.

Thus, in the year 1964, our old American zoned-address system in identifying mail destinations is comparably as outmoded and inadequate as would be the continued use of pony express in place of airlines for mail delivery.

Fortunately, modern day technology has a tool--the computer--ready for use in solving the mail delivery problem. However, the computer can only be as efficient as the persons who feed items to it. By gradually changing over to more mechanized operations, the Post Office Department can move its installations forward to the era of the 1960's. By carefully remembering zip codes, and using them constantly in addressing mail, each American citizen can, more progressively and effectively, move himself, or herself, forward into the 1960's. To look upon the usage of zip codes as a distasteful requirement is to look upon change as an unwelcome necessity instead of a welcome challenge to reap fuller benefits from our atomic age.



Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

FRUIT AND BERRY RESEARCH LABORATORY  
(Part 1)

Department of Agriculture research specialists are wrestling with a knotty problem--where to find fruit growers in northeastern West Virginia who are interested sufficiently in developing research on small fruits, berries, and edible nuts to donate a substantial parcel of good fruit-growing land for establishment of a regional research laboratory. When the Department of Agriculture Fruit Research Station at Kearneysville was established in 1930, some of the local growers organized and obtained money to help in purchasing the land. Hope of Federal participation in a northeastern regional research laboratory exists through the provisions of the Appalachian Regional Development Act if interest in local fruit growers can be aroused to sponsor the project and offer guarantees of approximately 500 acres of good fruit-growing land.

The U. S. apple crop has averaged over 120 million bushels annually for a number of years, with 65 percent sold for use as fresh fruit. Approximately 80 percent of these apples are produced in Washington, New York, Michigan, Virginia, California, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and the New England States. The largest single apple field orchard in the U. S.--1,200 acres--is near Charles Town, West Virginia. Apple growers today are concentrating their efforts on growing the few varieties of the fruit with best customer sales appeal and greatest suitability to area soil and climate. Accordingly, West Virginia's production is now confined primarily to Red and Standard Delicious, Stayman, York Imperial, Golden Delicious, and Winesap. Research has been important in establishing this production choice, for successful commercial apple growing is today a specialized, technical job.

(MORE)

In 1963, West Virginia's total apple crop production was 110,400 tons and was worth \$9,476,000. The peach crop was the only other fruit crop of substantial growth in the State, totaling 10,800 tons in 1963, for a monetary return of \$1,260,000. Also, in 1963, West Virginia's production of other fruits and edible nuts totaled \$180,000, less than one percent of the Nation's total dollar value of those crops. Commercially-grown pears, sweet cherries, grapes, bush fruits, and strawberries continue to be almost non-existent in the northeastern Appalachian fruit belt, including West Virginia, although non-citrous fruits consumed in the U. S. made up 53 percent of all fruits consumed in the last decade, with processed fruits accounting for a major portion.

The American Consumer in 1962 ate 36 lbs. more fruit in one form or another than his grandparents in 1910; and in 1962, he ate 2 lbs. more than in 1961. In regard to strawberries alone, so great was the demand that 3.6 million lbs. of fresh strawberries and 41.3 million lbs. of frozen berries were imported during the first 11 months of 1964, with Mexican imports accounting for 95 percent of the total, and Canada the remaining 5 percent.

The conclusion is thus obvious that because of the growing U. S. population, with its increasing income and concomitant requirement for more fruit, both fresh and processed, a tremendous potential for the northeastern Appalachian fruit belt exists.

The Appalachian area has historically produced large volumes of fruit, and since the middle 1950's, large mechanized packing and storage facilities have enabled Appalachian fruit growers to forge ahead. Research studies on the sorting processes have been immensely helpful, and apple growers, recognizing that they have a vital stake in research at all levels of their industry, have invested privately and in cooperation with governmental agencies to advance research programs, and have reaped income dividends as a result.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510

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April 23, 1965

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

FRUIT AND BERRY RESEARCH LABORATORY  
(Part II)

As a sample of what research can offer of benefit to West Virginia in the realm of fruit and nut growing, a recent encouraging announcement was made by the Department of Agriculture to the effect that experimental plantings of a hardy Persian (English) type walnut tree had resulted in one which may be well suited to Mountain State conditions. That agency also reported that this walnut variety may be soon available for limited commercial planting. This development represents a long step forward, for as recently as 1958, a Department of Agriculture report stated: "The loss of trees has been so great and their production of nuts has been so disappointing, in general, that the planting of commercial orchards of Persian walnuts in the eastern and southern United States cannot be recommended."

It is believed by Agriculture specialists that research in relation to selected other fruits, berries, and edible nuts could be expected to produce similar effective results for West Virginia growers, and a research laboratory located in the northeastern area of the State would be most effectively situated for carrying forward the research operations. This location is imminently desirable, for the soils in this northeastern corner are derived from limestone origins which are of the type generally suitable for most fruit crops. This area has the added virtue of being located within easy access of large population centers which provide good markets.

In 1964, over 5,000,000 bushels of apples, nearly a million bushels of peaches, and some sour cherries were grown in this area. It is believed that the acreages of these crops

could be materially increased and that a number of other fruit crops could be grown in the region, if certain production problems could be solved. Primary among these problems are disease and insect control and the need for winter-hardy, good quality varieties adapted to the area.

A recent Department of Agriculture survey resulted in a report that other fruits which could be grown profitably in West Virginia's northeastern area included pears, plums, sweet cherries, strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries. The report further pointed out that these fruits are in short supply and would be readily received in markets if available.

The reasons why these fruits are not presently grown commercially in West Virginia are varied. As an example, a pear industry in northeastern Appalachia is currently non-existent because of ravages of the bacterial fire blight disease, although the area is otherwise well adapted to the culture of that fruit. The Appalachian Region as a whole could profit well if pears could be grown there, as pears grown in other areas are shipped to northeastern Appalachia for processing.

Strawberries, which could be used as a high per-acre income crop for small growers who have other part-time employment, are not grown commercially in West Virginia because of the need for new disease-resistant varieties. Plums suffer from bacterial diseases which prevent production of high quality plums in eastern United States. Raspberry production is limited because of virus diseases. A fruit and berry research laboratory located in northeastern West Virginia would offer potential heavy dividends for fruit growers of the State by operating more effectively in the actual region where the problems need solving.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510

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April 30, 1965

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

AMERICAN MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES  
--MYTHS OR FACTS?

The total picture on American marriages and divorces is difficult to assess because of the lack of truly comprehensive facts. In view of the importance of the subject, it is surprising that this situation exists in the U. S. in the 1960's. Actually, informed observers point out that our Nation is far behind most countries of Western Europe in the accuracy of its divorce statistics, so that a number of myths, which are hard to refute, as to the status of U. S. marriages may have grown up and been given national circulation.

Why is this situation true? Vital statistics are maintained at much national expense by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, covering a wide range of subjects. Some of these statistics include non-romantic and somewhat grim figures on U. S. marriages and divorces. However, vital statistics are the responsibility of the individual fifty States, unlike the national censuses of population, which are provided for in the Constitution as a responsibility of the Federal Government.

As early as the first two decades of this century, U. S. births and deaths were not fully reported. That they are now reported is due to a deliberate campaign led by public-health specialists and physicians. American Bar Association members are presently campaigning in a similar manner in support of a central registration of divorces. Social scientists point out that 23 States are not now participating in the Divorce Registration Area Program, so that documentation on marriages by States is generally uniform in preparation, and accurately reported, whereas no truly uniform divorce reporting system is in operation throughout the Nation. At such time as a unified divorce reporting system is firmly established, it is believed that helpful research can be undertaken, in much the

manner of insurance actuaries estimating the risk of death from a study of death statistics. Excellent divorce statistics would make it possible to calculate the risk of divorce from such facts as age at marriage, differences between ages of husband and wife, number of previous marriages and whether they were dissolved by divorce or death.

National statistics, as presently compiled from State reports, reveal 1,577,000 marriages in the U. S. in 1962, an increase of 1.9 percent over 1961. This marriage rate was 8.5 per 1,000 population, the same as for 3 previous years and among the lowest since 1920. By contrast, in 1962, an estimated 413,000 divorces were granted, a rate of 2.2 per 1,000 population. This rate, also, has shown little change in recent years, provided the facts are accurately assembled.

It is reported that for over 20 years nothing drastic has apparently happened to the American divorce rate except for a brief sharp increase caused by the war, followed by a decline. In 1946, when many war marriages ended, the divorce rate was 4.3 per 1,000 of the population, an all-time high. In that year, more than 600,000 couples were divorced. From the provisional figures so far available for the 1960's it appears that the divorce rate for the first half of this decade has apparently leveled off at 2.2 per 1,000 of the population, which, although it represents an increase over the rate forty years ago of 1.5 in 1923, is approximately half of the 1946 peak rate.

Is this a fact or a myth? Only uniformly maintained divorce statistics can offer the answer, and even more importantly, only a careful analysis of accurate statistics can offer the answer as to whose marriages break up--and why.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510

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May 7, 1965

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

AMERICA TRAVELS THROUGH AIR AND SPACE

The 38th anniversary of the historic tran-Atlantic flight by Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh occurs this month. The young aviator departed from Roosevelt Field, Long Island, New York, on May 20, 1927, and 33½ hours and 3,610 non-stop miles later he landed at L'Bourget Airfield in Paris, France, to be welcomed by wildly-cheering crowds.

The accolades which he received, both from the citizenry of his grateful nation and from the many peoples of the civilized world for his great air pioneering feat, were well deserved.

The single-motored plane, The Spirit of St. Louis, in which Lindbergh made his, then almost unbelievable, non-stop flight, is honorably housed in the Smithsonian Museum in Washington, D. C., where it has been a leading tourist attraction for many years. Also, housed there is the Project Mercury space capsule in which Ham, the Cameroon-born, American "naturalized" and trained, chimpanzee, made his 1961 voyage into outer space. For, on January 31 of that year, the 37½ lb. chimp traveled 5,000 miles per hour into space on a rocket flight of 3½ hours duration. On conclusion, a Marine Corps helicopter fished the capsule, and unharmed quadruped, from the Atlantic Ocean where it landed only 420 miles from its Cape Canaveral launching pad; and the space vehicle now rests in honored juxtaposition to The Spirit of St. Louis.

From the vantage point of the year 1965, a look at these two vehicular products of American engineering, and man's eternal thirst for conquering the unknown, and attempting the untried, cannot be other than almost overwhelming, for these objects are representative of the great frontiers which have been crossed during a mere 60 years since the first manned air flight was accomplished, by an American.

(More)

Lindbergh in making his vision of non-stop, trans-ocean flight a reality must have had some premonitory concept of the tremendous possibilities for man in the air and in space. What may have been the premonitory concepts in the minds of the engineers and scientists of the world when news of the greatest single air venture by man, to date, was flashed to the world on March 18, 1965, is partially recorded in the practical planning which is an every day part of the work of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration here in Washington. The accomplishment on that historic March date by Russian astronauts, Colonel Pavel Ivanovich Belyayev and Lt. Col. Aleksei Arkhipovichi Leonov, in traveling 447,000 miles through space and making 17 revolutions around the earth in 26 hours, was truly remarkable. More awesome was the achievement by Astronaut Leonov, who moved out of, and away from, his capsule and back into it, having safely taken a walk into space as part of that same mission.

Impressively, too, on March 23 of this year, two American astronauts, in a 4 hours, 54 minutes, Gemini space flight orbited the earth for 3 revolutions, traveling approximately 30,000 miles, successfully returning with a mission precisely and effectively accomplished. This giant step toward our American goal of being first in space, in adherence to our firm national policy of "space for peaceful purposes" is evidence to the world of our refusal to rest on our laurels.

One may well speculate as to what not-yet visualized object may some day join The Spirit of St. Louis and Ham's space vehicle in the Smithsonian, as evidence of another American air-space victory.



From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510

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May 14, 1965

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

AMERICA'S VD PROBLEM

The problem of venereal disease was for many years considered "taboo"--forbidden of discussion. Protected by this general public avoidance of recognition of the damaging range of the problem, venereal diseases often flourished untreated in humans until the ravages were so far advanced when brought to medical attention that no real help was possible for the victims.

However, with advances of modern science and more enlightened public attitudes, greater attention has been given to the problem and, importantly, toward encouragement to victims to take advantage of advances in medical treatment and to seek the benefits of modern miracle drugs. As a result, the VD rate dropped in the United States for over a decade. However, once again, Public Health Service statistics indicate a national rise in the VD rate. Because there is no agent for immunizing the population as, for instance, is the case with small pox, finding and reporting cases continues to be the only feasible means of controlling VD. All of the 50 States require that syphilis and gonorrhea cases coming to medical attention be reported to the State or local health officers.

From 1955-1958, reported new cases of syphilis approximated 6,500 annually. The Public Health Service listed new cases as increasing in 1959 and continuing at an accelerated rate through 1961, with somewhat smaller increases in 1962 and 1963. While some factors, such as better reporting by private physicians, may have contributed to these increases, it is believed that a real increase in incidence in most areas is the foundation for the advancing total.

For Fiscal Year 1963, 22,045 new cases of syphilis were reported, but it is known that the number is understated because not all cases are diagnosed and not all diagnosed cases are reported.

(MORE)

Past estimates of the total incidence of syphilis ranged around 60,000 cases yearly. However, based on a special survey during 1962, by agencies such as the American Social Health Association and the American Medical Association, it is now believed that the actual yearly incident of syphilis is more than double the old estimate.

Shocking? Yes. But consider the hidden threat to community health--the toll imposed by that disease upon the manpower and economy of the country. As a single item, the cost of maintenance of patients with syphilitic psychoses (mental cases) in 1960 was \$50,000,000.

In reviewing U. S. Public Health Service's statistics on reported cases of VD, for FY 1963, it is noted that the District of Columbia, recorded as a separate unit along with the 50 individual States, led the entire list by a large majority, with 262.3 cases per 100,000 civilian population recorded for syphilis in all stages and 1,056.8 for gonorrhea. Totals for the State of New York were 138.0 per 100,000 civilian population for syphilis and 146.6 for gonorrhea. West Virginia's reported totals were 71.0 per 100,000 civilian population for syphilis and 52.5 for gonorrhea.

For 1964, the District ranked second after Newark, New Jersey, in reported cases of syphilis but retained first place among all U. S. cities in case incidence of gonorrhea.

Decidedly not pleasant reading. But avoidable. The public needs to become more aware of the importance of cooperation of all elements of society with health authorities to eradicate these diseases.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

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May 21, 1965

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

A "MODEL" CITY'S PROBLEMS

Washington, the Nation's Capital City, has been unusually beautiful this spring. The good weather, and the special efforts made toward beautification, such as tree, shrub, and flower planting, have combined to make it--in outward appearance in many areas--more nearly the Nation's "Model City," which the President has expressed as an important goal.

But this tourist-appealing, external appearance is, unfortunately, only a part of the Washington story. There is a grim, non-scenic side to the District, which makes the goal of Washington as a "Model City" not easily attained.

As one element in the non-scenic side--vandalism is common. As an example, it cost \$112,000 to replace broken school windowpanes during Fiscal Year 1964.

Evidences of the rising crime rate in the District of Columbia are all too frequently encountered. For April, the Metropolitan Police announced that the District of Columbia's crime rate had risen again--for the 35th consecutive month--and that this rise had been a substantial one. In March, the number of serious crimes (criminal homicide, rape, robbery, housebreaking, grand larceny, and petty larceny) rose to 2,856, a rise of 11.1 percent over March 1964; and the 1964 total shows a 94 percent increase over the year 1957. The District police state at least one-third of these crimes are committed by juveniles.

This situation is especially alarming because these crimes are occurring despite the fact that the Federal payment and Federal grant-in-aid moneys to the District have been steadily increased to provide for law enforcement officers and to meet school, health, and welfare needs.

(MORE)

U. S. Public Health Service statistics on reported cases of venereal disease for the Fiscal Year 1963 show the District, listed as a separate unit among the 50 States, led the entire list by a large majority, with 262.88 reported cases per 100,000 civilian population of syphilis and 1,056.3 for gonorrhea.

For 1964, the District ranked second among the cities of the Nation in reported cases of syphilis but remained first in case incidence of gonorrhea. Washington's syphilitic rate is eight times the national average. And reported VD cases generally are much less than the actual incidence, so the total may be higher.

The District was second only to California in the rate of deaths due to alcoholism in 1963. It, however, led the cities of the Nation in reported consumption of alcoholic beverages in national surveys taken during 1947 and 1962.

Statistics on pregnancies among unwed school-age females in the District show a reported total for 1962 of 1,647 for ages 19 and under. The rising total for 1963 showed 1,772 pregnancies in the 19 years and under bracket, of which 118 were under 15. Reliable estimates for 1964 indicate 1,100 high school girls under age 18 gave birth to illegitimate children in the District of Columbia, so, the trend is rising.

Figures for January, 1965, indicate more than 15,368 children were elements in the Department of Welfare's caseload records and, of these, 6,274, or approximately 40.8 percent, were illegitimate.

Planting flowers and other efforts to add to the City's beautification can make it more eye-appealing, but the "sores" of society which are deeply festering in Washington must be cured before the appellation of "Model City" may properly be given to the Nation's Capital.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

WELFARE PROBLEMS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In 1961, a special investigation was made of welfare caseloads in the District of Columbia, which resulted in findings of high ineligibility. For example, 59% of ADC cases were not eligible; 58% of general public assistance cases were ineligible; and 39% of the permanently and totally disabled cases were not eligible.

Moreover, among those found to be eligible, over-payments were being made in 20% of the cases. It was evident that millions of dollars annually were being paid in the form of welfare checks to recipients who did not qualify for such checks. In the light of these findings, it is believed that similar situations exist in large cities throughout the country.

Upon the recommendation of the Comptroller General of the United States, based on the "findings" growing out of this investigation, the Congress appropriated moneys for additional investigators, and several thousand persons have been removed from the caseloads in Washington, D. C.

Welfare checks serve a good purpose when they are paid to recipients who qualify under the regulations, but the basic purpose in appropriating moneys for welfare programs should be to rehabilitate those individuals who are capable of employment and who are willing to work, and to provide assistance for persons who are incapacitated.

But it was never the intention of Congress to encourage 2nd, 3rd, and 4th generation welfare families. Welfare should not become a way of life, as evidence indicates it has become for many. Over the past 10 years, the population of the United States has increased 13%, but the number of welfare recipients has gone up 42%.

There is no ceiling on welfare payments in the District of Columbia, and the D. C. Welfare Department spent \$34 million last

year to help Washington's needy. There are families who are receiving monthly checks totaling over \$400. In the recent past, the amounts in some instances have exceeded \$500. In addition thereto, these families can receive surplus commodities valued up to \$71. By contrast, in West Virginia, welfare recipients receive quite different treatment. There is a ceiling of \$165 monthly placed on such assistance.

Welfare programs in the District of Columbia have contributed to the in-migration of undesirable elements and have apparently encouraged illegitimacy. Of 15,368 children in the ADC category in January 1965, in Washington, 6,274 (or 40%) were illegitimate children. A study of welfare records shows one group of 13 mothers with 130 illegitimate children, all on welfare; a group of 14 mothers with 126 illegitimate children, all on welfare; a group of 13 mothers with 144 illegitimate children, all on welfare; and another group of 41 mothers with 287 illegitimate children, all on welfare; and another group of 170 mothers with 350 illegitimate children, all on welfare.

In view of the District of Columbia's rising rates of crime, juvenile delinquency, venereal disease, and illegitimacy, it would appear that appropriations of Federal funds would more properly be expended in cleaning up welfare caseloads, providing for training and rehabilitation of welfare recipients, adding child welfare personnel, increasing law enforcement activities, and importantly, providing for expanded education.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510

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June 4, 1965

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

LEAP FROGGING INTO SPACE

Increasingly spectacular feats by Russian cosmonauts have brought forth inevitable comparisons between Soviet and American space programs, which have led toward various analyses of reasons why the Soviet Russians are ahead in space ventures.

Military experts credit the heavy concentration of U.S.S.R. budgetary funds toward advancing the Red space program for military reasons. Political analysts credit the greater pliability of a totalitarian government as contrasted to a republic. Educational specialists state the Soviets' space advantage lies in the gearing of the Soviet Russian school system to a process called "The Leap Frog Technique"--the selection of some areas of high degree of specialization, for development of certain favored potentials to meet specified needs.

Under this "Leap Frog" system, a very large number of engineers and scientists have been produced, as determined necessary by the U.S.S.R. central government. In the United States, the school curricula are determined by individual States and local school authorities, with no guidance by the Federal Government, and the individual student then majors in a subject of his or her choice.

The Soviets have a heavy commitment to and emphasis on education as the cornerstone for development of their economy. About 15% of their national budget is channelled into education. Over 1½ million qualified teachers are employed--this in a country the population of which was almost completely illiterate at the end of World War I.

The Soviets believe their national destiny is closely linked with science and technology; and, by virtue of the materialistic philosophy espoused by the Soviet government, great emphasis has been placed on the natural sciences and mathematics, from primary,

elementary, high school, and under-graduate levels through graduate schools. This stress is considerably greater than in the U. S.

As an example, education reports indicate a substantial decline in the percentage of American students taking physics in high school.

Reading material is geared toward academic pursuits in Soviet Russia. There are no crime paperback magazines, no comic books, no movie magazines, no cheesecake photography to distract citizens at every turn. The Soviet translating activity of world scientific and technical literature is unmatched by any other country. The Soviets openly boast that they subscribe to every professional journal in the whole world. From these, they have garnered facts on technological advances on which to base a great build up of Soviet industry.

This intensive activity is possible because U.S.S.R. students almost all take a foreign language as a required subject, with instruction beginning in Grade 5 at age 12, although a good many schools instruct totally, beginning at Grade 2, in a foreign language. 95% of all pupils enrolled in grades 5-10 are studying a foreign language.

Soviet students enter school at 7 years of age and go to school for 11 years of intensive training. Beginning at Grade 5, a student is required to spend 10-14 hours daily in study and homework combine

The 2 most dynamic educational societies of our generation are the U.S.S.R. and the U. S. The nation which, in the future, is ahead in its grasp of the physical sciences, and which has a major reservoir of graduates in the areas of science, engineering, and applied technology, will be ahead militarily.



BYRD'S EYE VIEW  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

WHAT WILL THEY THINK OF NEXT?

For years, folk have marvelled at the wondrous new things brought to public attention with each new age. As a favorite way of expressing such wonderment, the question, "What will they think of next?", is asked.

Recently the hypothetical "they" have thought of some truly arresting things. As one example, a gadget has been advertised of particular interest to summertime porch sitters. It not merely arrests, but traps and kills insects--including mosquitos and other annoying pests. This new, motorized, insect trap, is said to lure insects with its miracle "black light," drawing them into its powerful fan chamber and depositing them into a handy, disposable, escape-proof, plastic, replaceable bag. All this without using harmful sprays or powders--using nothing which would harm children, pets, and birds.

To avoid arrest, motorists who exceed speed limits and have formerly been helpless against radar detection, and resulting traffic fines, can now buy and install a radar detector on the family auto. As the radar beam is picked up, the detector emits a steady beep to remind the driver to slow down and remain within safe, non-arrestable, driving limits. An "anti radar" radar!

Also, for the motorists traveling the Nation's pay-as-you-go super highways, a new gun has been designed to shoot coins into the collection baskets of the highway toll booths, so no traveling time need be lost in stopping to aim the coins into the baskets.

For the golfer, two new items are available which are guaranteed to lower his or her score. A new Range Finder has been developed which enables the golfer to determine the exact distance from his ball to the pin, thus simplifying the choice of the correct club to

use in order to make the proper shot. Another newly developed item, possibly a natural companion to the Range Finder, is the atomic energized golf ball. These balls are advertised as having been treated with a special gamma energized process--at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, "The Atomic City"!

If the golfer's game does not improve by using these gadgets, perhaps he will need to hire a helpful caddy--to "accidentally" kick or drop the errant ball into the cup.

For new parents, many steps to listen to the new progeny's breathing can be saved by installing, on the wall above the baby's crib, an ultra sound sensitive instrument which will act as a watchful eye, or, more exactly, ear, to alert the anxious parents to any unusual sounds.

Among the titillating publications, which come under the "What will they think of next?" category, is a book of advice to instruct tall men how they should dress, including words of wisdom on what specific neckties will do the most for taller males. What action must be taken if Christmas gift neckties from relatives do not meet the specifications is not known.

Indeed--what next is a good question.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510

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Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### THE MODERN SAGA OF POULTRY

The old school-boy puzzler--"Which came first, the chicken or the egg?"--is no longer of concern to even a small segment of the American public, because Americans are demanding both, simultaneously, in increasing quantities, as part of the national diet.

An estimated 400 eggs and an average of 30 pounds of chicken are consumed annually by each person in the U. S. In addition, an American eats an average of more than 5 pounds of turkey yearly.

This means millions of chickens--fryers, broilers, roasters, capons, and egg-layers--must be produced to satisfy chicken-loving Americans. Poultry raising, including turkey and duck production, is big business in the U. S.--year round business--absorbing the talents, energies, and time of farmers, poultrymen, accountants, bookkeepers, hatcherymen, veterinarians, Government agency employees, feedmen, and publishing companies.

Poultry marketry is the basis for lucrative advertising accounts for New York's Madison Avenue ad-men. It is the basis for a hard-to-win merit badge award by the Boy Scouts of America. It is the basis for substantial profit-making in many areas of American life, although the cost of poultry and poultry products to the American buyer (in ratio to present monetary values and to other cost-of-living items) is approximately one third less than it was two generations ago.

And West Virginia is receiving its share of the profits. The State's three leading farm products in terms of national ranking are: apples, poultry, and buckwheat. There are 2 to 3 times as many chickens and turkeys as there are people in the Mountain State. A number of West Virginia farms are broiler farms and depend upon that specialized poultry crop for the total income. Averaged with other

farm products, on a statewide basis, about 15 cents out of the West Virginia farmer's dollar comes from the sale of eggs. Turkeys are being raised in increasing quantities, and many have made their way from turkey farms to school lunches for the Nation's students under the National School lunch program. A typical school meal costing a child 27 cents would include turkey, mashed potatoes, spinach, cherry pie, milk, and a roll.

And the American-grown chicken has become a complicating factor in our relations with some foreign countries. U. S. poultry-raisers, with typical Yankee enterprise, have begun to export frozen chickens abroad to help fill expanding demands in some food uses. In certain areas of Europe, the price of locally-produced poultry runs higher than the American mass-produced and processed product. As a result, native growers have protested the unfair competition.

It might be safely said, "You can't keep America's chickens down on the farm after Patee has seen them!"

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510

Volume V -- Number 27

July 2, 1965

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### MAN'S BEST FRIEND

Many people in thinking of animals speak of the dog as man's best friend; and, indeed, as a social species, he is a good friend--serving as a pet, assisting in hunting, offering protection from, and warning of, adverse elements.

However, with respect to usage for research purposes, in ways designed to prolong man's life and to add a greater measure of health, the dog has strong competitors. Hamsters, monkeys, mice, rats, chickens, rabbits, and even the raccoon, among other specimen, have served nobly as subjects of research.

The search for new and better drugs for treating cancer was organized on a national, cooperative basis 7 years ago by the National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health. Since then, more than 70,000 synthetic chemicals and 100,000 natural products have been tested in laboratory animals. In the interest of research, tumors have been produced in mice, rats, and hamsters, including cancers of the lung, colon, and pancreas, in which, to date, drug treatment is only occasionally beneficial.

Monkeys are being used for a variety of purposes; in studies on the transmission of parasitic diseases; in studies dealing with the brain and nerves (including Parkinson's disease and cerebral palsy); in studies of facets of pregnancies and newborn life; in studies on the identification of viruses (such as poliovirus); and in studies developing vaccines against virus-produced diseases, such as influenza.

Colonies of germ-free guinea pigs, mice, and rats have been used to study various immunologic and disease processes in humans. Also, rats and hamsters are valuable allies in research on oral diseases, including damaging tooth decay and pyorrhea. Rabbits are

much used in testing biological products for safety, purity, and potency before they are made available to the physician for use in the prevention, treatment, or cure of diseases or injuries to men.

The raccoon, an unusual research tool, is used by investigators of neurological anatomy because its "hands" are thought to be specially sensitive to vibration.

And man's "best friend"--the dog--has been helpful as a subject in developing a new method for measuring cerebral circulation as part of the attack on cerebrovascular disease and strokes. Also, many infants owe a vote of thanks for healthful diets to unknown canine friends who have had new baby foods first "tried" on them.

But in one area of research, the dog offers man his best opportunity to determine facts on genetics which are applicable to his own future. Dogs have gone through approximately 4,000 generations since their domestication while man has gone through only 400. The possibility exists that the genetic consequences of civilized living should be intensified in the dog, and therefore the dog should provide some estimate of the genetic future of mankind, under future conditions similar to the present. In short, the dog may be the genetic example for the human race.

What does the future hold for man genetically, under his present free choice in marriage, leading to assortive mating? Is a period of scientific breeding of human populations yet to come? Studies, already begun, of his "best friend"--the dog--may provide the answers. If so, the appellation "best friend" will be undeniably deserved.

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#### SOCIAL SECURITY

For two decades, the question of providing medical care for the American people, under the aegis of the Federal government, has received attention by Congress. Many bills have been introduced, embodying various approaches to medical assistance programs, with some advocacy of compulsory health insurance as a logical progression of the social security program, enacted into law in 1935.

Under that program (the Social Security Act) approximately 20 million men, women, and children (1 out of 10 Americans) are now receiving social security benefits every month. During 1964, about 77 million earners paid social security contributions. Over 85 percent of the people past 65 are either getting benefits or will be entitled to benefits when they or their husbands retire. About 53 million workers have worked long enough in covered employment so that they and their families have disability insurance protection.

The original Social Security Act set up a system of contributory social security, affording protection against loss of earnings in old age because of retirement, with the program restricted in coverage to industrial and commercial employees. It provided for contributions by both employers and employees during the earning years of the eligible workers, so that a portion of income would be insured when work earnings ceased. The Act also enabled the States to make more adequate provision for aged persons, blind persons, dependent and crippled children, maternal and child welfare, public health, and the administration of their unemployment compensation laws.

The Act has since been broadened so that today practically all kinds of employment and self-employed are covered, and benefits are provided for wives and children of retired workers and survivors of deceased workers. Totally disabled workers and dependents are also covered, the law having been so amended in 1950.

In 1956, a public assistance program was incorporated in the Social Security Act, to serve needy people by providing income to supplement inadequate resources. In 1960, the Act was further amended to add medical assistance for the aged as part of the public assistance program, through Federal grants to States of from 50-80 percent of program costs. The Medical Assistance Program for the Aged, however, is a voluntary arrangement which the States may accept or reject, and there are still 15 States which do not participate.

Yet it is an established fact that the need for medical care generally increases with age, and that many more dollars are used to pay for health and medical care for the aged than for people under 65. Retirees with incomes normally adequate for their needs often cannot meet rising costs of illness.

As the First Annual Report of the Social Security Board, in 1936, pointed out: "The quest of security is a task for the whole of the people. It must be worked out within a system which is distinctly American...We cannot achieve security for a nation without promoting the security of the groups which make it up..."

It is against this background that the Congress continues its attempts to legislate wisely in the areas of increased monthly social security benefits for eligible persons, more realistic retirement age eligibility, and medical care for America's older folk.



Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

COOLING

As temperatures soar and the humidity begins to play havoc with normally equitable dispositions, it becomes harder to remember that most of the United States lies in the "temperate" zone. July and August heat waves give many Americans the feeling that "torrid" zone would be more descriptive; and inevitably, as the mercury climbs, individual thoughts begin to revolve around ways to keep cool.

As one approach, Orientals try keeping cool by conditioning their thinking. They place "wind chimes" (small, hollow bamboo sticks on strings) where air movements will cause them to make a pleasant, tinkling sound. They concentrate their thoughts on cool-sounding place names, and they focus their eyes on visually restful colors and objects. They often arrange to have the constant, light, rippling sound of water nearby to create an illusion of coolness.

Americans desiring to try the Oriental approach might, therefore, mentally picture our country, stretching 3,000 miles from the steely, gray Atlantic Ocean on the east, to the blue, breeze-freshened Pacific on the west. They might recall that incorporated in our country's 5,625,000 square miles are mountainous altitudes that include the perpetually snow-capped reaches of the Rocky Mountains, the State of Alaska, much of which is Arctic in nature, and the 50th State of Hawaii, wonderfully touched by cooling trade winds.

If water shortages prohibit the use of running water for cooling sound, they might resort to an imaginary review of the 11,875-mile system of waterways in the center of our country, formed by the Mississippi-Missouri Rivers and their tributaries. If this does not result in sufficient coolness, contemplation might be given to the names of cool-sounding American places, such as Cold Harbor, Virginia, of Civil War battleground fame; Cold Springs, Kentucky, with its granite quarries; or Ice Mountain, 16 miles north of Romney, West Virginia, where ice is found along North River often

throughout the year, even on the hottest summer days.

However, as practical folk, Americans will most probably seek, in the future as in the past, more practical ways of securing coolness and cold to ease living problems. American engineers early pioneered in the process of refrigeration, moving us from the simple process of lowering perishable goods into damp cellars, where light evaporation of water cooled the enclosed area, to mechanical refrigeration. Americans have progressed far from our Nation's earlier days when a spring of cold water often determined the site of a pioneer's home. They no longer find it practical to build a springhouse over flowing water, directing the cooling fluid through troughs in which crocks of butter and cream may be placed.

Today, mechanical refrigeration for food preservation is almost uniform in American homes, and air conditioning is an integral part of the construction of almost all U.S. office buildings. Our Nation has moved forward from its first use of cooling and conditioning of air in the 1900's in the textile industry to a general recognition of the great importance of air conditioning and refrigeration in chemical and pharmaceutical plants, in hospital surgical areas, and in places where large public gatherings occur. The reduction of air contamination, humidity, and temperature beneficially affects manufacturing processes, is important as part of the life-saving techniques employed in modern surgery, and offers a more wholesome environment where the public congregates. And advances in engineering techniques and mass production have placed air cooling and conditioning devices easily within the reach of the average American consumer.

To seek practical means of lowering body and environmental temperatures is, therefore, not merely a selfish act, but a wise expression of man's instinct toward a better, longer, more healthful life.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

SOCIAL SECURITY HEALTH CARE PROGRAMS FOR THE AGED

Amendments to the Social Security Act have recently been passed by the Congress which represent major advancements in our national social security program.

Included in these are two health plans, geared to the needs of American citizens 65 years of age and over, providing for hospital and medical care. One of these is a basic hospital care plan for elderly citizens without regard to their eligibility otherwise for social security status. The second plan provides an opportunity to participate in a voluntary supplemental plan to pay for many kinds of doctors' bills and medical services for a small monthly premium.

The BASIC HOSPITAL INSURANCE PLAN, to become effective July 1, 1966, except for nursing care which becomes effective January 1, 1967, covers:

- (1) Benefit Duration--60 days of hospital care for each spell of illness, after the patient pays the first \$40 hospital charge, with an additional 30 days with a \$10 coinsurance for each day;
- (2) Posthospital Extended Care ( in a skilled nursing home)-- a maximum per illness of 100 days, with a \$5-a-day coinsurance for each day in excess of 20;
- (3) Posthospital Home-health Visits--100 visits authorized after hospitalization;
- (4) Outpatient Diagnostic Services--available on a 20 percent coinsurance basis, with an allowance for a \$20 deductible as an incurred expense under the voluntary supplementary program (for deductible and reimbursement purposes);
- (5) Psychiatric Facilities--60 days of psychiatric hospital care with a 190-day lifetime limit;
- (6) Christian Science Services--Christian Science sanatoria

services for 60 days with a \$40 deductible, plus 30 additional days at \$10 coinsurance per day, as hospital service, plus an additional 30 days in a Christian Science sanatorium as extended-care facility services with a \$5 per day coinsurance feature;

(7) Scope of Specialists' Services--medical doctor services, excluding such services in the field of pathology, radiology, physiatry, or anesthesiology. These services are excluded under the basic hospital insurance plan but may be paid for under the supplementary medical insurance program;

(8) Drugs--certain standard drug formularies; those approved by hospital pharmacy and drug therapeutics committees; and the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia.

The VOLUNTARY SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL INSURANCE PLAN, also to become effective July 1, 1966, makes available benefits to all persons 65 years and older who enroll in the plan and pay a \$3 monthly premium. Individuals eligible for social security payments (who elect to be covered by the plan) would have the premium deducted from their monthly checks.

The voluntary supplementary medical insurance program would provide for payment of physicians', surgeons', and certain dental surgeons' services, and some other medical and health services, including: diagnostic x-ray and laboratory tests whether in or out of a medical institution; x-ray, radium, and radioactive isotope therapy; some ambulance services; surgical dressings; splints; casts; and prosthetic devices; rental of iron lungs, hospital beds, oxygen tents, wheelchairs, etc., in patients' homes.

These are merely some of the major provisions of the two health plans for aged persons. For more specific details, and detailed information as to how to proceed in qualifying for participation in either, or both, plans, individuals should contact their local social security offices.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

MEDAL OF HONOR

The decoration generally recognized as the highest honor this Nation bestows upon a member of the Armed Forces--for gallantry and intrepidity in combat above and beyond the call of duty--is a symbol of bronze widely known as "The Congressional Medal of Honor". In actuality, there is no such single medal.

In July, 1862, an Act of Congress authorizing "medals of honor", for Army personnel, was signed by President Lincoln, to follow logically a Congressional Resolution during the previous year authorizing 200 Navy Medals of Honor. Under these and other subsequent Congressional Acts, the President is empowered to present "A Medal of Honor" to individuals of the Armed Forces whose deeds deserve it and meet certain rigid specifications. However, the Army and Navy have, over the 100 years since the establishment of the first Navy award, conferred separate medals, so that there is presently an Army Medal of Honor of a design distinctive from the anchor-trimmed award conferred as the Navy Medal of Honor. Public listings of the awards are now kept as "Army-Air Force" and "Navy-Marine Corps".

From President Lincoln's 1863 action until the Centenary of Medal of Honor winners proclaimed by President Kennedy in 1963, a total of 3,169 of the almost 131 million Americans who served in our Nation's Armed Forces have been distinguished by receiving this award, many posthumously. Of that number, 25 have gone to identifiable citizens of the State of West Virginia, with some others going to persons serving in West Virginian military units, whose residences and places of birth cannot be established.

It is not widely known, but in 1917, a group of 911 names were stricken from Medal of Honor records. Of these, 864 were in one group--a case in which the medal was ordered given to all the members of a single regiment, through confusion and clerical error in the Civil War. These awards properly were rescinded. Among other

names also removed from the record during this 1917 clarification action were those of William F. Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill, and Mary Walker, A Civil War surgeon, and the only woman ever to receive the honor. The provable circumstances of the awards did not measure up to the established standards.

Case histories of the various awards make poignant reading and effective commentaries on the times in which they were earned. As one example, James F. Adams, a West Virginian born in Nineveh, Virginia, served as a private with the 1st West Virginia Cavalry during the Civil War and distinguished himself for valorous action leading to the capture of the State Flag belonging to the 14th Virginia Cavalry, Confederate States of America.

Medal of honor rolls include the names of Indian Scouts such as Blanquet, Chiquito, and Nannasaddi, whose birthplaces and homes are unknown, but who daringly served the United States against the Apaches. Among the several hundred foreign-born recipients are Heinrich Behnke of Germany, Claus Clausen of Denmark, Demetri Corahorgi of Greece, and Benjamin Lloyd, a coalheaver from England--all ordinary seamen who served in the U.S. Navy in an extraordinary manner. One Medal of Honor winner, not a West Virginian, whose bravery cost him his life but greatly honored the name of West Virginia, was Captain Mervyn Sharp Bennion, the Commanding Officer of the U.S.S. WEST VIRGINIA. It is reported that, mortally wounded during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, he refused to leave his bridge in order to fight with "my gallant WEST VIRGINIA which today is giving all in honorable service of the State whose name she bears".

Wherever military service in our Nation's interest has been required, West Virginians have deserved to stand as recognized equals among the elite band of those who gave full measures of devotion to their country.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### THE CHALLENGES OF THE WEATHER

The popular remark "Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it", may be in the foreseeable future completely "passé", a good diplomatic term for out-of-date. Modern meteorologists, armed with electronic devices such as radar, laser beams, and computers, are making more and more accurate predictions as to the weather, and may eventually be able to modify the weather itself, thus possibly altering man's natural environment and changing the course of civilization.

But, at present, the natural forces of nature, as represented in weather elements, are basic parts of man's environment and, as such, are ever present to be dealt with.

And, in the United States, some types of weather require and receive more "dealing with" than elsewhere in the world. In this grouping falls the tornado, a traveling whirlwind, the name of which comes from the Spanish "tronada" (thunderstorm). Tornadoes occur in many parts of the world, but they occur more often and more violently in the United States than elsewhere. Each year 5-to- 6 hundred of them storm across our land, occurring most usually in the afternoon after the peak noonday heat passes. They encompass thunderstorms and massive whirlwinds.

An average tornado has a central core approximately 250 yards in diameter. It may cut a narrow swath along the ground, ranging from less than 100 feet to over 100 miles in breadth. Generally, a funnel-shaped cloud accompanies it; and, as it advances, it grabs up and hurls forth trees, automobiles, buildings, people, and animals. Stories of freak happenings in tornadoes are a part of American folklore in many States. It is an established fact that tornadoes regularly denude chickens of their feathers.

The peak speed of a tornado's whirlwind has never been measured -- the instruments never survive. Meteorologists think it probably averages 400 m.p.h., and may reach 600 or 700 miles an hour -- approaching the speed of sound.

Another destructive manifestation of nature's force, a massive threat to U.S. life and property, is the hurricane, a whirling windstorm of tremendous power, mysteriously arising in the tropics and raging wildly northwest for thousands of miles. Atlantic-area hurricanes, about 10 per year, have, since 1900, cost the lives of 12,000 U.S. citizens and destroyed about \$15 billion worth of U.S. property. The loss might have been greatly reduced if man had known more about what makes "weather", and how it functions. Weather specialists are toiling mightily to penetrate nature's weather mysteries for this and many other pressing reasons.

In the U.S., weather reporting has become a major function. The U.S. Weather Bureau has an intricate system for collecting and verifying weather data. It has its own Federally-supported stations; it regularly collects data from farmers, seamen, and aviators; and it receives reports from one million volunteer observers, on watch for tornadoes.

A lot is indeed being "done" in the U.S. about the weather.



Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

AMERICA'S YOUNGSTERS VIEW CAREERS

By the end of the 1960's, 15 times as many young people will be entering the labor force as in the 1950's, according to the Bureau of Labor statistics.

Because America's businessmen need to understand the thinking of youth in estimating its economic impact, a study was made by a public opinion research organization of a cross-section of high school graduates, as to their career plans and expectations. The use of 1964 high school graduates as basic interview units was determined because U.S. corporations generally seek -- as a minimum requirement -- an employee with a high school diploma.

This classification represented (as of 1963 figures compiled by the Department of Labor among those aged 16 to 21) 49.9 percent of America's white youths and 34.3 percent of Negro youths who completed high school. Findings of the study revealed a deeper maturity of thought than the public might generally have anticipated.

In explanation, one dominant characteristic of today's high school graduate was revealed as a drive for a good education, because (as the youngsters generally expressed it), "Education beyond high school has become a necessity." They pointed out that the jobs for the less educated, as held by many of their parents' generation upon their entrance into the labor market, are becoming non-existent.

Surprisingly, fully half of all the high school students interrogated stated they expect to graduate from college and also secure an advanced degree. Yet, statistics reveal that, in the past, only about half of the high school graduates who actually have gone on to college stayed to receive a first degree. Importantly, this expectation of more advanced education is not unrealistic in light of the massive Federal programs to increase higher education

opportunities.

And 1964's realistic high school seniors are under no illusion that success is a matter of luck. The index study revealed 90 percent of the graduates stated that acceptance of responsibility was the best way to get ahead in a job today. Less than 2 percent stated a belief that blind luck was the key.

Additionally, the index substantiated something that American companies have learned from experience -- that they must use different approaches in recruiting manpower at the college level than at the high school level, for the college-bound students have stressed job values beyond the material benefits in stating their career objectives. By contrast, those ending their education at high school gave greater attention to pay, advancement, security, fringe benefits, and working hours. The college bound also rated advancement high, but, in addition, gave more stress to job challenges, independence, and opportunities to be creative.

A large proportion of the young college-bound Americans stated a preference for a school or college as a first choice of a place to work, with careers with corporations, or "big business", following as a second general choice. The third high grouping was comprised of those interested in work at the Federal or State governmental levels.

Optimistically, teenagers revealed high confidence that they will be able to find the jobs they want, and the higher the students' academic standing, the greater was the confidence that they will be able to find the job they want in launching their future career.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

SOCIAL SECURITY CHANGES

Many of the major benefits under the Social Security Amendments of 1965, enacted in July by the Congress, have been over-shadowed by the wide publicity given to the precedent-setting enactment of medical and hospital benefits for elder citizens. Among these were important changes of great value to younger families and accredited beneficiaries under other programs authorized by the Social Security Act, such as:

(1) The benefit provisions of the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system were increased by 7 percent across the board with a \$4 minimum increase for a retired worker at 65, effective retroactively to January 1, 1965. (The minimum individual benefit would thus be \$44 and the maximum \$135.90, with maximum family benefits also increased);

(2) Benefits for a child in school were continued beyond the present 13-year age limit to age 22 for full-time attendance at a public or accredited school. (No mother's or wife's benefits would be payable for this period);

(3) Widows can now receive benefits at age 60, provided they elect to accept actuarially reduced benefits to cover the longer period of eligibility, effective in September, 1965;

(4) Qualified widows who remarry after age 60 will thereafter be eligible for whichever benefit is larger--one-half retirement benefits of former husband, or a wife's benefits based on earnings of present husband, effective September, 1965;

(5) A divorced woman, 62 years or older, is now entitled to a wife's or widow's benefits if she was married to an entitled worker at least 20 years before the divorce date, or if the divorced husband was making a substantial contribution to her support when he became entitled to benefits, became disabled, or died;

(6) Disability provisions have been liberalized to permit payments to an insured worker disabled for 12 consecutive months, or

whose disability is expected to last at least 12 months, effective in September, 1965.

(7) Eligibility requirements for persons 72 years or older have been liberalized to provide a basic benefit of \$35 to certain persons with a minimum of 3 quarters of coverage at any time since 1937. Certain wife's and widow's benefits would also be authorized on a similar basis;

(8) The earnings ceilings for persons receiving monthly benefits has been (as a general rule) increased to \$1,500 yearly without any loss of benefits and with a loss of only \$1 in benefits for each \$2 in earnings between \$1,500 and \$2,700. Above \$2,700, the recipient would forfeit the \$1 in benefits for each \$1 earned. Some exceptions exist, and the effective date is January 1, 1966;

(9) Self-employed doctors will have professional earnings counted toward benefits for self and family, effective for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1965;

(10) Self-employed farmers are permitted to report two-thirds of gross rather than net earnings from farming, for social security purposes, effective after the year 1965;

(11) All clergymen now have the right to elect to be covered by social security with the close-off date for filing of notice of such election presently set at April 15, 1966;

(12) Maternal, child health, and crippled children programs were expanded and appropriation authorization substantially increased;

(13) For public assistance programs, administered by the States, the Federal share of payments was increased more than an average of \$2.50 monthly for needy aged, blind, and disabled persons; and an average increase of about \$1.25 was authorized for needy children, effective January 1, 1966.

Numbers of other beneficial provisions were included in the constructive Social Security Amendments of 1965.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICES IN WEST VIRGINIA

Because of the great range of benefits provided by Congressional enactment of the 1965 Amendments to the Social Security Act, it is expected that there will be a widespread desire for information by persons becoming eligible for increased social security benefits (20 million men, women, and children now getting social security payments will be automatically processed), or becoming eligible for the first time for such benefits, or desiring to participate in new programs providing for hospital and medical care for the elderly.

For example, persons 72 years of age or older may now be covered who have only three quarters of earnings credit. Under this provision, it is anticipated 350,000 elderly persons will be seeking to establish their eligibility.

A listing of the available sources of social security assistance for West Virginians has, therefore, been prepared, and it is suggested that readers may wish to clip it for future reference.

Individuals seeking detailed information on specific cases should consult personnel in their nearest Social Security Administration District Office. Those offices located in the State of West Virginia are as follows:

<u>Beckley</u>	P. O. Box Y; Room 2; Masonic Building; 110 Howe Street
<u>Bluefield</u>	P. O. Box 4160, Federal Station; Room 3213, Federal Building; Federal Street
<u>Charleston</u>	P. O. Box 1733; 1206 Quarrier Street
<u>Clarksburg</u>	722 West Pike Street
<u>Huntington</u>	P. O. Box 2165; 1415 Sixth Avenue
<u>Logan</u>	Farley Building; 417 Main Street
<u>Morgantown</u>	273 Spruce Street
<u>Parkersburg</u>	963 Market Street
<u>Welch</u>	P.O. Box 392; 20 McDowell Street
<u>Wheeling</u>	Room 112-3, Methodist Building; 1060 Chapline Street

There are also several out-of-State social security service offices for border areas of West Virginia. These are located at Cumberland, Maryland; East Liverpool, Ohio; Staunton, Virginia; Steubenville, Ohio; and Winchester, Virginia.

Additionally, contact stations are open one day per week, or for a few hours during a week day, in various smaller communities in West Virginia, to assist persons in areas where transportation is limited. Information on the schedules of operation of these may be secured by interested persons by calling, or writing to, the nearest District Social Security Office.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

CONGRESS REVIEWS IMMIGRATION LAW

Legislation to provide changes in our national origins quota system is under consideration by the Congress. Indeed, a bill to eliminate this system as a basis for the selection of immigrants to the United States has already passed the House of Representatives.

The major provisions of this measure are stated as designed toward:

(1) abolition of the national origins quota system, which is predicated largely on the birthplace and ancestry of immigrants into the U.S. and uses the 1920 Federal Census as a basis;

(2) establishment of a new system of preferential admissions of immigrants based on close family relationships with U.S. citizens and permanent resident aliens. (It is also stated that this would provide priority for immigrants with special skills and talents, for persons of exceptional ability in the sciences or arts, and for some workers to fill jobs in short supply);

(3) placement of a 170,000 limitation, including 10,200 refugees, on the number of immigrants who could be admitted to the U.S. in any fiscal year, with the exclusion of "special immigrants" or immediate relatives, and immigrants from Western Hemisphere countries. (This proposed "total" is therefore greatly unrealistic);

(4) elimination of the present law's Asia-Pacific triangle provision, which restricts immigration from countries in that area. (Congressional action has already rescinded most of these restrictions);

(5) establishment of safeguards to protect the American economy from job competition and adverse working standards.

The bill is additionally stated as designed not to change or relax existing qualitative criteria for admission of immigrants on the basis of mental, moral, health, economic, and national security

requirements.

As historical background, the principle of a national origins quota system received enactment into law in 1924, with the operation of the system based on the 1920 census. It was felt that the allocation of a percentage quota, in relation to the countries of origin of the persons already settled in the U.S., would maintain to a desirable degree the ethnic composition of the American people. It was believed that some nations are far closer to the U.S. in culture, customs, standards of living, respect for law, and experience in self-government, because the bulk of the previous settlers in the U.S. were from these countries. It has since been charged that this system favored inhabitants of the Northern European countries.

The proposed legislation to revise the immigration law would abolish this existing quota system effective July 1, 1968.

As a matter of record, there is general agreement among proponents and opponents of the pending legislation that its passage would raise the number of immigrants to the U.S. yearly, probably to a total of 340,000 persons as compared to an annual average of 281,900 during each of the last 10 years. Concern is, therefore, expressed by many thoughtful Americans as to the effect this annual increase may have in relation to our own ever-increasing population requirements. Also, the possible adverse effects on our own employment needs from an increased annual influx of foreign workers is causing great anxiety to many U.S. labor supporters.



Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

MEN AND STRONG DRINK

Men and the strong spirits which they often drink have, through the centuries, provided subjects for much controversy, lengthy records, and occasional humor.

Men and their drinking have caused problems, at personal and governmental levels, in various civilizations. Historical accounts reveal that the problem of drinking intoxicants has been given official attention by almost all of our presently known religions. As one example, precepts of our present-age Christian churches on this subject have, as a basis, numerous references in the Bible stating censure of drinkers of intoxicants and makers of strong drink. References variously warn that drinkers shall come to poverty, be barred from heaven, should be shunned by others, and must be punished. Perhaps the peak in censure of drunkenness can be found in Deuteronomy, Chapter 21, verses 20-21, where it is directed sternly that a person who is a glutton and a drunkard shall be stoned by all the men of his city until he dies. That stern old code is not adhered to today--fortunately, perhaps, in view of the rising statistics on habitual drunkenness.

Nonetheless, strong drink, and its attraction to all too many men, is recognized as a major problem in our modern society.

In assessing the perplexing situation, it is notable that many nations and areas have what amounts to a "national" drink. In Ireland, where whisky is reported to have originated, the word "whisky" translates in the Gaelic to mean "water of life"; and apparently a major portion of the Irish feel this to be an apt description, as, by international repute, the drink is much beloved by the Irish.

In Japan, sake is the chief alcoholic beverage. Made principally from rice, it is fermented by a kind of mould cake called "kojo". In other Far Eastern countries, "arrack" is concocted from fermented juices or grains and was the standard drink for many years

before the introduction of European wines and spirits caused a decline in the arrack manufacturing industry. No one should mourn that industry's demise, however, as the primitive methods of distilling the palm toddy to yield raw spirits resulted in a concoction highly injurious to drinkers because of a high content of fusel oil and acids.

In Mexico, tequila is the well-known national drink, being distilled from the juices of the roasted stems of a century plant. It is popularly used as the major ingredient of a rose-colored concoction entitled, "Tequila Sunset Cocktail". Many samplers say that the cocktail is aptly named, as the sun apparently sets and all other things pass rapidly out of focus for any over-indulger.

In the early 20th Century, the Swiss began manufacture of a drink called "absinthe"--an emerald-green, toxic liqueur--70 to 80 percent alcohol. Some years ago, when France and Switzerland acted to bar its further manufacture, it was officially pointed out that excessive consumption of absinthe affects the digestive organs and nerve centers of drinkers and may produce delirium and idiocy.

The Greeks drink ouzo, reportedly made from fermented raisins, and retsinas, which many imbibers state tastes as if it were made from licorice. The Russians are the national sponsors of vodka, and the Czar's government in the late 19th century, for reasons of public finance, instituted a state monopoly on it, enriching itself on the thirst of its people. Also, the Russians tried a period of prohibition long before the Great Experiment was attempted in the U.S. However, prohibition miserably failed in Russia, as it did in the U.S., and was abandoned there at the end of WW I at about the same time it was instituted here.

There are many other forms of alcoholic beverages, and many liquor laws--legislation designed to restrict, regulate, or totally abolish the manufacture, sale, and/or consumption of strong spirits. Passage of liquor laws have been prompted chiefly by the desire to prevent immoderate use of intoxicants, but sometimes also in the interest of raising revenue.

However, the fact remains, some men are all too often tempted to over-indulge in strong drink.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

SPRUCE KNOB-SENECA ROCKS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

The term "Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area" is one which West Virginians are going to see mentioned increasingly, as will citizens elsewhere in the United States. The passage by Congress during the week of September 15 of legislation establishing this recreation area, and authorizing its funding through use of provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Act, will secure permanently for the American public the valuable outdoor recreation resources of the 100,000 acres of scenic lands included in this project and located in the headwaters of the Potomac River in West Virginia.

Federal officials have pointed out that this is indeed a "unique" project--the first of its kind--because, up until this time, there has never been a national recreation area established on the national forests.

Divided into two units, as indicated by its name--Spruce Knob and Seneca Rocks--the former included more than 18,000 acres of national forest lands, and is named for Spruce Knob, the Mountain State's highest peak, which is located in the southerly portion. The Seneca Rocks unit includes more than 74,000 acres, and within it lies some of the most spectacular scenery in the Allegheny Mountain--clear, free-flowing streams, a rugged natural gorge, the vertical rock formations of Seneca Rocks, and the Smoke Holes famed from the days in West Virginia's history when Indians cured their meat in the caverns. These are but some among many natural attractions included in the Seneca Rocks unit.

So great are the potentialities, that authorities of the U.S. Departments of Interior and Agriculture have estimated that within this century possibly 5 million tourists annually will visit the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area. West Virginians may well take heed of the economic advantages expected to be derived from the development and operation of this area, for these are forecasted to be tremendous. Only about 40 percent of the total

lands authorized for inclusion are presently Federally owned. Additional lands will be purchased to protect the scenic qualities and the natural beauty of the area and to provide for public use. Scenic easements will be used, wherever possible to protect roadside beauty; and a substantial acceleration of physical development of the national recreation area to accommodate the anticipated steady increases in uses will have to be undertaken on a planned program to meet the advancing demand as the area becomes more fully utilized.

Public recreation facilities are almost non-existent at present, particularly in the larger of the two units, the Seneca Rocks portion. Roads to provide improved access are to be designed and built. Facilities are to be constructed, to include many additional family camping and picnic units, recreation trails, scenic drives, viewpoints, stream improvement structures, and visitor information . . . services.

But to residents of Grant and Pendleton Counties, and to West Virginians throughout the State, the firm fact is that the process of establishing and developing the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area is anticipated to bring in substantial economic benefits. Communities of these two counties and contiguous counties are expected early to begin to feel some effect of an inflow of money from land acquisition and accelerated development programs. As fringe opportunities, privately owned motels, restaurants, stores, and other service facilities for recreationists and tourists in and about the national recreation area--either on private lands or on public lands--are anticipated as materializing through concession agreements. A firm economic base and a high level of local economic activity are realistically expected to result from the opening up of this project in answer to national need for increased outdoor recreation opportunities.

Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area is expected to become the symbol of the linking of beauty and practicality for the overall public good.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### CONSUMERS ALL

A perennially popular volume--not to be found among the top sellers on any commercial publisher's list--is the Yearbook issued annually by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Sure to top all previous ones in popularity, the 1965 volume was "unveiled" at ceremonies in the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., on September 17. Present for the midmorning occasion were the First Lady, Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, the Secretary of Agriculture, and other notables. Not there, other than in spirit, was the Average American Consumer, the "hero" of the fact-not-fiction compilation.

Entitled "Consumers All", the 496-page Yearbook is filled with thousands of how-to-do-it facts to make modern living easier and better for Mr. and Mrs. American Consumer and their progeny. A perusal of the pages reveals the enormous range of consumer services provided by the Department of Agriculture, as an instrument of the Federal government, and perhaps causes the reader to wonder what may have been left uncovered.

The subjects treated include: the foods Americans eat; the clothes Americans wear; the dwellings in which Americans live; the outdoor surroundings of the dwellings in which Americans dwell; the water Americans drink and bathe in; and the outdoor recreation Americans seek. All of these and a myriad others are thoughtfully presented. One notable section--that on outdoor cookery--would probably add much to the efficiency of the patio-steak-broiler experts among America's suburban set and is highly recommended reading before next summer's barbecuing season ensues.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman expressed his view, in his dedicatory address, that the 1965 Yearbook would be "a standard reference book for the homemaker and handyman for years". As a footnote to that remark, it might be added, after examining its contents, that an individual copy of the book will never last that long, because it offers such effective material that Mr. and Mrs. Average American may well wear out their volume much earlier from frequent

usage.

The area on fire protection (pages 184-186 for those owning a 1965 Yearbook) offers a representative treatise on a vital subject.

It points out that the average number of unwanted fires in American homes each year is 550,000, and that they cause 6,300 deaths, 250,000 other injuries, and property damage of 329 million dollars. Of these unwanted fires, 37 percent of the home fires occur in living rooms; 22 percent in kitchens; 13 percent in bedrooms; and the others in attics and basements. The section lists the major fire causes as faulty heating equipment--24 percent; smoking materials--18 percent; electricity--14 percent; children with matches--10 percent; mishandling flammable liquids--9 percent; cooking equipment--5 percent; and miscellaneous causes--2- percent.

Additionally, the section advises what fire extinguishers to use for fighting varied type fires, showing illustrations of these types. It states, in concluding, that every house should have one or more fire extinguishers of approved types as standard equipment.

This material is only a minute portion of the tremendous bulk included in the 1965 Yearbook of Agriculture. There is something in it for every consumer.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

THE CIRCUS

The Circus--an institution begun during the earliest days of pagan Rome and kept alive as almost the sole recreational medium during Europe's medieval dark ages, reached its highest peak and brightest luster, through Yankee ingenuity, in America. Perhaps no form of entertainment has been more loved nor is more representative of early American social life than the circus. Introduced by Englishmen to English colonies in North America before the convening of the First Continental Congress, the circus literally grew and expanded as did our country.

Circus caravans preceded and followed covered wagons. Animal-drawn wagons were replaced by railway cars. Railway cars gave way to motorized trucks--all brightly painted and lavishly decorated to titillate the fancy of old and young Americans, in small towns, big cities, and rural areas, drawing them wide-eyed to the ringside. The "Big Top", and all that was part of its make-up -- spirited horses, big canvas tents, wild animals, sad-eyed clowns, crimson and gold wagons, unshaven roustabouts, spangled-garbed trapeze artists, somersaulting dogs, gay bill posters, and shrill calliopes--is legendary in America. Circuses are a dearly loved part of the dreams of many school boys. Indeed, throughout the years, the American circus has remained a family show--loved by children and adults alike. It bears the unique title in the art annals of our Nation of "The Clean Art", for no circus performance has ever been threatened with official censorship.

Circuses and their people have consistently been miniature United Nations--with stellar performers coming from Europe, Australia, Asia, South America, and Africa, and including many of our own native American Indians. And famous circus names, those of owners and skilled and daring performers alike, attest to the basic American tradition that talent and ability combined with hard work bring just rewards. Ringling Brothers, Sells-Floto, Buffalo Bill Cody, Annie Oakley, the

Flying Wallendas, Clyde Beatty, Emmett Kelly, Barnum and Bailey, Hagenbeck-Wallace, Lilly Leitzel, "Poodles" Hanneford, Earl Bradna, Hans Jahn, the Christiani's, the Cadona's, Fanchon and Marco, and Gargantua (the Gorilla), and Frank "Bring 'Em Back Alive" Buck, are all names brought to prominence through their connection with circuses.

The stories and anecdotes of circuses are myriad. It was one of America's great circus entrepreneurs who is credited with luring the great operatic star, Jenny Lind, to the U.S. billing her as "The Swedish Nightingale"; and it was the wise old showman, P. T. Barnum, who enriched American folklore by coining the phrase, "Suckers-- there's one born every minute."

Many folk who have responded happily to the fascination of circuses have, in recent years, mourned the apparent passing of the art. But, in doing so, they have reckoned without the spirit which made the circus great. For today, the circus is finding a new forum--color television--and is refurbishing its techniques so that many of the same much-loved and greatly-admired acts and talented circus performers are being witnessed, and are slowly building a personal following through television.

Just as the circus has been refined from the days of the Circus Maximus in Rome, when Christians were fed to lions and the blood afterwards callously sprinkled over with sand, to keep wrestling gladiators from slipping, the modern medium of color television is providing a new opportunity for refinement and adaption of circus techniques in both indoor and outdoor arenas. Eventually all that may be missing from the show will be the pungent smell of elephants and peanuts!

Thus, while the setting may change, the circus will go on as long as the young in heart are there to give it an audience.



Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

This season of the year heralds the appearance on the U.S. market of the 1966 models of American manufactured automobiles. Many American families will proudly purchase their new 1966 car, rightfully rejoicing in the prospect of many hours of driving pleasure and carefree mobility, without too great thought to the economic impact of each purchase.

Other Americans will become new car owners because of the necessity for transportation to and from work, for about 41 of the 50 million U.S. workers commuting daily to work use automobiles as the major mode of transportation.

There will be ample 1966 models manufactured in the U.S. to meet the bulk of new car demands--totally outside of foreign imports--for the American auto industry in 1965 has been building cars at an unprecedented rate--approximately one million monthly. Nonetheless, European producers say the American market for their car models is expanding fast. Apparently, many Americans like imported models, just as, in turn, many persons abroad buy American autos. In 1962, U.S. automotive exports totaled \$5 billion.

But new car buying is only a part of the American automotive-oriented economy story. U.S. motor vehicle registration last year totaled over 82 million units, representing an increase of 46 per cent in the last 10 years. The world's motor vehicle registration in 1962 was 146 million, with approximately 60 percent of the world's passenger cars located in the U.S.

In 1963, nearly \$12 billion in motor vehicle taxes were collected from motorists. Approximately 793 billion vehicle miles were rolled up by Americans; and, in doing so, they used some 64 billion gallons of highway motor fuel, resulting in excellent tax collection opportunities for the individual States. West Virginia collected approximately \$37 million in gasoline taxes, and with its projected increases in highway construction and expanded tourism, it

stands to benefit even more.

Also, in 1963, automotive retail sales totaled \$67 billion; and the automotive replacement parts business was reported at \$9-billion, at the retail level. As estimated general average of 79 million cars are presently operating on American roads, and parts are marketed through every conceivable channel--260,000 gasoline service stations; 104,000 independent repair garages; 38,000 franchised car dealers; and 17,000 wholesalers.

The stimulus of increased car and automotive parts production is felt throughout our national economy. In 1963, the auto industry purchased approximately one-fourth of all the steel produced in the U.S. 40 per cent of all American produced radios were auto sets, and \$22 billion were extended in auto credits for that year. One business in every six is automotive, and approximately 12 million persons are employed in highway transport industries, including 110,000 in West Virginia.

The benefits of increased car production accrue to carmakers, their workers, dealers, repairmen, suppliers of car production-lines manufacturers, suppliers of parts for car factories, tire makers, gasoline sellers, writers of auto insurance, roadside restaurants and motels, engineers, highway construction firms, chemical manufacturers, metal fabricators, and rubber, glass, and plastic firms. They are felt by air conditioning manufacturers, for nearly one million units were included in passenger cars in 1962.

A well-known automobile manufacturer, later a Cabinet member, once remarked that what was good for his automobile manufacturing firm was good for the U.S. Possibly, facts such as the foregoing influenced his thinking.

Byrd's Eye View  
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THE U. S. RECORD INDUSTRY

Many long suffering parents in the United States have, on occasions, fled in nerve-quivering distress from rooms resounding with the "yea, yea, yea" of rock 'n roll music endlessly played on phonographs by their teen age progeny.

But in fleeing the room with the revolving "pop" disc, parents who hoped for a change of sound and tuned in on a radio station were, in all probability, doomed to disappointment, because 1963 statistics reveal that more than 81 percent of the average hours per week were devoted by AM Radio Stations to playing general popular music. And if the parents left home to get away from it all, they very probably were equally unsuccessful, for juke boxes in taverns , bars, cocktail lounges, restaurants, diners, and the like, used more than 66 percent "pop" music.

Nonetheless, these sounds, the performers and musicians who produce them, the music composers, and all the employees, owners, dealers, and operators involved in the production, sales and distribution of phonograph records--singles and LP's , "pop" and "long-hair" -- contribute to a complex industry the product of which has sales now exceeding half a billion dollars annually, with increases reliably predicted. The estimated figure for 1966 retail phonograph record sales, based on activities during the first six months of this year, is \$300 million.

"Yea, yea, yea", and the names of performers and musical groups, such as the "Cookies", "Crystals, "Bobby B. Sox and the Blue Jeans," "Chiffons", and the like--artists and recording groups which succeed one another as top sellers in the latest teen age record fad--all represent dollars being rung up on cash registers. They also represent dollars being paid out in pay rolls, as, according to Bureau of Census figures, the phonograph record manufacturing industry--merely one of the trades which have sprung

an annual payroll last year of more than \$45 million.

However, it is necessary to be factual in reviewing statistics on phonograph record sales, to give appropriate credits, and to point out that other types of music than "pop" are reproduced. To American parents who feel that nothing but "yea, yea, yea", or "pop" music is being "waxed", a modicum of good news is available. Statistics reveal that, although more than 80 percent of the single records--of which more than 5 million were sold in 1964--were "pop" in nature, 11 percent of the total production was of spiritual records, 1.8 percent rhythm and blues, and 1 percent polkas and Latin American music, along with fractional percentages of other kinds.

On LP's, only 38 percent of the records were "pop" discs. And to American fathers and mothers who are confused as to what "LP": really means, this is the official abbreviation used by the record industry for long-playing records. The "yea, yea, yea" single discs merely seem to be the long-playing ones!

Anyone wishing to know more about this money-making activity can secure the latest "scoop" from the "pop" record industry's own publication--"Billboards's Hot 100 Charts"--which is as authoritative in that industry, serving as a reporter and arbiter, as Webster's Dictionary is in the American classroom. The industry is also heavily organized, with varied association names running alphabetically from such organizations as American Record Merchants and Distributors Association, through Record One Stop Association, to the Songwriters Protective Association, to mention a few. Because these organizations are most frequently referred to in abbreviated form, their listing--ARMADA, ROSA, SPA, and others--has the appearance of an early New Deal directory of Federal agencies.

The record industry is indeed an intricate one--with its roots deep in the American home, where it is well nourished by teen-age allowances of spending money.

Byrd's Eye View  
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ATOMIC SLEUTHING OF GLASS SECRETS

A writer, in discussing West Virginia's glass manufacturing, said, "From lowly sand and common chemicals, through the use of a 2500-degree clay-covered holocaust, man produces a material of great beauty and utility -- glass. From 80 furnaces in West Virginia come all kinds and types of this most ancient plastic in the form of things as useful as glass bricks and as delicately jewel-like as hand-blown crystal for the President's table...and each glass house guards its formulae like crown jewels...".

But the secrets of these glass manufacturers now can be unlocked for historians--just as the past secrets of thousands of years of glass making are slowly being unlocked by researchers--by subjecting glass specimens to modern atomic analysis, in combination with related techniques.

At Brookhaven National Laboratory, Long Island, N.Y., operated for the Atomic Energy Commission by Associated Universities, Inc., chemists are using neutron bombardment of glass samples to make certain atoms radioactive, without damaging specimens, subsequently analyzing the radioisotopes to reveal each element in the glass. Neutron activation, as the process is called, can detect and measure quantities of elements as fractional as a few parts per million million, and is one of the few processes sufficiently sensitive to measure rare earth ingredients of glass, such as metallic elements of cerium and europium.

This atomic "super-snooping" has brought to present day glass manufacturers a new realization of the technical skill of the ancient glass makers and the sophistication of their art. One researcher has stated of the Brookhaven work, "We have analyzed pieces of layered, multicolored, sculptured, and mosaic glass that most modern factories would be hard put to duplicate--if indeed they could match them at all."

And, importantly, the glass "sleuths" have set up a new and comprehensive classification system for recording for modern usage the finds from ancient glass. The studies on glass, begun in 1955, are, of course, only some of the many other projects carried on at Brookhaven Laboratory--a leading American center for fundamental nuclear research--but already between 400-500 examples of ancient glass have been analyzed. The study, time-wise, was established to span 27 centuries of the glass-making industry, starting with the earliest known Egyptian flasks and goblets of about 1500 B.C. to a cut-off point at the end of the 12th Century A. D., when, in the judgment of glass historians, glass making entered a modern era, with the beginning of glass blowing in Italy.

As an example of the effective work possible of performance by use of an atomic reactor, a first-century Roman drinking vessel, found in London after WW II, was analyzed and revealed a high antimony content, typical of glass produced from the sixth century B. C. to the fourth century A. D. in lands under Greek and Roman rule. Other such comparative analyses of samples of ancient glass have established that Roman glass of the time of Christ consistently contained close to one percent of magnesium oxide and averaged less than one half of one percent of potassium oxide.

Ancient glass makers understood little of the chemical composition of glass, their truly marvelous and intricate art having been a "hit-and-miss, try again" development, through endless experimentation. These artisans simply came to know what things in nature--sand, rock, ashes--combined to produce certain results. But because today's glass manufacturers now have a new ally--the atomic reactor--to serve as a Sherlock Holmes for them, a tremendous potential exists for adaptation of some of the secrets of the ancients to improve, to make more valuable, or to create more uniquely their own glass products.

Byrd's Eye View  
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POST OFFICE LEASE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The Post Office Department might be said to have a continuous gigantic headache--that of efficiently housing its mail handling operations. For obvious reasons, a single standardized housing policy cannot be established which will successfully stretch to cover postal operations in large cities, such as Chicago, and those of small 4th-class post offices in rural areas where receipts perhaps run \$50 monthly.

The greatest concentration of mail in the U. S. is in the very biggest cities of the Nation. As an illustration, the amount of mail regularly processed in Greater New York City is as much as that for all of Great Britain. By contrast, the new Postmaster General was recently sworn in at ceremonies, attended by the President, at a 4th-class post office in Texas which serves a rural area of approximately 200 citizens and which had receipts for FY 1964 aggregating only \$630.

To meet efficiently its varied housing requirements, the Post Office Department has developed specialized programs. Well known to American citizens is the program under which the Department operates United States Post Offices in thirty-two hundred Federally-owned buildings. Not as familiar, perhaps, is the Department's leasing program, under which approximately one-half of all space used for postal purposes is located in nearly 25,000 buildings rented or leased from private owners.

The buildings constructed through private enterprise include post offices of all sizes, general office quarters, and specialized installations necessary in support of the complex national mail moving operation. When a new building becomes necessary to provide proper postal space, the Department makes a study of the needs of the particular area, including mail volume, transportation, population growth, carrier routes, site availability, and related matters.

Necessary plans and specifications are determined, and, generally, an option is taken on a suitable site. The Regional Real Estate Office then advertises for bids, based on standardized plans and specifications for a functional, multi-purpose building. The bidder provides the site on which the structure will be erected, and a construction contract is awarded on a competitive basis. Upon acceptable completion of the building, a leasing agreement is executed and rent is paid by the Post Office Department, with the title to the property remaining with the bidder.

For a larger building, however, standard plans and specifications cannot be used, so that, following a final site selection, the Department prepares individual plans for the building based on the chosen site.

In all cases, contracts are awarded to the lowest suitable bidder providing the most attractive annual rental for the basic lease term, with a lease period of ten years most frequent for small post offices and 20 or 30 years for larger facilities.

For FY 1964, recurring payments for leased and rented buildings amounted to \$88,360,000, with the great advantage that an estimated \$15 million of that amount was returned to State and local governments through real property taxes.

From January 1959 through May 1965, agreements to construct and lease new buildings in West Virginia were entered into by the Post Office Department covering 102 projects, encompassing 237,502 square feet of space, at an estimated cost of \$4,329,383. Included among these were the facilities at Berkeley Springs, Beckley, Glen Dale, Melton, Paden City, Buckhannon, Welch, Chester, Madison, Sprague, Grantsville, and Romney, to name a few.



From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
Room 342, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

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#### HISTORICAL PROJECTS AS TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

A recently issued study by Wheeling College, undertaken under a Federal grant, provides analysis of tourist and recreational possibilities of certain archeological and historic sites within West Virginia.

Eleven sites have been proposed for development, following review of their historical backgrounds to determine merits for preservation as antiquities. These are located within approximately 15 to 50 miles of major tourist attractions or facilities--located or under development--at Hawk's Nest, Canaan Valley, Bluestone, Grandview, Cacapon, and Twin Falls State Parks.

Among these projects are: a museum and summer stock theater at Cass--the old lumbering village in Pocahontas County; a chemical museum at Malden--to depict Kanawha Valley's chemical industry; development of Camp Allegheny as a Civil War battleground attraction--on the Parkersburg-Stanton turnpike; preservation of facilities at Berkeley Springs--the first mineral resort in America; and establishment of a museum to complement the exhibition coal mine in Beckley and improvement of the museum and coal mine tour area around Stotesbury--making the project an historical attraction of national importance. Others are also recommended.

Sagacious and effective development of the proposed Beckley-Stotesbury complex, to illustrate the history of coal mining in West Virginia from the time Indians wore coal lumps as jewelry through the evolution of coal mining commercially, with the accompanying rise of unionism, would serve to provide a unique project in the United States similar in concept to that recently announced for the Rhondda Valley of Wales, the famous coal mining area in the British Isles.

The now bleak Rhondda Valley, denuded of trees, with slag heaps defacing the hillsides, the river running black with coal dust, and with abandoned coal colliery workings everywhere predominating, was the background for author Richard Llewellyn's book "How Green Was My Valley", and later served as the scene of the world famous movie of the same title, which directed international attention to the stark tragedy of industrial depression in coal mining areas.

The Rhondda Borough Council, local authority for the region, plans to make Rhondda a new tourist spot, with picnic and camping sites among thousands of trees soon to be planted for restoration of mountain forests, and trout and salmon running heavily in the unpolluted river. The present long rows of bleak, terraced miners' dwellings are to be torn down and replaced with modern units, and a new center with modern buildings is being devised for location at Porth.

Just as far-sighted civic planners in England are taking action to capitalize on the fascinating history of coal-mining, as a magnet for tourists, so should our State act to reap economic and historical dividends by combining its assets--its own dynamic history of coal mining, its established rank among coal producing regions of the world, and its great natural scenic attractions--to create a unique historical complex in the Beckley-Stotesbury area.

Byrd's Eye View  
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Senator Robert C. Byrd

A WASTE OF LIFE

Americans have been horrified by recent spectacles of adult citizens of our Nation making human torches of themselves, apparently in voluntary protest against our Viet Nam policy.

Such self-immolation--by fire--is foreign to our way of life--alien to the customs and mores of our modern free and open society. The mode of this violent act of self-killing--by making a human torch of one's self--has its origins outside of our Western-bred culture; and it is significant that this idea originally came to recent worldwide attention in connection with "Buddhist" protests in South Viet Nam, having been violently utilized by fanatics to bring pressure against the officially established Diem government. An obvious similarity exists between those public actions in Saigon and actions by persons in the United States who, ostensibly, seized upon this method of self-destruction as a means of publicizing their protests against the military policies of our Nation in Viet Nam.

As one facet of the problem, students of mass movements have long noted that acts of suicidal violence seem to have a fascination for persons of deep frustrations and poorly adjusted personalities. Often a suicide of a particular type will apparently trigger a wave of similar acts. In Japan, Mount Fujiyama, the high volcanic peak in Central Honshu, has been a traditional goal of pilgrimage for the Japanese; and its volcanic crater (the last eruption having occurred in 1707) has, on occasions, had an apparent irresistible attraction for disappointed lovers, with youths hurling themselves to death in its depths. One such action sometimes seems to set a pattern for others to follow.

In past centuries, suttee--the compulsory suicide performed out of loyalty to a dead master or spouse--has been practiced in India. In ancient China, similar behavior was expected of a dead emperor's favorite courtiers.

However, self-killing is expressly condemned by Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, and attempts are punishable by law in various countries of the Western society. Attempted suicide has been classed as a felony in England since the 11th century. In the U.S., attempted suicide is classified in some States as a misdemeanor, a felony, or no crime at all, with penalties seldom enforced. Pyschiatric custody is regarded as the preferable treatment, but severe punishment is provided for those who advise, or abet, suicide. Because of the similarity of "fiery torch" actions in the United States (such as that at the Pentagon in Washington, D.C.) to those organized in South Viet Nam, the question arises as to whether these actions in the U.S. are a result of a "triggering" of such thoughts in the minds of frustrated, or sociologically disturbed, persons, or whether these actions have instead been the results of deliberate planning by elements hostile to the welfare of our Nation.

Persons who become a part of a power-hungry mass movement without a humanitarian basis, having freed themselves from any vague stirrings of decency, feel free to go to extremes of cruelty and ruthlessness--to exploit others whenever it is considered advantageous.

Whatever the origin of the fiery suicides in the United States, the wholesome protest of the general American public--the strong condemnation of such self-immolating actions--would appear to provide the best climate for discouraging such acts.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

THE GOOD OLD DAYS

The autumn of the year is apt to move West Virginia old-timers to nostalgic reminiscing, and to recounting tales of past fun and work to youngsters. "Workings", such as land-clearings, log-rollings, cabin raisings, corn shuckings, and quiltings, were eased and made happy times by community participation and sociability and the inspiration of hill music.

Many of the social activities recounted are no longer generally seen. Olden time "bean-stringings" or "leather britches stitchings" provided occasions for many gay hill gatherings. In the fall of the year, farm folk often picked, by the bushels, what were called "cornfield beans"--large, white beans grown in the fields between rows of corn. Thereafter, the area young people would get together in some family's cabin, coming equipped with darning needles and thread to string the beans. These cornfield beans, still in their pods, were later hung on cords, in rows, from the cabin's rafters, to dry for winter cooking and eating. The work was most often hurried along by the lively sounds of singing and banjo picking, with favorite tunes being played and replayed and new verses improvised for old ballads.

The same warm community spirit prevailed at autumnal cane boilings, usually held after the first frost had bitten into and "sweetened" the sorghum cane, and the harvest moon was full. Cane molasses, an important staple in the winter diet of many hardy Mountain State families, quite frequently served as a spread for cold biscuits for youngsters to eat for their school lunches.

Any successful "Lasses Lickin" required neighborly assistance to "spell" the watching and tending; and, coincidentally, offered some good "courting" opportunities for the young people. Juices extracted from crushing the cut stalks of cane were set to boil, 24 hours a day; and while the elders skimmed the foam from

the boiling mass, the young folk played games and sang along with the fiddlers such much loved pieces as "Pig in the Parlor", "Going to Boston", or "Skip to My Lou". An almost indispensable feature of any "Lasses Lickin" was having some unwary youth fall, or be pushed, into the molasses skimmings, afterward emerging smeared with green scum to provide a high point of hilarity.

"Cidering off" time in the fall, after apple harvesting, offered another eagerly seized opportunity for sociability. The head of the family, supported by more mature male members, would invite his cronies in to finish off the cidering task--completing the expressing of juice from the apples. A necessary part of the operations included repetitious sampling of older, or hard cider, or even dandelion wine, ostensibly for comparison in quality with the new batch of cider, so that the alcoholic content of the hard cider, or raisin or dandelion wine, not infrequently caused an extremely elevated state of relaxation, indignantly characterized by family matrons as being "high". As for the cider, the colder weather of autumn often afforded a fortuitous opportunity for increasing cider potency by freezing it.

While the older males were diligently involved in their "men's work", which on occasions might be stretched to include the running off of home brew (cooked and distilled from corn squeezings in a nearby still), the women and young people were involved in gathering and cutting apples, for making into apple butter, or for stringing and hanging on a dry-rack. The rows of apple slices, arranged on the wooden rack in front of the cabin fire, were covered with a quilt and slowly dried out for winter cooking. The work and frolic were also enlivened by singing and promenading to tunes picked out on banjoes or "bowed out" on fiddles.

Most understandably, the good old days are lovingly recalled.

Byrd's Eye View  
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REMEMBERING PEARL HARBOR

This December 7, 1965, the slogan, "Remember Pearl Harbor", is receiving renewed emphasis, for the naval installation at Pearl Harbor, on the island of Oahu, is the scene of quickening activity. Along with other U.S. Navy, Marine Corps, Army, and Air Force bases in the Hawaiian Islands, that island bastion is serving as a springboard in the readying and deploying of American military units to regions of the Far East, where our national interests are under vicious attack. American fighting men departing to Pacific areas, for combat against hostile forces, is an old story at Pearl Harbor. Hawaiian Islanders have learned well and remember vividly the horrors of the days, less than 25 years ago, when Asiatic power interests, in a naked bid for conquest, slashed at island defenses in an effort to cripple fatally our military defenses.

The sunken battleship "Arizona", lying in Pearl Harbor with its entombed hundreds of American fighting men, serves as a constant reminder -- with the daily raising and lowering of the American flag keeping vivid the principles involved--that ceaseless vigilance is the price of life--that aggressors can only be stopped through cold military strength wisely guided by the will to act decisively to protect our national security wherever threatened.

The Pacific National Cemetery, in the Punchbowl crater of an extinct Hawaiian volcano overlooking Pearl Harbor, is the final resting place of almost 20,000 American military dead, and also of Ernie Pyle, the war correspondent, whose grave I visited while en route to the Far East as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. This memorial cemetery is eloquent proof that GI's, naval "gobs", and U.S. airmen have died on Pacific lands and waters, keeping the enemy far from our home shores. In the interim since WW II and the Korean Conflict, through functioning of divisions of the U.S. Army, hundreds of bodies have been reclaimed from places such as Saipan, Leyte, Okinawa, and Korea for final interment at

Punchbowl. And as the casualty lists from Viet Nam mount, another sad chapter in the history of the cemetery is being written. The tremendous tablets of the War Memorial to be dedicated at Punchbowl, in Honolulu, Hawaii, in early 1966, will doubtlessly have engraved on them the names of American fighting men who have lost their lives in protecting our latest "first line of defense"--in Pleiku or the Mekong Delta--thousands of miles from their home land.

From their bases in Hawaii, elements of the 1st Marine Air Wing and the U.S. Army 25th Infantry Division have already been deployed to bolster U.S. fighting forces in Viet Nam. U.S. Air Force B52's, under command of Pacific Headquarters at Pearl Harbor, and based on Guam, regularly raid Viet Nameese battle areas. Guam-based nuclear powered submarines, manned by men whose families await them in quarters at Pearl Harbor, and who have perhaps taken refresher training in the diving tower at Pearl Harbor's submarine base, stand poised as silent, but lethal, emissaries dedicated to holding the enemy far from our home territories.

Pearl Harbor is this century's stark example to be pondered by thoughtful Americans -- that war, always grim and dirty, seldom can be fought at a time and place of a Nation's own choosing, if that Nation is indeed honorably and truly dedicated to peaceful pursuits. There are two hard lessons which Pearl Harbor has taught -- that our national security has its outer perimeters far across the Pacific in the lands and waters of the Asiatic Continent and that the vicissitudes of war are infinitely more unendurable for our citizenry when it is fought on American soil. Whether dangerously irresponsible and fuzzy thinking elements like it or not, the reality of Pearl Harbor is that it is possible for the United States to be attacked and critically injured.

Demonstrators parading in condemnation of our national policy in Viet Nam could more profitably employ their time studying contemporary American history--to remembering the lessons of Pearl Harbor.



Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS

'Tis the season for reviewing things past and predicting things to come. With the ending of a year and the opening of a new calendar with twelve unmarked months, many persons feel moved to forecast coming events, to predict turning of tides in human fortunes, to prognosticate on national and international crises.

It does not take great acumen to foresee one coming event of special importance to all Americans -- due in accordance with Federal statutes to occur this fall -- the biennial national election. However, it does take a brave, or perhaps rash, person to predict with any conviction at this point the manner in which the American voters may act come November.

Certain factors exist which offer clues which may help solve this riddle for those whose needs require them so to do. Among these factors, of particular significance is the analysis of the American voter in the 1964 presidential election (recently released by the Bureau of the Census based on its sample survey of the civilian, noninstitutional, population of the U.S.) taken two weeks after the November election.

Who were the voters? Who stayed away from the polls?

Of those interviewed, it was estimated that 69 percent of the voting age population voted on November 3, 1964. More women than men voted; and the young people (under 25 years of age) and the elderly (75 years or older) reported the lowest exercise of their right of suffrage. Persons 45 to 64 years of age had the highest voting rate -- about three-fourths of their numbers.

An estimated 71 percent of the white population of voting age said they voted, as compared with 58 percent of the total nonwhite population.

More than 80 percent of persons 21 and over who had completed one or more years of college said they voted, while only 51 percent of those with less than an eighth grade education did so.

Unemployed men of voting age were reported as having voted to a significantly lesser extent (57 percent) than employed men (74 percent).

The amount of income a family had was shown to have a marked influence on voter participation of its members. Only one-half of all persons 21 and over living in families with incomes of less than \$2,000 were reported as voters, but 85 percent of those in families with incomes of \$10,000 or more reported voting.

It would thus appear that over-all increases in standards of living (based on income advances) and rising educational levels would act to swell the total number of voters coming to the polls. But the answer to the questions, "What will they think?", and "What will determine the manner in which they cast their votes?", will perhaps remain unknown until next November 8.

The war in Viet Nam, the state of the national economy, and individual personalities of public figures are among some of the elements likely to influence the American voter. In turn, the approaching election itself will perhaps cast its shadow well before the election date, influencing to an unknown quantity, at present, national and international events during 1966.

Byrd's Eye View  
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DOCTOR-NURSE SHORTAGES

As a result of increases in population, the institution of Medicare, the trend toward greater use of hospitals, and the expanding national economy which permits citizens to purchase greater amounts of health care, significant shortages in professions associated with health and medical care are developing in the U.S. and indeed already acutely exist in a number of States.

As merely one example of our ever-increasing national needs, it has been estimated that 25,000 new radiologic technicians will be needed in this country this year.

A recent report by a Commission appointed by the Commonwealth of Virginia, West Virginia's "twin" State, points out that, of 13 major medical and health professions, about half already are significantly deficient in numbers as considered necessary for meeting Virginia's state-wide needs.

In West Virginia, the same general situation exists and has been further compounded in recent years because of the movement out of the State of a significant percentage of the general population.

A review of statistics on the out migration of West Virginia's population shows that the movement outward of the general population has been greater than that of doctors and apparently of nurses. No similar data is currently available on medical technicians. However, this apparently favorable factor actually is only one element in the total picture.

The birthrate in West Virginia exceeds the death rate so that the annual decline in population of the State is due to a net out migration. This migration was estimated at 113,000 persons between 1960 and 1963. On the other hand, the number of physicians has increased from 1,633 in 1959 (a rate of 1 doctor per 1,132 persons) to 1,833 in 1963 (a rate of 1 doctor per 939 persons). This means, of course, that the drop in the size of the Mountain State's population, coupled with the rise in the number of physicians, has

resulted in an improved physician-population ratio.

Unfortunately, this factor does not furnish much encouragement, for West Virginia's physician-population ratio is far below that of the country as a whole. For example, in 1963, the U.S. physician - population ratio was 1 doctor per 652 persons, as compared with the 1 doctor per 939 persons in West Virginia.

The nurse shortage in West Virginia is even more acute. In 1962, West Virginia had approximately 4,415 active graduate nurses, a nurse-population ratio of approximately 1 nurse to each 400 persons. Additionally, there are acute shortages of dental assistants, dental hygienists, certified dietitians, medical technologists, physical therapists, psychologists, and speech therapists in relation to the known needs in the State.

The demands of the future in all likelihood may change the classification of West Virginia's shortages of medical and health personnel from "acute" to "critical".

Byrd's Eye View  
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S.O.S. FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT

A unique opportunity exists to bring to national and international attention West Virginia products, native materials, and historical possessions--an opportunity which may have particular appeal to manufacturers within the State, Chambers of Commerce, clubs, and private citizens.

In a diplomatically-worded S.O.S., the State Department has let it be known that it needs help in furnishing its Diplomatic Function Rooms, a task assigned to a Special Fine Arts Committee headed by Secretary of State and Mrs. Dean Rusk, with 35 advisory members including Director of the National Gallery of Art John Walker, Miss Eleanor Sayre of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Mrs. Perle Mesta (former Ambassador to Luxembourg), and Dr. Richard Howland of the Smithsonian Institution. These rooms are being furnished by means of gifts and loans from public-spirited citizens and friends of the State Department, as official funds are not available for prestige furnishings, paintings, and decorative objects appropriate for these important chambers, located in the Department of State building on Northwest Virginia Avenue in Washington, D. C.

These handsome diplomatic function rooms, three large and two small, are furnished at present by use of many fine items on consignment from American business establishments and private owners in order to fill out the plan of furnishings. Thus far, gifts and loans do not fill nearly all the requirements. The very large Diplomatic Function Rooms include the John Quincy Adams State Drawing Room, the Thomas Jefferson State Reception Room (which has walls of green Vermont marble), and the Benjamin Franklin State Dining Room. It was in these three rooms, thrown en suite, that President Lyndon B. Johnson received the heads of State and representatives of nations of the world following President John F. Kennedy's funeral in November 1963. It was in these rooms, also, that the reception for the American astronauts, including Colonel

John Glenn, was held, so that, as a result, television viewers of the ceremonies on these memorable occasions may have some familiarity with their appearance. It is in these rooms that all major diplomatic functions hosted by the Secretary of State are held, and it is in these rooms that ten crystal chandeliers from France are hanging, having been purchased at an approximate cost of \$45,000 each and presented as a gift to the State Department by then Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon and Mrs. Dillon.

The two small reception rooms, the James Monroe Reception Room and the James Madison Dining Room, are used for smaller functions.

For all of these rooms, the Fine Arts Committee urgently needs funds to make selective purchases and is seeking gifts of appropriate furnishings and room accessories, such as crystal chandeliers; gold, crystal, silver, or brass candelabra, wall sconces, and table ornaments; antique mirrors and clocks; paintings of typical American scenes of all periods; collections of antique American porcelains; American-made furniture of historical value; and varied examples of American decorative arts. In its appeal, the Committee, practically and diplomatically, has pointed out that gifts of funds and valuable objects are tax-deductible, with contributions of funds deductible in the year in which they are given. Gifts of items are tax-deductible in the amount of their appraised value, in the year of presentation, or over a period of years.

Inquiries in response to the S.O.S. may appropriately be directed to the Department of State in Washington, D. C.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

U. S. CANINES SERVE WELL

The recent announcement by the Department of Defense that 2,000 sentry dogs are being flown overseas, to serve on sentry duty and to help guard American military bases such as those in Viet Nam, has focused greater public attention on U.S. canines.

The news item provides a considerably more favorable "public image" than is inspired by current commercial advertisements such as: "You can keep your dog comfortable on cold nights with an electric warming pad that has a heating element (similar to the type used in electric blankets) safely imbedded in tough, thick vinyl which is impervious to scratching and digging." It also attests to the realization that dogs are effective both in searching out the enemy and protecting against attack and that certain physically and temperamentally suitable canines can be trained and utilized as an effective instrument of our national defense.

The Armed Services have selected German shepherd dogs for military usage because of the aggressiveness, size, strength, and intelligence of the breed. Experts say these dogs have the average IQ of a 7-year-old child, the ability to learn 100 commands, and a bite equal to 700 lbs. per square inch of pressure, enough to rip off a man's arm.

In Viet Nam, officials say, the dogs are highly effective in protecting our American servicemen from Viet Cong ambush and in flushing out hidden enemies during patrols. Thus America's canines are again being enlisted in the organization dubbed by WW II GI's as the "K-9 Corps". However, the District Metropolitan Police Department has already founds its own, daily reaffirmed, value from the use of German shepherds as an adjunct of its law enforcement forces.

Currently, the District Police Department is authorized 100 dogs for patrol duty, with 92 presently in use or in training, including 5 dogs assigned exclusively to patrolling the grounds surrounding the Nation's Capitol and Congressional office buildings.

The Metropolitan Police Canine Patrol was established in 1960 and is modelled after the Canine Corps operated by the London, England, police department, including having a former police sergeant from London as a trainer. Each dog has a qualified police officer with whom he lives after his original 14 weeks of training and with whom he works exclusively in patrolling assigned areas. With feed and veterinary bills, it is estimated that the daily cost of individual canine maintenance is 60¢ per day. His value, after being trained for street duty, is estimated as equivalent to the cost of a new police cruiser.

The principal benefit of Washington's Canine Patrol appears to be the deterrent factor, which is difficult to evaluate statistically. However, for more than four years the over-all crime rate in the District of Columbia has steadily risen, except in those areas patrolled by dogs. This evaluation is documented by reports from handlers and from the various Precinct Commanders; and, based on it, the funds were appropriated by Congress to underwrite the cost of canine patrolling of the Capitol grounds, following an epidemic of crimes on Capitol Hill, such as assault, pocket-book snatching, and robbery. It is believed that this daily canine patrolling has made a substantial contribution to the safety of tourists visiting their Nation's Capitol and the safety of Congressional employees often working long hours.

America's canines deserve accolades for their services as defenders of our military security at home and abroad and preservers of law and order within our communities.



Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

LISTENING

Current emphasis in our American society has tended to focus the attention of the public on the importance of education, self-development, and sociological and cultural advancement.

Adults and young folk alike are exhorted to continue their education, to broaden their reading abilities, and to patronize the arts. Little has been said, however, on the almost unlimited opportunity which each individual human has for self-development--simply increasing his own listening capacities.

Researchers in the field emphasize that approximately three-quarters of each person's waking hours are spent "communicating". Other studies have been performed which go even farther than this basic finding, with the results proving that the average American spends less than 10 percent of his, or her, conscious time writing, approximately 15 percent of the waking hours reading, 30 percent talking, and the remaining 45 percent listening. (No information is available as to what category covers the hours the "average American" spends immobilized before television sets, nor did the researchers venture any commitment as to whether the American male is a better listener, or talker, than the American female).

However, these studies prove something which professors, preachers, and after dinner speakers have long noted--to their frustration--that listeners seldom really listen, that bad listening is the mode, and that poor retention is the norm, with less than 25 percent of the output by the speaker retained by the listener. All too often a listener takes in the first few remarks a speaker makes and decides that the subject is too dull, or "old hat"; that the speaker is personally sloppy in appearance or has a poor delivery; that the speaker has no business taking such a stupid, biased position, or that the material is too difficult to follow; and, having made some such arbitrary determination, he tunes himself

out and goes off on some mental tangent, closing his ears and mind to all that the speaker is saying.

If indeed less than 15 percent of the average American's time is spent reading--and there would appear to be no reason to doubt the findings--as compared to 45 percent spent listening, it would appear that, as individuals, we are missing the boat in our efforts to learn more of the ever-increasing store of knowledge around us. We, more profitably, should place ourselves where we can listen to people who have something of value to say. We, more advantageously, can cultivate the art of good listening, which is not a relaxed, passive art, but a disciplined, energy-burning, concentrated effort--just plain hard work.

Any person sincerely wanting to improve himself can seize his built-in opportunity for listening and can determine to become a better listener. He can open his ears to speakers of worth; he can concentrate on absorbing what speakers say; and he can later test himself by conscientiously reviewing and assembling in his own mind those things which the speaker has said. The ultimate increased proficiency in listening would result in measurably greater comprehension and beneficial retention of more and more facts.

In summary, an effective lecturer might well state, in categorical terms, "A storehouse of knowledge awaits any American who uses good listening as a key to open its portals"; a wise parent might succinctly exhort inattentive children, "Try listening for a change"; or a member of the beat generation might say to a fellow beatnik, "Like, man, don't send when you should ought to be receiving". However it may be phrased, good listening is a valuable tool to have at one's command.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

ANTI-DRAFT PROTESTS

Selective Service announcements that the Department of Defense has asked for a March draft call of 32,900 men were made simultaneously with warnings that, should draft quotas remain over 30,000 monthly, the Selective Service would tighten college student deferments. Criteria (test scoring and determination of class standing) would be employed similar to that used during the Korean War, when monthly draft calls peaked at 30,000.

The prospects of increased levies and tightening of deferments would appear to raise the possibility of increased anti-draft protests. Many thoughtful Americans have been alarmed by the highly publicized actions of the 1965 draft-and-war protestors, and criticisms have been widespread of the character and moral structure of the individuals and groups involved.

That compulsory military service has often met with popular protest in this country is confirmed by many historians. Riots occurred in opposition to conscription into the Union Army during the Civil War, with a candidate for the governorship of Ohio involved in one violent display; and there were vociferous protests voiced by so-called "pacifists" and "America First-ers" when the first peacetime draft was passed in 1940. By contrast, there does not seem to have been any concerted action on any scale to thwart the registration of young American males during the First World War.

The nature of the opposition to the draft today has been the subject of many articles and studies, at private and official levels. It is apparent from facts developed and generally available that there is a definite political basis for the beliefs of some groups opposing military service since the crises in Viet Nam and Santo Domingo. Many of these groups are composed of general critics of American foreign policy and American society who are on the far left end of the political spectrum. And extreme gestures have been

made by some individuals and groups, which have been played up by the daily press, and which have become regarded as reflecting a generally mounting spirit of lawlessness in the entire anti-draft movement.

Also, some strong amounts of organization among these protestors have been noted by authorities, with close scrutiny being made to determine any proof of a general direction of the campaign by communistic, or other subversively dissident, elements within our country.

For the general public, with responsibility for helping to determine our national policies, and for those American youths faced in increasing number with a call to military service in defense of this Nation and its conscientiously determined policies, it is well to reflect that 20 million Americans have mothballed their civilian garb to wear the uniform of their country since that September day in 1940 when Congress passed the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and that our reservoir of manpower, and the instruments for its effective and timely use, have contributed to keeping our Nation strong at home and abroad and our citizenry at an all-time high level of social and economic security.

The watchword should be: "Think where the moral and humanistic values truly lie."

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

GO METRIC

Legislation has been recurrently proposed to the Congress to make the metric system the official basis for standardization of weights and measures in the U.S. A request for a study of the French metric system was originally made by George Washington; and, at the close of the Civil War, the Congress legalized the optional use of the metric system in this country.

Currently, a movement to "Go Metric" has gained impetus, with legislation introduced in the Congress to provide for appropriate studies, by either the National Bureau of Standards or the Secretary of Commerce, to determine the feasibility of a change over from our present commercial, or English, system (using the inch, gallon, pound, and degree Fahrenheit as basic units to measure length, volume, mass, and temperature, respectively) to the metric system.

For a variety of historical and commercial reasons, the nations of the world today employ one of these two basic systems of weights and measures. The English system is used more extensively in world trade and commerce than the metric system, with more than half of the world's engineering production in inch sizes. A large amount of capital is tied up in plants and equipment which are geared to the English system. Thus, conversion to the metric measure would involve enormous costs and problems and would require that industry retool while maintaining the present tool set-ups for existing equipment and products. Re-education of all English-speaking people accustomed to the English system of weights and measures would be required, and learning a new system of measures is anticipated as being as difficult as learning a new language and would require time-consuming and costly retraining of labor and consumers.

Presently the metric system (using the meter, liter, gram, and degree Celsius--Centigrade--as fundamental units of length, volume, mass, and temperature) is in general use by 80 to 90 percent of the nations of the world, with the U.S. and many British Commonwealth

Nations being the major exceptions. Both the English and metric systems are thus obviously adequate to the needs of a complex, technical society; but the metric system is undeniably easier to handle. For instance, in stating distances, kilometers can be converted into meters by multiplying by a factor of 1,000, while the comparable English conversion from miles to feet requires use of a factor of 5,280.

The metric system is the universal language of weights and measures for scientists all over the world. The pharmaceutical industry and most scientific research already employ it exclusively. Also, it has been stated that U.S. exports to 16 metric system countries declined by 2 percent between 1957 and 1963, with the complications of using differing systems of weights and measures given as a major adverse factor. Proponents of the metric system point out that our Nation has embarked on a tremendous enterprise -- building and industrializing a world free from war and free from economic hardship. They assert our system of measurements, because of its difference from the rest of the world, is hindering us, hampering our trade, slowing down our technological development, and needlessly burdening our school curriculums.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

BIRDS IN THE NEWS

News-conscious Americans may well be forgiven befuddlement when, in tuning in radios and televisions to daily newscasts, they hear reports on the activities of doves, hawks, owls, ostriches, yellow-bellied sapsuckers, and the like. Bewilderment justly may arise as to whether a news account has reference to ornithology, foreign affairs, or sporting events when one hears: "A fiery confrontation between doves and hawks shook the Nation's Capitol yesterday."; "Steps were ordered to save the American Eagle."; "The hawks and doves have now been joined by the owls."; "Fouling by the Hawks proved costly."; or "The Falcons will suffer next season from this latest freeze."

A glossary of terms would thus appear helpful to have on hand before attempting in-depth deciphering of current news. The following pocket-sized translations are therefore offered, as partial aids to finding one's way through the political aviary:

A HAWK--currently applicable to persons who advocate all-out efforts for victory in Viet Nam. Originally used in reference to those who counseled the late President Kennedy to bomb Cuban missile sites;

A DOVE--applicable to opponents of the hawks. Generally considered to refer to those who favor withdrawal of American forces from Asian mainland, and sometimes categorized as "fluttering" or "twittering." This term also was sired during the Cuban missile crisis;

AN OWL--refers to one who gives unswerving support to the Administration's Viet Nam policy but is capable of solemnly assessing the future. This is a new bird term hatched during recent heated debates on Viet Nam crisis;

AN OSTRICH--a bird who traditionally sticks his head in the sand without regard to his exposed derriere, or, in American

parlance, he who cannot yet locate Viet Nam on a map of Asia and is more interested in putting a third car in his garage;

A YELLOW BELLIED SAP-SUCKER--anyone too stubborn to agree with an orator's own analysis of U.S. policies;

AN EAGLE (BALD OR GOLDEN)--used frequently by opponents of continued U.S. foreign aid, who claim: "Foreigners have picked the American eagle bald."; or "Those natives must think the American eagle is a solid golden one--made of nothing but money." (Listed on ornithological family tree of eagles as rich uncle of West Virginia eagles.);

OTHER BIRD TERMS--i.e., Atlanta Falcons and Baltimore Orioles--for the present these may be safely assumed as referring to American sports teams encountering their own vicissitudes with no assistance from Hanoi, Peking, or Moscow;

STILL OTHER ORNITHOLOGICAL DESIGNATIONS--whooping cranes and starlings--noteworthy by wide variance in attitude of Federal government towards these feathered creatures. All-out efforts are being made to help along the whooping crane propagation, while (by great contrast) research is being heavily underwritten to contain the starlings' population explosion, distastefully noted because of adverse effects on the appearances of public buildings in Washington, D. C.



Byrd's Eye View  
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MARCH 31 IMPORTANT DATE FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

The last day of March this year is also the deadline for enrollment by American older folk in the voluntary doctor insurance plan provided under the Medicare program enacted by Congress last year.

Despite extensive efforts by the Social Security Administration, supplemented by Office of Economic Opportunity drives and vigorous campaigns by other governmental and private groups, many potential elderly beneficiaries apparently misunderstand or are not aware of this program, for by the most recent count less than 11 million of the 19 million eligibles had signed up for the \$3-a-month voluntary health insurance program.

It is generally agreed that some degree of confusion has existed as to the actual free benefits provided under the widely publicized, long awaited, Federal Medicare program. In actuality, this program as incorporated under social security has two major parts. The first part makes available--without charge--payments, as stipulated, for hospital bills, starting July 1 of this year, to nearly everyone aged 65 or over.

The secondary portion of the Medicare program offers optional "doctor" insurance benefits. Persons presently 65 or older must apply to the Social Security Administration--by March 31--for enrollment in this voluntary program, which, upon payment of \$3 per person per month, makes the participant eligible for Medicare doctor bill payments beginning July 1. Basically, these payments cover approximately 80 percent of doctor, surgeon, and other specialists' bills, for services at home, in the hospital, clinic, or nursing home.

Although legislation has been introduced in the Congress to extend the enrollment deadline from March 31 until September 30, no action has as yet been taken on it. Therefore, as the law now

stands, the failure of a senior citizen, otherwise eligible, to enroll by March 31 means that the chance to enroll in this voluntary doctor insurance program has been forfeited until October 1967; and, as a result, that person cannot receive any benefits until July 1968. (Of course, for those reaching 65 on and after January 1 of this year, the seven months enrollment period is effective beginning three months before the month of the birthday until three months after it.)

Moreover, actuarial experts have warned that those persons not enrolled under the voluntary doctor insurance program will almost surely not be able to secure any reasonably priced doctor bill insurance through private insurers, or under company or group health policies, for it is anticipated that private policies now duplicating the soon-to-be effective Medicare programs will be rapidly modified to provide only coverage not offered by Medicare, or, possibly by some companies, cancelled altogether.

Senior citizens who have not yet applied for participation in the voluntary doctor insurance program under Medicare should contact immediately, by card, letter, telephone, or visit, their nearest social security office, seeking enrollment assistance. Likewise, relatives and neighbors of persons over 65 years of age should encourage and assist them in such enrollment. The March 31 deadline is an important one to the health and economic well being of our American elders.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

MOUNTAIN STATE ART AND CRAFT FAIR IS GOOD TOURIST BUSINESS

West Virginia artists and craftsmen are registering this month for participation in the Fourth Annual Mountain State Art and Craft Fair scheduled June 30 through July 4 at Camp Cedar Lakes near Ripley. The focal point of this year's fair will be "The Show of Quality", highlighting the State's finest arts and crafts. This fair, now an annual event, offers an exhibition of products and skills of West Virginians exclusively, with many items available for purchase, periodic demonstrations of talented craftsmen and artists scheduled daily, and exhibitors offering for sale original kits or patterns that will allow the buyer to exercise his own creativity and originality in arriving at the finished product.

From its inception, the fair has incorporated a range of attractions designed to appeal to all members of the family, with a true flavor of West Virginia mountain life and its echoes of frontier days in America. It is well realized that Grandmothers enjoy seeing the old crafts practiced which were a part of every day life in past decades, and that moms and dads can be lured into returning time after time by having their interests catered to in displays of art and interesting hobbies among exhibits and sales booths.

Planners know that viewers are fascinated as trade secrets are revealed while handcrafting is performed. They are cannily aware that many homemakers are happy to succumb to temptation in buying treasures produced by mountain folk who are true artists and craftsmen. They insure the availability of a range of attractions not easily duplicated elsewhere in the United States, for among the arts and crafts featured are rug hooking, stone polishing, quilting, fly tying, wood carving, whittling, glass making, dulcimer making, leather decorating, tole painting, cornshuck art, silk screening, block printing, sketching, tray making, glass decorating, pottery making, weaving, wood sculpturing, basket making, oil painting, doll making, metal workings, blacksmithing, broom making, spinning.

jewelry making, and stone sculpturing.

Moreover, added attractions for fair visitors are available, such as mountain music, folk singing, fishing for the youngsters, and quantities of good food, including such delicacies as country ham, buckwheat cakes, homemade ice cream, sweetened corn pone, and salt rising bread.

The Mountain State Art and Craft Fair at Camp Cedar Lakes, under the sponsorship of the West Virginia Departments of Commerce, Education, and Agriculture, the West Virginia University Extension Service, and other State agencies, and art, craft, and business groups is an excellent example of a tourism promotional program. It is one which well might be emulated in many communities and areas of West Virginia, for it offers to tourists a change--a chance to see and experience something they do not have at home. It combines effectively the three major categories of attractions which tourists are known to seek--natural attractions, manmade attractions, and special events.

The future of the tourist business in the U.S. is wide open. The numbers of pleasure-bent tourists have doubled, redoubled, and redoubled, and the boom has not yet even begun in relation to West Virginia's potentials. As our U.S. population grows, the per capita income will increase, and the economy will expand. West Virginians need to plan, foresightedly, to cash in on the great American potential of more tourists, more time for travel and vacations, and more tourist money to be spent.

Byrd's Eye View  
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HOW TO BE A SUCCESS AS A FISHERMAN

Any Johnny-Come-Lately to the sport of fishing might find himself justifiably startled by some of the suggestions for selection of equipment guaranteed to insure his success as a fisherman.

Among these, soap, bourbon, salt, sugar, tobacco, tape measures, pickle jars, 16 millimeter films, record players, and 33 1/3 RPM records, are some of the items seriously mentioned by various knowledgeable anglers as part of the "secret" of their success in making record catches.

The 33 1/3 RPM record and companion record player have importance to some Isaac Walton types because the platter "How To Catch Fish" carries a narrative by a champion fisherman revealing all his fishing secrets--where to find game fish, how deep to fish for them, which baits to use, proper casting technique, and special top-notch-security tips for hooking the big ones. And the 16MM films, proceeding somewhat in the tradition of the U.S. Army's GI training films, offer--mostly in sound and color--instructions on fly-,bait-, and spin-casting and the proper usages of varied fishing tackle.

As a substitute for all this equipment, any veteran West Virginian fisherman could suggest an obvious alternate for equally effective fishing--subscribe to the West Virginia Conservation magazine and go fishing in West Virginia.

The soap is suggested to assist the earnest fisherman in catching minnows with which to catch larger, more sporty "finny" creatures. Using the soap to work up a lather in the water in which minnows lurk, the fisherman can, after a slight pause to allow time for soap bubbles to attract schools of minnows, then scoop up a mass of wiggling bait for catfishing, bass catching, and the like.

As for the bourbon, salt, sugar, and tobacco--these are for the fisherman to drink, eat, and smoke, not just merely to keep him well fed and happy, but to keep the fish from smelling that he is a man. Lest anyone suspect that this is just another tall fish tale, the facts are that serious-minded researchers say the fishy denizens of our Nation's waters not only can "smell" men but they do not care for what they smell. Instead, they are attracted by the odor of sugar, salt, tobacco, and bourbon on the fisherman. The biologic explanation given for this preference in fragrances is that a certain amino acid secretion called serine is found on men's hands which warns the piscatory creatures that anglers are lurking about. The sugar, salt, bourbon, and tobacco are believed to camouflage the natural smell of man, so that the poor, pleased fish snaps happily at the fisherman's sneakily dangled bait and so shortly ends up in the frying pan.

The use of the tape measure is easily guessed--for measuring, on the spot, one's catch, so that once caught it may stay caught, provided it is within the legally-established sizes. It furthermore provides a guarantee of the length of the championship fish which did not get away. However, the pickle jars are not so easily guessed at. These are for use by any frustrated angler who spends a whole vacation fishing but never really catches anything. He then can return home and incubate fish eggs in the old, once-empty, pickle jars and hatch his own trout, muskies, or walleyes.

With these fishy tips available, any fisherman surely may now expect to achieve success as an angler.

Byrd's Eye View  
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WHAT TIME IS IT?

A problem of national, international, and outer-space relevancy--time--is shortly going to receive additional time and attention by the Congress. The Senate and the House of Representatives already have expressed time-consuming and differing views as to what time it should be in the United States. In 1965, the Senate passed one bill setting uniform dates for the beginning and ending of daylight saving time each year, for such States as wished to save daylight hours; and the House has recently passed a nationwide uniform time measure not in complete timing with last year's Senate bill.

Practical clock-watchers throughout the Nation have variously expressed yearning for the total abolition of daylight saving time, or, conversely and by vast numbers, have written their Congressmen importuning establishment of a Federally-directed daylight saving time period for six months out of the year, from approximately May 1 to November 1. Whatever may have been prospects of getting immediate uniformity in action on daylight saving time in every State, city, and hamlet in the country, they seem likely to have already been "ticked" off, for both Senate and House versions of the time saving bill permit State options.

The subject of daylight saving time has ever been a controversial one, having been variously labelled "fast time", "slow time", "the airliner's nightmare", and "the golfer's delight". It has been derisively called "Roosevelt's funny time" by opponents to any and all Franklin D. Roosevelt programs, despite the fact that Benjamin Franklin first outlined the daylight saving concept during the 18th Century. Whatever the title given to it, undeniably daylight saving time has become time consuming, time absorbing, and just plain time-confusing for those who are involved in dealing with communities in one State out of time with sister communities in another segment of the same State, or in a neighboring State. The State of West Virginia itself served as a

basis for some Congressional comment on the pending daylight saving time legislation, it having been pointed out that, prior to the Mountain State's adoption of daylight saving time as mandatory in 1962, one could go through seven separate time changes in travelling 35 miles between Steubenville, Ohio, and Moundsville, West Virginia.

Whatever may be the ultimate steps taken toward resolving our national daylight-saving-time problem, this is not the only timing problem confusing modern Americans. Rapid jet-age travel, whether by sunlight or starlight, or a combination of both, frequently has been noted as resulting in disorientation on the part of the traveller, with the disrupting effects deepening in relation to the number of time zones through which the voyager was transported. Scientists have explained the phenomenon by pointing out that Mother Nature has efficiently provided a built-in timer within each human which adjusts each person to time cycles of body functions, among which are sleeping and waking, and the rising and lowering of body vitality. The telescoping of hours of time by rapid travel "discombobulates" jetsters, and their reactions on arrival reveal that their abilities to reason and function efficiently are lowered to individually varying degrees. Suggestions have been advanced that important governmental officials should be provided some hours for rest and sleep and time-orientation before being called upon to make important decisions after long distance jet travel.

The old slang expression, "He doesn't even know what time it is", may well have a modern application.



Byrd's Eye View  
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1966 CHANGES IN SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

The recent passage by Congress of the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966 added another liberalizing chapter to the history of the Social Security Act. One of the sections of that bill permits blanketting-in under the Federal Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance program every individual who has attained the age of 72, or who attains it before 1968, where not otherwise eligible for social security benefits. These persons may, by filing for benefits under this new provision, and offering proof of age and citizenship (or required residence in the United States), qualify for a \$35 monthly benefit. Eligible applicants with a spouse aged 72 or over may also qualify for \$17.50 for such spouse.

Persons receiving any Federal, State, or local pension, or Railroad Retirement Checks, will not be eligible for this benefit unless the amount of that pension is less than \$35, in which case they could receive a benefit in an amount equal to the difference between the pension and \$35. Also, persons who are receiving cash assistance under a Federal-State aid program will not be eligible for this benefit for any month that public assistance payments are received under a State plan, unless such payments are being officially terminated during such month. Those eligibles receiving cash assistance can elect to receive the \$35 in lieu of cash assistance.

Additionally, a special "transition" provision was included, specifying that persons reaching age 72 after 1967 may qualify for the benefit with fewer quarters of coverage than required by present law: e.g., for persons reaching age 72 in 1968, 3 quarters of coverage would be required.

It is estimated that about 300,000 people will be eligible for benefits under the new provision.

Over 1½ million citizens over the age of 65 prior to January 1, 1966, were not eligible for social security benefits under past coverage, a great number being retirees from some of America's most

necessary occupations, such as farming. Many retired or were no longer able to work before their jobs were covered by social security, perhaps having lived and labored hard during a lifetime of marginal existence without having the opportunity to participate in social security programs. A number of occupations were not covered during the days of the infancy of our Nation's social security structure.

In concert with the passage of this measure, the Administration has announced its intention of completely reviewing the Social Security Act, possibly to be followed by introduction in the 90th Congress of modernizing legislation. Among the measures likely to be brought forward again is my amendment which was passed by the Senate in 1965 (but not accepted by the House) to provide for voluntary retirement at age 60 under social security by acceptance of actuarially reduced monthly benefits. The Social Security system that covers practically all Americans must be maintained in an actuarially sound condition; it must still preserve the heritage that everyone should plan for his own security; and it must continue to provide sufficient protection against the risks of a society increasingly industrialized.

Byrd's Eye View  
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UNCLAIMED POSTAL SAVINGS

On March 28, the President signed into law a bill providing for the discontinuance of the Postal Savings System, effective thirty days thereafter and outlining provisos for orderly terminating the business, settling and paying accounts, liquidating assets, discharging obligations, and otherwise winding up the affairs of the System prior to June 30, 1967.

The passage of this law represents a culmination of efforts by public officials for more than 15 years to bring to a conclusion this antiquated system, now necessarily expensive in operation to the Federal government and increasingly ignored by the citizenry. When the Postal Savings System was established by act of Congress on June 25, 1910, it was designed to serve small depositors whose savings were insufficiently protected under the private banking systems operating in the U.S. and to provide savings deposits facilities in areas where no banks existed. Today, private banking systems, credit unions, and savings and loans associations are readily accessible throughout the Nation. Also, the establishment by the government of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation has provided the necessary guarantees and security of deposits on savings in commercial banks which were not available when the Postal Savings System was inaugurated.

The history of the system reflects the financial development of the Nation. The System grew from 12,000 depositors with deposits totaling \$677,000 in 1911, to a high of 4.2 million depositors with deposits totaling \$3.4 billion in 1947. Thereafter, the System's activities started on a downward spiral, with withdrawals annually exceeding deposits. At the end of FY 1965, there were only 997,029 depositors and the principal to their credit totaled \$344,233,788. This principal, as provided by law, drew interest at only 2 percent

per annum, so that knowledgeable investors felt no attraction to leave money on deposit at 2 percent interest in postal savings when commercially operated banks and savings institutions pay from 4 to 5 percent on money deposited in savings accounts.

However, as a curious sidelight on the operations of the System, it is estimated that there are thousands of inactive accounts, many inactive for decades. As of June 30, 1965, there were 169,144 unclaimed accounts which had been inactive 20 years or more.

Coincident with the abolition of this System, depositors and/or their families should seek information on their accounts. Inquiries on accounts believed to have once existed should be directed to the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System by persons entitled to secure settlement and payment of such savings accounts, including the interest thereon. Funds not claimed prior to July 1, 1967, will be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury for deposit in a trust fund receipt account entitled "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown".

Byrd's Eye View  
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U.S. NEWSPAPERS GROW

Our fast-growing U.S. is a varied Nation with an ever-expanding population developed from a potpourri of immigrants with a goodly seasoning of its first inhabitants, the American Indian.

Many methods of estimating growth, and varied yardsticks of national development, are used to measure its rate of progress and to forecast its future course. These include Bureau of Census figures, crime statistics, political polls, and a vast range of sampling techniques standardized for selective purposes.

One such measure of national development -- a survey of the American newspaper industry -- casts an especially revealing light on our Nation's economics, social and historical progress.

Presently, more than 58 million copies of daily newspapers and approximately 48 million copies of Sunday newspapers are printed. And some of the Sunday editions are such "blockbusters" they take weeks of leisure time for thorough perusal. As one example, The New York Times on September 13, 1964, printed a jumbo-sized edition of 754 pages, with the newsprint consumption running into the thousands of tons.

There are an estimated 1,800 daily and 9,000 weekly newspapers (give or take a few as suburban-type newspapers are born and expire with regularity). But, as a real measurement of our steadfastness to our basic principles as a Republic, the Nation's newspapers are privately owned. They may support political parties, but neither the parties nor the Government may own them.

The character of our U.S. newspapers reflect our changing times. Here in our English-speaking nation there are more than 600 foreign-language newspapers and magazines, including 80 daily papers printed in 40 languages. And there are some 200 newspapers and magazines published by and for Negroes.

To support this tremendous thirst to know all the news, U.S. newsprint consumption has grown from 4.3 million tons in 1946 to an estimated 8.3 million tons in 1965.

It is enormously significant in relation to our Nation's development to note that the newsprint industry has doubled in the past two decades, for the newspapers which it feeds have undergone a rough period of high competition from new communications media, with a resulting change in national reading habits. Televisions' phenomenal growth rate has forced newspapers to make steady adjustments to meet changing circulation, advertising fluctuations, rising costs of operations, and related complexities.

Today, specialists in the field point out that new relationships are developing which indicate newspapers will grow twice as fast in the next decade as they did in the past ten years. If so, newspapers will enter a new period of prosperity, based on the American hunger for all the news.

Byrd's Eye View  
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TRACHOMA

Trachoma, a disease of the eyes (not to be confused with glaucoma), is staging a devastating comeback on Indian reservations and is a major health problem among American Indians.

In 1964, a total of 7,043 cases was reported, exclusive of Alaskan Natives. The disease, a form of keratoconjunctivitis, is a major cause of blindness among Indians and the greatest cause of visual impairment. Trachoma is a crushing personal tragedy for its victims and has been a prime contributor to the economic plight of American Indians, for the visual impairment and blindness caused by the disease are impediments to the acquisition of skills required to improve their economic lot. As one example, in the State of Arizona, approximately 23 percent of the blind-aid recipients are Indians, and one-third of these are blind due to the ravages of trachoma.

The basic tragedy of this situation is that trachoma is entirely a preventable disease. This eye infection is due in large part to the scarcity of water on many reservations and to the lack of health education concerning proper hygienic practices in the home. Moreover, once contracted, the victims can often be cured of the disease in a matter of weeks by the use of modern "miracle" drugs.

With the introduction of sulfanilamide, in 1938, a crash program of treatment for all the Western Indian tribes was instituted, and trachoma on the reservations was almost eradicated. This program, unfortunately, was interrupted by World War II and not reestablished since. As a result, the rate of infections now exceeds pre-war levels. Currently, it is estimated that on some Indian reservations, possibly 43 percent of the populace 9 years and older may be infected. Statistics compiled in the Window Rock health area bordering the Navajo Indian reservation indicate a rating of 15 out of each 100 school-age children (5-18 years) suffering from active trachoma.

This present and growing crisis has been brought to the attention of Congressional committees, and funds have been requested for appropriation to permit immediate institution of a five-year Comprehensive Trachoma Control Program in two phases--first, the treatment of all known cases with anti-microbial drugs, and second, a sound health education program.

However, it has been emphasized that, to be effective, this program must be accompanied by the provision of an adequate supply of readily accessible uncontaminated water.

Our American citizenry may well find the history of this disease among Indians a basis for serious thought. The known and potential dangers of unchecked pollution of our Nation's water resources include just such threats on a nation-wide basis.



Byrd's Eye View  
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FISH MEAL - FISH FLOUR

Recent developments in the manufacture of fish meal--fish flour in the United States hold great potential advantages for West Virginia.

This high-protein flour, made from the whole fish, has formerly been opposed as "esthetically objectionable" by various citizens' organizations and was labelled "polluted and filthy" and "not fit for humans" by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Now new processes of cleansing the flour with hot and cold baths in isopropyl alcohol have been perfected, and experts at the National Academy of Sciences and National Research Foundation have extensively tested the "new" flour and reported it as "pure and wholesome". It is presently believed that, if given Federal clearance, the manufacture of this flour could offer an effective way of realizing our Nation's commitment to help feed the world's hungry people, as sufficient capacity for manufacturing the fish flour could be developed to meet the protein requirements for 1 billion people at a base production cost of one-half cent per day per person.

In the past, the manufacture of fish meal from commercial fish, such as menhaden, has proved to be a highly lucrative industry in the U.S. The inclusion of fish meal and fish solubles in poultry feeds has meant a great deal in revolutionizing the poultry industry which ranks high in dollar value in many States. However, the gradual decline in natural supplies is opening the way for profitable establishment of commercial fisheries and allied development of manufacturing facilities for fish meal, poultry feed, and fish flour for human consumption.

A Department of the Interior study estimates a plant could produce 10 tons per day of safe, nutritious, wholesome, fit-for-human-consumption flour at a cost of 18 to 20 cents per pound, or 50 tons daily for as low as 14 cents a pound.

The post-war demand in Europe for increased poultry in national diets has advanced demands for exports of fish meal for use in scientific poultry breeding. If the U.S. does not move to fill its own needs, and to meet the post-war demand by European countries for increased tonnages of poultry feed for scientific chicken breeding, other nations will. In South American, Peru already is operating the world's largest fish meal industry, based on its anchovy catch.

Our Federal government has already indicated its willingness to underwrite some of the costs of developing commercial fisheries in West Virginia. In light of the advancements occurring in the fish meal - fish flour industry, it would appear advantageous to explore all the potentialities of economic benefit through such a new industry for West Virginia.

Byrd's Eye View  
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FLYING SAUCERS

"Fact or Fiction", "Now You See 'Em--Now You Don't", or "Is They Is--Or Is They Ain't" offer good choices as subtitles for labeling the Dept. of Air Force's "Project Blue Book", its report of findings on unidentified flying objects (UFO's).

A quick subtitle choice would certainly be in order, for the Air Force has taken the report off the shelf and is undertaking to prepare a sequel to it. It is enlisting the services of civilian experts, such as university professors and astronomers, in tracking down the springtime crop of reports on sightings which, along with the daffodils and cherry trees, have blossomed profusely this year.

The Air Force, through its "Project Blue Book", categorized those persons reporting flying saucers and other UFO's as generally sincere, solid citizens who saw something. But in its summary of findings, the Air Force attributed all but 646 of 10,177 UFO reports received since 1947 to pranks, mirages, or natural phenomena, such as methane gas from swamps. In a recent Congressional appearance, the Secretary of the Air Force reaffirmed "Project Blue Book" findings and reassured the American public that there is no reason to believe that any of the unexplained sightings represent security threats, extra-terrestrial vehicles, or any development beyond present-day scientific knowledge.

Since then, his statements have been reinforced by noted U.S. astronomers and scientists of other nations, such as officials of one of England's major scientific establishments, the Jodrell Bank. These internationally known authorities refuted the possibility of visitations from outer space, quoting calculations of thousands of light-years of travel which would prohibit little men from Mars from dropping in for a bit of quick snopping--earthly style.

However, 1966's heavy volume of sightings reports on colorful awesome, blinking, streaking, hovering, weaving, floating, weird,

and "popping" objects--saucer-shaped, pear-shaped, pyramidal-shaped, etc.--all in need of identification, led the Air Force to renew its inquiries, soliciting the aid of civilian experts in the field and calling on its fellow Federal agencies, such as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, for appropriate contributions of knowledge.

Whether UFO's are imaginary, or have natural explanations, and whatever may be one's own personal convictions in the matter, fortunately, no one has found any evidence thus far that the objects are unfriendly!

Byrd's Eye View  
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Senator Robert C. Byrd

FADS IN FASHION

The current trend in women's clothing--less and less material to cover the same anatomy--is providing a basis for much controversy among the ladies (whether to raise hems a lot or a little) and much conversation among the males (whether the viewing of the good knees counterbalances the shock of sudden visual exposure to the knobby, lumpy ones).

Any red-blooded American philosopher could devote long hours of dissertation to the changes in female fashions in the 20th Century, ranging from the serge suits and crepe de chine blouses of pre-World War I, the middy blouses and bloomers of the suffragettes of The War Years, and the flapper fashions of the Hectic Twenties, to the "New Look" of the post-World War II period. To all these fashions, and many others too numerous to recount, a single comment in summation could be stated as each made its appearance, "This, too, will pass", for the ladies could be counted upon to make a change. Whatever might be their motives in adapting to fashion's every-changing decree, whether simply on edict by Paris dressmakers, to clothe themselves to please their husbands, or, primitively, to show up their competitor females, the ladies efficiently revised their wardrobes in conformance with the prevailing mode.

Thus, the ladies always have changed; and change, doubtlessly, the ladies always will.

But the men--therein lies the rub. Ever more conservative in dress, refusing for decades to revamp their attire once accepted, still clinging to the same basic style of coat, shirt, and tie after almost a century, men have never easily cast off a style of dress.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

NOSTRUMS AND CURES

Folk cures and folk medicine are as old as time itself; and, as one wise man stated long decades ago, nature opened the first drugstore, with primitiveman and the animals dependent on preventive use of its stock of plants and herbs to avoid disease and maintain health and vigor.

While it is a certainty that many excellent herbal cures and practical modes of doctoring helped preserve the health of past generation of Americans, a goodly number of nostrums and cures, once considered highly efficacious, today merely serve to evoke gentle amusement as part of our Nation's folk-lore. However, one can only feel sympathy for an old-timer suffering accutely with rheumatic pains who was advised that putting raw, skinned herring under his left foot would rid him of his aches, or that he must wear a tight brass belt to cure his rheumatism. Sympathy must also be felt for the "reumatiz" victim, as well as all those around him, when another old--and odiferous--cure is recalled--that of rubbing skunk oil on the patient's aching joints, afterwards heating it on the skin by applying hot packs.

Rheumatism cures existed ad infinitum, and included such items as getting dirt from a graveyard and walking over it for ten nights, after which the pain would disappear; sleeping with a dog who "caught away" the rheumatism from the patient; walking around with copper plates in one's shoes; and bathing in tincture of cat.

Cats also figured prominently in cures for other ailments. For example, youngsters with sties were told to rub them with the tails from black cats. Another bit of olden advice for curing a sty on an eye was to walk to the first corner and repeat, "Sty, sty, go off my eye, and take the first that passes by." Afterwards, one had to be careful not to be the first to go by that corner in order not to get the sty back.

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Among miscellaneous cures for assorted ills, it was believed that a pebble rubbed over warts would cause them to disappear after the pebble was buried; that egg white rubbed on a patient's abdomen would cure dysentery; that a piece of salt pork tied on infected surfaces would effect a cure; and that eating quantities of watercress as a salad would cure lung trouble. One startling prescription--to cure quinsy, gargle gunpowder and glycerin mixed--leaves one feeling relieved that nothing was said about "shaking well", because of the danger of a permanent cure, such as could be described by saying the treatment was successful but the patient did not survive.

However, some cures just naturally must have been more popular than others. Almost any sufferer with a common cold would likely have preferred being dosed with liberal quantities of whiskey in which rock candy had been dissolved, or being fed fried onions, to having to drink a mixture of salts, vinegar, and asafoetida. Also, as a cure for a cough, a warm woolen cloth smeared with sweet butter applied to a patient's chest would appear to be more appealing than being rubbed with rancid goat tallow and pepper.

Truly, hardy old-timers concocted an amazing store of guaranteed cure-alls in obedience to the old maxim, "Don't be Ill--Unless you Must."



Byrd's Eye View  
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Senator Robert C. Byrd

SPELUNKING ON SUMMER VACATIONS

Cave exploring, or spelunking, in West Virginia offers a really "cool" opportunity to young people to occupy themselves sportingly, excitingly, and usefully during their summer vacations.

"Cool" describes the sport best, both because it is a popular thing to do these days--in a class with dancing the watusi and wearing beatle-style non-haircuts--and because the subterranean world of caves and caverns may often seem chilling in comparison with the temperatures on the earth's surface. Throughout the United States, with the exception of Delaware--which has no caves, and in other countries of North America and Europe, an upsurge of youthful enthusiasm for "caving" has manifested itself.

Young explorers, carrying extra lights and dressed for climbing or crawling, perhaps wearing hard hats, are using their leisure time to explore the world beneath our feet, a world in which the sun never shines. These spelunkers are responding to the age-old urge to penetrate beyond the known limits of their everyday environment on the earth's surface. They find novelty in the conditions under which their foraging for new subterranean frontiers is undertaken, and there is a real challenge to their imaginations in the possibility of making a new "find". The fact that a large store of the world's knowledge of life in past ages has resulted from cave explorations opens tantalizing vistas to many spelunkers, although, in actuality, cave depths generally yield their secrets only to trained speleologists scientifically equipped for researching. Still other spelunkers find the inhabitants of the underworld the irresistible attraction, for as pointed out by the National Audubon Society, some of the earth's strangest creatures live there.

For whatever reason, cave exploration remains a constantly continuing process which occupies the spare time of a large number of people, but mainly the young. There are, of course, many others

who band themselves into organizations which carry forward useful projects in advanced cave exploration, acquiring greater knowledge and experience. It is from these older members that a stimulation toward cave-exploration reaches the young. Thus, as older spelunkers tend to become less active and to drop out with advancing years, youthful cavers fill the ranks.

West Virginia's hundreds of caves offer limitless opportunities for spelunking by young groups; and, wisely, these forays should always be undertaken in properly equipped groups--never alone.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

ANOTHER DEATH DEALER

The attention of the American public is being riveted on the steady rise in U. S. traffic fatalities. However, there is another instrument of transportation which also is an instrument of high human mortality in the States -- the motorcycle.

As pointed out by The Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service, deaths to persons from motorcycle, motorscooter, and motorbike accidents have reached a record high, exceeding 1,100 in 1964. Safety experts have flatly stated many of these people need not have died, that the deaths resulted because they failed to wear safety helmets, and that a high percentage of cyclists killed in accidents died from head injuries. Despite these warnings, it is anticipated that mortality rates from this cause may be expected to climb substantially in the future, based on the escalation in total motorcycle registrations which have more than doubled in the last five years and now total more than one million.

This forecast has a paradoxical aspect, for by far the major portion of these motorized machines is imported from abroad. The U. S. relies upon imports for meeting practically all her motorcycle and motorscooter demands, as only one American firm is a significant contender against imports. In 1964, Japanese-made machines accounted for 72 percent of the imports (primarily the Honda, which is reported to be "selling like pizza pies" among American young folk); Italian machines -- 11 percent; British machines -- 7 percent; and Austrian machines -- 5 percent. The total U. S. imports of two classifications of these machines --

motorcycles and motorscooters -- rose from \$13,437,036 in 1960 to \$68,403,385 for 1964. By comparison, the U. S. exported only \$2.3 million worth of motorized cycles, parts, and accessories in 1964. In the U. S. today, the motorcycle and motorscooter business is running around \$225 million annually at retail, representing a substantial outflow of American dollars abroad in detriment to our balance of payments.

The growing U. S. demand for motorcycles, motorscooters, and motorbikes is an acquired taste, being molded after the pattern developed in countries of Europe and Asia after World War II in response to pressing conveyance needs in industry-devastated countries. Here it is a phenomenon of the current times. To many American adults -- who flinch as the souped-up machines roar past with a nerve-shattering varroom -- it appears that the craze to go pounding off into the distance represents a desire to live dangerously or in light of the rising fatality statistics, something closely akin to a death wish.

Byrd's Eye View  
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AUTOMOBILE AND TRAFFIC SAFETY

"Appalling", "Shocking", and "Unbelievable" are some of the newspaper headlines describing the report by the National Safety Council in Chicago on traffic deaths and injuries in the U. S. over the 1966 Memorial Day weekend. From May 27-30, a total of 542 persons were killed, and 25,000 crippling or disabling injuries were suffered. For the comparable period, injuries and deaths from military action in Southeast Asia were drastically less in number. The Department of Defense reported that 64 deaths occurred from hostile action in Viet Nam from Wednesday, May 25, to Tuesday, May 31, with a total of 605 wounded during the period May 22-May 28.

Traffic statistics such as the foregoing -- mounting steadily over the years -- have focused national attention on the urgency for greater traffic safety. In the Senate, a drive has begun for legislation to institute measures to insure greater vehicular and motorist safety. The problem, however, is an immensely complex one. Driver education is known generally to be woefully deficient. State requirements for automobile inspections vary widely. In some States such requirements are non-existent or are not vigorously observed.

Other elements complicating the problem are the lack of sound uniform traffic laws on highways and public roads and a recognized need for greater safety in highway engineering.

Also, dramatically forcing itself upon public consciousness has been grim testimony recently presented before Congressional Committees that the design and manufacture of automobiles have been deficient. As a result, legislation proposed under the title of "The Traffic Safety Act of 1966" is expected to be brought forward for

action during this Congressional session. Included in the proposed measure are provisions assigning a unified policy responsibility for promotion of national traffic safety to a Secretary of Transportation and directing the conduct of research on motor vehicle performance to reduce occurrence of highway accidents and to reduce death and injury when accidents do occur. As other parts of the recommended Federal program, grants and contracts for remedial research would be given, with the Secretary instructed to cooperate with States, industry, and others in developing safety standards; support for State highway safety programs would be instituted; a National Driver Register Service would be maintained and made available to States and Federal agencies on listings of ineligible drivers; and increased research in highway safety would be authorized, including construction and operations of research and testing facilities for vehicles and equipment.

Somewhere along the line, hopefully, an answer may be found as to how best to control the factors in this grim death-on-the-highway equation.

Byrd's Eye View  
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WHAT DAY IS IT?

'Tis getting harder and harder for the average American to know with any certainty what day, week, and month it really is. Just prosaically checking with a calendar furnishes only the basic facts and does not state all the approved commemorative designations authorized from time to time. And it likely may become more complicated in the future.

For example, the lovely month of June, long wistfully known to young maidens as "Bride's Month", has now had a new label attached to it -- National Dairy Month -- so that news items on wedding rings and cottage curtains are vying for space with "hot" copy of skim milk and cottage cheese. Yet smack dab in the middle of Dairy Month -- and without any apparent connection -- comes June 14, designated as Flag Day. And evidently the patriotic appeal of Flag Day has greatly increased, for recently a bill has been introduced in Congress to designate the entire week of June 14 each year as National Flag Week.

Other special designations for various weeks, days, and months of the year have been suggested for Congressional action through the medium of bills, resolutions, and petitions, posing a problem for Congressmen and Senators in determining the merits of the various proposals. Fortunately, in the Senate a special Subcommittee -- the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays, and Celebrations has the job of policing such designations.

This subcommittee presently has the prospect of future consideration of proposals to make Columbus Day a legal holiday; to designate the last week of October as National Gifted Child Week; to set aside the first week in May as National Do-It-Yourself Week; to label a

day in October as Free Enterprise Day; to authorize a National Amateur Radio Week; to set aside a day in September as International Literacy Day; to designate a National Teenage Day; to appoint April 22 annually as Queen Isabella Day, a week in March as National Bidy Basketball week, and the whole month of May annually as Steel Mark Month.

The Charters, Holidays, and Celebrations experts have also been asked to turn their thoughts to food -- deciding if the U.S. really needs a whole week designated as National Halibut Week, another annually as National Citrus Week, and a day in May as National Avocado Day. They have been asked to consider whether American fathers should be honored by a whole week each year, should continue merely to have a Sunday set aside, or should not be honored at all because of the commercial aspects of the matter.

And perhaps as a sign that someone really does care after all, a resolution has been introduced to request the President of the United States to designate a special Tax Freedom Day and to set it aside annually as a national holiday.



Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
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PANAMA'S BIG DITCH

The explosive situation involving the Panama Canal has been generally pushed off the front pages of U. S. newspapers because of other international crises. However, the problem of where, when, and how to supplement existing canal facilities in Panama continues unresolved. Indeed, about the only presently non-controversial facts about the Panama Canal are that this canal -- built and operated by the U. S. -- slices the Republic of Panama in half and is the basis of a unique and only intermittently cordial relationship between these two nations, and that this canal -- which has so effectively advanced the interests of world commerce -- is now largely outmoded.

If Panama and the U. S. were to view their joint canal problems in the light of a divorce court, it might be said that a goodly portion of their troubles arise from incompatibility compounded by interference from their neighbors. Basically, the views of the two nations on the canal vary markedly. The Republic of Panama primarily regards the canal as a source of income, and the U. S. has had, as its continued objective, the efficient operation of the waterway for international commerce at reasonable rates and for defense purposes. And the U. S., which built the canal and planned its operations by the Panama Canal Company, can justifiably take credit for an outstandingly successful operation -- for over the period of its more than fifty years of usage, there has never been a serious accident in the "Big Ditch", as it is known to mariners the world over.

This excellent reputation is a galling irritation to Panama's communistic neighbor, Cuba, and poses a serious challenge to Castro -

encouraged and Castro-trained communistic elements in Panama. To tarnish this reputation, and in other ways to offer evidence to watching Central and South American nations that the U. S. is bungling and autocratic, and that it cannot maintain a genuinely equitable and progressive relationship with the Republic of Panama, would provide the most glossy of feathers for Castro's cap.

In fact, reports circulating in Panama credit Castro with maintaining a camp for training insurgents in the Panamanian mountains, regularly transporting increments of trainees to Cuba for a few months of indoctrination, and subsequently returning them to swell the ranks of Panamanian dissidents, with anti-Americanism their major theme.

Thus the problems involved in selecting a site for new canal construction from over 30 suggested ones (ranging from Southern Mexico to northern Colombia), in determining a mode of construction (using nuclear excavation techniques or conventional explosives and machinery), in deciding continued jurisdiction for canal operations (including matters related to political sovereignty in light of the rising fever of Panamanian nationalism), are compounded by Castro's malignant thrusts.

Byrd's Eye View  
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THE COST-OF-LIVING

With the arrival of July 1, the U. S. has entered its 65th month of continuous economic expansion and general business prosperity. While this is cheering news, when viewed from the standpoint of the country's over all economic posture, housewives will all too likely add, "But the cost-of-living keeps going up, and I really notice it when I buy food for my family".

Officially, the Federal government has forecasted that the cost-of-living will advance by more than two percent during calendar year 1966. As a capsulated interpretation, this means that, during 1966, it is expected to cost approximately \$11.26 for a typical assortment of consumer goods and services that cost the consumer \$10 in the 1957-1959 period, resulting from the upward trends in cost of food, medical care, transportation, household maintenance, and automobile insurance.

However, Department of Agriculture authorities have added a cheering supplement to this news -- predicting that food prices will be lower by the end of this year, assuming the weather is normal and our international situation does not worsen. In coming up with this report, the Department cites good reasons for its estimate. It cautiously threaded its way through records revealing a sharp rise in meat prices earlier this year, pointing out that these have now been somewhat stabilized and that hog prices likely will be down as much as 25 percent by the end of the year. It stated that, although the price of fresh fruits and tomatoes was offset by higher prices for fresh vegetables, a good crop year is expected to lower prices

of potatoes, citrus fruits, and some commercial vegetables.

It pointed out that butter consumption has fallen and the usage of oleomargarine, the lower-priced spread, is rising. It reported that orange and milk prices were lower during early 1966 than in early 1961, and that, by the end of 1966, the price of poultry and eggs will possibly be 20 percent or more lower than last year, with an estimated cost per dozen of eggs of 52-54 cents as compared with 60 cents in 1961.

As a result, consumer specialists in the Federal service recommend that housewives follow closely the trends in food prices, buying mainly those which show reductions, thus reaping the benefits of the market improvements.

The question then follows -- if the majority of American families do carefully buy food in relation to favorable prices, why is the cost-of-living index not likely to reflect these budgetary savings by dropping substantially? The answer is, as reported by Federal agencies, that the over-all rise in food prices in the last five years has been relatively slow in comparison with the rate of increase in mortgage interest rates, medical services, domestic workers' pay, home repairs and maintenance, and personal services, with the big jump in the U. S. cost-of-living arising from services.

Byrd's Eye View  
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CAVEAT EMPTOR

"Caveat Emptor", the old Latin phrase which translates, "Let the buyer beware", has taken on renewed meaning today, for the ancient practices of swindling and forgery have recently shown upsurges of strength, according to warnings issued by law enforcement officers. Public attention has been directed to a number of ingenious approaches by predators in raiding the pocketbooks of unsuspecting citizens.

As one example, the increasing emphasis being placed on expanded culture in the U. S. has opened a new vista for art racketeers, for amateur collectors of works of art are natural targets for sales of forgeries and reproductions. This particularly applies to collectors of modern art, for almost all would-be-masterpiece owners know well that genuine works by the old masters are too limited in number and too restrictively priced to likely become available on the open market. But the works of modern artists and impressionists are offering a golden opportunity for faking and selling to the eager amateur. Even so-called experts are not immune to entrapment by clever forgers. Not long ago, newspapers reported that a New York art gallery closed because of the discovery that 30 to 40 of the pieces in its modern art exhibit were forgeries. So widespread has become the art forgery racket that, in an effort to protect the unwary, a bill has been introduced in the Congress to establish within the Smithsonian Institution a National Art Register, maintaining records on the origin, transfer, and ownership of works of art.

Perhaps the average American does not need to concern himself with being a "patsy" for art forgers, but he is all too often made the victim of a heart-rending appeal for contributions to charities or

so-called worthy causes which in reality merely serve as "fronts" for enterprising get-rich-quick operators seeking to line their personal pockets.

Also, all too prevalent are the pressurized approaches toward selling goods and services by telephone or through door-to-door solicitation. The old ploy of lifetime membership in a dancing school may not have much appeal since the introduction of the watsui and the frug, but other rackets have taken its place. Swindling rackets involving shoddy home repairs and fake improvements have been reported as costing American home owners millions of dollars annually.

Door-to-door repairmen and inspectors without sound credentials should be avoided. Telephone solicitations offering bargains in home services should be carefully checked out with reliable authorities before being accepted. High pressure approaches should be regarded suspiciously. Today, as the Latin proverb warned, let the buyer beware.

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NATO

The current North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) crisis involves so many complexities that American citizens can expect lengthy exposure to news reports, communiques, analyses, et cetera, pertinent to negotiations, compromises, multilateral haggling, unilateral expressions of indignation, and the like.

One fact, however, is a certainty -- whatever happens, it will cost Uncle Sam a sizable sum of money -- for immediately ahead is the problem of pulling out of France the thousands of Air Force personnel recently announced by the Department of Defense as being withdrawn and the determination on disposition of certain Air Force facilities and supplies. Due for long term determination is the fate of U. S. Army Forces in France and Europe, including pipelines, Army bases, equipment, and other assets. The total value of all U. S. installations in France has been variously estimated up to \$1 billion, although the Department of Defense, in announcing an immediate withdrawal of Air Force personnel and holdings, stated the cost would be only a fraction of this sum.

Costs will be high to other NATO allies, also. The Belgian government, which has gingerly agreed to accept NATO's military headquarters on its territory, has already stated that a problem exists as to who should shoulder the bill and has warned of the rise in operational and living costs which may result from pouring NATO personnel into already crowded Belgium. And, related to a solution of NATO's future, is the issue of Great Britain's 56,300 troops in West Germany, and the additional 32,500 civilians employed by the British Army of the Rhine. The Bonn government has in the past helped to offset the cost.

of these troops, but it may now have to make a determination on an increase in its own present allocation of 4.7 percent of its national budget for defense.

De Gaulle's eviction notice to NATO, for whatever cold comfort it may bring to Americans and other NATO participants, may eventually prove expensive to the French government financially and costly to De Gaulle politically at home, for also at issue in the rearrangement of alliance forces and assets is the future role of French forces in West Germany. These are reported to total 73,000 troops. Moreover, a question exists as to the continued usage by the French of American equipment of a strategic nature equipping French troops under NATO planning. Importantly, the French government is faced with the possible repercussions on its citizenry of loss of heavy economic benefits from the American presence in France. It is estimated that the shutdown of American installations will mean an annual loss to France of \$60 million dollars in official business (at a minimum), and 16,000 civilian jobs. On an overall basis, France is believed to receive at least \$300 million yearly in foreign exchange from NATO backstops on French soil, which it stands to lose.

Thus, with so much to be resolved, one fact is clear -- moving costs are never light, whether at a family or international level; and dissolving alliances -- at a family or international level -- is always a costly, messy business.



Byrd's Eye View  
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Senator Robert C. Byrd

HATS OFF TO THE LADIES

Almost jaw-breaking in its title, The Report on Progress in 1965 on the Status of Women, submitted to the President by the Interdepartmental Committee and Citizens' Advisory Council on the Status of Women, is fortunately quite far from being as exhausting to peruse as its title might lead one to expect.

To give well-earned accolades to the ladies, the report deserves tremendous respect for the enormous range of public opinion which it mobilized in its preparation. Those participating in the continuing task of defining and reporting on the current status of women in the United States include members of State Commissions, volunteer organizations, service agencies, professional societies, educational institutions, philanthropic groups, private agencies, and women, women, and more women in just plain, everyday private capacities.

In fact, a review of the listing of participants reinforces the strongest impression conveyed by the report -- that women at all levels of American life can be mobilized in an effective manner to achieve a mutually desired goal. Another impressive conclusion gleaned from this fulsomely titled document is that women -- American women, anyway -- are quite capable of making a frank, dispassionate analysis of themselves and their status as females and citizens and of assessing realistically their own capabilities, needs, and opportunities.

In short, America's ladies have done a job in a thorough, work-manlike manner in the good old American do-it-yourself tradition, and are off and running in the pursuit of status improvement.

However, it seems only fair to America's males to warn them

that, to facilitate an effective reaching of their goal -- improved status -- America's females intend to "mold the entire climate of public opinion so that it will be conducive to direct and positive results", and they are encouraging "the participation of women in volunteer activities and in all facets of public life". These worthy sounding expressions of intent, however, are not the sole product of the status improvement effort to date. On the contrary, the ladies justify the long standing label which they have worn as the most practical sex, for at the outset of their report, they concurred unequivocally in the premise that education is the key to full participation in American life. In this constructive spirit, the report dealt with education, home and community, employment, labor standards, security of basic income, legal status of women, political and social action, State Commissions on the status of women, and international developments.

So, hats off to America's ladies -- their job well done will redound to the benefit of the total U. S. citizenry!

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MALARIA

Malaria, a disease which ranks very high among the debilitating diseases of the world, in terms of the amount of sickness, disability, and economic drain that it causes, is annually responsible for hundreds of millions of cases of the disease and millions of deaths from it, according to the World Health Organization.

Fortunately, up until this time, the U. S., along with Canada and northwestern countries of Europe, has been comparatively free of it. Drainage of swamps and marshes (breeding places of the malaria-bearing mosquito), the use of DDT sprays, and the medical employment of quinine for dosage of humans, has contributed to this success.

However, a new element was interjected in this health picture with the build-up of American Forces in Southeast Asia, for a new, tough strain of malaria, infected hundreds of U. S. troops in Viet Nam, as well as British Commonwealth troops operating in Malaya. This strain -- plasmodium falciparum -- is the most vicious and deadly of 4 known strains of malaria and has proven resistant, prior to this time, to the suppressive drugs formerly found effective in treatment of other strains. As a result of the imperative need to protect the increasing numbers of U. S. Forces in Southeast Asia, the most intensive anti-malarial research effort since the close of World War I has been triggered.

Previously, health authorities had felt that, with the proven success of a chloroquine-primaquine treatment for malaria victims during the Korean conflict, the malaria problem had been solved. Now, however, joint efforts by military medical services, U. S. drug houses, universities, and Federal agencies are being intensively

pushed in the hope of discovering chemical agents, new or old, totally effective against the falciparum strain. The Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, in Washington, D. C., is spearheading this attack, and, through the Institute, the Army Medical Service is supporting approximately 90 percent of all such research in the U. S. By the end of 1965, this spending on anti-malarial research had climbed to a level of \$6.5 million per year, and is higher this year. As an encouraging note, optimism has been expressed by medical researchers recently that experiments with diminodiphenylsulfone, a drug effective in the treatment of leprosy, has offered favorable results and may lead the way to the urgently sought break-through.

The compelling need for discovery of an effective means of controlling falciparum malaria among American military forces in Viet Nam is reinforced by the danger of possible reintroduction of malaria into the U. S., because of delayed attacks of drug-resistant falciparum malaria in veterans or others who return from Viet Nam. For these reasons, the Congress provided substantial supplemental appropriations to underwrite the crash malaria research program.

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LAST WILLS AND TESTAMENTS

Last wills and testaments continue to fascinate students of human nature, revealing as they do the complications of life and the diversity of man's personality. Unexpected and unusual wills and last requests are frequent occurrences.

In one recent instance, for example, the Daughters of the American Revolution reported that the organization had been named as beneficiary of an American soldier in Viet Nam should he be killed in action. The DAR had no knowledge of the soldier's background, whether he had any DAR ancestors, or why he had made his unexpected bequest, other than that, at the soldier's request, the DAR had furnished materials to him for making State flags.

Among wills, a perennial favorite for newspaper coverage is the bequest of funds for maintenance of a cherished pet after the death of some eccentric and wealthy pet fancier. Not as often reported, many a last will and testament has been humorously, but nonetheless bindingly, phrased in poetry, or surprisingly stated by poets.

William Shakespeare, England's immortal bard, left a mystery unsolved in after years when he penned in his will that he was leaving his wife his "second best bed". Rabelais, the satirist, said in his will, "I have no available property, I owe a great deal, the rest I give to the poor."

Other unusual wills include the last ultimatum of one father who disowned his son unless he shaved off his mustache. One lover, suffering from unrequited love, ordered that his remains be cremated and the fatty residue be made into a candle for burning by his lady fair. An Austrian banker left a large inheritance to a nephew -- provided the young relative never on any occasion read a newspaper.

A hard-working farmer left his worldly goods to be paid in installments only so long as his heirs arose diligently at five each morning in the summer and seven in the winter.

A will left by a French merchant many years ago assigned a substantial legacy to a lady who refused to marry him in his youth, as a token of gratitude for the happy, independent life which he led as a bachelor. Another Frenchman convivially directed that his body be carried into the corner bistro on the way to the cemetery so that he could "visit once more the table where I have spent so many of the pleasantest hours of my life."

Unusual circumstances and means of inscribing last wills and testaments are often reported. One will, probated during the 1950's, was written on a hatbox and left everything to the writer's common law wife. Also, in the recent past, an American woman, about to take an airplane trip, experienced a premonition of disaster, and, sitting down in the airport restaurant jotted down her will on the back of an envelope. The plane crashed over West Virginia killing 18 passengers, including the writer of the will.

Perhaps one of the most memorable wills of all times was written by Saladin, Sultan of Egypt, and conqueror of much of the civilized world of the 12th Century. In humble realization of the hollowness of war, the vanity of worldliness, and the superficialities of religious differences, he ordered in his will, first of all, that considerable sums be distributed to Muslims, Jews, and Christians, in order that priests of these great religions might implore the Mercy of God for him.

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#### PRACTICAL HOSPITALITY

West Virginians, long noted as friendly, pleasant folk, have begun to profit handsomely by judicious application of a formula, "practical hospitality", to the economic opportunities of tourism. As one manifestation of the formula's usage, in response to visitor demand, there were 1,218 more motel rooms in the State in 1965 than in 1964.

Tourists by the thousands are pouring across West Virginia's verdant hills and valleys, beckoned on by a broadening network of good roads and expanding air facilities. Tourism in the State has been growing at an annual rate of 7 to 9 percent. To care for this trade, the U. S. Bureau of the Census reports that, in 1963, there were 134 hotels in the State of West Virginia, of which 75 were year round hotels with less than 25 guest rooms and another 5 were seasonal hotels. There were only 3 hotels with a capacity of 300 or more guest rooms, and these reported only 48 percent occupancy. However, there was a combined total of 243 motels and motor hotels, generally reporting 60 to 90 percent occupancy. Worthy of note, more than one half of West Virginia's hotels were built before 1942, whereas only 13 of the motels-motor hotels were built prior to 1942. This motel development would, therefore, appear to be an effective application of the formula, "practical hospitality" -- providing the kind of accommodation desired by the touring public.

In 1964, 12 million visitors enriched the State by \$393 million. In 1965, 13 million visitors provided an income of \$417 million. For 1966, it is estimated that 14 million tourists will provide an income in excess of \$440 million. And it has been predicted that, with completion of the interstate highways, West Virginia can expect the

tourist income to escalate to about 3/4-billion dollars from approximately 24 million visitors.

These monetary returns have not come unearned, nor will they materialize in the future without due adherence to the practical hospitality formula. Merely to issue publicity which is, in effect, an open invitation to the American citizenry, "All of you come and bring your children, and your money, too," is not practical hospitality.

To insure that West Virginia's hospitality is enjoyed by more and more people, more and more often, the spirit of the invitation must be attractively revealed.

Thus, under the formula of practical hospitality, greater numbers of clean, attractive, comfortable sleeping quarters need to be made available in the State through hotels, motels, tourist courts and camps, and related tourist accommodations. More and better quality establishments for efficient service of appetizing, wholesome food need to be opened to the public. Varying quantities and types of goods and services, suitably adapted to differing urban and rural areas, need to be developed. Appropriately, these could include free, off-street parking; public rooms for meetings and banquets; guest rooms on more than one level; recreational facilities (including swimming pools, boating, fishing, golf courses, tennis courts, horse-back riding, skiing); valet and other personal services; auto services and garages, and amusements such as television and movies.

Practical hospitality means emphasis on quality and appropriate diversity of facilities and services, and not merely quantity alone.



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#### THE DREAM CAR

Americans, as citizens of the world's most car-oriented Nation have begun to exhibit marked symptoms of schizophrenia in their attitudes toward automobile ownership. The all-American dream of personal possession of one's own set of wheels, and of being able to display the newest and latest gadgetry from Detroit or South Bend, is no longer so simple. Now the dream may involve owning several cars to meet varied family needs. Or it may involve an urge to acquire a status symbol foreign car, such as the Gran Turismo, by SAAB of Sweden, or one of the new European experimental fiber glass automobiles.

Also, within a growing sector of our Nation's citizenry, there is a "drool-and-pant" desire to possess an antique car. Thousands now belong to old-car clubs, such as The Horseless Carriage Club of America, and The Antique Car Club of America (whose members toured West Virginia in 1965 as part of the Club's annual trip). These antique car enthusiasts dream of finding a superlative old car and of restoring and driving it. The thought of finding an elderly Ford, perhaps a Model "A", or a Model "T", a 1912 4-cylinder Buick Roadster, or an early 20th Century Franklin, has given new meaning to the word "covet" in the old-car lovers' lexicon.

And the transactions involved in purchasing and restoring these old cars have led to a constantly accelerating market. As examples, an old Stanley Steamer which cost about \$2,500 when new in 1906 is worth up to \$10,000 today; and news accounts report that 1911-Mercers are the most sought-after of antique cars, citing the purchase of one for \$21,000 which the owner then restored to full function for another \$10,000. A 1907 Rolls-Royce was bought by an American millionaire for \$20,000 and another \$20,000 was invested in bringing it to prime

condition.

For Americans who recall the hey-day of American car manufacture -- the 1920's -- when perhaps 88 firms competed in the field, there is nostalgia in remembering the grand old names. The line-up of now defunct "oldies" includes Studebaker, Packard, Pierce-Arrow, Nash, Hudson, Winton, Chalmers, Willis-St. Claire, Haynes, Cleveland, Jewett, Apperson (called "The Jack Rabbit"), Franklin, Stutz Bearcat, Oakland, Duesenberg, Locomobile, Graham-Paige, Willys-Knight, Essex, Marmon, Peerless, Auburn, Durand, and the fabulous Welch. (Former Cord owners now have the opportunity to rejuvenate their old dream of owning a Cord, for the 1960's are witnessing a revival of the Cord, with a 140-horsepower Corvair motor moving it forward into the ranks of crowd-pleasers.)

But, importantly, yet another dream car -- what is hoped to be the ultimate in transportation -- is being sought by a certain segment of American leaders. The U. S. Congress has begun to reveal its own views on a truly all-American car -- the genuine dream car for Americans -- one which is engineered, built, and operated under the highest practicable standards of safety and road-worthiness. And in thoughtful efforts to bring this dream to reality, Congress has begun to seek ways, through appropriate legislation, which will make American-manufactured cars increasingly safe and road-worthy in construction and performance.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

WHITEWASHING THE FACTS

Citizens of other nations have become accustomed to announcements by Soviet Russia crediting important discoveries and past inventions to its own people; and, in exaggeratedly patriotic fashion, boasting of the superiority of that Nation in varied fields of endeavor.

During the Stalin regime, particularly, it was common practice for the Soviets to publicize claims that selected scientific feats were actually performed by Russians and not, as previously accredited, elsewhere. As examples, Alexander Popov, inventor and instructor in the Czarist navy, was acclaimed by the Russians as having discovered radio before Marconi; Professor Boris Rozing was credited by the Soviet with invention of television; another Russian academician, V. P. Goryachin, was credited with "founding the science of agricultural machinery"; and original work on medicinal uses of molds (basis for modern antibiotics) was claimed by the Russians for their own researchers. They have alleged that the first airplane was built in Russia long before the Wright Brothers' Kitty Hawk experiments, and have claimed credit for inventing "beisbal" (U. S. baseball).

What are the facts? Undoubtedly, scientific discovery and experimentation by brilliant Russians were greatly stifled under the Czarist regime. Equally true, encouragement of scientific and industrial research and development under modern Soviet policies resulted in enormous cultural, technical, and scientific development in the U.S.S.R., as proven by the spectacular Sputnik launchings. However, systematic exploitation of research on ideas, techniques, and data from other countries has contributed to Communist technological advancement, for Western nations have long been primary sources for

the confiscation of knowledge by the Soviets.

Nonetheless, in one area, conscientious Americans will certainly never wish to compete with the Russians -- the field of high incidents of "hooliganism", increased public drunkenness, assault on police by "rowdies", and generally rising crime rates, all reported in both U. S. and Soviet newspapers as rapidly increasing. Nor will Americans wish to have our Republic credited with the invention of police reports of high rates of crime solution when no such success occurs. Yet, again according to recurring accounts from the U.S.S.R., that Nation has a rapidly accelerating crime problem; and, apparently in an effort to preserve a facade of superiority in Soviet officialdom and before the world, Soviet police are alleged to be inventing records indicating 95 percent solution, or higher, to their crime cases, whereas, in fact, a much greater percentage of crimes remains unsolved and unpunished and crime rates continue to accelerate.

The United States, unhappily experiencing its own crime problems and facing growing disrespect for law and order, should not wish to compete with any Nation in whitewashing the facts but should, rather, persevere in its efforts toward finding solutions to its problems.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

ELECTION UNCERTAINTY

Americans already attuned to our national election day, set for early November, may well pause to assess the significance of the political drama currently unfolding in South Viet Nam, and to consider the relationship of the September 11 election in that war-crippled country to our own coming fall elections.

Many, in examining the circumstances prevailing in Southeast Asia, may well wonder whether they can be favorable to the successful election of an assembly to draw up a Constitution (hopefully leading to the establishment of a new government, honorable alike to its founders and advantageous to our National interests, which, because we have taken up arms in defense of the South Vietnamese, are closely involved). They point out that South Viet Nam is reduced to miserable economic conditions, without a working system of laws, without a corps of leaders of recognizable authority, pillaged, torn between brutally antagonistic religious sects, partially enslaved by fellow Vietnamese from the north, and menaced by foreign powers. They point out that terrorism will be brought to bear by the Viet Cong throughout the countryside to prevent honest vote-casting, and that any election returns will be suspect, if, indeed, effective voting can even take place.

They emphasize the vulnerability and political naivete of the vast majority of inhabitants subject to voter registration; and they assert that, should the election produce results considered compatible with American interests, the Communists will make international political hay by claiming intimidation by armed South Vietnamese troops aided and driven on by "imperialistic" American military might.

To other Americans, however, it appears that there never was a period more appropriate for the execution of so important an undertaking.

They say that justice is on the side of the beleaguered South Vietnamese, who have proved their longing for a national identity, and that such a cause is a just one. They say that if, indeed, the South Vietnamese are willing to regulate their own national conduct in the pattern set by other Republics, and so to take another step forward in delivering their country from the rule of foreigners, it is necessary, above all things that they reach an accord and that they launch their own national enterprise. They point out that in every locale the people must go to their communal centers, voice their wishes, name their representatives, delegate power in the name of their nation, and so have an opportunity to act, in equality, under one national banner. They believe the South Vietnamese faith in a national destiny must manifest itself in an immense impulse of concord against the present tremendous odds and, if so manifested, will provide a vital base for survival as a national entity.

It is obvious that the September election in South Viet Nam represents a gamble. Whether it is a magnificent one, or a doomed one, the future will reveal. But the fact of an election in South Vietnam at this point in history is an arresting one. Its outcome may well have significant effects upon our own November elections and upon the future conduct of the war in Viet Nam.

If a relatively strong and unified government should ultimately evolve from this initial step (election of a constitutional assembly) -- a government which could attract the loyal support of the South Vietnamese people in thwarting Communist efforts to gain control of the country, this would be a welcome eventuality in that it could shorten the war and lessen American involvement in that area.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

UNCERTAIN FUTURE FOR CHESTNUT TREES

Congress has again passed a bill extending for three years the period during which certain extracts suitable for tanning may be imported into the U. S. free of duty. Behind that action lies the tragic saga of the American chestnut tree (once the most valuable single species in the mixed hardwood forests of the U. S.) and the story of a heavy economic blow to West Virginia, the effects of which may still be with the State for a long time to come.

At one period, the U. S. domestic tanning extract industry was dependent upon domestic chestnut wood and bark for production of chestnut tanning extract, the only vegetable tanning material which has been produced in this country in significant quantity. This material, tannin, is especially valuable for making heavy leather. Today, however, more than 85 percent of the material used in the U.S. is imported.

Earlier this century, the fungus disease known as chestnut blight, the most destructive forest disease known, killed off most of the chestnut trees in the Eastern U. S., with the damage in the Mountain State being especially heavy as one out of every four trees in the State was chestnut. This blight, accidentally introduced in the U. S. on Asiatic chestnut nursery stock, was first discovered in 1904. Because of the disease, which virtually wiped out the chestnut trees in Appalachian forests, domestic firms producing tanning extracts have been unable to secure raw materials. Thus, domestic availability of tanning extracts has steadily declined, and firms which previously engaged in extract production have generally gone into other operations.

However, the national need for tanning substances continues to grow. The 85th Congress, recognizing the need, passed a public law providing for suspension of duties with respect to tanning extracts chiefly used in the U. S. for tanning purposes. Recently, the U. S. Tariff Commission reported to the 89th Congress on the continued need for such duty suspension, pointing out that it had no information that would indicate the consideration which originally led to suspension of duties on these tanning extracts is not still pertinent.

This official statement, simple translated, means that today, almost three quarters of a century later, efforts to discover a blight resistant American chestnut are still continuing, but efforts to bring back the chestnut as a forest-tree species have had only limited success. Treatments with colchicine and irradiation are being tried, in hope of producing a mutant of American chestnut that has blight resistance. Throughout the Nation, Federal and State agencies are collaborating closely in exhaustive studies. In West Virginia, the West Virginia Agriculture Experiment Station has been working since the 1930's on an extensive project, collecting and growing American chestnut seeds, and testing newer seeds as the planted trees produce.

Some day, perhaps, the Congress will hear better news of the chestnut trees of the Nation, hopefully with favorable economic repercussions for West Virginia.



Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
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CHANGING MONEY

The recent announcement that the U. S. Treasury is withdrawing all \$2 bills from circulation once again focuses public attention on the intricacies of the American monetary system. It also serves as conclusive evidence of the weighty effect which human foibles and superstitions can on occasion have on Federal policy, for greenbacks in \$2 denominations have never been popular with the general citizenry. In fact, over the years, these bills mysteriously acquired the reputation of being odd or just plain unlucky.

In the past, Treasury experts in an effort to "sell" the \$2 bills to the public made several attempts to popularize them. These resulted in little success, and the \$2 bills continued to lie idle in bank vaults. At the peak of their usage, the life of the average \$2 bill extended perhaps 3 years, in marked contrast to the 18-20 months use span of \$5 and \$10 bills.

Any Americans taking a last nostalgic look at the vanishing \$2 bills and becoming alarmed that this withdrawal will mean that the image of Thomas Jefferson (reproduced on \$2 bills) will fade from the public eye, monetarily speaking, need not feel any patriotic concern. The Thomas Jefferson 5-cent nickel coin, first released to the public in 1938, is much in circulation. Additionally, the Jefferson portrait is part of the design of not fewer than 12 U. S. postage stamps, which often are used in lieu of coins in transmitting payments for minor charges.

Also, anyone fearing that the loss of \$2 bills will mean a reduction in currency available for public needs can be reassured that the public demand is being met. The departure from circulation of

the ill-favored \$2 bill still leaves Federal Reserve notes being issued in \$1, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100 denominations. However, nothing above \$100 has been printed since June, 1946, due directly to lack of public appeal. Convenient, modernized banking practices have made unattractive the habit of carrying around bills of larger denominations. Our American \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000 notes will continue to be paid out by Federal Reserve banks as long as existing stocks last.

Another interesting facet in the variegated history of the \$2 bill arose from the tendency of the American public to nickname its money. Bills of varying denominations have been called "greenbacks", "sawbucks", "fins", "century notes", and the like. In the case of the \$2 bill, the citizenry was not so kind, for an old saying developed, "As queer as a \$2 bill", for application to suspect circumstances or inexplicable events.

But the \$2 bill was not the only paper currency to be unflatteringly labeled. The outstanding example occurred as a result of one experiment authorized by Congress, the issuance of fractional paper currency in denominations of 3, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents (and a small amount of 15-cent pieces), corresponding to the denominations of token or subsidiary coins. The usage of this low denomination paper money caused the loss in circulation of almost \$8 million to the U. S. Treasury during the 1870's, and the last issue was in 1876. This fractional currency had a low reputation, quality-wise, and was derisively dubbed "shin-plasters".

While it is indeed a fascinating business to study U. S. money changes, many Americans may find it even more arresting to consider the changes in the purchasing value of their American dollars over the years in relation to the fast-advancing national economy.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

THE HONEY CROP

The often-used, highly descriptive remark, "busy as a bee", conjures up in the minds of listeners a picture of ceaseless activity and evokes instant overtones of industriousness and efficiency.

And properly so, for Mother Nature's highly successful design of a creative and busy insect -- the bee -- furnishes humans with an excellent pattern of working habits.

Here in the United States, the busy bees are officially reported as being highly productive, reproductive, and money-making. The 1966 Bee Census, compiled by an intrepid Crop Reporting Board, reported 5,510,000 colonies of bees busily buzzing around the 48 States on or about July 1. While this represents a decline of 1 percent, for the 2nd successive year, the fault was not that of the bees, who have no interest in colony reduction. Instead, it is estimated that these bee losses are the result of starvation and winter kill, primarily traceable to poorer condition of nectar plants because of the late, cold, spring weather and drought conditions in the late summer. And poor blooming nectar plants means retardation of honey flow.

The South Atlantic States, which include West Virginia in the grouping, generally have been hard hit by drought conditions for the past several years; and, as one of the adverse economic effects in West Virginia, there has been a gradual drop in bee colony count and honey production, with some loss in farm income. In the Mountain State, the honey bee colony count dropped from 103,000 in 1964, to 97,000 in 1965, and 89,000 in 1966. The yield of 23 pounds of honey

per colony in 1964 dropped to 19 pounds in 1965, and is reported to have dropped in 1966 to 63 percent of the normal level -- all as a result of the steady drop in nectar plant growth to a current level of only 48% of former growth.

In West Virginia, the average price per pound of honey in 1964 was 33.2 cents. In 1965, it was 33.4 cents, with a total production value of \$787,000 in 1964, which decreased to \$616,000 in 1965. However, West Virginia farmers received only 15 cents per pound at wholesale prices for extracted honey in both of these years, despite the slight rise in retail price for honey in this form from 37 cents in 1964 to 38 cents in 1965. Generally, chunk and comb honey bring in much higher prices to the farmer at both retail and wholesale levels than does extracted honey. In West Virginia, these latter two honey types returned a uniform 38 cents per pound at both sales levels for 1964 and 1965.

Nationally, prices received by producers for honey averaged 17.8 cents per pound in 1965, as compared with the 1964 average price of 18.5 cents. These averaged prices included all wholesale and retail sales of extracted, chunk, and comb honey from both large and small apiaries owned by farmers and non-farmers.

As another source of revenue from the unflagging industry of West Virginia's busy bees, beeswax earned \$21,000 for producers in 1964 from a 47,000 lb. production, and brought in a like sum from a lowered production of 46,000 lbs. in 1965.

It is not yet possible to assess accurately the financial returns to West Virginians in 1966 from the continuous work of bee colonies, but it is likely to be lower than in past years, in view of the 2 percent decline in colonies and probable lessening of honey and beeswax production. But the records show that the busy bee proves the old adage that hard work, continued despite sometimes adverse circumstances, pays off in the long run, for the U. S. honey crop is a good money crop.

Byrd's Eye View  
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U. S. SILVER COINS

The popularity of chocolate-with-white-icing layer cakes in the U. S. is not likely to rub off on the new three-layered coins now being minted to serve as our national 10-, 25-, and 50-cent pieces.

The new dimes and quarters are triple-decked coins, with dark center layers, or cores, of pure copper. Their two white metal exterior layers are of cupronickel, an alloy of 75 percent copper and 25 percent nickel. This cupronickel is the same alloy from which U. S. nickel pieces are made; and the external layers of this material, which are affixed to dime and quarter cores during coinage, are firmly bonded onto the centers in a manner which makes these coins compatible for all uses from dropping into church collection plates, and triggering coin-operated washing machines, to feeding into so-called "one-armed bandit" slot machines in gaming establishments.

However, the new 50-cent piece is, according to the U. S. Treasury, "a more aristocratic mixture", consisting of an inner core composition of 21 percent silver and 79 percent copper. But it, too, is of 3-layered composition, with two exterior coats of 80 percent silver and 20 percent copper bonded to the combination silver-copper core. Thus, the American half dollar presently authorized for minting is, in assay, only 40 percent silver, whereas the traditional silver 50-cent piece had a 90 percent silver content.

The designs of 10-, 25-, and 50-cent coins have been retained without change, and the year markage of all is being kept static at 1965 until such time as all coin shortages have disappeared. But the most frequently asked question about the new non-silver coins is,

"When will the Nation return to the old usage of greater proportional amounts of silver in U. S. coins?" And the answer is, "Most likely, not at all." The same reasons that caused the Federal government to make the changes to non-silver coins may be expected to increase rather than decrease in the future.

In gist, the U. S. greatly reduced the silver content of its coins because there is a world shortage of silver. Based on the demands of a continually expanding world population, there are proliferating industrial and artistic demands for silver, in addition to the tremendous pressure for silver in the form of coins as a medium of exchange. There are already 13 billion pieces of traditional 90 percent silver coins in circulation. These are totally inadequate in quantity to meet the demands; so that, beginning in November, 1965, 230 million non-silver 25-cent pieces were issued for public use, and the present rate of Mint production of quarters runs about one-quarter of a million monthly.

Many persons, well aware of the proliferating needs for adequate coinage in the machine-vending age, and the rising value of silver, have begun extensive silver coin collections. The value of American silver-coin hoards is estimated to run into the high millions. Indeed, some 900,000 numismatists have collections worth \$4,000 and upward.

Already the U. S. Mints in Philadelphia and Denver are on around-the-clock schedules, issuing the new non-silver coins, and a new mint is scheduled soon to become operative in Philadelphia, to enable the Treasury to meet the Nation's coinage needs.

Byrd's Eye View  
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Senator Robert C. Byrd

DRIVE IN

American highly mobile society has given impetus to business innovations not dreamed of in the early decades of the automobile manufacturing industry. The family car, once euphemistically labeled a "pleasure" car, is now more likely to be a highly utilitarian family adjunct.

Ten years ago it was estimated that about 18 percent of the average automobile's use was devoted to the pursuit of entertainment, both social and recreational. Work or business consumed 59 percent of its use; shopping, 15 percent; and a third category (all other), 8 percent. Now the increased usage of the automobile in meeting the complexities of daily living in our modern society has almost outmoded such categorization. Today, the term "drive-in" has been affixed to a number of business operations in a highly functional and successful manner.

The general public can well recall the early popularity of the drive-in movie. Its contribution to the American social scene was substantial, with many young American couples reputedly cherishing fond memories of evenings spent in front of big open-air screens. The drive-in restaurant, in its varied forms, has its own special place in American gustatory and social life, serving foods and beverages ranging from hamburgers, fried chicken, pizzas, milk shakes and cold colas to regional delicacies such as "chitterlings in season" at an occasional Deep South snack shack. The principle of inexpensively serving good food in a quick manner to car occupants has made millionaires of more than one enterprising American businessman. One drive-in hamburgerteria was the cornerstone for what in eleven years became a chain of drive-ins with 710 concessions in 44 States and profits

exceeding \$2-million annually.

But there are other types of drive-in businesses now established for the public convenience. One can drive in and leave off family cleaning and laundry, or arrange for shoe repairs, later returning to pick up finished work, without dismounting from one's auto. Drive-in banking in most U. S. cities is commonplace, with customers able to transact all regular banking business at what is very likely to be bulletproofed teller booths. In Denver, Colo., the world's largest motor bank admits only customers on wheels.

There are drive-in alcoholic beverage sales stores, with the general public doubtlessly hopeful the items purchased while on wheels will not be consumed while on wheels. There are drive-in grocery stores, produce markets, and florists. There are drive-in washeteria's for cars; and the Post Office Department has moved along with the tenor of the times and has set up mailboxes for drive-up posting of mail. There are also drive-in churches, which are really not so new after all, for in frontier days many a devout settler drove up to open air preaching in his sturdy wagon.

To drive in and do it (whatever it may be) is a typically American solution to business complexities -- quick and mobile. But one drive-in activity -- the innovation of drive-in trout fishing, as advertised in one Arizona locale -- is likely not to last too long, for surely the essence of good trout fishing is the leisurely pleasure derived from whole-hearted pursuit of the spritely trout.



Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

COAL NEWS

Coal has been much in the news of late, with a spate of items appearing in newspapers, periodicals, trade journals, and governmental reports. Coal-oriented West Virginians have likely found themselves involved in assaying the full import of the facts upon the interests of the State.

As an example, one current industrial report stated: "Bituminous coal continues to be West Virginia's most valuable single asset. West Virginia's bituminous is a high-quality coal, with a wide variety of uses, and the total reserves are estimated at 103 million short tons, about 6.2 percent of all coal reserves for the Nation. Yet, at present, only about half of these are classified as recoverable. A larger fraction should become available over time, as technology continues to improve."

Elsewhere, a newspaper story pointed out that the U. S. mineral demand is anticipated to double the consumption of minerals and mineral fuels in the coming 15 to 25 years. It further speculated as to how long presently known supplies would last, emphasizing that the supply problem is compounded by certain-to-occur population growth and attendant rises in per capita consumption of raw materials and energy. And a current Department of Interior report addressed itself to a similar theme--stating the belief that the world's undeveloped resources are large enough to support growing demands for the foreseeable future, provided Nations "aggressively and imaginatively press the search for knowledge of resources and for ways to discover, extract, and use them more effectively."

In yet another instance, a publication carrying reliable geological prospecting information announced, "Soviet coal resources account for 216,000 million tons out of the 937,000 million tons of world coal resource, with about 140,000 million tons of the highest grade discovered in Siberia. Presently, a substantial part of these deposits are situated in areas difficult to mine, because of the eternal frost and impassable virgin forest. In the U.S.S.R., need exists for development of the technology of mining, preparation, and transportation of coal to permit greater exploitation of coal resources."

West Virginians may well ask, "How does all of this affect our State, and our Nation?"

And the answer is: "Within the United States, and within West Virginia, one of our Nation's major coal repositories, research must be intensified, to permit our citizenry to stay abreast of the demands generated by fast-changing times, both from within our own borders and from competition abroad. Aggressive attention to research in coal utilization is imperative. The Government and industry must increase efforts to improve coal's position in the energy market as international challenges materialize."

The U.S.S.R., a streamlined, automated, industrial giant of a nation has already demonstrated its ruthless drive to higher and greater production levels, utilizing research as a powerful tool to advance the national interests. Can the United States afford to do less?

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

EDUCATION ROUNDUP

Americans are regularly exposed to statistical quotations on educational facts of life in the U. S. Often such reports of percentages, totals and comparative standings are more confusing than illuminating. To set the record straight, the U. S. Office of Education and the National School Boards Association have prepared a summary of vital statistics of U. S. education.

For the school year 1965-1966, 54.5 million students were enrolled in public and private schools and colleges in the U. S.; 35.9 million pupils were enrolled in elementary schools (through Grade 8), of which 30.5 million were in public schools; and 12.8 million pupils were enrolled in U. S. secondary schools, with 11.4 million of these attending public high schools. The number of public schools operating during 1965-1966 was reported as increased over the total of 101,816 operating in 1963-1964, with a total of 1,595,150 classrooms listed as available at the start of the 1965-1966 school year. Additionally, there was a known need for 104,900 additional classrooms, of which 70,000 were scheduled for completion during the year.

A total of 1.69 million public school teachers taught in the 50 States and D. C. during 1965-1966, with their efforts augmented by 235,000 non-public school teachers; 429,000 college and university instructors; 13,784 superintendents of schools; 6,175 assistant superintendents of schools; 98,616 principals and supervisors; 129,585 local school board members; and 484 State Board of Education members.

Expenditures for education on all levels during 1965-1966 reached \$43.3 billion, with \$25.8 billion going to public elementary and secondary schools; \$3.7 billion to private elementary and secondary schools; \$8.1 billion to public colleges and universities; and \$5.7 billion to private colleges and universities.

For the year, the expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in public elementary and secondary schools in the U. S. was estimated at \$533. In West Virginia, the expenditures were only \$367, placing the State 45th in the list of States, with only Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, South Carolina, and Mississippi ranking lower. Yet in percentage of revenue receipts for public schools derived from State governments, West Virginia with 52.1 percent of receipts from the State ranked tenth on the national list, high above the average of 39.1 percent.

West Virginia ranked 34th among the State in estimated public elementary and secondary school enrollment for 1965-1966, with a cumulative enrollment of 437,500. It was the only State in the Union which showed a drop in such enrollment for that year as compared with 1955-1956, ten years previously. Over that ten-year period when the States of the Union averaged an increase of 40 percent in school enrollment, West Virginia showed a drop to minus 4.5 percent. Additionally, the State ranked 45th among the States in the estimated average salary paid to classroom teachers in public schools, paying only \$4,990, almost \$2,000 below the average national pay of \$6,506.

The conclusion, inescapably, is that West Virginia has a long way to go educationally, but that it has shown a will to push forward.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

BEDBUGS AND TERMITES

Bedbugs and termites are among the most noxious of insect invaders of the American home. Fortunately, with the increased sanitation of our more modern age, the prevalence of bedbugs is enormously diminished. However, a prime reason for this diminution is that the presence of bedbugs is early noticeable and is so greatly deleterious that human hosts usually strive promptly and mightily to rid themselves of the critters. By contrast, the stealthy infestation of American homes by termites often goes unnoticed until material damage has occurred. As a result, subterranean, or ground-nesting, termites cost the people of the United States many millions of dollars annually in repairs to homes and in control measures.

Also, whereas modern, more open, home construction tends to discourage the presence of bedbugs, some factors in modern home construction actually serve to encourage termite population. One of these factors, central heating, has made infestations of termites more prevalent because heated basements prolong the period of termite activity. As another, the increased use of concrete and masonry terraces adjacent to foundation walls and the haphazard use of slab-on-the-ground construction have provided favorable conditions for termite development.

The most effective defense against termite invasion is achieved by application of the same formula successfully used in protecting humans against disease--the usage of preventive measures. Such termite-preventive measures are most effectively taken in planning new construction, but they still need to be followed by termite inspection at regular intervals during the life of a structure. Also, home owners who are alert to the appearance of flights of termites are in

the best position to begin a search for points of entry which can be treated and blocked.

In planning construction, homeowners should include removal of all tree roots, stumps, and wood debris from the building site prior to beginning work. Drainage of water should be carefully designed to prevent moisture from accumulating in the soil beneath a building. Furthermore, the inclusion of metal termite shields of galvanized iron, zinc, copper, or terneplate can prevent hidden entry of termites, when properly made and installed in sealing unit masonry foundations. Poured concrete foundations, properly reinforced, are relatively resistant to termite penetration. Hollow-block or brick foundation piers capped with reinforced concrete or filled with cement mortar are also effective against termite invasion. Wooden piers, or posts, used for foundations or supports, should be pressure-treated in advance with an approved preservative. Especially important, the soil underneath concrete slab-on-ground construction should be pretreated with chemicals before pouring the concrete, to keep termites from traveling through the ground and up along expansion joints, around plumbing, and through cracks which may develop. Additionally, these openings should be filled with roofing coal-tar pitch or rubberoid bituminous sealers.

For the do-it-yourself homeowner, among the chemicals recommended for soil treatment are aldrin, benzene hexachloride, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, and heptachlor. The desirable quantities, a recommended liquid for forming the emulsion, and the rates and methods of emulsion application, should be based on authoritative instructions available from commercial handlers of the chemicals, or from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These same chemicals, used during construction to avert termite attacks on buildings, are effective in checking penetration after termite discovery.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

VETERANS DAY 1966

It is wholly fitting that Americans should annually observe a Veterans Day, in commemoration of military services rendered in defense of our Republic. And this November 1966, Americans may take special pride in such commemoration, having once again given substantial evidence of their recognition of the value of these military services. Through action by elected representatives in the 89th Congress, the Nation's citizenry substantially enlarged veterans payments and benefits under a variety of programs.

Among these are increases in war orphans' educational assistance allowances; cost-of-living increases and time extensions in subsistence allowances to disabled vets for educational rehabilitation; increases in hospitalization and disability compensation; increases in hospital care capacity; and provision of special indemnity insurance for combat service.

Of greatest potential value to all classes of veterans since the Korean Conflict is the enactment of the Cold War GI bill, providing permanent GI benefits estimated eventually to aggregate \$500 million annually. This sweeping new GI Bill provides educational allowances for veterans serving on active duty for six months or more since January 31, 1955, the expiration date of the Korean Conflict GI Bill. A maximum of 36 months of schooling, equivalent to 4 academic years of training, is provided; and it is estimated that, under these provisions, perhaps a half-million servicemen will be in college in any given month by 1970. Also, private home loans up to \$7,500 are underwritten by the government; or veterans are eligible for direct home loans up to \$17,500 if private financing is not available. Already under these programs over 200,000 Cold War vets entered college this fall and 40,000 housing loans are being handled.

Of special significance, the Cold War GI Bill helps serve as a rebuttal of claims that compulsory military service falls hardest on the poorer young male Americans--those without funds to attend colleges, and the high school drop-outs. Through this bill, our grateful Nation offers to the less affluent the means, as ex-servicemen, to attend colleges and universities as a well-deserved benefit of their military service. Furthermore, the provisions of the Cold War GI Bill are carefully not limited to educational training at the college level but are available for educational training for non-high school graduates.

Americans in commemorating Veterans Day, 1966, may take pride that, through its Federal instrument, the Veterans Administration, the Nation insures nearly 6 million vets at a total policy value of \$37 million; that it operates 165 hospitals, having 16,338 beds, or 7 percent of all hospital beds in the U. S.; that it annually administers home and business loans and educational benefits for thousands of former servicemen; and that it cares for the widows and families of the 10,000 or more veterans who die each year. For all these VA activities, almost \$6 billion was appropriated by the Congress for FY 1967.

In summary, the Veterans Administration, in behalf of the U. S. civic body, serves 25.6 million veterans; and, with an estimated 600,000 persons being separated from the various branches of the Armed Services each year, it may eventually serve more than 30 million veterans.

No other Nation in the world has ever so substantially, wisely, and consistently shown its gratitude for the sacrifices of former fighting men and their dependents.



Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

THE RISING COST OF LIVING

U. S. homemakers, concerned at the rising cost of living for families, as reflected in the price tags on food, clothing, medical items and household necessities, have a headache in common with Uncle Sam.

To express a greatly simplified parallel, the Federal agencies officially procuring for the government stand as "housekeepers" for Uncle Sam, helping him maintain his steady pace of activities and effectively provide for the millions of "nieces and nephews" who are his dependents. These agencies often are hard pushed to cover Uncle Sam's requirements when buying in the Nation's highly competitive sales arenas. They find, just as do many American housewives, that steering a thrifty course through the U. S.'s profit-motivated markets is a demanding task.

A fair estimate of some of Uncle Sam's national housekeeping purchase problems can be gained by reviewing trade publications and assessing departmental reports. One recent issue of a defense-oriented publication pointed out that the annual procurement of subsistence items for the four Military Services today surpasses \$1-billion. This subsistence covers perishable and non-perishable items, many in quantities well-nigh staggering to the imagination.

As a military spokesman described some of the magnitudes:

"If the annual requirements for beef for the Armed Forces were provided by one herd of cattle, the head of the herd would be in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, while the tail would be sweeping through Omaha, Nebraska. The 70 million dozen eggs bought annually for the Services would form a string of eggs long enough to girdle the globe,

with several hundred miles to spare; and the 60 million pounds of coffee required annually would provide enough brew to float a fleet of modern aircraft carriers and enough depth to enable all nuclear submarines to hide out indefinitely".

The General Services Administration, which routinely serves as purchasing agent for housekeeping and maintenance items necessary in the daily operations of fellow Departments, reports current annual purchases of 945,000 cartons of paper towels, each containing 7,500 towels, at a cost of \$4.7 million; 1.29 million brooms at a cost of \$1.8 million; and 1.1 million gallons of liquid soap at a cost of \$1.2 million. All of these add up to a lot of shopping for items similar to those checked out at local supermarkets by American housewives.

And the Veterans Administration, which operates 165 hospitals caring for thousands of Uncle Sam's ex-servicemen nephews, estimates that its general medical supplies are now up in cost approximately 3 percent. The VA annually buys enough yard goods, 3 feet wide, to stretch from Washington, D. C., to Denver, Colorado; enough gauze surgical sponges to cover 155 acres of land; enough X-ray film to cover 230 acres; enough bottles of anti-acid so that these, if stacked end on end, would form 1,750 stacks each as high as the Empire State Building; enough beds, if placed end to end, to reach eight miles; and enough disposal hypodermic needles to give one shot to every person in the States of New York and New Jersey (22½ million).

In a Nation founded economically on the principles of free enterprise, good old American management know-how is strongly challenged when buying under the shadow of rising price indexes; and each citizen can be grateful for the abundance of resources which, properly utilized, may, in time, act as a natural brake to upward cost spirals.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

AWARENESS OF BLESSINGS

Thanksgiving Day, celebrated as a national holiday on the fourth Thursday of each November, as authorized by act of Congress on December 26, 1955, is the occasion which is perhaps most perfectly expressive of our national spirit.

It has been described as combining in one concept the essence of American productive enterprise, domestic felicity, and religious devotion. It has been stated as representing the fruits of industry turned to family festivity and sanctified by prayer. It has been lauded as the national holiday dedicated to giving of praise and thanksgiving to God.

Thanksgiving Day, 1966, appropriately should mean all of these things to the citizens of this Nation. It, however, has an even deeper significance to thoughtful minds. To be grateful, in remembrance of great things past and of good things in the present, when all things seem to be working to our advantage, when there is national prosperity, good government, and an atmosphere of promotion of knowledge, and where there is the practice of individual freedom of worship, is not hard. To be thankful for being a citizen of this, the best of all countries, in this much less than perfect world, is not difficult.

But to be aware that, within another decade, the first two centuries of our Nation's history will have elapsed, and that the future, a partial view of which is even now with us, will take us from the simpler existence of youth as a Nation, with seemingly endless abundance, to a far more complicated and differing environment, is to add its own sharpness of awareness of blessings.

For to welcome the opportunity to turn one's intellect and one's good will toward providently using America's great heritage, richly and uniquely the essence of these United States, is to realize the trust placed in our citizenry.

Thus, to be able to feel thankfulness for the charge of administering this trust wisely and righteously is of greater virtue than mere thankfulness for past good fortune. As a great American president stated this charge:

"Ours is the opportunity as a free people to develop to the fullest extent all our powers of body, of mind, and of that which stands above both body and mind--of character. Into our care great resources of nature have been entrusted, and we are not to be pardoned either if we squander and waste them, or yet if we leave them undeveloped, for they must be made fruitful in our hands. Ever through the ages, at all times and among all peoples, prosperity has been fraught with danger, and it behooves us to beseech the giver of all things that we may not fall into love of ease and luxury, that we may not lose our sense of moral responsibility, and that we may not forget our duty to God, and to our neighbor."

Let us then as a people, aware of the blessing of the opportunity, and with unflinching determination, strive with all the strength that is given us to reap the full benefit of the potential diversity of experience and achievement which will inevitably form our common future.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
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DELAYED MAIL

Considerable attention has been focused on the Post Office Department's announcement of recent difficulties in clearing up a heavy mailing backlog and of special fiscal arrangements to hire additional mail handlers and to take other hoped-to-be-corrective measures.

Quite likely this report of mail delivery difficulties touched a familiar chord in the memory of Mountain State'ers, for, since the establishment of postal service in the Trans-Allegheny Territory of Western Virginia in 1794 (by the creation of post offices at Morgantown and Wheeling), problems have plagued mail deliveries in the State, due to natural and other causes. Among the early records of delivery mishappenings, an official account of improved mail routes in the State praised the establishment of the "finest route in the country", from New York to Cincinnati, made possible by "railroad service extended to Cumberland, Maryland, thence to Wheeling by four-horse coach daily at a running speed of seven miles an hour". Then, close on the heels of this laudatory announcement came a second, reporting that trouble had popped up at Wheeling to delay mail deliveries. According to the Postmaster General, "Important mail was always detained at the ferry of the Ohio River some 10 to 12 hours because the proprietor of the ferry could not be induced to encounter the danger of crossing the mail stages in the night". At that time, although the Cumberland road had been constructed east and west of the Ohio, no bridge had yet been built across the river.

Another early account commiserated with the Post Office Department because of mail delivery problems in West Virginia,

pointing out that "roads were few and rough; great mountains and vast forests formed obstacles to trusty mail delivery; and numerous bridgeless streams must be crossed at risk of life and limb to the carrier". Reflecting these difficulties, schedules for some of the mail routes in 1850 were as follows: "Mail to Romney from Clarksburg (109 miles), 3 times a week; Wheeling to Parkersburg (95 miles), 3 times a week--by steamboat when possible; Kanawha Custom House to Glenville (76 miles), once weekly; and Morgantown to Wheeling (67 miles), once weekly".

But perhaps the most pungent story of all early mail delivery difficulties in West Virginia revolves around the problems encountered in 1820 by one stage coach firm which, having contracted to carry mail from Greenbrier County, W. Va., to Clarksburg, could not get the mail across the Cheat Mountain country in winter. Eventually, the Clarksburg postmaster reported the defaulting carrier to Washington. Shortly thereafter, an official departmental reprimand went to the owner of the coaching firm, who promptly dispatched a blistering reply. This epistle, later framed and hung in the office of the Postmaster General, read as follows: "Postmaster General-Dear Sir: If the gable end of H--- should blow out and shower fire, smoke, and melted lava for forty days and nights, it would not melt the snow enough on Cheat Mountain so as to get your d---- mail out on time."

Hopefully, all such correspondence is now a part of West Virginia's colorful past history. Today the Post Office Department serves 388 routes covering 17,056 miles in West Virginia, and is delivering mail throughout the State through 38 first-, 105 second-, 361 third-, and 641 fourth-class post offices. Through these 1,145 post offices, and 102 branches and stations, West Virginia's postal development is keeping pace with its progressive sister States.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

MONEY IN MACHINES

There's money--substantial amounts of money--being made by U. S. firms owning and placing in operation coin-triggered amusement devices. This highly lucrative method of earning a living has been reported by 3,074 establishments (all with payrolls) as bringing in total receipts of \$260.6 million during 1963, the most recent year for which such statistics are presently available.

As reported to the U. S. Department of Commerce on the 1963 Census of Business, money-making machines included 138,225 music machines, with \$90 million in receipts; 70,326 pinball machines, with \$47 million in receipts; and 92,478 "other" amusement machines, with \$57 million.

New York State led the Nation with 268 firms in the business in 1963, with receipts reported at \$21 million. California ranked second, with 231 establishments and \$18.4 million in receipts. Illinois, which evidently has a large number of "music lovers" among its citizenry, topped the Nation in "music" machines, with a total of 11,425 reported. Maryland, which has been frequently in the news with public debates on the advantages and disadvantages of governmental licensing of slot machines, obviously had a large number of sporting types among its populace, as it reported only 1,867 music machines in operation in December 1963 as compared with 3,359 pinball machines and 5,390 "other" amusement machines.

In West Virginia, there were 58 coin-operated amusement-device establishments reported as having receipts of \$4,971,000. On December 31, 1963, a total of 3,035 music machines were being operated by these firms for an average annual return of \$457 each.

As of that same date, 2,303 pinball machines were in operation by West Virginia establishments at a return of \$691 per machine; and 1,014 other amusement machines were in function, returning approximately \$607 per machine.

It is noteworthy that these statistics on revenue garnered by machines serving the public were gathered at about the time the tremendous yen for dancing to disotheque music had just begun to sweep the Nation. Subsequent annual reports by the Bureau of the Census should provide an interesting insight into the financial advantages gained from the nationwide vogue of dancing to recorded music, as popularized originally by the Nation's youngsters.



Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### COMMERCIALIZATION OF CHRISTMAS

Recurrently with the arrival of the Christmas season come public denunciations of the growing commercialization of Christmas.

Various religious leaders, editorial writers, and sociologists have labeled Christmas as "the greedy season", "the department store owners' paradise", and "an orgy of commercialism". Ministers have warned that Christians have become so immersed in the activities which make Christmas pay that they have lost the deeper significance of the season.

A real basis for such apprehension may indeed exist. Certainly it is eye-opening to read published reports that, in the U. S., between \$8 and \$9 billion dollars annually are spent on Christmas gifts; that one-fourth of all sporting goods, cameras, fine jewels, watches, and candy are bought in December; that almost half of all the toys and games are sold then; that between 150 and 175 million dollars are spent on gift wrapping paper and ribbons; that 3 to 4 billion Christmas cards are sold; and that more than 100 million dollars are spent for Christmas trees cut down in a country dedicated to conserving its forests. These are but a few of the statistics quoted to sustain the theory that big business is capitalizing on the traditional symbols of Christmas and that Santa Claus is becoming synonymous with the dollar sign.

But there are other views on the place which Christmas and its symbols truly occupy in the hearts of Americans. Many thoughtful persons feel that the religious aspects of Christmas are more generally recognized in the 20th Century than at any time since

America was colonized. It is pointed out that, not only in the U. S. but also throughout many non-Christian countries of the world, Christmas has become a symbol of a relaxation of human pressures and of a time of grace. It is said that, through the example of this Nation and other similarly dedicated Christian Nations, the period of the celebration of the birth of Christ has become widely observed as a period of goodwill.

Historians have traced the absorption of Christmas customs into the layer of other cultures and have noted the establishment of a tradition of a period of peace and rejoicing as symbolized by the Christian season of Christmas. Many peoples of the East now celebrate Christmas as a festival of birth and as a renewal of faith in the family of man. As one example, in many chapels in India, where choirs sing in Hindi, participants in Christmas season services include Jews and Gentiles, Christians and pagans, Hindus, Moslems, Sikhs, Parsis, Buddhists, and Jains.

Christmas lends itself to gaiety, to the giving of gifts to Christmas decorations, and to wassailing. It also lends itself to the giving of alms, the expression of joyful greeting, the memory of home and loved ones, and the deepest prayers for peace among men.

The fundamental truth of Christmas as it becomes a part of the celebration of every Christmas, everywhere, is that it is not thought of as a season of buying and selling, or merry-making, but that it is a season for immortalizing the soul of humanity--an opportunity for all of the members of the family of man to unite, spontaneously, in dedication to the deepest longing of the human spirit for "peace on earth, goodwill to men."

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

INVESTING IN WEST VIRGINIA'S FUTURE

The current vicissitudes of the stock market have brought forth some highly colored language from uneasy investors and have inspired many to seek purchases of more stable investment instruments.

One likely prospect for such investment lies in the purchase of municipal and State bonds. With States and municipalities progressively needing money to undertake programs required to meet the needs of an expanding population, new bond issues regularly make their appearance on brokerage calendars. The prospects for choices of good investments, from among issues open to the public, vary in quality from the more solid (those with least investment risk) to those with increasing investment risk. Generally, the ratings assigned to these securities provide the prospective investor with a simplified system of gradation by which to measure relative investment qualities.

As one authority, Moody's Bond Ratings include a range of rating symbols such as "Aaa", "A", "Ba", "C", and the like, and are accompanied by pertinent background information on the securities reviewed. "Aaa" ratings are given to bonds adjudged to be of the most sterling quality, with descending values listed in descending alphabetical order. There is also a wide variety of other informational material available to the would-be investor, offering an analysis of various bond issues and furnishing clues to investment quality and value changes.

The quality of most bonds is not necessarily fixed and steady over a period of time, but most frequent changes in ratings

are apt to occur on bonds of greater risk. However, a wise investor early learns that a watchful eye is one of his greatest assets, in attempting to invest profitably, enabling him to note quickly any changes in rating status or investment quality of his bonds.

Within the State of West Virginia, the assumption of revenue obligations by various official bodies has brought forward public offerings of a variety of bond issues. Included among these have been revenue bonds of State institutions, such as universities and colleges. Sales of some of these have made possible the construction of dormitories, academic buildings, and library facilities, as well as land purchases. Sales of other bond issues have permitted construction of municipal sewers and waterworks. Moody's Municipal and Government Manual currently lists "Aa" and "A" ratings as investments for many of these.

As an added appeal to would-be investors, all bonds of the State of West Virginia, or its subdivisions, are exempt from payment of the State property tax. For West Virginians, there is additional merit in the fact that investing in West Virginia's municipal and State bonds, issued to help provide for the State's growth needs, is also investing in West Virginia's progressive future.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

THE STATE OF THE UNION

The coming of a new year traditionally provides an anchoring point for impressive summaries of past national accomplishments and predictions of significant things to come. The major one, of course, is that delivered by the Nation's Chief Executive to the Congress, coinciding with its convening in January of each year.

One vital point which might appropriately be covered in such summaries is the need for Americans to do some soul-searching in relation to the simple, old-fashioned, virtues of hard work and good quality of workmanship.

Business leaders and conscientious workers and public servants alike are concerned with the problems of sustained productivity in the U. S.--a productivity which, while being measured in terms of input and output, Gross National Product, increased personal income, raised standards of living, replacement demand, consumer credit, and similar economic indicators, can best be obtained through continuous, industrious pursuit of excellence in day-by-day work. In 1966, more people received more money for generally fewer hours of work, at a lower Federal tax pay, than in any previous year in modern economic annals. The American worker received the highest wage in the world for production of a greater over-all volume of goods than was produced in any other Nation in the world. In achieving this production, a tremendous treasure of new techniques and materials was utilized.

Forecasts for 1967 generally promise a similar economic miracle. But this rosily projected picture does not reveal a certain growing threat to the Nation's financial equilibrium. A significant part of the past U. S. economic acceleration lies in the spiraling consumer demand, both at home and abroad, for improved products and better services. Yet in many areas of output, productivity is not keeping pace with the increase in pay. In the midst of high employment, there exist significant shortages of skilled labor, and the lack of sustained quality output in various

manufactured products has been increasingly brought to public attention. Recent Congressional inquiries have been instituted in matters dealing with the safety of automobile manufacture, drug standards, and aircraft production.

For sustained growth in the American economy, domestic and international confidence in the product of the American worker is an indispensable element. The economy of the U.S. may be likened to a racing engine, capable of operating at a full pitch of prosperity, which can grind to a jarring halt if sound, safe workmanship is not a regular part of its maintenance routine.

Confidence in the ability of the American worker to turn out quality products and services that people need and want is one of the cornerstones of America's economic might. There is no sophisticated modern formula to replace good old American "know-how" and "can-do". Only continued hard work to achieve excellence in every individual field of endeavor will serve. The state of the Union will remain sound only so long as this and other basic principles are recognized and adhered to.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
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TAXES FOR 1967

The old saying, "Only two things in life are certain, death and taxes", should not mistakenly be translated in 1967 to mean higher taxes. Nor should a general climate of pressure for increased taxes be allowed to form, unchallenged, in over-reaction to fluctuations in the U. S. economy.

For months a running tide of advice has surged forth from various quarters of the Nation, touting the advisability of an immediate tax increase. Increases in corporate business taxes have been urged. Dire consequences have been predicted if personal income tax scales were not revised upward, effective for 1966, or beginning in the year 1967. Some theorists have justified urging a general income tax increase as a basis for directly returning a percentage of Federal income to state and local governments, to provide additional financing. Some have urged an increase to act as a brake on the so-called run-a-way national economy, as the surest guarantee against inflation. Some have said financing the escalating cost of the undeclared war in Viet Nam demands it. Others have said the national commitment to long-range welfare programs, basic components of the Great Society, demands higher taxation.

In late 1965, and throughout 1966, such statements regularly have been issued, often accompanied by dire predictions of heavy economic losses if positive steps toward general tax increases were not taken. As a counter-balance, other economists, supported by cool-headed financiers and practical businessmen, have counseled caution, pointing out that excessive pressure on business through a tax increase might cause an unhealthy leveling of growth.

Thus, despite a mounting clamor for higher taxes, the judgment

of more restrained heads prevailed; and, significantly, the year 1966 came and departed with the Nation's Gross National Product (total output of goods and services) increasing, with the rate of employment up, and without an economic crash. Interestingly, voices now can be heard chorusing that it is too late for the Federal government to enact a tax increase in 1967 since such action was not administered as a check to inflationary pressures many months earlier.

It is perhaps difficult for the general public to wend its way through the complicated pro's and con's of technical discourses on economic checks and balances. However, observant citizens are not likely to feel the Nation's economy is ailing greatly when they note personal incomes across the U. S. have continued to advance throughout the year 1966 although the exact opposite was predicted by pessimists. The most recent summary on personal incomes indicated the national gain to be about eight percent for the year, with West Virginia leading the Mid-South States in chalking up a gain of almost six percent.

Based on this one powerful indicator alone (and there are many others equally persuasive), cuts in non-essential Federal spending would certainly appear first to be in order before any Congressional action to boost taxes can be justified. It is hard to believe a strong case of damage to the American economy can be made when the general citizenry is continuing to profit comfortably. At the present time, one might justifiably retort, when a tax increase is urged, "Why rock the economic boat?".



Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

HELICOPTERS IN WEST VIRGINIA'S FUTURE

Any dedicated crystal-ball gazer, intent on peering into West Virginia's future, might well envision helicopters darting in and about the State.

The helicopter, one of the earliest "flying machines", formerly was edged out in general usage by fixed wing aircraft, which developed more rapidly. Thus, until recently, few refinements were made on helicopters, and noise and vibration continued as prime deterrents to the public appeal vital for underwriting commercial development.

Currently, 75 percent of U. S. helicopter production is purchased by the Armed Forces, and the helicopter is enthusiastically considered by the Army as a welcome modern replacement for the Army mule. Military usage of helicopters includes a remote area refueling system, evacuation of wounded in Viet Nam, rescue of downed pilots on land and sea, observation and surveillance of enemy operations, deployment of troops, retrieval of downed aircraft, movement of heavy artillery pieces and equipment (up to 14,000 lbs.) and handling of enormous tonnages of military supplies. This tremendously expanded military utilization of "choppers" has given impetus to modifications and new designs, for special services which are in growing civilian demand.

Many persons have urged inauguration of helicopter commuter service as a partial answer to the Nation's urban traffic congestion problem, pointing out that, since 1947, regular helicopter commuter service has successfully operated between airports and communities in the Los Angeles metropolitan area.

In some U. S. cities, such as Chicago and New York, the Federal Government in the past subsidized scheduled helicopter operations. Last year Congress passed a bill to provide for scheduled helicopter service in the Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Maryland, area. Also, the Post Office Department, in modernizing its functions, initiated selective usage of helicopters in speeding mail deliveries to and from airports and major metropolitan downtown post offices.

The petroleum industry makes wide use of helicopters in construction operations, to patrol pipelines and transport men and service rigs. Mining companies use them to get men and equipment into and out of isolated mining locations. Helicopters are well adapted to air mapping, such as surveys for power lines and geological mapping, and for crop dusting and spraying. The U. S. Forest Service uses them in pesticide spraying to avoid contamination of adjacent streams and pasturelands. Helicopters are replacing boats for use in the control of algae and weeds in lakes and reservoirs, and they are useful in fighting and patrolling forest fires and in traffic patrol.

As a great advantage, helicopter landing facilities are relatively inexpensive and simple to construct. Many of the landing spots are just pads.

Experts point out that Greenland (Denmark's possession off the northern Atlantic coast of North America, now has as its public transportation service an all-helicopter airline which serves the entire country--a sort of flying streetcar system. Since much of Greenland's topography can be likened to areas of West Virginia, transportation specialists suggest that the Mountain State could propel itself forward significantly by similarly inaugurating regular intra-State helicopter service.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

WINDS OF CHANGE

Some Kremlinologists (the hard-to-pronounce term used to label persons who watch and weigh developments in the United Soviet Socialist Republics) are making cautious noises about happenings which they label "symptomatic" of an approaching thaw in attitude toward the West. These political pundits cite instances which they assess to be evidential of their encouraging theory.

They call attention to the announcement by the Kremlin, late in 1966, of big advances in wholesale prices to accelerate profit-earning, simultaneously promising not to cause cost-of-living increases to the Russian man-in-the-street.

They cite authoritative reports by aviation experts, privy to Soviet planning to construct a "jumbo jet" (a supersonic transport), that the first such aircraft in operation will be a Russian transport, rushed to completion not merely for the prestige of capturing a world "first" but for the hard practicality of attracting world dollars, both in cash generated by inter-continental travel demands and from tourists traveling within the USSR. It is significant that major efforts have been announced by Soviet authorities to improve tourist accommodations in the hope of expanding Russia's just budding tourism industry.

The analytical Kremlin watchers point out that, in a giant capitulation to that most capitalistic of all symbols--the privately-owned automobile--the Russians are rushing to multiply car production, hopefully quadrupling native Soviet output to an annual figure nearing one million in the early 1970's. Additionally, arrangements have been negotiated for a Fiat (Italian automobile) plant to be built within the Soviet borders, with a capacity of 2000 cars a day. Yet only a few years ago now-deposed

Premier Khrushchev decried private car ownership as a capitalist attitude, not appropriate to Soviet conditions.

The Kremlinologists forecast that concomitant with the crash expansion of private car production and sales in the USSR will come demands for more and better roads. Already, a pressure program has developed to provide more garages. Astonishingly, in the Soviet Union, covering one-sixth of the earth's land surfaces, at present there are known to be only about 200 garages where travelers can secure car repairs. As one eye-opening example, in the major city of Leningrad, there are only three repair shops for the city's almost 50,000 cars.

The coming adjustments to the creeping capitalistic approach of profit-making and to the Soviet citizenry's more and more open demands for better, more modern living conditions, as symbolized by car-hunger, cannot fail to alter the social and industrial life within the Soviet Republics. With public opinion beginning to count and with profit-making becoming an important factor in Soviet planning, the rigid ideological hold of Communism is obviously being subjected to erosion.

Whether or not there actually has begun to be a subtle transition from a political state of uncertain co-existence between the USSR and the U. S. to one of peaceful engagement, it is encouraging to note the outcroppings of signs of permeation of Western influences.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510

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Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### CLEARING THE AIR

The increasing gravity of America's air pollution troubles is generating urgent demands that the Federal government inaugurate a uniform national program leading to air pollution abatement.

Critics allege that piecemeal efforts on local and state levels have represented hardly more than a beginning effort; that actually the Nation is little better off in its air pollution combat position than it was a decade ago; that 135 million tons of pollutants are annually discharged into the air over the U. S.; and that the present provisions of the Federal Clean Air Act of 1963, and its subsequent amendments, are inadequate to meet compelling national needs.

In late 1966, the Secretary of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in announcing the formation of a six-man Task Force on Environmental Health and Related Problems, warned that air pollution was one of the Nation's major problems. The panel appointees were instructed to assess the long-range national needs (perhaps as anticipated through a period of fifty years) and make appropriate recommendations in a report due in mid-1967.

This group of experts is now in the process of holding conferences across the Nation, seeking information as to individual State and regional programs and research efforts, and making inspection trips as well as doing some independent research. Task Force members are expected to visit West Virginia, and among the things they will find is a growing awareness by West Virginians of the increasing incidence of lung cancer, emphysema, bronchitis, and asthma. They will find that Mountain State-ers well realize that smog and air pollution is not merely a problem peculiar to large

metropolitan areas but one that affects small towns and rural areas as well.

They will find that West Virginia has a long-vested interest in combating air pollutants because of the crippling experiences of coal miners. They will find that West Virginia's coal industry is progressively concerned to contribute effectively toward reducing air pollutants which may arise from industrial and home usage of coal as a fuel. They will find that the State's educational institutions are alert to opportunities to advance research in developing anti-smog automobile fuels, in awareness of the U. S. Public Health Service's belief that more than fifty percent of the U. S. air pollution is caused by automobiles.

It is also possible that, at a practical, every day level, the panel will discover that West Virginia housewives are hoping that reduction of pollutants in the air will not only bring important health advances but will also be helpful to the family budget. As a matter of long-term experience, many homemakers have found that curtains, upholstery fabrics, carpeting, and many types of clothing have suffered from atmospheric gases, air-borne acids, and other polluting residues. And what West Virginia ladies have learned from personal experience has been given official accreditation by some research institutes. One such example, the copyrighted pamphlet by the National Institute of Cleaning and Dyeing, in the Washington, D. C., Metropolitan area, reports that scientific experiments prove acid fumes in smoke cause weakening of fabrics and constitute one of the major causes of losses in curtains and drapes in homes.

West Virginians, in common with fellow citizens across the land, have strong reasons for clearing America's air.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

U.S.-U.S.S.R. RAPPROCHEMENT

Current Senatorial hearings on a Consular Convention with the Soviet Union are serving as a launching pad for review of the general range of U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations and reviving the question of a ripening climate for U.S.-U.S.S.R. rapprochement. Among the aspects of this relationship likely to be debated are expanded East-West trade, arms control, aid to backward nations, and world population control.

The Administration has expressed itself as desiring both the Consular Convention and the discretionary authority to reopen certain avenues of trade in non-strategic goods with Eastern nations. This Consular Convention, proposed in form of a treaty between the U. S. and the Soviets, would offer additional avenues of prompt diplomatic access and support to citizens of each of these two Nations who may get into trouble while traveling within the territorial confines of the other Nation.

As a much larger proportion of American citizens annually travel in the U.S.S.R. than Soviet citizens travel in the U.S., this treaty would, on its face, appear to be heavily weighted in favor of the U. S. In 1966, the number of American citizens traveling in the U.S.S.R.--a total of 18,000--compared with a total of less than 1,000 Soviet nationals visiting this Nation, to result in a ratio of 18 Americans to 1 Soviet. Should the consular treaty be ratified, the State Department expects early thereafter to open an additional American consulate in the U.S.S.R., providing expanded facilities for protection of increasing numbers of American tourists.

As a counterbalance of this worthy objective, a Soviet

Consulate would be opened in a major U. S. city providing similar service for Soviet nationals and also offering an expanded base for Communist espionage in this country. While it is true that there would be an equal opportunity for increased intelligence activity by Americans in the U.S.S.R., given the closed nature of the Soviet society as contrasted with the free society of the U.S., the opportunities are less than equal.

Opponents of the Consular Convention are further concerned because, under its provisions, Soviet consular officers and employees would be given immunity from criminal jurisdiction of the U. S., with respect to both misdemeanors and felonies. These opponents believe that this extension of immunity is a prime objective of the Soviets, opening up the way to safe espionage and other subversion on the part of greater numbers of Soviet personnel.

To chart a safe course between the advantages and disadvantages of changes in the present status of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations will require astute evaluation of the climate of the times. To assist in this evaluation, it is well to determine what indications may exist that the U.S.S.R. is indeed approaching a point where some increase in contact is more advantageous than disadvantageous.



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105 Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510

Volume VII - Number

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

A LIFETIME OF PROGRESS

The Statistical Abstract of the United States, published by the Department of Commerce, is a "mine" of information. As a former West Virginia coal-miner's son, it is probably natural for me to think of this handy volume in terms of being a "mine", for I regularly dig about in the annual editions for quick verification of helpful facts.

However, the 1965 edition of this Abstract has given me a definite feeling of nostalgia. When I consider all the changes reflected in this standard summary of statistics on U. S. social, political, and economic organization, as compared with the era of my West Virginia boyhood, I find myself wistfully recalling those years of simpler pleasures and far less complicated existence.

Back in 1927, forty years ago, I remember seeing my first radio, a sturdy set with earphones. It was on the occasion of the second Jack Dempsey-Gene Tunney prize fight, when I was in a gathering of perhaps 50 people in my community clustered around the set to hear the fight. Because of my young age, I was low man on the listening list, and the fight was over before I got my turn at the earphones. By contrast, it is a common sight to see youngsters strolling about the Nation's Capital City, carrying transistor radios and listening to their favorite "pop" music while sightseeing. And, according to the Abstract, in 1963 there were more than 63 million American households equipped with one or more radios and more than 61 million with television.

As to telephones, I remember my early experiences with a cumbersome wall instrument which was linked in a party line arrangement with those of a few other families in the county, each

ostensibly answered only when a specifically designated system of rings came through, such as 2 long's and three short's. By contrast, there were reported to be more than 84,400,000 telephones in service in the U. S. in 1964.

And the Statistical Abstract furnishes a real shocker to one of a rural-small village background, such as I, who walked miles to school and work and who owned his first car while serving in the West Virginia Senate in 1950; for in 1964, there were more than 86 million motor vehicles registered in the United States. Today, also, our largely urban Nation numbers almost 198 million people with less than 6 percent comprising the farm population. Yet our population in 1918, the year of my birth, totaled only around 103 million, 30 percent of which was farm population; and in 1934, the year I graduated from high school, there were approximately 126 million Americans, 25 percent comprising the farm population. The population estimate for the U. S. in the year 2000, at the present rate of increase, is for more than 360 million people, with no accurate forecast as to what infinitesimal percentage of the populace will be farm oriented.

And, speaking of people and their items of ownership, I shall abstain from contrasting the outdoor plumbing facilities generally standard in my young days with the more than 50 million housing units having exclusive use of one or more flush toilets in the year 1960. Today, American households contain approximately 14 million air conditioners, 47 million washing machines, and 15 million clothes dryers. Yet in 1927, the year in which I saw my first radio in my area of West Virginia, a clothes dryer was any stout piece of rope in the wind and sunshine, and the nearest thing to a washing machine was a galvanized tub and a washboard.

But time has marched along, and the Statistical Abstract provides me with an effective yardstick for measuring changes in our Nation during one lifetime--my own--which has not yet reached the half-century mark.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

The words "What is Past Is Prologue" are chiseled on the imposing stone facade of the Federal Archives Building in Washington, D. C., the repository for our national records.

Poetically phrased, this is a succinct analysis of the value of our American history to our Nation--a summary of the truth that a knowledge of the growth and development of our free institutions and their human values strengthens our ability to utilize these institutions and apply these values to present and future needs and problems.

The President has formally proclaimed February as American History Month for 1967, and the Congress has pending before it a Joint Resolution designating February each year as American History Month. This Resolution points out that the study of history not only enlivens appreciation of the past but also illuminates the present and gives perspective to national hopes and aspirations. It notes that Americans may well honor their debt to the creativity, wisdom, work, faith, and sacrifice of those who first secured our freedoms, and should recognize their obligation to build upon this heritage so as to meet the challenge of the future.

In the belief that it is important to encourage a deeper awareness in all Americans of the great events which shaped this Nation, and a renewed dedication to the ideals and principles established by our forefathers, the Resolution sponsors are seeking the continuing designation of February as American History Month. It is hoped especially that schools will establish a practice of observing this designation with appropriate ceremonies, thus increasing the recognition by young Americans of the value of increased knowledge of our history and the principles which make our Republic great.

Schools in many of our States regularly plan trips for students to the Nation's Capital City, so that they may view at first hand the operations of various Federal institutions and relate the processes of government today to our past. None of the places visited by students exceed in beauty and significance the Capitol building itself.

One Congressman has said that the Capitol and the accumulation of the works of art in this magnificent building represent a paramount and most interesting portion of the history of the Nation, beginning with the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol in 1793 by President George Washington.

Young West Virginians visiting the Capitol will find a fascinating array of art works, such as the "Statue of Freedom", the Rotunda frieze, paintings, statuary, and commemorative plaques and markers, and will take pride in locating the impressive seal of the Mountain State mounted in the Assembly Chamber of the House of Representatives. They will doubtlessly wish to relate the facts developed on tours to the part West Virginia has taken in the growth of our magnificent Nation, perhaps seeking out the marble statues of two of the State's early builders, finding that of Francis H. Pierpont in Statuary Hall and the one of John E. Kenna among eighteen situated in the Hall of Columns. Both of these dedicated Americans were able servants of their State during the early years of its formation.

And all visitors from the State of West Virginia will doubtlessly wish to locate the seats assigned to their two Senators, to listen to their Senators and Representatives as they debate the issues of the day, and to watch as history is being made in the halls of Congress.

(Senator Robert C. Byrd is a co-sponsor of the Resolution designating February of each year as American History Year.)

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510

Volume VII - Number 8

February 24, 1967

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### WAR ON HUNGER

Additions of new weaponry in the U. S. defense arsenal and changes in defense systems attract widespread comment and arouse national as well as international attention, and properly so. In any well-conceived defense program future requirements are anticipated, new weapons are constantly sought, selected items are contracted into production, and end items are effectively moved into supply channels for instant utilization.

The same principles are applicable to another war, a global, ceaseless war, one which is as old as civilization itself--the war against hunger. And today, there is a growing realization that older, conventional foods, in naturally produced state, are inadequate in volume and kind to meet world nutrition demands. Scientists foresee the day when specialists will be required to study the eating habits, habitat, and nutrition needs of a people and then develop and produce ideal new foods for them.

Today the average American super-market shopper may well ask, "Why should we become so excited? What's the big rush? Statistics show Americans are eating an estimated 8,000 or more kinds of food, and newspapers, magazines, and television programs indicate the food industry is developing ever greater diversity in products." These are indeed true facts, and quite impressive; but even more mind-arresting because it is predicted that in the next ten years approximately 50 per cent of the food sold in the U. S. today will be entirely different, representing something close to a food revolution. The greatly increased use of additives and preservatives, and the development of new products, will be necessary to meet changes in modes of living and population increases and shifts, and in response to technological advances. Researchers have predicted that, eventually,

synthetic foods may form a substantial part of our national diet.

Basically, however, there will always exist the human need for adequate nutrition. An arsenal of foods packed with nourishment must be available to protect the American people just as an arsenal of weapons is needed to protect them from military encroachments.

And the U. S. does not exist in the world alone. Hungry people abound in the underdeveloped countries, and inexpensive products with a high protein value and the virtues of long life and simple usage are sorely needed. One likely prospect for great development lies in fish protein concentrate and in achieving a whole range of fish protein products. Scientists have also successfully researched methods of producing some vegetable proteins, for example, from oilseeds. One forecaster, only half facetiously, has predicted a greater future for soyburgers than hamburgers.

The widening field of food processing, and the related field of research and development of food substances, offers prospects for expansion of commercial production and distribution of food products. West Virginia has potentials for industrial development along this line, with its suitability for development of commercial fish hatcheries, the presence of a container industry, the abundance of power sources, and the availability of labor. It is possible for it to become a prime contractor for manufacture of nutrition weapons in the war on hunger.

Byrd's Eye View  
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AUTO SHOW WITH A MOTIVE

~~At the first hint~~ of spring, fashion shows burst out all over the American countryside. There are boat shows, ladies' fashion shows, flower shows, baby shows, horse shows, art shows, furniture shows, sporting goods shows, ad infinitum.

All ~~these~~ displays and viewings are designed to reveal trends in goods and appurtenances, in order to educate and titillate the buying tastes of the American public.

But the U. S. Capitol this year is going to have its own personal spring show--possibly one of the world's most exclusive automobile shows--designed to instruct and titillate the minds of the members of the 90th Congress.

This Capitol Hill auto show will ~~exhibit~~ neither antique cars nor vehicles for docking and maneuvering in outer space. Instead, there will be available for inspection several models of electric cars, all without notable pasts but likely to have big futures. (They are being exhibited under the auspices of the Chairmen of the Senate Commerce Committee and the Public Works Air and Water Pollution Subcommittee. These committees are beginning joint hearings on legislation to promote the development of electric vehicles and to examine other alternatives to the internal combustion engine. They wish to attract the attention of their colleagues as they set forth to make war against the Nation's dirty air.

In seeking weapons and ammunition to win the anti-air-pollution battle, the Committees do not know whether or not the electric car will prove to be an effective instrument of attack. They have been advised in a "staff" study by the Federal Power Commission that short-range electric automobiles could become practical

in the near future and that these smaller, battery powered automobiles could make a major contribution where air pollution is critical, by replacing passenger cars and trucks the exhausts of which are poisoning the air, and where urban congestion is reaching the saturation stage.

But many problems must be solved before the electric car can become available in mass at a reasonable cost. A plethora of research must be successfully accomplished before it is possible to establish a technology capable of producing a long distance battery for propelling passenger vehicles, or otherwise developing a practicable method of automatically recharging an electric automobile system.

It has been estimated that, in a decade perhaps, electric cars can be mass produced which will be superior in silence of operation and reduction in source of air pollution. The prospect for development of electric car usage has powerful implications drastically affecting the American public. A major benefit from mass usage could be a less smoggy land, but economic difficulties are possible as a result of industrial interests in continued conventional car production and usage.

It is not certain that Capitol Hill's spring auto show will be a trend setter, but it is sure to achieve one of its aims--it will titillate the minds of the show viewers and will alert the general public to the prospects of a change in the motoring landscape.



Byrd's Eye View  
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U. S. BABYSITTING PROBLEMS

Changes in the mode of living in the U. S. are reflected strongly in crime and accident statistics. One area which has not previously been considered as generally involved in either crime or accident statistics has begun to receive increased attention by Federal, State, and local welfare and correctional authorities--that of teenage babysitting.

Today there are considerably more than a million teenage babysitters, intent on earning spending money or ambitiously gathering stakes for purposes such as securing a higher education. The utilization of teenage baby sitters has become the answer to the American family problem of what to do with young children when mama and papa are away from home. Under normal circumstances this solution to the family problem of temporary child care is a beneficial, healthy, and enjoyable solution for parents, children, and teenage sitters. Nonetheless, this solution has itself given rise to other problems which are causing headaches to welfare and law enforcement officials, so much so that the U. S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare has issued a booklet entitled "When Teenagers Take Care of Children".

This helpful booklet is, for the most part, geared to instruction on how teenagers can be better babysitters and how to avoid accidents, stating as a primary admonition, "Your main job is to watch the child". It reminds the teenager, "As a sitter, you are a pretty important person in the life of the child. He may watch you closely, and copy from you. Be sure you are setting a good example." It adds, "The children in your care must be kept safe and away from harm". It instructs the baby sitter to get in writing from the parents the phone numbers where the parents can be reached while away

and a phone number where a doctor can be located in case of emergency. At one point, it humorously reminds young male teenage babysitters, at a stage in life when their appetites are notoriously gargantuan, "If you have refrigerator privileges, try not to eat the parents out of house and home. It's okay to make a sandwich, but don't eat the whole ham."

But the booklet does more than that. It outlines other admonitions, in the hope of helping teenage sitters and parents avoid certain proliferating hazards of the baby-sitting profession. It states to the babysitter, "For your own sake it is important to let your own parents know exactly where you will be when you take on a sitting job. Also, they should know when they can expect you home. Wherever possible, your own parents should meet and get to know the new families for whom you sit. Sometimes people advertise for sitters in places such as schools and Y's. Also, you sometimes run across ads in automatic laundries, supermarkets, or club houses. Be very careful when you answer such ads. Try to find out about the person who put in the ad. Never agree to take a car ride with a strange person to the place where you are supposed to do your sitting. At night-time it is important to lock front and back doors of houses, and, in case a visitor comes, be careful to make sure who it is before you open the door." It further warns that young female babysitters should insist on being seen home by a responsible adult after a late sitting job.

It is regrettable that the rising crime rates in our Nation make it necessary that these warnings must be interjected into what properly should be an innocent, open, and happy aspect of American family life.

Byrd's Eye View  
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PROSPECT OF MID-DECADE CENSUS

Plans are already under way for taking the 1970 U. S. population and housing census. This operation will likely mean the opening of a number of part-time jobs in West Virginia, as in other States of the Union, for the necessary period of activity. To accomplish the comprehensive task of census taking in 1960, a general pattern--establishing a separate census office in each of the Congressional Districts throughout the Nation--was followed, with workers filtering the facts into the office as a receiving station. Subsequently these compilations were transmitted to Bureau of Census headquarters in the Washington, D. C., Metropolitan area.

For 1970, there is a good prospect that a mailing system may be used for taking the census in some of the larger cities and towns, such as New York, where established directory systems will make effective coverage possible.

Many citizens, in thinking of the census, think only in terms of a population census. Actually, this mammoth census is now a population and housing census, and it is only one of a large number of censuses taken by the Federal agency. The schedule of major censuses regularly taken is: population and housing, once every 10 years for years ending in 0; agriculture, once every 5 years for years ending in 4 and 9; with drainage and irrigation for years ending in 9; governments, once every 5 years for years ending in 2 and 7; and manufactures, mineral industries, business, and transportation, generally once every 5 years, scheduled in the future for years ending in 2 and 7.

However, the "Big Census" is provided for by the Constitution, which directs that an enumeration of the people shall be taken every 10 years in the manner in which the Congress shall direct, and was established originally for the primary purpose of

apportioning Representatives and direct taxes among the States on the basis of population. A population census has been taken decennially since 1790.

Currently, the decennial census is expected to cover the number, location, and personal and family characteristics of the population, such as age, sex, race, marital status, place of birth, mother tongue of the foreign born, work status, occupation, education, mobility, and income. It, moreover, provides statistics on the number and characteristics of housing units, such as number of rooms, persons per room, year built, tenure, value or rent, vacancy status, water supply, facilities and equipment.

Although the Bureau of the Census takes sample surveys of the population, income, housing, educational statistics, and related subjects for supplementing the decennially-gathered facts, it is beginning to be generally believed that the present time table of decennial census taking is outmoded and inadequate to provide the statistical information vitally important for progressive functioning of the national economy and the related balancing of the social structure of the civil populace. As a result, sentiment is building up for Congressional consideration of the establishment of a mid-decade census, and the introduction of appropriate legislation is momentarily anticipated. It would appear that, with the Nation's rapidly expanding population, and the multiplicity of changes and proliferation of problems arising from increased urbanization of the populace, there is a need for information from a nationwide census every five years to provide a firmer basis for enlightened Federal government.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

AMERICA'S MARVELOUS TAX HERITAGE

The United States, long labeled the melting pot of nationalities, has acquired customs from many countries of the world. It has also adopted diverse social forms and governmental practices from older nations. English law, as a sterling example, is the basis for our American system of jurisprudence.

Few people, however, are aware that our Republic "inherited" the system of levying income tax from the Italians. It was first imposed as a means of collecting revenue in medieval Italian cities.

However, the practice of taxing personal income apparently did not win hearts even in olden Italy, for it seems to have lapsed for some decades, sporadically being used by an occasional principality to enrich its coffers. Thus the first generally important income tax was levied by the English as a war revenue measure during the 1798-1846 period, after their expensive troubles with their rebellious American Colonies. Independence for the fledgling United States of America cost the British heavily.

Thus, despite continued expressions of distaste by the English wage earner, the British government imposed a permanent income tax on its populace in 1874, and today has an extremely heavy one, as any unhappy British taxpayer will testify. It was also during the latter days of the 19th Century that other European countries, as well as Australia, New Zealand, and Japan, adopted income taxation measures, so that it has become the preferred modern form of taxation.

In the U. S., the first income tax was imposed by the

Federal government in 1864, to help pay for the Civil War. However, it was not a popular measure and was shortly thereafter discontinued. Reimposed in 1894, the income tax law was declared unconstitutional on the ground that it was a direct tax not apportioned according to representative population. With the adoption of the Sixteenth Amendment in 1913, it has become a lawful element in the Federal tax structure, and despite gloomy April filing dates, it is doubtlessly here to stay, with the percentage of taxation remaining an important topic of discussion in almost every American home and business house.

The U. S. income tax is a highly effective, albeit often highly lamented, means of taxation, yielding as much as 59 percent of all U. S. governmental receipts in some years.

As American citizens file their general income tax returns for 1966, they can take consolation, in "paying up" to Uncle Sam, from the thought that, based on personal income reports thus far for 1967 (shown for the month of February as climbing toward an annual rate of \$610 billion), they will have money rolling in from a still prosperous economy to replace any cash with which they may somewhat reluctantly part in completing current income tax payments.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510

Vol. VII -- Number 13

March 31, 1967

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### AGRICULTURE RESEARCH IN WEST VIRGINIA

From 1959 to 1964, West Virginia's farm acreage dropped from 39.3 percent to 34.3 percent of its total land area of 15,410,560 acres. During that period, the total number of farms dropped from 44,011 to 34,504.

This adverse change in the size of total farm operations in the State is only one of a number of dramatic changes in agriculture which West Virginians have witnessed in the past twenty-five years. Fortunately, some of the changes have been more favorable; and a number of these better changes can be credited to the development of a progressive agricultural research program through joint efforts of local, State, and Federal organizations.

Farm organizations encourage and support the Federal government in improving and expanding farm research programs, well aware that balanced agricultural research programs can make major contributions toward expanding markets, increasing farm income, reducing production and marketing costs, benefiting consumers, and reducing surpluses.

Hopefully, appropriations underwriting agriculture research by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the coming fiscal year, 1968, can be increased, aimed at improving methods of production, marketing, processing, and distribution, and at encouraging better quality and new and improved processes and products.

Currently proposed figures for West Virginia indicate an increase of \$50,000 for 1968, as compared with 1967, for

the Agricultural Research Service, including plant and animal disease and pest control. The proposed appropriation for Cooperative State Research Service provides an increase of over \$44,000 for the year. Incidentally, for the Extension Service, a similar increase is proposed.

It is also expected that West Virginia will continue to participate substantially during FY 1968 in appropriations for Cooperative State Research Service and Economic Research Service.

In one important area, research on improved marketing and processing of foods and food products, there may be a tremendous potential for development in the State. There are now only limited amounts of food processing activities occurring within the State. Included among these are some canned tomato processing, a little fish processing and frozen fish packaging, some apple product processing, and a small amount of fruit juice processing. There perhaps may be substantially greater opportunities for development in relation to the marketing and processing of poultry, livestock, and dairying products. It is noteworthy that Switzerland, a nation with topography much similar to West Virginia's has an international reputation for production of cheese and chocolates.

Certainly, in West Virginia, as in other States, there is a need for more research toward increased efficiency in meat retailing, poultry processing, and in general farm production. The farmer, producer, and processor, need to earn a more fair return on investments. Otherwise, West Virginia may expect to see continued decline in the numbers and quality of its farms and agriculturally related activities.



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Byrd's Eye View  
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INFORMATION EXPLOSION

People talk more and more of the population explosion-- predicting dire results, globally, "if something isn't done."

But the information explosion offers fancier prospects for quick and easy worrying over trebling human woes. A good way to estimate how one's problems may become compounded is to tune in on the information explosion.

As a recommended tuning-in point, pick up a sheaf of government agency press releases and begin leafing through them. One notes such items as the announcement: "Value of fish catch up, total landings down," and can only speculate as to how one can bait a hook to attract not just a common, ordinary, wet, smelly fish, but a silvery, lithesome, expensive one. Since obviously not too many fish are being landed, one's batting average--or more accurately, landing average--has to be high in value.

In speed-reading onward, one encounters a question stated in another release, "Will the schoolboy in the 1970's come to class with a can of oil for the computer as well as an apple for the teacher?", and involuntarily recoils at the prospects of the havoc in the Nation's schools resulting from the combination of thousands of school boys and cans of oil. One can only be thankful that the computer age is also the detergent age, to prevent family washday problems from becoming monumental.

Further along in the mounting stack of information handouts, one sees, "Indian money earning more interest lately," followed by, "Interest rising in water for peace conference". The conclusion to be drawn from these pronouncements is that there is good news today, with several kinds of interest "up" somewhere, if not on Wall Street

And reading further along, one encounters in a several-page release the statement, "The Nation's hot spots...have been outlined on maps for the first time," and thinks, "Now we shall see which college campuses are next going to be the scenes of student beatnik demonstrations." Instead, in reading on, one finds the hot spots are identified as "areas of known geothermal energy, which are prospectively valuable and are not in a withdrawn status. All one can do with that information is to leave it with the experts.

Hastening along, one reads a release with the solemn pronouncement, "The junk auto disposal problem is nationwide in effect," and can only say to that, "Ah, hah! I noticed that!"

But the next releases really cure even the most intrepid reader from perusing any more samples of the information explosion for some time. One statement declares, "This is the last in a series exploring the face of America in the year 2000." It is followed by a related release discussing preparations for the 21st Century. The emotion engendered from encountering these releases is one of frustration, arising from the wish that some of the problems of the 1960's could be solved now before we go nosing around for 21st Century challenges.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510

April 15, 1967

MESSAGE TO EDITORS:

On July 24, 1964, I sent to West Virginia newspapers a Public Service Column pointing out that, with our national defense and allied agency budgets totaling many billions of dollars, there is an imperative need for assurance of greater quality control by contractors doing business with the Federal government.

I stated, with regard to our Nation's defense, reliability is an absolute necessity.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Apollo disaster has given tragic emphasis to my statements of three years ago.

Robert C. Byrd  
U. S. Senator

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### THE TRAGEDY OF POOR QUALITY CONTROL

The Apollo tragedy is an appalling recent example of a long and historically-documented need for ways of guaranteeing that contractors adhere to quality requirements when performing under Federal contracts.

The Department of Defense, which has a "sister" space program to the operations of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, along with its tremendous other operations, has long been perplexed with the problem of assuring that the maximum returns are obtained with defense dollars. Implicit in the term "maximum returns" is the factor of maximum safety in workmanship in components and completed products.

From the beginning of Federal military procurement nearly two centuries ago to 1967's present commitment of American military might on a global level, some of the same quality control problems have cropped up. As quality control basically means avoiding mistakes and sloppy workmanship, it is easily seen that one of the major factors in quality control is always the human factor.

NASA's Apollo disaster, which resulted in the deaths of three astronauts--Virgil Grissom, Edward White, and Roger Chaffee--has pointed up, dramatically, the necessity for tightening up on requirements on quality of workmanship and products procured under all areas of Federal contracts.

Throughout official reports on the Apollo probe, and repeated frequently in testimony before Congressional Committees, has been a recurrent pattern of charges of numerous shortcomings in quality control in various aspects of the Apollo program. The prime contractor for Apollo, a West Coast aviation firm, is

reported to have permitted deficiencies in the quality of its workmanship and carelessness in manufacture. In plain language, the general belief is that sloppy workmanship and carelessness certainly contributed to the deaths of the astronauts.

When one considers the tremendous size of the proposed Defense Budget for Fiscal Year 1968--\$73.1 billion out of the \$135 billion proposed for the U. S. National Administrative Budget, or about 54 percent--the task of insuring quality control on all defense contracts seems staggering.

Similarly, when one considers the space and aeronautical sciences budget for FY 1968, which includes approximately \$5.3 billion for NASA and \$2 billion for the Department of Defense's space program, a total of more than 5 percent of the National Administrative Budget, that, too, may seem almost an impossible task.

But in light of tragedies such as the Apollo disaster, the reverse becomes true. The expenditures of these funds is too great to risk proliferating carelessness with all the built-in horrors of losses of lives and property which could result.

The principle on which the Federal government should base its procurement practices is the reward of authentic performance and the discouragement and penalizing of substandard performance.

Byrd's Eye View  
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Senator Robert C. Byrd

MOUNTAIN STATE NEWSPAPERS

A lot of West Virginians will recall the various alphabet agencies set up under the Roosevelt New Deal during the depression days of the 1930's.

One of these Federal agencies, the WPA (Works Progress Administration), had a Writers' Program which worked up an American Guide Series. One of the best books turned out under the program (as any West Virginian would agree) was a guide to the Mountain State.

One section of this solid little volume reported on the newspapers printed in the State, pointing out that, in the latter half of the 1930's, there were 31 daily newspapers, 121 weeklies, 2 biweeklies, and 12 monthlies. Today there are almost the same number of dailies but fewer weeklies, perhaps due to the wider access to news made possible by radio and television.

The historical report on the State's newspaper industry makes good reading. One is reminded that the Wheeling Intelligencer, established in 1852, is the only West Virginia daily newspaper established before the War Between the States that has had continued publication. However, the first newspaper published in western Virginia was at Shepherdstown in November 1790 under the name Potomak Guardian and Berkeley Advertiser. That news sheet is described by the WPA writers as having been printed on a piece of paper 9 by 15 inches in size. With the old type, it would appear that once the newspaper printed its name there was little room left for the news. But that newspaper name was lengthily outdone when, at the end of the 18th century, the Berkeley and Jefferson County Intelligencer and Northern Neck Advertiser appeared. Perhaps its name was too heavy a burden for frequent type-setting, for it soon



ceased publication.

Other newspapers have appeared in the State which attest to West Virginians' rugged individualism. These included The Byestander, The Rattlesnake, The Countryman, The Compiler, The Scion of Democracy, and The Log Cabin. At one time, Harpers Ferry had a newspaper called The Ladies' Garland, one of the first papers in the U. S. devoted mainly to women's interest. It concentrated heavily on poetry and household hints.

As another thing noted from this depression-born guide to West Virginia, news of heated political campaigns apparently always has been given good newspaper play in the State, with editorial pages almost invariably dominating the pre-20th century papers. In those days, as now, the editors could be pretty pointed in comments for or against selected causes and personalities. However, as one consolation in reviewing this aspect of West Virginia's editorial leanings, while present day editorial policies, on occasion, may seem rough to hapless victims, the times now appear decorous compared to some of the earlier days. Then it was not unusual for strong castigations by editors, and between editors of rival newspapers, to result in physical combat.

Very likely it all made good reading and aided circulation. As the WPA writers made evident, West Virginia's reputation as a good newspaper State springs from solid roots.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

THE SUPREME COURT

One history of the U. S. Supreme Court opens its narrative of that highest of American judicial bodies by saying, "The history of the United States has been written not merely in the halls of Congress, in the Executive offices and on the battlefields, but to a great extent in the chambers of the Supreme Court of the United States."

Elsewhere it has been said, "In the largest proportion of causes submitted to its judgment every decision becomes a page of history."

President Theodore Roosevelt once said, in describing the requirement for persons to be deserving of appointment to that tribunal, that potential Supreme Court Justices must be not only great jurists, but they must be also great constructive statesmen.

It is the requirement for being "great jurists" which the American public is probably most concerned about today, at a time when there are prospects of more than one vacancy occurring in the early future. Presidential appointments will be needed, and the caliber of these may have a changing effect on the character of the Court.

The Supreme Court should not be a hallowed entity, separated from the average American citizen and sheltered from the heat generated by the problems of the man in the street. The Court should not be inhabited by abstract and impersonal oracles, for the effects of their judgments upon contemporary American life often reach extraordinary

ramifications. To a great extent, the present social disorder of our times--for example, the rising lawlessness--is believed to have been colored and encouraged by Supreme Court decisions which adversely affected the ability of local law enforcement officers to perform their duties.

And it is a fact that a number of the appointments to the Supreme Court in our current era have gone to men without previous experience as jurists. Realistically, it is probable that one who has had lengthy experience as a jurist in the courts of our country can most likely weigh best the effects of decisions which ease or restrict the administration of justice.

As one measure to control America's spiraling crime rate, appointment to the Supreme Court should be approached with a view to the selection of men with greater judicial experience. Although men of prominence and worth, but without previous judicial experience, have served well on the Supreme Court bench in the past, time marches on. The present days of increasing lawlessness in our city streets, require that ever greater measures be taken to provide effective tools to combat the spread of crime.

The understanding of the problems and intricacies of law enforcement in our American society will most likely come from men whose careers have been developed where law enforcement is daily practiced and who have personal knowledge of where theory ends and common sense and practicability begins. As I recently stated on the Senate Floor, if we want really to come to grips with the wave of crime and violence sweeping over the country, one good place to begin is in the appointments to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

TAKEN FOR GRANTED

Americans have a picturesque symbol of authority-- a tall, be-whiskered gentleman, dressed in a stovepipe hat and striped pants--most generally depicted on recruiting posters in front of community post offices and county courthouses.

Affectionately labeled "Uncle Sam", the keen-eyed old fellow is pretty generally taken for granted by his million of nieces and nephews, as is most usually the way with elder relatives.

Yet good old Uncle Sam's lineal descendants inherit a special largess on being born or adopted (by naturalization) into his American family. This largess includes a range of protection which is so vast that most of Uncle Sam's living relatives never fully reckon its areas of penetration.

Easily noted, it includes defense from alien encroachments, self government, a system of laws (better administered at some times and places than others), opportunities at schooling, access to health services, and prospects for considerable pursuit of recreation and personal happiness. It also includes the satisfaction of adding to personal self-respect by contributions to national upkeep through payment of taxes.

And Uncle Sam is persistent in seeking new ways to keep his growing family safe, healthy, and happy, and in pushing each succeeding generation upward to bigger and

better things.

Lately this avuncular guardian, thinking in terms of his growing family of relatives as a complex body of consumers, has plotted intensive action to keep some of the relatives from grabbing off the best of the family's inheritance, either carelessly or deliberately, to the disadvantage of others.

He is looking into ways and means of solving consumer problems on prices, packaging, pesticides, quality, advertising, clothing and fabrics, appliance repair, product standards, warranties and guarantees, household safety, foods and nutrition, recreational items (including less hazardous toys for children), drugs, cost of health services, cost of credit, return on investments, adequate power supplies, and a range of products and activities which form the essence and stuff of American living.

Uncle Sam's nieces and nephews, as consumers, purchase more than two-thirds of all the goods and services produced by the Nation. And a lot of disagreeable marketplace action takes place in the process. Moreover, a startling lack of shopping skill, plus the inability to buy with cash, and related factors, often handicap large numbers of Uncle Sam's nieces and nephews from getting what they most need to consume.

Uncle Sam is first of all concerned that fraud and deception be limited. With the net financial wealth of American families having risen to \$150 billion annually, he is concerned that a fair shake be given to each consumer, so that eventually the old Latin phrase "caveat emptor"--buyer beware--will have less and less applicability.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

RESEARCH FOR LIVE NOT FALSE TEETH

Huge amounts of Federal funds are annually poured into medical research projects. Some of the major programs are of such vital importance that reports of progress are always highly publicized. Among these are cancer and heart research.

Yet others, not so widely known, offer some mighty cheering prospects for the hard working American taxpayers who underwrite these costs. One such program--under the direction of the U. S. Public Health Service's National Institute of Dental Research--hopefully may some day bring great joy to the hearts of many thousands of Americans.

This program--researching ways of implanting human teeth--is one which any wearer of artificial dentures, bridges, and similar oral appendages will want to watch, doubtless hoping some day to have another chance at teeth on a permanent basis.

Many an accident victim, of sports mishaps or automobile collisions, would be greatly helped by access to tooth implants after losing teeth. Many mothers have wept over children's teeth, accidentally knocked out in childhood play.

Now dental scientists are hard at work to discover how long a tooth, once out of the human mouth, can remain out and still be successfully replanted. They are seeking to determine what process is best for grownups and what methods work best for children, and whether an accidentally lost tooth, if recovered, should be kept wet or dry, hot or cold, until the patient can get to his dentist.

This is but one of the dental research programs under way which optimistic scientists believe will some day bring wonderful news for ever better, longer-lived teeth.

And, while admittedly optimistic, as realists these scientists expect to have to find answers to a lot of questions first. These include an explanation as to why American women are more susceptible than men to dental decay, and why white adults are substantially more susceptible to such mishap than negro adults.

Also, there is need for an answer to why persons with more education have more missing, decayed, and filled teeth than those with comparatively little education. As an interesting fact, educationally, women with less than 5 years schooling have been found to have one-third less decayed, missing, and filled teeth than women with one year of college. Moreover, some correlation is needed to establish the reason for wide variations in numbers of persons with tooth problems in different geographic areas of the nation.

Surprisingly for a country with the high nutritional level of the U. S., there is an average of only about 1 adult in 160 with a full complement of 32 teeth, none of which have been filled or decayed.

A successful, practical means of implanting human teeth would be a medical boon that Americans would highly value.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

POTENTIAL CRISIS IN GLASS INDUSTRY

Glass manufacturers in West Virginia may well feel the old saying, "Take one step forward and drop back two", fits the present glass tariff situation.

In January of this year, the Administration terminated higher tariffs imposed in 1962 on the import of sheet glass, simultaneously with similar action on watch movements.

That action has opened the door for foreign glass manufacturers to pour their products into the U.S. market, with a certainty that there would be an adverse impact on prices. This drop in prices logically could be expected to trigger a chain reaction of reduced sales of U.S. glass, lowered U.S. glass production demand, and rising unemployment in the glass manufacturing industry.

Administration action to roll back these tariffs reportedly was taken on advice of advisors with an eye on negotiations under the Kennedy round of trade agreements in Geneva, currently being concluded. Thus, over protests from concerned members of Congress and the glass industry, glass tariffs generally were rolled back to pre-1962 levels.

In 1962, tariff increases were instituted to protect the U.S. glass industry from the damaging effects of growing imports of cheaply produced glass products from abroad, for the U.S. glass industry has a built-in disadvantage in price competition with foreign manufacturers. Because of cheap labor costs and lower freight charges, foreign producers can sell at a lower price.

As examples of the assistance given by the 1962 protective tariffs, glass duties in some categories of sheet glass were set as follows: for sheets under 2 and 2/3 sq.ft. of surface area,



from .7 to 1.3 cents; for sheets over 7 sq.ft. but less than 15 sq. ft. of surface area, from 1.1 to 1.9 cents; for sheets over 15 sq. ft., but under 16 and 2/3 sq.ft., from 1.4 cents to 2.4 cents.

Then in January of this year, the Administration order rolled back these tariffs, respectively, to .7 cent, 1.1 cents, and 1.4 cents. The import figures for the first quarter of 1967 promptly forecasted the advancing flood.

Import statistics reported receipt into the U. S. of 36,504,787 lbs. in 1966, at a value of \$10,663,007, for sheet glass of over 7 sq. ft., but under 15 sq.ft. For January through March 1967, the figures reported receipt of 10,453,169 lbs., at a value of \$3,461,980 for that glass category. This reflects an increase of approximately one-seventh in volume.

What is particularly notable here is the quickly accelerated rate of increase. The President's termination order was only issued in mid-January. These import statistics seem to represent a virtual leap forward.

The U. S. glass industry--especially vulnerable to imports from cheap labor countries all over the globe--Mexico, Japan, Europe--already has expressed apprehension over future developments.

In West Virginia, the debilitating effect of rolled-back tariffs and increased foreign imports upon the industry raises the spectre of some return to the distressing burden of unemployment borne in past years.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

EVERYTHING'S UP-TO-DATE IN MINING

Anyone apt to sigh wistfully for the good old days can certainly find a good opportunity to do so upon reading some of the latest U. S. mining news.

Gone forever, apparently, are the colorful days of bearded, laconic, tobacco-chewing prospectors packing out into the dry deserts and rocky U. S. mountains to seek their fortunes through mining strikes.

The day of the burro, laden with flour, beans, fat-back, iron frying pan, and shovel, faithfully following some old codger seeking another strike, has vanished into the pages of American history.

Lately the Federal Government has "fancied-up" mining operations with such scientific preparations that it almost seems not to be the same industry.

The latest word is that the U. S. Bureau of Mines will send out research ships this summer, loaded to the deck rails with the most modern of scientific equipment, to prospect for gold on the ocean floor of U. S. coastal waters.

The "researchers" -- note how the classification of "prospectors" now has given way to "researchers" -- will evaluate undersea deposits of this precious metal. They most want to find gold--which is one thing that is not new--but they want to find just as much of anything else valuable as they can at the same time. That, too, is a good old human want of long standing.

But the practice of hunting for gold with ships, loaded with the most modern of scientific instruments, surely represents a giant step forward into the age of technology.

The Federal Government has other tricks up its sleeve for moving the mining industry along to keep pace with tripling modern demands. It is awarding contracts for private firms to get out and hunt for minerals. To encourage domestic mineral exploration, it is participating with private industry to pay costs of exploration for 36 mineral commodities. A major one of the minerals sought is silver. And that, too, is not new. Gold and silver, civilization's two precious metals, are dearer and more precious than ever.

However, in case some adventurous individual still wants to try his hand at prospecting, all by himself, hopeful of keeping what he is lucky enough to find, he can do so in Arkansas, at the site of North America's only known diamond deposit. There he can pay a fee to look for diamonds, keeping whatever gems he finds.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

UNITED NATIONS CRISIS

The apparent inability of the United Nations to move quickly and effectively in a crisis as an instrument for securing and maintaining peace has been revealed once again, ominously, in the current Israeli-Arab confrontation in the Middle East.

The failure of the United Nations to foresee and forestall the belligerent actions of Arab elements led by President Nasser of Egypt is indicative of the serious immobilization of the organization.

Public concern over possible U. S. military involvement is growing in ratio to the support of overt Arab action by Soviet Russia. That concern has led to widening pressure within the United States for the Federal Government to take a hard look at the whole United Nations system, to which it contributes heavily dollar-wise in maintaining U. N. operations. The criticism is not confined merely to U. N. Secretary U Thant's unilateral and overly precipitous action in withdrawing U. N. peacekeeping forces from the disputed Aqaba Gulf area. It includes expressions of spreading doubts of the value of the U. N. as a world peacekeeping organization, as it is presently constituted.

One suggestion to lift the U.N. from immobility was advanced some time ago by a special International Studies Group of Johns Hopkins University. The study was undertaken by a group of experts in the field of foreign affairs, including persons experienced in State Department operations. The plan which was proposed has now been taken off the shelf and is being given more serious thought as a result of the Middle East crisis.

In effect, the general study took cognizance of the impotence

of the U.N. under its present "one Nation-one Vote" policy. A plan for operating on a more fluid level was outlined. It involved setting up a permanent, professional, operational peace observation corps to help in patrolling the world's trouble spots. An estimate of the initial cost of organizing and operating a group of two-to-three-hundred members of the patrol for the first year was set at \$9 million.

The study upon which the plan was based included surveys of dozens of incidents beginning under the League of Nations, almost five decades ago. It indicated that almost always, where time is of the essence, delay is encountered because of the unwieldy, diverse nature of a huge world organization.

A more select, easily deployed, and continuously maintained group to work on a continuing basis in spots where international troubles are indigenous would appear to offer a far better opportunity of warding off overt actions before a crisis reaches a stage such as that which the world is witnessing now in the Middle East.

Further, in the hard realities of world politics, the group perhaps would be more likely to be responsive to the interests of those nations which bear the greatest burden of keeping world peace and, practically, pay the greatest portion of peacekeeping operations.

The plan well might be given more serious examination.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### KIDPROOFING THE GOOD OLD SUMMERTIME

The good old summertime has been famed in song and verse. Often it is considered by school-age children as just about the only good season of the year. The freedom from school and study, access to the local swimming hole or city pool, and the opportunity to explore new and different places, seem to be the basic ingredients for carefree happiness.

Sadly, for increasing numbers of families, just such care-free spirit among children seems all too often to carry its own built-in threat.

Because common summertime hazards of swimming, diving, entrapment in unfamiliar places, and sudden encounters with moving objects are taking increasing toll in lives of happily summering young Americans, the U. S. Public Health Service has researched many of the summertime accidents to children. Its findings have resulted in an agency campaign to encourage parents to teach their children rules of good conduct which will help insure their safety.

The Federal agency noted as one of its findings a modernized threat to American children--increasing swimming fatalities among children traveling by car with parents on family vacations, with weekly recurrences of reports of drownings in motel pools increasing.

The researchers have pointed out that the inadequacy, or lack, or protective barriers at many motel and hotel pools, the absence of close, alert supervision, the carelessness of conduct among the young, and the failure of parents to teach drowning prevention knowledge and skills, have all conspired to make motoring vacations lead more frequently to tragedy.

Parents wishing to offer their children the best assurance of living to have yet another good summer, and not merely enjoying in a too carefree manner a last summer, are cautioned to teach their children certain rules of good conduct during summer fun.

These rules include obeying commonsense rules of swimming and diving safety; avoiding rough, thoughtless horseplay in and around pools and natural hazards, such as rocky and mountainous areas; never swimming alone; never exploring unknown places without a guide or responsible adult; avoiding heedless walking and riding in streets, alleys, and on highways; exercising care in approaching animals and handling insects; and using restraint in accepting over-exhausting challenges of strength or endurance.

Caution and commonsense in summer fun are indispensable ingredients for a good summer for American families, and teaching children the rudiments of safety is the best way to "kidproof" the summertime.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

AVOIDING LEGAL ENTANGLEMENTS

There is an old saying, "He who acts as his own counsel has a fool for a lawyer."

As is true of many old sayings, there is a hard core of fact in this one. The average American adult is unlikely to be equipped with the knowledge and experience necessary to protect his personal interests unaided in a court of law, so vast is the constantly expanding range of legal statutes.

As just one example of the sheer weight of legal fact which a person unskilled in the law could face in court action, it was reported that the distinguished Judge Learned Hand, at the time he concluded 50 years on the Federal bench, had written close to 2,000 opinions on nearly every conceivable subject from maritime liens to income taxes, from banks and banking to naturalization and citizenship, from labor to trademarks. These are to be found in more than three hundred volumes of the Federal Reports.

On the other hand, it is possible to acquire certain knowledge which will help the average individual to make wise decisions and to take informed actions which will help keep him out of legal entanglements.

With the multiplicity of Federal programs, some of which affect almost every citizen at some point of his activities, there is a ready source of general information available to all. One may write to an appropriate Federal agency for information on a specific subject or otherwise contact a Federal department for leaflets and brochures which are greatly helpful in supplying general information and, often, specific guidance in specialized operations.



One group of leaflets familiar to a great many West Virginians are those issued by the Social Security Administration. These are excellent sources of information on questions puzzling recipients as to their rights for disability, retirement, and dependency benefits. Veterans involved with home and farm loans can secure advice and guidance through the Veterans Administration.

Farmers have access to information on property damage, crop losses, and loan entitlements through the Department of Agriculture.

Often more than one agency will have representatives available to assist in advising residents of rights and requirements under certain programs. An excellent example of this is the close working relationship between the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service and West Virginia's State representatives in development of watershed projects, where property rights are involved.

The Department of Labor often can provide assistance which forestalls legal action involving labor and unemployment claims; and the Childrens' Bureau of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare provides multiple services to mothers and children and tries to help juveniles not to be delinquents.

In gist, American citizens have at hand a first line of prevention of some legal entanglement. They may seek information of Federal Departments and agencies having jurisdiction in the areas where their interests lie. And they should do so, and thereafter familiarize themselves with regulations and provisions likely to be applicable to their future circumstances.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

WEST VIRGINIA WEEKLIES MIRROR STATE GROWTH

Experts in the news field have said that West Virginia has a press which will rank with that of any State in the Union, if population is taken into account.

A large portion of this credit certainly goes to the Mountain State's weekly newspapers. They have been faithful reflectors of the State's growth, its creation as a separate political body, and its subsequent maturity.

The weeklies, in general, had their origin because the political evolution within the State of its various counties created the need for news from the local seats of justice. As new counties began to be formed, from the 1830's onward, legal and official notices required publication. New businesses were attracted to the county seats, advertising revenues helped to make publication profitable, and by the outbreak of the Civil War and the formation of West Virginia as a State, almost every county had a weekly newspaper.

The oldest newspaper in the State of West Virginia, continuously publishing and still operating, is a weekly -- the Spirit of Jefferson (Farmers) Advocate. Firmly established in 1844 in the eastern panhandle, at the Jefferson County seat of justice--Charles Town--it has been an excellent prototype of the development of weekly papers in the State. Political thought was naturally more advanced in the earlier-developed eastern panhandle, so that it was logical that a weekly would first spring up in that section of the State.

With the population growth in the central and western Allegheny regions of what is now West Virginia, new counties began to be formed. Their county seats of justice became centers of transportation and commerce and served to generate news of interest to residents in the surrounding countryside. The Wellsburg Herald, in Brooke County,

is a good example of the manner in which growing population, advancing transportation, and developing political thought served to inspire the establishment of a newspaper. Founded as a weekly in late 1846, it has during this century moved over to the ranks of the daily newspapers.

The story of West Virginia's weekly papers is colorful.

Typically, they have been one-man publications, with the publisher in the past performing all the chores--news-gathering, writing, editorializing, printing, and delivering the newsheet. It was a common sight to see an editor mounted on his horse, saddlebags loaded with newspapers, making his rounds weekly among scattered subscribers. It is said that subscriptions were often paid for under a barter system, with one of the best examples of this operation reported as that conducted by the editor of the short-lived Monongalia Chronicle. It is said that he accepted a wide variety of produce for copies of his newspaper, including flax, beeswax, wool, feathers, tallow, and corn.

West Virginia's weeklies, and the editors of these weeklies, have well served the State and continue to do so. Quite a lot of work and worry have been their lot in insuring survival to the present more modern era of news publication.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

WHAT MAKES (NEWS)

The United States, as a Nation with a press unmatched anywhere else in the world, has a good many capable persons constantly busy answering the big question, "What's the news today?"

And in providing the answer, a lot of assessing must be done to determine what makes news.

To varying degrees, present day newspapers provide reports on foreign affairs, international events, actions by the Federal and State governments, expressions of editorial opinions, and assorted special items such as advice to the lovelorn.

But most newspapers which stay in operation very long must provide a substantial quantity of local news. The average, very human, American newspaper reader wants to know all about what touches him in his immediate surroundings. This includes obituaries, wedding announcements, civic events, and a whole range of local happenings.

Looking back over West Virginia newspapers published in past decades, one notes a fascinating range of topics as reflections of local interests.

In the early 19th Century, West Virginia newspapers carried little advertising but were really strong on announcements. They announced the candidacies of local aspirants for public office. They announced the sale of private property. They announced rewards for runaway slaves, and a review of some of the amounts offered as rewards--one cent to three dollars--provides a real shock to persons accustomed to current high cost-of-living prices.

In the early half of the 19th Century, Mountain State newspapers frequently reflected strong local opinions against imbibing strong drink, by reporting fully and often temperance movements, meetings, and stories of dire happenings to drinking men. And it is noteworthy that this was nearly a century before enactment of prohibition in the U. S.

Frequently, W. Va. newspapers reflected a high degree of religious activity in local areas, with some almost earning labels of "religious" papers through their faithful reporting of religious activities. One paper in 19th Century W. Va. became noted for its constant recital of news on sugar beet planting and the manufacture of silk, thus reflecting local efforts to build up these industries.

One early 20th Century W. Va. newspaper became known for its repetitive headlining of news of poor mail delivery in the area, obviously reflecting the disgruntlement of local citizens with the Federal postal system.

During the Civil War years, newspapers accounts of recruiting for military service on the local level, and reports of military achievements of the local soldier boys, proved that then, as now, it is the local hometown boy the homefolk want to know about.

Modern changes in the newspaper trade still have not wrought much change in what the local citizens consider to be prime news-- their communities, their neighbors, and themselves.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

U. S. POULTRY STARS IN EXPORT DRAMA

The American chicken may yet become an international figure attracting considerably more news attention than any fine-feathered jet set member of international society.

The story of the U. S. assault on the poultry markets abroad is about to begin its third phase. Phase one had its beginning in 1956 with a concerted effort to develop a worldwide poultry market. So successful were the efforts of U. S. poultry producers that within a few years this export development was labeled "the U. S.'s outstanding success story in developing a new market abroad."

Since then, the drop from the pinnacle of poultry export sales success of 173 million pounds in 1962 to a current loss of \$46 million in market sales annually has made it necessary for poultry growers to rip off that titling and toss it in the trash can. That dramatic drop was the climax of the second phase of action in U. S. poultry export selling, with sales to West Germany occupying a major role.

Under a U. S. export program which got under way in 1956, West Germany became an excellent market for U. S. frozen poultry. German chicken eaters were enthusiastic buyers of the U.S. chilled birds. From sales of virtually nothing in poultry products in West Germany prior to 1956, the market opened up to absorb millions of pounds of poultry products, including 152 million pounds of frozen poultry in 1962. This was made possible through gradual removal of West German export levies on U. S. poultry products, under pressure from chicken-loving citizens. Then in 1964, the European Economic Community (EEC)--composed of a grouping of major European Nations, including West Germany--instituted a complicated system of levies and charges which acted as a brick wall in blocking U.S. poultry imports. West Virginian poultry growers will recall vividly the news stories of the "Chicken War."

Again using West Germany as an example, in 1962, the German poultry consumer could buy U. S. poultry by paying a 5-cent-a-pound import duty. In 1963, the total import fees were jumped to 13 cents a pound, a highly excessive rate. Obviously, U.S. poultry at 43 cents per pound could not sell competitively with European-grown poultry. The sudden drop off in the poultry market hit the American bird producers hard, as West Virginia poultry raisers can unfortunately testify.

Now another act in the U.S. poultry export story is unfolding. This third phase of the poultry saga involves the yet unanswered question of the effect of changes in tariffs within the U.S. and among those foreign countries which are signatories of the new trade agreements reached under the Kennedy Round of Trade Negotiations just completed in Geneva, Switzerland.

U. S. tariffs on imports from abroad were generally cut by approximately 50 percent. It is not yet fully apparent what reciprocal cuts may have been made by other Nations, but it is stated that, over all, the results with relation to removing barriers to U. S. agricultural exports were considerably more modest than originally hoped.

It is feared that, in translation, this may boil down to mean that U. S. poultry producers cannot expect to recapture the lost European chicken sales market and may have to look elsewhere for a better future.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510

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Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

U. S. POULTRY EXPORT FUTURE

The importance of the Kennedy Round of Trade Negotiations economically to the United States cannot be overestimated, and West Virginia will receive its share of the effects, good or bad.

The years ahead will answer the question of how wise were the terms of the negotiations, now concluded at Geneva, Switzerland, which the U. S. accepted. However, American poultry producers very likely cannot wait around for a full assessment with regard to U. S. export sales of poultry and poultry products but possibly need to seek markets elsewhere than Western Europe. In so doing, they may wish to examine prospects for increasing sales to Canada, Japan, and the Central and South American countries.

As for West Virginian poultry producers, they are naturally concerned over future poultry export sales, because of the economic importance to them. West Virginia, as a good poultry producing State, is grouped in a region of States which is currently providing about 39 percent of the poultry export products of the Nation.

Over all, U. S. poultry and egg exports for 1966 totaled about \$90 million, a four percent increase over 1965. However, poultry meat showed a decline, with exports of U. S. baby chicks and hatching eggs accounting for the increase. But, hidden by this export sales figure is the blow to U. S. export health shown by the fall in West German imports from more than 70.3 million pounds in 1965 to 55.5 million pounds



in 1966. The sharp gains in the Japanese and Italian markets were all that kept the situation from undergoing a disastrous deterioration.

A break-down in the total volume of exports of poultry and poultry products for the most recent period available, FY 1965-1966, reveals U. S. poultry exports for that period included 202 million pounds of poultry meat, 10 million dozen hatching eggs, 34 million day-old chicks, and 2.5 million pounds of egg solids.

Who bought these items is the next question in analyzing market demands to determine where good sales prospects lie. For the period from December 1965 through November 1966, Canada purchased almost 8 million baby chicks from the U. S.; over a quarter of a million turkey poult; 4.6 million live head of poultry; approximately 3 million young roasters, broilers, and fryers in fresh, frozen, or cut up form; 1.2 million frozen turkeys; and substantial other quantities of poultry in other categories, such as processed food forms.

During that same period, the Dominican Republic bought 4.2 million baby chicks, Mexico bought 2 million, and Japan purchased almost 2 million. Chile bought almost 5 million whole poultry, cut up in parts for shipment; and Japan likewise purchased almost 9.2 million chickens and broilers, whole, or in cut-up parts.

Obviously, there is a rising demand in many areas of the world for succulent U. S. poultry. With luck, good planning, and hard work, poultry growers may be able to convert the sound of chickens cackling in their sheds into the future sound of cash registers ringing up profits from chicken eaters in foreign lands.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

CHOOSING SUBJECTS FOR U. S. POSTAGE STAMPS

Anyone inclined to point with pride or view with alarm could find good material for taking either position when reviewing current activities in the U. S. postage stamp issue and sales program.

One could well point with pride and pleasure to the neighborly Canadian invitation to the United States to provide issues of U. S. postage stamps, including its Canadian Centennial Commemorative Stamp, for sale to visitors at Montreal's 1967 Expo (World's Fair). One could point with pride to the report by the Post Office Department's Philatelic Sales Unit that it handled 83,651 orders in FY 1965-1966, with a value of \$2,129,088, which advanced to a total sales volume of \$2,605,054 during FY 1966-1967, the fiscal year just ended on June 30.

Philatelic sales, incidentally, are not just plain everyday sales of postage stamps for licking and sticking on the letters going to Grandma and Aunt Jane filling them in on the family news, or for sending in the payments on the washing machine. Philatelic sales are the ones made to stamp collectors who are not nearly as concerned with communicating through the U. S. mails as they are in hoarding a treasure trove of stamps.

Thus, one can point with pride to the Post Office Department's ingenuity in successfully promoting that portion of its stamp sales program. Every dollar gained in sales revenue is certainly badly needed to help counterbalance the Federal postal system's perennially growing deficit.

But one can equally as appropriately view with alarm a

few of the choices of subject for recent postage stamp issues. Without becoming involved in any discussion of the pros and cons of artistic values of some of the recent stamps (and there have been some rather startling looking ones), there have certainly been some controversial subjects chosen for memorializing in postage stamp form.

One decision which resulted recently in the issue of a Henry David Thoreau stamp would be open to some viewing with alarm. Thoreau, long known to high school students of American literature as an American writer whose writings they must study, had a thoroughly anti-social personality. He publicly lambasted the Federal government, refused to pay taxes because of his dislike for civil authority, strongly advocated civil disobedience, and reviled both the U. S. press and elected public officials as "evil".

One might especially view with concern the selection of this subject for commemoration if it were realized that the police forces of the U. S. have never had a stamp issued in recognition of their long and faithful service to the citizens of our Nation--that their devoted and self-sacrificing years of efforts to preserve law and order in the Nation's communities have not yet rated them a place on a U. S. postage stamp.

Yet such a proposal is even now languishing in Post Office Department files.

Yes, one might well view with some alarm a national climate which apparently makes it a better choice to issue a Federal postage stamp commemorating a contentious personality, a man who advocated certain questionable private practices and open civil disobedience, than to so honor the members of our Nation's police forces, who have dedicated their lives to the protection of their neighbors and the preservation of civil law and order.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

MEDICARE

No Federal program has been the subject of more lively discussion during this past year than the medicare program. This is easily understandable when one reads some of the statistics on the scope of operations during medicare's maiden year.

As one startling illustration, the Social Security Administration reported that it received 25 million bills for medical services--primarily for physicians' services--under the voluntary medical insurance program. It paid out \$640 million under that same program. Currently the volume of bills is running at a rate of 700,000 per week, which would increase the second year's total to 36.5 million bills, if the rate is sustained.

As another example, there were 5 million admissions through Federal medicare, involving about 4 million people, for inpatient hospital services during this first year. A total of \$2.4 billion dollars was paid to hospitals for these services. According to the Social Security Administration, this did not represent a vast number of older people rushing to the hospitals for free care under medicare, but represented only a reasonable increase in hospital use.

When one considers that over 90 per cent of the older people of the Nation have signed up for the voluntary program covering doctor's bills, and about 97 percent of the general hospital beds in the country are covered by the program, this does not seem, according to the Social Security Administration, to be an excessive traffic in medical care.

The analysis of the medicare program operations by

competent authorities has, however, pointed up some major administrative problems under the provisions governing outpatient benefits and, to some extent, in the provisions governing diagnostic X-ray and laboratory procedures for inpatients. It is possible that Congress may be able to improve these areas of program operations by appropriate legislation, and the matter is under study.

Another area which is due for reexamination is rising health costs. Federal conferences and studies have started search for some means of achieving a moderating influence on climbing medical costs. However, these cost increases are not alone due to the institution of the medicare program. As analyzed by reliable authorities, medical costs have climbed at a rate of 8 per cent annually. In 1962, an average hospital stay cost 41.2 per cent over the 1957 costs. During 1966, a hospital room, on the average, cost three times as much as it did in 1946.

It is important, also in analyzing rising medical costs, to realize that complex and immensely technical equipment costs sums which are astronomical to consider. Also, new drugs, secured perhaps through years of non-income producing research, are often vastly expensive when they reach the drug market.

But the cheering point to the entire medicare picture is that, while better health care generally is being made available to the entire American public, the older people among our populace, who need it the most, are having it made available to them, through the Federal government's medicare program.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

THE HIGHLY COMPETITIVE U. S. APPLE

When one hears talk of tariff reductions and trade negotiations, imports and exports, and balance of payments and gold flow, one does not immediately think of apples innocently lying in a fragrant mellow state in fruit bins and market stalls around the world, or of glistening rows of jams and jellies on pantry shelves of homes of many nations.

But the fact is that the good old U. S. apple has reached a position where it is packing an extremely effective wallop in the fruit export market. It can be bought and munched in many parts of the globe far removed from its native U. S. fruit tree. However, in its position as a well-flavored competitor for world favor, it has to take return knocks as the flow of supply and demand affects its sales position.

U. S. apples have had a golden day of heavy export demand, and may yet again. It is unlikely, however, that the coming market year will provide another such sales peak as occurred last year, because two European countries--Italy and France--are bidding fair to have record large dessert apple crops. France's Golden Delicious apple may end up the winner in the international apple sales competition this year. If so, U. S. apple growers can look back on their tremendous record for 1966-1967 when they exported 6.1 million bushels of apples, an increase of 27 percent over the previous year. This is the largest volume moved by the U. S. in over a quarter of a century.

Who buys U. S. apples, either fresh or processed, other than American fruit-lovers?

The major gain in purchasers in 1966 was in Western Europe.

This happened chiefly because Mother Nature was less than kind to the apple crops in Argentina, Sweden, and the Netherlands. Thus the increased world consumption of apples, whole and in processed form, coupled with crop damages elsewhere than in the U. S., provided an excellent opening for advancing U. S. apple sales.

Presently, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Finland are three of the best customers for U. S. apples. Little Finland imported 456,000 bushels of U. S. apples last year. The Canadians, our northern neighbors, are also big eaters of U. S. apples.

An added factor in developing foreign markets for U. S. apples lies in increased, improved storage facilities, both in continental U. S. and abroad. Also, U. S. Bureau of Census figures indicate exports of dried fruits, including apples, were up 18 per cent last year, indicative of the expanded usage abroad of fruits in various processed forms.

It is interesting to note that U. S. exports of fruits and preparations were valued at \$327 million last year--up \$37 million from the previous year.

While there is no separate breakdown available on just what part West Virginia apples played in those sales, they were significant contributors.

And those dollars sales of fruit abroad were helpful to our U. S. international monetary position as well as our own economic position at home.

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Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

RESERVOIRS IN WEST VIRGINIA'S FUTURE

The U. S. Department of Interior recently issued an excellent report on the Nation's 1,562 larger reservoirs. In announcing its issuance, the Department used a graphic description, saying, "The reservoirs, collectively, have a surface area of 14,831,030 acres--about the size of West Virginia."

Possibly the use of the State of West Virginia for comparative purposes was not merely due to the coincidence of West Virginia's size, but may have been partially inspired by all the planning for potential development of reservoirs in the State.

The reservoir report in itself is a really good little document. It is a 115-page publication summarizing statistical data such as drainage area, storage capacity, types of use, and owner and operator, tabulated alphabetically by State. But it is more than that--it is a report to the Nation of the truly tremendous job being done in irrigation, flood control, municipal water supplies, hydroelectric power, recreation, and navigation. Moreover, it is a moving essay of water's irreplaceable status in man's life and the development of our Nation.

From the opening sentence, "Man has engaged in the control of flowing water since history began", to the closing summary of all the reservoirs in the U. S., listed by State, it provides a stock of readily assimilated information.

The listing for West Virginia is rather sparse, however, as the report was compiled to cover the reservoirs completed and under construction as of January 1, 1963, having a usable capacity of 5,000 acre-feet or more.



Only three reservoirs were thus included for the Mountain State—Bluestone Reservoir, on New River, with a surface area of 9,178 acres; Sutton Reservoir, on Elk River, having a surface area of 3,873 acres; and Tygart Lake, on Tygart River, with a surface area of 3,430 acres.

Not included in the report, but now operationally completed with only some small tasks for tidying up, is the Summersville Reservoir, in Nicholas County.

Elsewhere in the State, the Beech Fork Reservoir in Wayne County has had construction funds allocated to it and is in the 1968 Federal budget for more. The Birch Reservoir, Braxton County, has been in a deferred state but is currently being restudied. The Burnsville Reservoir near Glenville, in Gilmer County, has had funds for preconstruction planning; the Rowlesburg Reservoir, Preston County, is in the preconstruction planning stage; and construction monies have been appropriated for the East Lynn Reservoir in Wayne County, and for the R. D. Bailey Reservoir in the area of Wyoming, Mingo, and Logan Counties.

A restudy is currently under way of the Little Kanawha River, including proposals of a reservoir project on Steer Creek or Leading Creek, and the West Fork Reservoir. The Stonewall Jackson Reservoir in Lewis County is included in the FY 1968 Federal budget for funds to permit preconstruction planning.

Although it may have come late to the field of reservoir construction, West Virginia is picking up momentum and will begin to reap more and more benefits from all that good reservoir planning can mean to a State.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

UNCLE SAM'S LONG MEMORY

Uncle Sam has not forgotten the veterans of past wars.

And he is taking definite action to care for their special problems and to compensate present and future veterans of the Cold War and Vietnam eras for their sacrifices.

Recent action by the 90th Congress on the Veterans Pension and Readjustment Assistance Act of 1967 will provide more than a quarter billion dollars in additional veterans benefits each year. This new legislation broadens and expands the provisions of last session's Cold War GI Bill. This year's major additions include: the extension of wartime rates of benefits for Vietnam veterans and dependents; increased educational allowances and broadened opportunities under the "Cold War GI Bill"; and a cost-of-living increase to non-service-connected pensions similar to increases the 89th Congress voted for those receiving compensation growing out of death and disability.

Now Vietnam veterans are classified as those servicemen with 90 or more days of military service after August 5, 1964, through a future date to be determined by either Presidential or Congressional proclamation. For these Vietnam veterans, Congress has authorized monthly pension payments for non-service-connected as well as service-connected disabilities, with their widows and children similarly eligible. A full wartime compensation rate is provided for service disability, as well as a burial allowance of \$250.

For all veterans who are amputees or blind, and who were in the Armed Forces on or after January 31, 1955, and who received their injuries in line of hazardous duty or directly from performance of military duty, an allowance of \$1,600 has been made for the purchase of specially-equipped automobiles.

Taking cognizance of changing conditions in U. S. housing,

action was taken to provide an extension of time until July 25, 1970, for World War II veterans to apply for home loans and small business financing. For all veterans, an increase was made in the maximum limit on direct home loans by the Veterans Administration from \$17,500 to \$25,000.

Moreover, firm action has now been taken by Congress to protect veterans from any loss in veteran's benefits from increases in social security benefits, and a cost-of-living increase of over 5 percent in pension benefits was enacted.

Constructively, Congress anticipated educational needs of future veterans, acting in consideration and recognition to citizens who have made an extra contribution to our Nation by serving in the Armed Forces during "cold" wars and "hot" hostilities, by voting increased educational assistance allowances. These include increases of approximately 30 percent in monthly educational payments for veterans in school, as well as their dependents; broadened on-the-job training allowances; and programs of three years of cooperative on-the-farm and commercial flight training for veterans.

One particular provision--authorization of full benefit payments under the GI Bill to educationally disadvantaged veterans, so that they can complete high school without losing any of their eligibility for later college education--is an outstanding example of action by Congress, as Uncle Sam's agent, to continually improve veterans' programs by offering opportunities over a broad spectrum of age, economic standing, and social need. Uncle Sam remembers and values a citizen's service in the Armed Forces, whether as a volunteer or a draftee.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

GOOD CHEWING IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS

One invention which has stuck in the minds of peoples the world over as being truly American in character is that of chewing gum. Cartoons popular in the years of World War II frequently depicted victorious American GI's being enthusiastically welcomed by natives of foreign countries beseeching gifts of sticks of chewing gum.

As one refinement of just plain old American gum, bubble gum was developed almost forty years ago. The taste of young Americans for chewing and blowing bubble gum, at a penny a stick, grosses about \$25 million annually for manufacturers in the United States. Indeed, one plant recently reported that it makes 4 million pieces daily, enough to reach 15 miles if laid end-to-end. As time has gone along, the appeal to youngsters to buy bubble gum has been further enhanced by providing enticing prizes. And many an American mother who has had to cut remnants of exploded gum bubbles from the hair and eyelashes of her offspring must recoil at the thought of greater enticement for moppets to buy, chew, and blow gum into bubbles.

As one aspect of the chewing gum picture in the U. S., it is notable that the increase in the number of youngsters chewing away on bubble gum has been countered by an apparent decrease in adults chewing tobacco. That once quite popular pasttime seems to have worn down to an appeal to only a limited group of still loyal chewers. This is attested by the diminishing number of spittoons required for public use. In the U. S. Senate Chamber, for example, where there used to be an imposing array of highly polished brass spittoons, easily available for all members, there are now only a handful for

the benefit of a few Senators occasionally enjoying a relaxing chew of plug tobacco.

One bit of chewing, however, that still provides a thrill for persons fortunate enough to have lived in the right time and place in these United States, is the chewing of "swigum". "Swigum", the alliterated term affectionately applied to the chewing substance favored by rural and mountain youths in past decades, can still be found in some wooded spots in various areas of the country.

To find a good "swigum" tree and make regular stops for a wad of the gummy sap for chewing is a 14-carat pleasure which had its origin in simpler and more primitive days. And, often, that stop could be turned to extra good purpose by breaking off a small tree twig, which could be gnawed and frayed at the end to make a dandy little toothbrush, one that could be discarded after it had served its purpose of promoting good dental hygiene.

In the good old days, with Nature's sweet gum available for the collecting, no pennies had to be wheedled from parents to secure a fresh chew. A quick walk over to one's favorite sweetgum tree provided a fresh supply.

And long before so many disposable items--such as the throw-away bottle and disposable hypodermic needle--were being manufactured and urged upon the American consumer, the American farmer and mountaineer knew what tree could quickly supply a fresh, fully disposable brush to aid his tooth care.

The good old days certainly had their appeal.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

EXPORTING U. S. KNOW-HOW, NOT FIREARMS

The U. S. is gradually moving toward a greater export of expertise to underdeveloped countries in replacement of arms sales, a development certain to be economically and politically healthier.

One manner in which the U. S. is exporting "know-how" to underdeveloped countries of the Middle East and Asia, has been highly publicized in recent weeks in connection with the Shah of Iran's latest visit to Washington. Instead of stepping up arms shipments, the U. S. is sending a study team of water experts to Iran to assist in water resource development. This expertise is important to Iran, which has launched an ambitious program of land reforms that cannot be economically successful over the long haul with the vital ingredient--water--missing.

In India, an American geological team is seeking ways of developing what may be a gigantic underground water reservoir. The U. S. AID has proposed a progressive 7-year-long survey, using the most modern American technical equipment, to launch a program for sinking mammoth public tube wells producing 1.2 to 1.5 cubic feet of water per second, plus smaller private wells. With India's famine-stricken populace direly in need of life-giving water, for renewed agricultural production in drought-stricken areas, it is obvious water resource development is a crying need.

The U. S. Department of Interior's Bureau of Reclamation is turning some of its 60-odd years of experience in planning and building water resource developments toward advancing the irrigation of the 300,000-acre section of the Helmand Valley in southwestern Afghanistan. Begun about 20 years ago, the program is enabling planning, construction, and operation of an efficient and productive irrigated agriculture, and the generation of vital hydroelectric

power.

Also, under U. S. Bureau of Reclamation auspices, a 42-man team is investigating water resource development through the potential Pa Mong Project in the Mekong River Basin of Southeast Asia.

In the U. S. Senate, a group of foresighted members have given legislative backing to a plan for using nuclear power to provide fresh water for the Middle East, through construction of three nuclear de-salinization plants by an internationally financed public-private corporation similar to COMSAT. It is proposed to be administered under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Primarily aimed at reducing Arab-Israeli tensions through cooperative economic development of Arab States and Israel, the plan, if adopted and put into action, could prove tremendously valuable elsewhere, particularly if the result is to advance technology to a point where the cost of converting sea water to fresh water is sharply reduced.

Even in West Virginia, where it has been estimated that there is currently available for man's use about 7,500 gallons of water per person per day, there are areas and periods of drought when the lack of water is disastrous. Inexpensive desalinization of water through usage of nuclear power would be a tremendous boon to peace and to all mankind.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510

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Volume VII - Number 35

September 8, 1967

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### GONE FOREVER THE OLDEN SCHOOL DAYS

Developments marring the once simple, September back-to-school scene in these United States must seem bizarre to adult Americans who experienced no-nonsense education during their school years.

Getting back to school the first day was a major thrill to most pupils, eager to greet old friends and swap tales of summer experiences. Most males old enough to be useful had been off working dawn to dusk hours on family farms, helping deliver ice on summer rounds behind a horse-drawn wagon, or working hard as delivery and stock boys in local grocery and hardware stores.

And the young girls generally were kept busy assisting with the vegetable and fruit peeling and scalding for summertime home canning, so pantry shelves could be stocked for winter eating.

These tasks left few idle hours for dawdling, with the fortunate result that beer riots at beaches by gangs of vacationing students simply did not happen.

In fact, starting back to school did not necessarily mean the end of work, for all too often the school yard had grown up with weeds which had to be chopped and hoed down--a far cry from the cemented areas of many American city schools today.

And there were no prolonged and bitter community discussions about busing students out of neighborhood schools to complicate the back-to-school push for an education in an intensively competitive world. Transportation to school was a matter of walking two or three miles through the countryside with morning dew on the trees and bushes. In the main, the autumn back-to-school movement in countless small American communities meant young students walking along past familiar homes, noting new paint jobs and evidences of newly-arrived



families; shying away from big, possibly unfriendly, barking dogs; and perhaps warming up a pitching arm for the recess ball game by tossing a handy stone at a cat napping in the morning sun, or at a wasps' nest, or at apples hanging heavily on a drooping limb.

Moreover, in past decades, a teacher strike did not mean something which delayed classroom instruction--a phenomenon occurring this season in a number of major American cities. Instead, it meant a good hard rap by a teacher's ruler across the palm of the hand, or a keen switch applied to the seat of the pants of an unruly pupil.

In the old-fashioned world of education, a return to school was a challenging venture into a world of order and discipline and respect for knowledge.

Pupils and teachers and parents all knew that their major responsibility was to promote the advancement of education with the fewest impediments possible, and there were few problems arising from the lack of ability to relate to themselves, each other, and the community that the old fashioned formula of good will, commonsense, respect for authority, and cooperation for the better good of all could not solve. Today's back-to-school problems, one suspects, might yield more quickly to a wider, more substantial application of that same formula.

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From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510

Volume VII - Number 36

September 15, 1967

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column by  
Senator Robert C. Byrd

TIME FOR A CHANGE

Rapid world population growth is creating pressures and tensions which are going to force a change in national thinking and individual practices in relation to birth control.

And the time for that change is approaching faster than the public generally has yet realized, despite the fact that a swelling tide of concern over the burgeoning world population, and its political and economic consequences, is daily headlined by news media.

Three great world problems--security, population, and food--have pushed the urgency to establish effective approaches to population control to the forefront of consideration of governments of the Nations of the world. There are no longer any easy solutions possible to these three major problems, if indeed there ever were. The social and political institutions of varied countries, the mores of multitudinous societies, and the private consciences and moral-thinking of citizens of advanced Nations have, in the past, been founded in the main either on the premise that a large family was right and good, socially and economically desirable, or as a simple matter of private, personal choice.

But the stark truth of the matter is that the peoples of the world are fast out-breeding the world's known resources of space, food, and water. Time for ignoring the problem is simply running out.

World population by the end of this summer of 1967 is reported as having reached almost three and one-half billion and is increasing at a current rate of almost 200,000 daily, or approximately 75 million annually. This represents about one-third of

the present U. S. population.

A review of the history of world population growth provides some somber facts. The Population Reference Bureau points out that it took the world a million years for population to reach the billion mark in 1800. During the intervening 167 years (to date) world population has more than tripled. But so rapidly is the growth rate now spiraling that the world population total by 2067--one hundred years from now--will, at a conservative estimate based on present mortality and birth rates, reach about 25 billion.

The low-birth rate countries are generally the industrial Nations of Europe, North America, and Japan. The birth rates of the Nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America are at an increasingly high level, yet these are the Nations least equipped to care for their populaces.

Because masses of people cannot be expected to die peacefully of starvation in the years ahead, the stark facts are that the world is headed for terrible struggles toward survival.

Painfully, the truth is that the world will breed itself to miserable chaos, unless the thinking patterns of human beings can be adjusted to effectively devise ways of controlling our own over-breeding. Hopefully, early adoption of modernized birth control measures will provide time in which backward Nations can raise their economic productivity, stabilize food production, and develop better utilization of their natural resources.

Respect for life requires that man not carelessly breed--that he discipline himself through ethical principles and intellect, well aware that survival in the world of the future requires a sharp change in his moral and social thinking and, more personally, in his private practices.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

Volume VIII - Number 1

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Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
by U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

THE STATE OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL CITY (Part II)

Misconceptions have been spread in some quarters as to the exact status of the public welfare programs in the District of Columbia

A number of facts deserve attention which I believe attest to the more effective, sounder application of public funds for welfare purposes in the District since my assumption of responsibility -- as Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee for the District of Columbia -- for reviewing outlays of Federal funds for welfare in the Nation's Capital City.

The appropriation for the D.C. Department of Public Welfare increased 344 percent over the period FY 1955-1968, with the FY 1968 total reaching \$38.8 million. The number of workers authorized increased to 3,689 persons (257 percent), while the salary costs increased 463 percent.

A few years ago, my Subcommittee was instrumental in instituting a random sample investigation of major welfare program caseloads in the District. That investigation, jointly conducted by the D.C. Dept. of Welfare and the U.S. General Accounting Office, revealed 59 percent ineligibility in the aid-to-dependent children category, 58 percent ineligibility in the general-public-assistance caseload, and 39 percent ineligibility in the aid to the permanently-and-totally-disabled caseload. These findings of excessive ineligibility led the U.S. Comptroller General to recommend a continuing audit of the ADC caseload. Thus a widened program of investigation was instituted, with a present total of 91 investigators now participating in more effective administration of D.C. welfare programs.

Improved surveillance of the welfare caseload in the District has undoubtedly saved the U.S. taxpayers tens of millions of dollars. Although the caseload has again gradually increased, due in large part to a greater usage of welfare services by social service agencies, the  
(more)

AFDC caseload as of November 1967 numbered 5,380, or 248 less than in November 1961. It is doubtful that any other major city in the U.S. can claim a smaller ADC welfare caseload in 1967 than in 1961.

As another encouraging aspect of the District's welfare situation, the average caseload by authorized social worker position in the Public Assistance Division has been greatly reduced from 1961-1968 and now stands at 66 per worker, due largely to social worker positions having doubled in number from 285 to 570. The ADC caseload as of April 30, 1967, consisted of 23,716 persons, of whom 19,052 were children.

Average individual ADC payment in D.C. is \$38, which is above the national average of \$36. The average general public assistance grant per recipient in D.C. is \$81, the highest in the Nation. The national average is \$36. In D.C., 67 children per 1,000 population under age 18 receive ADC payments as compared with a national average of 49.

I was instrumental in securing an across-the-board cost of living increase of 13 percent for welfare recipients in the 5 conventional welfare caseloads during FY 1967. This was annualized in the FY 1968 appropriation.

It is feared, however, that improvement in the welfare situation in the District of Columbia in recent years may be negated as a result of a new court order forbidding the Dept. of Welfare from maintaining a requirement of one year of residence in the District prior to eligibility for welfare payments. Removal of this residence requirement may bring in an influx of the needy into the District, for there is no ceiling on D.C. welfare payments in the ADC category, unlike such States as West Virginia, which has a \$165 ceiling. The highest ADC payment to any ADC family in calendar year 1967 was \$471, excluding the food stamp bonus, and some families have been on the rolls in excess of twenty years.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
by U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

THE STATE OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL CITY (Part III)

Any person of character justifiably rejoices as solid evidence accumulates that progress is being made toward a difficult goal.

As Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, I am proud of the progress which has been made in the field of public education in the Nation's Capital City.

The FY 1962 D.C. budget was the first regular budget presented to me as Subcommittee Chairman. Among some of the achievements to be noted since then, using FY 1961 facts as a basis of comparison with FY 1968, are:

The number of professional staff members per 1,000 students has increased from 41 to 58 for that period. This now ranks D.C. as No. 1 among 15 cities of comparable size in the U.S. (500,000 to 1,000,000 population);

Per pupil costs have increased from \$413 to \$745 during this period, an increase of 80 percent. A total of 54 percent (\$636) of this 80-percent increase has come from D.C. appropriations;

The number of authorized positions in the public schools has increased from 5,311 to 9,898 (86 percent) with the salary costs increasing 233 percent during the period 1955-1968;

The number of classroom teachers increased 55 percent, from 4,482 in FY 1961 to 6,952 in FY 1968; counselors increased from 51 to 260, a 409.8 percent increase for that period; and the number of librarians increased from 17 to 140, an increase of 723.5 percent;

Special classes for severely mentally retarded students have been multiplied so that the total student load increased from only 39 in FY 1961 to 444 in FY 1968, an increase of 1,038 percent. This eliminated completely the waiting list, which had been due to teacher and facilities shortages;

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Appropriations of \$126,777,692 from FY 1962 + FY 1968 provided the addition of 2,307 rooms to the public schools. The appropriation for FY 1968 for public school construction totaled \$48,394,600, which included provision for 75 pre-kindergarten relocatable classrooms and 36 demountable units for location next to existing elementary school buildings. Part-time classes have now been eliminated for the first time in 20 years or more;

Pupil-teacher ratios have been substantially lowered throughout the school system, as for example, from 31.3 to 27.8 in elementary schools;

The D.C. Superintendent of Schools testified at FY 1968 appropriation hearings that 117 out of 123 schools reported no books in use with a copyright date older than 10 years -- "an unusual record".

Regular provisions have been made for full funding of the free lunch program in elementary schools, approximately 15,500 students daily during 1966-67 at a cost of over \$1 million. Similar provisions were made for the same period for the free breakfast program -- breakfast for almost 8,000 pupils daily at a total cost of \$178,600 -- and the daily distribution of milk averaged nearly 123,000 servings at a cost of more than \$1 million;

With the D.C. school system fast becoming an all-Negro system as the exodus of white residents from the District continues -- currently, the school population is 92 percent Negro -- I believe it is important to provide every possible opportunity to these children to secure an education.

This will continue to be my goal. It is a compelling need if the District of Columbia is to fulfill its proper role as the Nation's Capital City.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

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January 19, 1968

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
by U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

THE STATE OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL CITY (Part IV)

A problem which increasingly is burdening the Nation's Capital City, and one which deserves to be tackled equally vigorously elsewhere in our Nation, is the problem of development of an adequate birth control program.

The D.C. Public Health Department has opened 11 birth control clinics, with one more to be opened in the near future. The clinics provide birth control information and devices to any married woman or any woman who has had a baby. In 3 years, more than 15,000 women have been registered in the program, providing opportunities for people to plan their families.

During the period 1960-1964, the U.S. birth rate decreased 11.4 percent. The D.C. rate decreased 9.7 percent. For the period 1964-1966, the years in which the family planning clinics have been in operation, the U.S. rate continued to decline showing an 11.9 percent decrease. The District of Columbia rate, however, dropped much more markedly -- 16.2 percent.

A special study, providing a specific and scientifically sound estimate of the impact of the D.C. Public Health Department's birth control program, has made available some preliminary summations. For an 18-month period, using two selected control groups, with one group electively using control devices and the other group not participating, a reduction of 58 percent in pregnancies was noted in the family-planning participant group as contrasted with the non-participant group.

I have consistently pressed hard for a strong and adequately financed family planning program in the District of Columbia, and I

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feel that substantial progress is being made. The need for such planning is established by studying the facts concerning illegitimacy in the District of Columbia.

Nearly 28 percent of all resident deliveries in the District of Columbia are illegitimate, as compared to about 7 percent in the Nation.

In the Department of Welfare, as of January 1, 1967, there were 1,961 cases on the AFDC rolls with all illegitimate children. As of March 1, 1967, 42.4 percent of the ADC children were illegitimate. Six mothers had 60 illegitimate children, all on welfare. Fourteen mothers had 126 illegitimate children, all on welfare. Another grouping of 20 mothers had 160 illegitimate children, all on welfare. Another group of 46 mothers had 322 illegitimate children, all on welfare. Another group of 172 mothers had 860 illegitimate children, all on welfare. Another group of 264 mothers had 1,056 illegitimate children on welfare.

In some cases, as many as seven different men were fathers of one women's children.

As I have consistently pointed out, the illegitimate child cannot help his status, but I feel it is imperative that the District of Columbia, and the Nation as well, take every possible step to encourage and foster family planning among welfare recipients.

I believe that, if the general public were sufficiently aware of similar facts in others of our Nation's cities, a majority of the responsible citizenry would strongly encourage the institution of constructive birth control programs through public health departments by supporting necessary appropriations of public funds, just as I have recommended appropriations of such funds for the District of Columbia, the Nation's Capital.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
by U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

THE STATE OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL CITY (Part V)

Reports on various aspects of the state of the Nation's Capital City sometimes catch the public eye whereas less publicized facts often have greater merit in evaluating the present state of affairs in the District of Columbia. Recently, publicity was given to a report that the Nation's Capital has more telephones than any other city in the world -- that Washington's instrument count totaled 788,937 telephones for 833,000 people in 1966, or almost 1 per person.

Less noticed, yet considerably more significant as an indication of substantial social instability within the District, was publication of the fact that in FY 1967 there were 26,525 window panes broken in the District's public schools, at a replacement cost of \$180,202.

Over the period of my service as Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, I have concentrated my efforts toward supporting programs aimed at stabilizing community life in the District, with considerable gains having resulted.

Washington, D.C., now leads all cities of comparable size in the U.S. in the ratio of authorized police positions (3100) -- 4.1 per 1,000 population. Appropriations for the Department totaled \$44,884,000 for FY 1968, with 3,572 personnel positions authorized. This constitutes a percentage increase, over the period 1955-68, of 250 percent for total appropriations; 149 percent for salary costs of authorized positions; and 44 percent for authorized positions. From 1,954 police positions in 1950, the D.C. Police Department has expanded to 3,100 positions in 1967, although the District's population total remained nearly static at less than 810,000.

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In a variety of other ways, I have given my unqualified support to the Chief of Police and his men in the increasingly difficult war on crime in the District.

In the field of health improvement in Washington, the following are among major public health accomplishments from fiscal 1961 to fiscal 1968:

The Dept. of Public Health has been reorganized, administrative improvements made, new policies developed, and training programs inaugurated to streamline the approach toward solving public health problems; the D.C. General Hospital has been substantially renovated at a cost of \$13 million; a 425-bed rehabilitation center for chronic alcoholics has been opened and a treatment and rehabilitation program instituted; material and infant care programs have been expanded and improved; medicare and medicaid programs have been established; a home care program for the elderly has been instituted; and a community mental health center has been established in one area of the city with others to follow.

A tuberculosis detection and control program has been started; an expanded venereal disease control program has been inaugurated, including expanding treatment facilities and providing educational programs particularly aimed at the teenage; and more than 25,000 school children have been vaccinated against measles.

In the school health program, the amount of nursing time in elementary schools has more than doubled during the past 2 years. During the year 1965-1966 school year, 86 percent of the defects found among elementary school children were brought to medical care by the end of the school year.

It will continue to be my purpose to support adequate appropriations to meet these great needs within our Nation's Capital City.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
by U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

CHANGING TIMES AND CHANGING CAREERS

Recent announcement of the first woman to become a member of the N.Y. Stock Exchange in the 175-year history of the Nation's largest securities exchange pointed up a situation quite familiar to watchers of the changing times. To such observers, the report of this female success in the traditionally masculine world of finance merely provided reinforcing evidence that classifications of careers can no longer be accurately separated into male and female spheres.

Another bit of such evidence, one perhaps particularly noted by West Virginians, was the internationally publicized announcement in December that a young male chef, a West Virginian and a native Charlestonian, was being summoned to the White House to put the finishing touches on the 250-lb., 6-ft. high, bridal cake which starred at the wedding reception for the President's daughter.

The report of the well-deserved artistic recognition accorded to this young West Virginia chef emphasized once more the fact that whereas the thought of expertness in food preparation -- in planning, cooking, and serving -- once properly seemed to fall within the province of the female of the species, this no longer is true. What is even more important, however, is that the whole business of cooking and food service has become "big business" in the U.S., and brings substantial financial reward to participants.

At the time of the 1960 census, there were reported to be 215,978 males and 381,078 females, or a sum of 597,056 non-household, American cooks. Median earnings for the male cooks (or chefs, as more experienced cooking experts are designated) were almost three times higher individually than for the females.

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Interestingly, these expert cooks have their own federation, the American Culinary Federation, Inc. Its members are careful to point out that a good chef is a food business administrator, and that wherever food is cooked in quantity, an executive chef is in charge. These top level cooks are to be found directing food operations in the Nation's largest food processors and canners, in food service organizations, as a part of operations of airlines, railroads, hotels, resorts, steamship lines, in private clubs, in large hospitals and similar institutions, in chain restaurants, and in hotel chains.

To cite a few examples of some of the juicy fringe benefits of cooking careers pursued by American males, one expert chef authored a 717-page cookbook, based on his success in regional cooking, which sold over 100,000 copies. Another well-known American chef gave up a successful career as a concert pianist to teach cooking classes.

The career of master cook is not without its hazards, however, as one 6 ft., 4 inch, American chef can testify about his increase to 275 pounds in weight. It is noteworthy, nonetheless, that he has a fat bank account to go along with his expanded midriff, as he is the author of 14 cookbooks, one of which has sold over 500,000 copies.

Anyone who may still think of cooking as a "sissy's job" needs to be reminded that a former American President, once Commanding General of American military forces, is renowned for his steak-cookery; that Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI rises early to cook Sunday morning popovers; and that the Senior U.S. Senator from Louisiana, Mr. Ellender, is famed for his expertise with Creole cooking, with invitations to his personally-cooked luncheons eagerly sought after by other Senators, Federal officials, and foreign diplomats alike.

As an avocation, cooking is personally enjoyable for American males. As a wage-earning career, it offers lucrative prospects.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

Volume VIII - Number 6

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Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
by U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### GENERATIONAL GAP

Frequent discourses on the subject of an existing generational gap regularly star on America's television and radio air waves, provide fodder for heated dinner table debates between parents and offspring, and result in outpourings of philosophy by social workers and news analysts.

Somewhere among all the columnar and other comments, a strong impression seems to have filtered out that parents fail to make enough effort to understand their children and that it is incumbent upon fathers and mothers to bestir themselves toward closer communication with the younger generation.

However, any anxious parents hastening to find ways to bridge the highly publicized generational gap should be forewarned not to expect instant rapport with obviously hep sons and daughters through shared interest in "mod" music. That is, of course, unless there may be a good cipher expert at hand to help decode the message frenetically carried by "mod" music, as rendered by some of the currently popular musical groups, such as "The Yardbirds", "The Animals", "The Bee Gees", and "The Dixie Cups".

To a father who frankly admits to enjoying a good spirited rendition of The Battle Hymn of the Republic by a competent marching band, there is a terrible case of gap-osis ahead when he takes a startled look at a teenage record collection, to say nothing of the state of shock likely of occurrence as he struggles to decode the meaning being pow-pow-pow-ed out by selections such as Concrete and Clay, Over Under Sideways and Down, Gee Baby Gee, Somebody Groovy, Catch Us if You Can, Ha Ha Said the Clown, Skinny Minnie and Its Gonna Be Alright, Fakin' It, We Got a Groovey Thing Going, and Made

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My Bed, Gonna Lie In It.

Papa's and mama's having once themselves been young and romantic, and possibly a bit rebellious, might get the message a bit better from some of the other rock-n-roll tunes, such as Mrs. Brown You've Got a Lovely Daughter, Kiss Me Baby, and Friday On My Mind. And after struggling desperately to become turned on -- teenage vernacular for a high degree of euphoria -- through listening to some of the top money makers, most parents will probably have a better appreciation of another current top tune, Going Down for the Third Time. Certainly the idea suggested by yet another, The Sound of Silence, would have a genuine appeal.

As final words on the generational gap, musically speaking, parents possibly can be forgiven for thinking that the best way to fill the said generational gap is to hurl in all the plastic musical discs being sold to their teenage children under the guise of new music. And it is indeed a cheering thought for any father, as he becomes a drop-out from the Kollege of Mod Music Knowledge, that he can now openly admit to a belief that good old mountain music like Cripple Creek, Chicken Reel, Irish Washerwoman, Sourwood Mountain, Sugar in the Gourd, and Turkey in the Straw are going to be recalled a lot longer and with more musical nostalgia than the electrified steel guitar output of today's commercial successes.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
by U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

STRANGER THAN FICTION

Over one and a half centuries ago, the great English poet, Lord Byron, expressed the thought, "'Tis strange -- but true; for truth is always strange -- stranger than fiction."

Since corrupted into the cliché, "Truth is stranger than fiction," the fundamental lesson was given fresh emphasis when the Ford Theatre in northwest Washington, D.C., was recently reopened for public performances of live plays, for it is not likely that any play ever presented on its stage can match in bizarre circumstances the assassination of President Lincoln in that same theatre at the close of the Civil War.

And the saying will be given further reinforcement when the John F. Kennedy Center for Performing Arts, now under construction on the banks of the Potomac River, is opened as a forum for cultural arts. It is indeed strangely coincidental that two functioning theatre centers in the Capital City of the United States will be closely associated with the memory of two assassinated Presidents whose deaths were so paralyzing in impact that they dwarf in comparison mere stage dramas.

The Ford Theatre has been newly-restored by the U.S. Dept. of the Interior's National Park Service, as a living memorial to President Lincoln. Henceforth, it is planned to be opened in the mornings for visitors to tour the theatre and the modern Lincoln Museum housed in the basement and to listen to recordings of portions of Lincoln's famous addresses. School children coming to Washington for tours this spring and summer will be happy to learn that admission charges for these tours are suspended for an indefinite period.

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The Ford Theatre will, moreover, now be filling its true role as a functioning theatre, by having its afternoons and evenings devoted to rehearsals and presentation of live dramas, as a continuing part of the cultural life of the Nation's Capital City. Among the thousands of school children coming to Washington this year, perhaps many may get to see a live theatre performance for the first time in the historic environs of the newly reopened Ford Theatre.

Even greater cultural opportunities will be available for all of the Nation's citizens when the 58-million dollar cultural center, authorized before John F. Kennedy became President, and named in his honor by Congressional authorization after his assassination, is in operation. This national cultural center, to occupy an area the size of a large city block, will house an opera, a concert hall, a theatre, a studio playhouse for film showing and experimental projects, and a gallery for an art museum. Towards its development, the Federal government has made a \$15.5 million grant, approved a \$15.4 million Treasury loan, and transferred 7 acres of government-owned land for site enlargement. It is hoped that a grand opening of the center will be possible in 1970.

The Ford Theatre appropriately launched its reopening as a functioning theatre by a dramatic presentation of the epic poem "John Brown's Body", with its close association with scenes in the Charles Town, West Virginia, area.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510

Volume VIII - Number 3

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Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
by U. S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### WHERE THE MONEY GOES

A lot of Americans can remember quite well when the major family effort toward good grooming consisted of a weekly Saturday night bath. In many homes, only a few decades back, placing the family's big galvanized tin tub before the hearth fire signaled time for family members to line up for turns at dipping in and scrubbing off the week's accumulated grime. Pretty often, too, the same tub of water served the whole family, with maybe a warming up kettleful added as the scrubbing went along.

In those days, the chief beauty aid for the weekly ritual was likely to be a hunk of not-so-fragrant homemade soap. That chief cleansing aid for body-bathing and hair-washing was evolved through mama's backyard labors over a blackened iron pot filled with accumulated drippings of fat, homemade lard, ashes, and lye.

Hair-cutting, using the family shears, with papa and mama joining in the clipping, trimming, and admonishing, served to "neaten up" the family males. The young ladies, as is generally standard for females the world over, usually performed additional beauty rituals, perhaps curling locks with rags or paper curlers and smoothing on a little rose water and glycerin.

Those days, however, must have vanished into limbo, for according to recent wire association reports from New York, American males and females together will sink \$5 billion into their hair this year.

The \$5 billion will provide coloring and un-coloring, curling and un-curling, wetting down and drying out, cutting off and adding on hair. Through these and an abundant variety of related processes, individual Americans will pick and choose what, when,

and how he or she wishes the next hair action to be.

And if the statistics can be accepted at face value--or more accurately, hair value--four out of ten teen-age girls color their hair, with their teen-age male counterparts going strong for a blonding-in, outdoorsy, sun-stroked look to their locks.

But the hair action really mounts among American adults. They are reputed to be making increasingly heavy investments in hair changes, with a goodly portion of the dollars spent on purchases of extra hair. Sales of wigs, falls, and pin-on curls to American women are stated to have reached an annual total of \$300 million. As for America's stalwart males, sales of men's hair pieces have doubled in the last five years to \$20 million a year.

Such statistics make it seem a world away from America's virile pioneering past. While no prudent person would wish to return to old hardships and perils, one might humorously note that, in the 1960's, any scalp-lifting by an American Indian consists simply of his own action in taking off his toupee before getting a good night's sleep preparatory to earning the next day's living, including a few extra dollars to buy a toupee replacement.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510

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March 1, 1968

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
by U. S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### MOTIVATED AMERICANS

One of the more substantial and better known business publications monthly printed in the U. S. recently carried an item entitled "Motivated Men Made America Great." An obvious inference might be drawn that the business publication had reference to the manner in which the profit motive helped make our Nation the strong capitalistic society which it is today.

But the example which was used, that of the contribution which James Madison made to the development of our constitutional system of government, was in a totally different perspective.

It was pointed out that, long before James Madison became President of the U. S., he had become Father of our Constitution and was principally responsible for drafting both the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Madison, convinced that individual freedoms could be maintained within the framework of a strong Federal union, turned his conviction toward practical guidance of the work of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Thus motivated by a desire for a United Nation, protected by constitutional guarantees, James Madison helped make our Republic great.

The thrust of that article--the virtue of patriotically motivated Americanism--is one not commonly emphasized today. In this era of mass demonstrations and rioting, open acclaim of strongly motivated patriotism gets little news space. Reports of violent mass movements draw daily headlines, and less and less thought is directed toward the desperate need for more constructive motivation in personal action, in the national interest.

Too few citizens today consciously accept the need for assessment and appraisal of the objectives and commitments of their

own lives, abilities, and energies in relation to our Nation's advancement. All too many Americans are subservient to leaders whose influence needs closer measurement by the yardstick exemplified in James Madison's life, "Is this man truly motivated toward making America great?"

If more Americans applied that yardstick to a number of current leaders of mass movements, it is likely that those leaders would no longer have masses blindly following their exhortations and that, instead, much of the mass efforts would be channeled into paths contributing more effectively to our national security, with greater ultimate individual gain for all.

Thoughtful examination of the motivation of many leaders would mean less need for huge expenditures of public monies for training riot squads, purchasing of armored vehicles, underwriting of costs of deployment of National Guard units, and for restoration of American property damaged and destroyed through violence in city streets.

What our Nation needs is not men motivated toward inflaming the national atmosphere in a selfish grasp for power, or for other, hidden, more sinister reasons, but more American citizens who are motivated to measure all that they see and hear in terms of "Will it make America great?"

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

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March 8, 1968

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
by U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### FALSE SECURITY FROM DIPLOMASHIP

Increasingly heavy outlays of public and private moneys are being poured into the Nation's schools at all academic levels. American taxpayers may naturally be expected to want to know how effective these expenditures are, thereafter attempting to assess the reported results in terms of what they mean to them personally and to their children.

Particularly at this season of the year, when parents and soon-to-be graduating high school students are greatly involved with decisions on moving along to higher institutions of learning, it is well to note some facts recently developed by one of America's great corporations, illustrating the increasing dangers of a trend of thought which that organization has labeled "security through diplomaship".

This corporation, taking note of the heavy pressures to secure a college diploma, which our American society is currently placing upon young people in our beefed up education drive, surveyed 17,000 college men which it employed. The resulting findings serve as a signal beam to parents and young people alike in academic planning and efforts.

First, the survey showed that, more and more, the act of going to college is thought of as a status symbol, with the chief purpose of going to college merely being to get a degree, with the degree expected to serve as a present status equalizer and a future passport to security.

Secondly, it showed that all too many students were under the impression that success in being admitted to a status school

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or big-name university or college automatically served to start a student several rungs up the ladder toward future success in a chosen career field.

Third, the corporation reported that in terms of income gained and success achieved in later life, this so-called diplomaship brought a poor return for national and individual investment of funds. To back up this assessment, the corporation reported statistics showing that it is the level of scholarship which is attained -- as measured by academic achievement -- which provides the key for future gain and greatest return on moneys invested.

The corporation's survey revealed that the single most reliable indicator of a college graduate's future success is his rank in the graduating class. A far greater proportion of high-ranking than low-ranking students qualified for larger responsibilities in their chosen career field. Forty five percent of those surveyed who were in the corporation's top salary level were also in the top academic third of their graduating classes, whereas forty percent of those in the third lowest salary and responsibility level were also in the lowest third in college.

Futhermore, the corporation's figures were checked against college quality, based on nationally accepted institution rankings. These colleges and universities were placed in three groups -- ranked as above average, average, and below average. In appraising the results, the corporation found that top students from average or below average colleges have done better in their adult careers than average or low-ranking students from above-average colleges.

West Virginia students will want to note that the cold facts are that a high level of academic accomplishment in whatever college or university which they attend is a significant indicator of probable high level future achievement. The hard law of diminishing returns for diminishing investment of time and effort applies inescapably in the education field.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

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March 15, 1968

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
by U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### METALS IN THE NEWS

Headlines on speculative pressures on silver at home and abroad, heavy purchases of gold in foreign markets, negotiations toward settling the U.S. copper strike, and charges of improper sale and resales of platinum presently are claiming a big share of public attention.

The current frantic, almost anarchic, rush for U.S. gold in European markets may well bring to American minds remembrance that the quest for gold first stimulated European explorations and conquests in the Western world. As a corollary, events of the 1960's could be likened to a modern predatory raid by the Old World on New World gold.

It is not necessary to be an expert on the intricacies of international finance and national monetary policies to know that gold, the generally accepted means of balancing international accounts, has long been a favored metal for backing currency. One needs, however, to be alert to a certain moral which may be gained from current events.

Today, the Union of South Africa is the country which is the chief gold producer for the world, with the U.S.S.R. and Canada as other big suppliers. However, the steel and concrete vaults of Ft. Knox, Kentucky, as the depository for the bulk of the U.S. gold bullion, constitutes the world's largest single point for gold storage. As a result, American fiscal policy is an integral element in all international political and financial happenings; and, for the same reason, the stability of the Union of South Africa may be expected to be of growing concern to industrialized nations.

But gold is not the only metal which is vitally involved in America's security. In fact, American economic and political

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welfare is intricately intertwined with metals, and through them, with the economic and political life of nations all around the globe just as are metals intertwined in areas of source and usage throughout the world.

Minerals occur in nature generally in close association with one another. For instance, the greatest quantity of silver is obtained in refining lead and copper, and gold occurs frequently in association with silver and other metals. Silver, gold and copper all have adjusted values in relation to one another in units of monetary exchange. Not often emphasized, but of tremendous importance, silver, gold, and copper have high values as conductors of electricity, because of the increasing world dependence on electrical energy. Over one-half of the world's output of copper annually goes into electrical apparatus and wire. Platinum also has its own special merit relative to electricity because of its high degree of electrical resistance.

These metals have other usages which are international in connotation. Silver, for example, has a big usage in high-duty bearings of aircraft engines. To cite a mineral interdependence, copper in many usages must have a tin covering for protection. As another, in the manufacture of tin cans, a thin layer of tin, which is a soft metal but also totally impervious to moisture, is superimposed over iron or steel.

When one stops to think of these and related facts, such as that tin is most plentiful in Nigeria, Indonesia, the Republic of the Congo, and the Malay Peninsula, and that Russia's platinum is increasingly sold at a higher price in world markets, one sees that minerals and nations are unlikely to be effectively isolated and prosperously separated in our modern world. Without oversimplification, until that lesson is wisely heeded in the realm of international finance, the threat of chaos may be expected to impinge recurrently upon world consciousness; and the citizens of the world may best hasten toward finding a cheap method of recovering gold from sea water, where it has been said to greatly abound.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

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Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
by U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### EQUINOCTIAL AND POLITICAL GALES

People generally pursue their daily courses without too much thought for the natural forces which control their environment. Yet evidences of one of these powerful environmental forces -- the precession of the equinoxes -- has been quite notable lately.

As salubrious evidence of the arrival of the vernal equinox -- translated in laymen's terms to mean spring is here -- trees are leafing out, shrubs are budding, and flowers are blossoming.

Were these the only evidences of the arrival of the vernal equinox, all would be well. But other aspects require a reckoning.

Back 120 years before the birth of Christ, a scholar named Hipparchus first reported the precession of the equinoxes and described the clockwise progression of the equinoctial points, which are the points at which the sun twice annually crosses the equator. Isaac Newton in 1687 explained the phenomenon by attributing it to the attraction of the moon and sun on the equatorial bulge of the earth, pointing out that the precession results in a continual increase in the longitudes of heavenly bodies while their latitudes remain unchanged.

This precession is actually a motion whereby the earth's axis describes a cone in somewhat the same fashion as the axis of a spinning top, with the completion of the individual cone figure requiring 25,800 years. Difficult as it may be to envision, it is nonetheless a fact that the date and time of the arrival of spring-- or the coming of the vernal equinox -- is set and predictable for any calendar year within this cone of many thousands of years of the earth's motion.

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Annually, this vernal equinox occurs about March 21 and marks the beginning of spring in the northern hemisphere. Conversely, the autumnal equinox is the point at which the sun again crosses the equator but from north to south, about September 23, and marks the beginning of autumn for the northern hemisphere. On these two dates, in all parts of the world, night and day are equal in length, thus the Latin word "equinox" has been adapted to indicate either of the dates when day and night are equal.

The belief has long been widespread that violent storms called "equinoctial gales" occur at the time of the equinoxes, although meteorological science and observations have in recent times challenged this popular impression. However, modern science has established proof of the effects of the climate and weather changes on men and their behavior, so that, while worldwide equinoctial gales may not be the physical weather accompaniment of equinoctial peaking, it is a matter of considerable historical documentation that forces within men are apparently released or "peaked" in relation to seasonal changes.

This year of 1968 has already provided its own corroborating evidence of this in the form of the strong political gales which have swept across the American political scene coincidental with the swing in the equinoctial precession to the vernal equinox. Based on all the evidence now available, the American public may well be braced for a possible violent political gale in relation to the coming of the autumnal equinox later this year, bearing further testimony to the relationship between changing tides of seasons and the affairs of men and states.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

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Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
by U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### THE BUG BITES

Bugs and weevils, grubs and roaches, beetles and worms, mites and ticks, and a host of other pesty things from time to time cause disturbances in human well-being. The magnitude of these problems, however, is usually in direct proportion to the ratio of involvement with each individual's personal interests and comfort.

As examples, it is easy for citizens of the West Coast State of California to be detached when the grub of the sweetpotato weevil burrows around in stored sweetpotatoes in Louisiana and Georgia and feeds away on fleshy-rooted morning glory vines along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Midwesterners just plain are not going to get too greatly upset when citizens of the New England States fulminate over the loss of tree leaves in their orchards, resulting from the highly conspicuous and unsightly nests or tents of the eastern tent caterpillar. Furthermore, the appearance of the fall cankerworm to decimate trees of Colorado, Utah, Montana, and California, while it causes a blanching of faces among he-man westerners, will mean little to the almost bankrupted vegetable growers in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas who have suffered through past losses from invasions of pepper weevils.

It is true that nobody likes any of the 55 kinds of cockroaches which can infest households anywhere in the U.S.; but, generally, different pesty creatures loom as a threat to the comfort and well-being of residents of differing areas of the U.S. A conspicuous exception to this, however, is one bug whose presence is easily noted all over the U.S., and whose travels know no State line, from Maine to California. That bug -- the political bug -- has a bite with after-effects which are never long hidden.

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While these aforementioned effects are sometimes purely transient, within the classification of Americans called presidential candidates they sometimes appear to be lifetime in duration.

All too often the bite of the political bug may be debilitating to the bitten one, resulting in frantic peregrinations, temporary obfuscation of judgment, great fluctuation in temperature from hot to cold, and a marked allergy to popularity polls.

In some badly-bitten victims it causes hoarseness, even leading to laryngitis. It can also cause a poorly-balanced dietary intake, with over-emphasis on hastily swallowed cold coffee and leathery sandwiches. It can produce motorcade-reddened eyes and receiving -line bruised hands. Even among the so-called uncommitted bystanders known as the voting public it can have a heated effect. It can wreck once good dispositions and sadly strain neighborhood relationships due to differences in views on various candidates and issues.

Verily, the political bug's bite, inevitably followed by a strongly rising political fever, can break up "Damon and Pythias" friendships of years of standing and cause normally happily-married husbands and wives to stop speaking to one another.

Currently, the political fever following the biting of the political bug is mounting in the U.S. to a cyclical peak of a presidential election year. While natural forces such as cold, stormy weather, spiders, birds, and diseases normally help keep living insects and pests under control, it appears that the political bug operates outside the natural balance of forces. This year it is again on a rampage, and wise American citizens may, therefore, prudently batten down the home hatches, resolving to take speeches and news accounts with regular grains of salt and to apply a strong dosage of common sense in judging the issues.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

Volume VIII - Number 14

April 5, 1968

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
by U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

CATALOG READERS BEWARE

With all the talk about better labeling of drugs, more honest packaging of food and commodities, and multiple measures to protect the American consumer in his purchasing, it appears that at least one serious oversight has occurred.

It involves the threat posed to the defenseless American gardener by plant and seed catalogs.

Now any old pro at the planting game knows enough to approach spring-arriving seed and flower catalogs with caution. He knows, for instance, that when one reads a label stating that a special kind of seed-starting equipment helps to insure gardening success, what it actually will help to insure is that the purchaser will be lured into buying more and more handy little kits and gadgets in struggling for gardening success.

An old pro may find it safe enough to take a fast look through his seed catalog, checking up on what's new among the hybrids. But if a poor, defenseless newcomer to the gardening game tries to take a quick peek, he is liable to be what can best be labeled "a gone goose". In full view on the catalog back is likely to be pictured the largest, most luscious, smoothest, and deepest globes of red, juicy-looking, hybrid tomatoes that the efforts of man and color photography jointly can produce.

An old pro at gardening knows, too, that provided the seed catalog reader taketh himself sternly in hand and tearth himself away from the luscious mouthwatering visions served up in the fruit and vegetable sections of the mail order catalog, there still remains ahead the double jeopardy of the flower and lawn threat which steadily mounts as the pages are turned.

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The seasoned gardner well knows that no Miss America crowned in Atlantic City could ever match in sheer perfection the glories of the blossoms presented as winners of annual rose awards. He is quite aware, too, that a good catalog maker knows that a mighty challenge is cast to any planter's pride on seeing spectacular photos of a fifty-thousand dollar rose, that it is insidious for any gardener to be urged to imagine his own incomparable giant delphiniums, and that it is enticing to be told that a certain super-duper mixture of grass seeds produces a lawn as velvety as a doe's eyes and as green as the Emerald Isle.

Right then, at that point in his catalog perusing, is when the average gardener needs all the protection he can get, from any source, including the Federal Government. Somewhere there sould be cautions and warnings that all the gorgeous, wonderful, unmatched beauties of the seed catalog pictures and adjectives really bloom best in the catalog and in his own imagination. If he succumbs to the planting fever, some future day, as children trample his flowers, as the birds peck away on the delectable grass seeds, and as the aphids thicken on the rose bushes, there will dawn on the once-bedazzled gardner a realization that those gorgeous catalog pictures are really all time high producers of crops of human frustration.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

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Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
by U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### THE TIME IS UPON US

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has provided some thoughtful proposals toward tackling the troublesome problems of America's cities.

At first review, one might question the merit of formulas for urban benefit which emanate from an agency whose mission is oriented to rural advancement. However, experts who emphasize that the upset in the past balance between rural-urban life has given rise to a major portion of our Nation's urban problems believe that some of the approaches which have well served the Nation in rural improvement will effectively adapt to urban-improvement formulas.

They point out that under these formulas 6 percent of our American people now feed the Nation better and cheaper than ever before and that expenditures for food per capita have declined from 28 percent of individual income in 1909 to less than 18 percent in 1968. Thus, a greater portion of American income is freed for use for education, autos, travel, and other items of modern living, and more workers are released for industrial and professional occupations.

Agriculturists further assert that this has been in large part made possible through land grant colleges and universities, the research station system, and the Department's Cooperative Extension Service, which have jointly insured that agricultural know-how moves directly from laboratories and lecture halls to assist farmers with their problems. They believe a similar highly effective system of research, education, and action should now be adapted to a sort of "home-in" attack on urban problems.

They point out that the key to agriculture's contribution to the Nation's rural advancement has been research, whereas all too few centers in the U.S. are concentrating on research on urban problems.

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They contend studies on improvement of farm buildings and layouts of farmsteads, barns, milking parlors, granaries and such, from a view-point of convenience, sanitation costs, and aesthetics, should be duplicated in developing solutions to crowded urban housing.

They propose the same general coordinated research on urban transportation as on the distribution of milk, and the same concentrated research on schooling as on the development of hybrid corn, with this research serving as a basis for a great educational effort to train urban people to meet urban problems.

They envision a corps of trained men and women in a Nation-wide urban extension service--with functions similar to those of agriculture County agents-- carrying directly to the city residents the results of applied research on the problems of urban living and reporting the needs of the people to local governments and universities for more action.

Believing Home Demonstration agents have done much to improve family living in rural America, they suggest urban Home Demonstration agents to assist in making dwellings in America's cities more attractive, to teach basic nutrition, to emphasize wise buying, to help with family financing and child rearing problems.

America's citizens have followed a farm-to-city movement pattern, so that 70 percent of the American people are living on less than 2 percent of the land. If the pattern of movement continues and the Nation's population explosion does not abate, by the end of this century 240 million Americans will be mashed together in about 4 percent of the total land area of the U.S.

America's urban problems assuredly are not waiting for leisurely exploration.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
by U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

STORM CLOUDS ON THE HORIZON

Obscured by pressing events, but due to cause some soul-searching among American policy-makers as well as conscientious citizens, decisions relative to the Panama Canal shortly must be confronted.

Already front-paged by a leading American financial weekly and a well known midwestern daily newspaper have been claims of unpublicized negotiations between the U.S. and Panama which may be prejudicial to America's security interests. Reports are gaining momentum that there will be proposed for inclusion in future treaties provisions sharply increasing Panama Canal tolls; bestowing huge chunks of the Canal Zone upon the Panamanians; abrogating the Treaty of 1903, which gives the U.S. "in perpetuity" sovereignty, by substituting provisos for a lease expiring at the end of this century; and displacing primary American authority by a bilateral Panamanian-U.S. steering council.

Certainly due for grave thought is the effect of any changes upon the ability of the U.S. to move rapidly in an emergency to maintain the security of this waterway passage for world trade as well as America's own military transports. Furthermore, as the present Panama Canal is known to be outmoded (the waterway is unable to handle well the bulk, and many types, of modern military and civil ocean transports) there awaits a decision on a new canal, its construction, and the location.

The necessity for this decision brings up yet another problem already widely noted by U.S. journalists -- that the potentially cheapest, quickest, and most practical canal construction in Panama,

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or elsewhere in Central America, is probably going to be a sealevel canal built by use of nuclear explosives.

Yet the U.S.'s own precipitous rush into a total nuclear test-ban treaty now blocks its way to canal construction by use of nuclear explosives.

It is interesting to note that suggestions are beginning to be floated about that the highly-touted U.S. nuclear test-ban treaty may not really have been as good as was once claimed.

At such time as proposals for changes in the U.S. position vis-a-vis the Panama Canal must be acted upon, in a manner requiring legislative action, by treaty ratification or otherwise, it is to be hoped that law-makers and citizens alike will remember that there are lessons to be learned from short-sighted past national actions which may effectively be applied to spare future national grief.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
by U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

FALSE SECURITY

Americans seem to have a national temperament which permits them to be easily lulled into a sense of security often followed by a relaxation of precautions which have been effective in securing their safety and well-being. Regrettably, events all too often furnish proof of the dangers of such trustfulness.

An example of the national self-indulgence resulting in a false sense of security can be noted in relation to poliomyelitis.

Following the modern-day miracle of the development of vaccines providing protection against the once-dreaded, crippling disease, American families rushed to secure inoculations. However, as the incidence of poliomyelitis became rare, many parents relaxed their vigilance, and a degree of neglect in consistently maintaining inoculations became evident from the gradual edging upward of reports of poliomyelitis symptoms in cases scattered about the country. Now medical authorities are warning American parents not to take poliomyelitis protection for granted but to be provident in taking preventive actions, maintaining a close check on shot records and making certain younger children receive their inoculations.

In much the same manner, Americans ought not to be lulled into relaxing their guard against the continuing assaults of communism here and abroad. They need to be skeptical of the constantly reiterated statements that the Communist threat has been successfully contained, that there is no longer such a thing as a monolithic Communist conspiracy, that the Communist world is split in half between Red-indoctrinated countries--with the U.S.S.R. and Red China heading opposing factions which now prevent international

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Communism from posing a strong threat to the peace of the world.

While such judgments of Communist divisions have a factual basis, in result and practice the internal division in Communist hierarchy does not mean safety for the U.S. and western democracies, and Americans should not be hoodwinked into believing that it does.

True the circumstances of today's world are vastly different from the era which gave rise to Bolshevism, and the period when Stalin was in power in Soviet Russia; but anyone who notes the similarity of recent "happenings" in America's riot-torn cities, the coordinated timing of incidents of civil disturbances across the Nation, and the manner in which student uprisings are disrupting many of the Nation's campuses and universities after published reports of leftist planning for such incidents this spring, would do well to view with a skeptical eye the thesis that only spontaneous elements are involved.

Debates as to how deeply entrenched "New Left" elements are among student movements, whether it is indeed "New" or "Old" Leftists mingling among militant civil rightists, and whether the pro-Moscow or the pro-Mao elements are most dominant in trouble making in the United States do not touch the heart of the matter.

Communism has for too many decades fished in troubled waters wherever practicable all over the world, hastening to grasp opportunities to foment trouble, for Americans to scoff now at the idea that Communism is reduced to the level of "bogey-man". One does well to question who stands to gain the most from the events which are daily, and tragically, occupying more and more of the Nation's energies and resources.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
by U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

MORE COMMUNIST FISHING IN TROUBLED WATERS

Obscured somewhat by other more pressing developments, recent news reports of Soviet Russia's tactical advances in the Middle East need to be closely scrutinized. The Soviets, long known for their proclivity for seeking gains by "fishing in troubled waters", have made the Middle East, with its constantly trouble-stirred waters, a prime target for Communist advancement.

In the area of the Indian subcontinent, Britain's decision to end its military obligations in the Persian Gulf by 1971 has apparently served as an "Open Sesame" to the U.S.S.R., which today has the second largest naval fleet in the world, one which is steadily growing. Already Soviet moves to increase the size of its Mediterranean fleet have been noted.

This is but one facet of the concerted Soviet drive to increase its sphere of influence in the Middle East. British news sources have persistently reported that a defense pact may be under negotiation between the Soviet Union and India which would provide the Soviets with Indian Ocean bases for warships, on Andaman and Nicobar Islands, in return for Moscow's supply of naval units and other defense items for India.

While Indian sources have denied the conclusion of any such treaty, it is nonetheless true that in 1965 India signed a contract with the U.S.S.R. for the purchase of submarines and other naval units, and Indian personnel are now being trained to man Soviet submarines. Also, India has begun to receive delivery of more than 100 Soviet SU-7 supersonic-jet fighter-bombers.

But the Soviets are not confining their fishing expeditions merely to the troubled Indian waters but are making accelerated over-

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tures in Pakistan. The Soviet Premier, Alexei Kosygin, recently visited there, ostensibly as a return courtesy for 2 visits by Marshal Ayub to Moscow, sparking reports of discussions between these two national leaders on arms, economic aid, and political postures. Already Moscow is committed to furnish \$35 million yearly as part of Pakistan's 5-year improvement plan.

While current U.S. aid to Pakistan greatly exceeds this figure -- and it is likely that the Pakistani government will be cautious in its dealings with the Soviets, now increasing their military aid to the Indian government -- there stands on the other side of the equation the fact that Pakistan has in the past received substantial military aid and equipment from Red China.

It is probable that an increasing Soviet military presence will be seen in the Mediterranean-Middle East area. Already aware of the danger inherent in that possibility, the Congress last session blocked plans for a system of fast deployment logistic (FDL) ships, designed to be stationed strategically to provide necessary provisions and equipment to support U.S. military operations in troubled areas. Although some members voiced fears again this year -- that financing such a system might lead to possible unilateral embroilment in peace-policing efforts -- the authorization for such a system has now been given an apparent go-ahead.

What the American people and their representatives abroad most need to do is to motivate other nations, such as Australia and New Zealand, and so-called uncommitted Asian nations such as Japan, to share the burden of maintaining the peace. Too long has the United States carried the heavy burden of the peace-keeping load, when, in fact, the mission of peace-keeping is of paramount importance to every free nation.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
by U. S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

FACTS ON AID TO THE POOR

Often heard as an accompaniment of Congressional debate on Federal spending programs is a certain statement, "Let's look at the record."

U.S. citizens might wish to adopt that approach in considering demands by pressure groups for instant, massively-expanded funding of programs touted under the banner "Aid To The Poor."

A look at the record of Federal spending for programs already falling within that category would be an eye-opener.

For the Fiscal Years 1960-1969, estimated Federal funds for programs assisting the poor total 138 billion dollars.

The Bureau of the Budget has compiled a table showing estimated Federal funds for programs assisting the poor which breaks down as follows:

1960 (actual)	\$ 9.5 billion
1961 (actual)	10.9 billion
1963 (actual)	12.5 billion
1964 (actual)	13.4 billion
1966 (actual)	18.3 billion
1967 (actual)	21.1 billion
1968 (estimate)	24.6 billion
1969 (estimate)	27.7 billion

This compilation does not encompass all programs which affect the poor, but only those which have a special impact on the poor, so that these totals do not tell the whole story but reveal the force of the long range economic, fiscal, and budgetary planning to sustain and strengthen this Nation's citizenry.

What programs are covered in this eight-year total of 138 billion dollars? Placed in correlation groupings, they are as follows:

Group I -- Programs included 100% in the tabulation and which are aimed at the poor in general or at a specific group of the

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population who are poor (example, Indians) or regionally oriented (such as Appalachia):

Economic Opportunity grants; Title I of ESEA; Work Study; Adult Basic Education; Head Start; Indian health, education, and welfare; Job Corps; Work incentive activities; Neighborhood Youth Corps; Concentrated Employment Program; Public Assistance; Food Stamp Program; Aid to Depressed Areas and Regions; Comprehensive health centers; Day Care centers; and all other OEO programs.

Group II -- Programs aimed principally at low income groups of which the poor constitute a significant proportion, with the major programs being:

NDEA student loans; Health insurance for the aged; Medicaid; Veterans disability pensions; Veterans survivor pensions; Direct distribution and removal of surplus agricultural commodities; Minimum wage enforcement; Grants for maternal and child health and welfare; Low rent public housing; Comprehensive city demonstration program; Ten-year housing program.

Group III -- Programs open to all regardless of income but which are taken advantage of most by low income groups, with the major inclusions:

Vocational education; Manpower Development and Training Act; Selective Service System rejectee program; Veterans Administration hospital, nursing, domiciliary and outpatients care; Grants for vocational rehabilitation service; Grants for neighborhood facilities

Group IV -- Programs open to all regardless of income but which contain specific benefits to the poor or to very low-income groups, with the major inclusions being:

OASDI: Railroad Retirement program; Employment Insurance; Veterans Survivors Compensation; School lunch and special milk programs; Rural housing loan program.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
by U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

SOVIET UNION AND SCANDINAVIA

A Special Congressional Study Mission to the Soviet Union and Scandinavia recently explored developments in that area of the world as related to the Cold War, Vietnam, the continuing Middle East crisis, disarmament, and trade. It turned up some facts which could be helpful in avoiding miscalculations in our U.S. policies.

The Committee stated at the outset of its report on Soviet attitudes, "We observed no evidence of a meaningful detente." It supported that assessment by emphasizing an over-all impression that any major improvement in United States-Soviet relations is still a long way off, that conflicts and tensions which have characterized the entire period of the Cold War have not abated materially, and that they could become intensified in the future.

The Committee reported that one factor indicating the end of the Cold War is not in sight is the impressive military capability of the Soviet Union, including the Soviet variable-sweptwing plane, the Talin ABM system, and the advancing Soviet space and missile achievements. It cited as another grave development the increasing mobility of Soviet military forces, including dramatic expansion of Soviet naval strength, Soviet air-transport capability, and Soviet mechanized divisions.

Warning that all these developments are fully noted in the neighboring Scandinavian countries of Finland, Sweden, and Norway, the Study Mission members pointed out the importance of the impact because the U.S. has heavy mutual interest with Finland and Sweden in strengthening United Nations peacekeeping arrangements; in Norway concerning the prospect of NATO; and in all three, regarding future U.S. policy toward all of Europe -- East and West.

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Due to these special interests, and the resulting need to counteract the continuing Soviet pressures, the Study Mission observed that it would appear to follow that the U.S. would benefit most by emphasizing in Scandinavia the positive aspects of our American society, and our Nation's efforts on behalf of the security and economic development of the free world. This is not, however, the circumstances, the Study Mission reported. Instead, an opposite effect is being created because of the reports carried by the mass communications media of Scandinavia on U.S. domestic and foreign activities.

Violence in the streets, crime, racial strife, "hippiedom", and poverty, as well as the unrestrained criticism within the U.S. of its own policy in Vietnam, are the subjects of the bulk of the reports on the U.S. which one finds in the newspapers, magazines, radio, and television, warned the Committee.

Thus, once again, citizens of the U.S. are provided with an alert that attitudes abroad, shaped by today's reporting of events, will have to be reckoned with in our future national policies, with fundamental consequences to free world security and leadership and, conceivably, to our own national security.

Continued disarray in U.S. national affairs, reflected in destructiveness of action in civic life and individual irresponsibility at many public and private levels within the Nation, are undermining the U.S. position abroad.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510

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Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
by U. S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### GIVEAWAYS

Some pointed remarks on foreign aid by the outgoing President of the World Bank, just prior to his replacement by the former Secretary of Defense, have riveted the attention of world financial leaders and economists.

These comments, made to the second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in New Delhi, India, revealed views of the retiring World Bank leader not previously generally circulated. That official plainly stated that some aid extended to nations not only was not productive but actually retarded economic growth within the recipient nations.

This, in effect, amounted to an indirect criticism of the foreign policy of the United States, as foreign aid by the U. S., to a vast number of nations around the globe, has been a major premise of our foreign policy since World War II. Elsewhere it is notable that other imminent and knowledgeable public figures have become exponents of substantial cuts in U. S. foreign aid programs, placing their own label on foreign aid, calling it "Giveaways."

Thus the general tenor of the current public dialogue on foreign aid is growing more and more critical, with the thought expressed that foreign aid may be in many areas more harmful than good, and that, from the long-range view, some of the Marshall Plan programs now appear to be less than an unqualified success. Also, critics have said that Food for Freedom and Food for Peace programs --giving away food--have served to keep foreign governments from increasing their own agricultural productivity. As examples, they point out that free U. S. wheat to Chile is believed to have crippled the development of farming there; that in Yugoslavia,

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peasants have reduced their wheat output, putting increasing reliance on American wheat; and that U. S. wheat shipments under Food for Peace to Egypt sustains its war of conquest on Yemen.

It has been asserted that the Marshall Plan in general underwrote continuation of fiscal policies in England which have now proved to be disastrous; that, because it was assured of Marshall Plan subsidies, Great Britain did not transform into long-term obligations its nominally short-term foreign debt--the sterling balances; and that Britain's ailing financial position now reflects the crushing effect of that failure.

Furthermore, it has been pointed out that France, based on huge U. S. outlays of foreign aid after WWII, nationalized its coal and electric power and proceeded to develop high-cost French coal mining with a resulting output that could never otherwise have been competitive in world markets.

Some economists have noted that the massive inflows of foreign aid into India led to economic policies enriching a clique of businessmen who have received special favors and have unwisely launched inefficient industrial projects scattered about throughout that country, to the detriment of sorely-needed agriculture programs.

These and similar charges against U. S. foreign aid programs make it certain that a closer weighing of present and future foreign effects of foreign aid will be done at responsible Federal levels.

The spotlight is focusing ever more strongly on giveaways.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
by U. S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, just passed by the U. S. Senate, might almost be called the "Something-for-Everybody Bill."

A number of its programs, if retained in House of Representatives' action, hold substantial prospects of benefit to West Virginia. Some of these are lesser-publicized programs, which nonetheless have potential suitability for meeting West Virginia's needs.

As one example, the bill adds a new section to the existing Housing Act to permit the Secretary, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, to insure supplemental loans to finance improvement, repairs, and additions to multifamily rental projects (including nursing homes and housing for the elderly) and group practices facilities financed with an FHA-insured mortgage.

The Greenbrier County Court, which is sponsoring a long-term care nursing facility, might have had its way smoothed in developing its project, had such a section already been in effect. Also, although the concept is not yet widely understood in the State, there are believed to exist substantial possibilities for better medical care in many areas of West Virginia through development of group practices facilities under the provisions of that section.

For public service districts throughout the State, in areas which have vital need for water and sewage systems, there is hope for consideration of projects which meet HUD's size category and other criteria, through the continuation of the water and sewer development grant program and an accompanying multi-million dollar authorization.

Municipalities in West Virginia, such as ones in Ohio and Kanawha Counties, which have evinced interest in the Model Cities Program, can take a closer look at this concept, as a third round

of participation will be possible through the provision of \$12 million for planning assistance and administrative expenses during FY 1969. This, plus the authorization of \$1 billion for model cities for FY 1970, provides opportunities for soundly-based projects under interested local sponsorship.

Additionally, greatly improved and liberalized provisions for college housing loans, to include a special grant program related thereto, have been incorporated into the existing college housing loan program. In the past, that program has been far short of the need. Now additional funds have been authorized, and it is hoped that this will provide extension of opportunities for West Virginia colleges, such as West Virginia State College at Institute which has twice now sought program assistance.

Another program with potential opportunity for West Virginia under the proposed Act is the Open Space Grant Assistance Program. Some municipalities, such as Princeton, in Mercer County, have shown interest in this program, which is proposed for extension under an authorization of \$150 million for open space grants in 1970.

Of particular significance to West Virginians, a key provision of the new legislation is a national program of flood insurance as a joint venture between the Federal government and the private insurance industry. The bill permits, as an alternative, an all Federal program, and it authorizes establishment of a National Flood Insurance Fund in the U. S. Treasury. Initially planned to be available for one-to-four-family residential properties, extended coverage (based on studies), may go, if feasible, to other residential, business, agricultural, non-profit organizational, and local and State-owned properties.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

OUTDOORS IN WEST VIRGINIA

With summer almost upon us, the thoughts of many families naturally turn to vacations and outdoor recreation.

And while numerous West Virginia families may decide to visit friends or relatives in other states, or perhaps travel to some new city, national park, or historic area, there are still many who feel "there's no place like home."

For these people, and for everyone who simply enjoys taking day trips, West Virginia offers a plethora of worthwhile places to visit and things to do.

If it is camping or picnicking which you like, there are two National Forests, the Monongahela and the George Washington, there is a National Recreation Area at Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks, and there are 29 state parks, and 482 local parks or playgrounds.

In the National Forests, in the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, and in nearly all of the state parks, there are facilities for picnicking, camping, hiking, swimming, boating, fishing, and horseback riding, as well as playground and game areas.

In addition to the above-mentioned areas, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers operates four reservoirs--Bluestone, Tygart, Sutton, and Summersville--where boating, picnicking, sailing and water skiing are permitted.

It is interesting to note that in the state parks alone there are a total of 192 cabins, 8 lodges, 15 pools or beaches, 5 museums, 2,200 picnic tables, 12 lakes, 147 hiking or bridle paths, and 100 miles of park roads.

Among the local parks and recreation areas, the two largest are Oglebay Park in Wheeling and Coonskin Park in Charleston. Oglebay Park has cabins, a lodge, an olympic-sized swimming pool, a



museum, planetarium, two golf courses, hiking and bridle paths, a lake, and tent and trailer accommodations.

Hunters and fishermen will find that West Virginia has some 800 miles of cold water trout streams and some 18,000 miles of warm water fishing areas.

In addition to this general list of areas, there are numerous other places in the State which are worth a day's visit.

Harpers Ferry in Jefferson County provides a worthwhile "step back in time" to the historic period when abolitionist leader John Brown staged his famous raid on the Federal arsenal.

The U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife operates three fish hatcheries in West Virginia. These are located at Kearneysville in Jefferson County, White Sulphur Springs in Greenbrier County and Bowden in Randolph County.

Each of these hatcheries is open to the public, and visitors can see the young fish in all stages of their growth cycle.

In the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, the Spruce Knob Tower in Pendleton County is nearing completion. To be opened in August, the 25-foot tower atop West Virginia's highest peak gives a commanding view of the surrounding mountains.

For those who want their outdoor recreation "pure," without the press of other campers or picnickers, there is a special wilderness area in the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks park. This section, in the beautiful Smoke Hole region is being left in an undisturbed state with only hiking and bridle paths through it.

These, then, are just some of the many attractions within less than a day's drive of nearly every West Virginian. All are well worth seeing and are easily accessible.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

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June 14, 1968

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### WEST VIRGINIA SYMBOLS

June 20, 1968, marks the 105th anniversary of the Statehood of West Virginia. And for nearly all that time, a familiar sight to most West Virginians has been the State's Coat-of-Arms upon which is emblazened the motto 'Montani Semper Liberi'--Mountaineers Always Free.

This Coat of Arms forms the main portion of the Great Seal of West Virginia as well as of the State Flag of West Virginia.

The Seal, which is stamped on all official State papers, was designed not long after West Virginia joined the Union.

According to the report of a legislative Committee, made September 23, 1863, the size of the Great Seal was set at 2½ inches in diameter. The Less Seal, was to be smaller but similar in design, but of lesser dimensions. The Secretary of State was designated keeper of the Seals.

The subjects portrayed on the obverse (front) and reverse sides of the Seal are all symbolic of various aspects of West Virginia life. Some are dated, but most are as timely today as they were 105 years ago.

For example, the two men standing on either side of the rock, on which is engraved the date of the State's founding, represent the farmer and the miner. The farmer, whose right hand rests on a plow and whose left hand holds a woodsman's axe, is dressed in a more quaint fashion than we might see today, but with modern styles being what they are, it is hard to tell what might come back into style.

In front of the rock rest two rifles which, according to the legislative report on the Seal, are "crossed and surmounted at the place of contact by the Phrygian cap, or cap of liberty,

indicating that our freedom and liberty were won and will be maintained by the force of arms."

On the reverse side of the Seal, which is not as often displayed, but which is actually quite picturesque, is portrayed a cross-section of 1863 West Virginia life. To one side is a wooded mountain, opposite which is a cultivated hillside with a log farmhouse typical of the times. A railroad trestle runs along the mountain side. According to the 1863 report, this is "a representation of the viaduct on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Preston County, one of the great engineering triumphs of the age . . . ."

Toward the center of this scene is a factory, in front of which runs a river with boats along its banks. Nearby are an oil derrick and a salt drying shed--equipment used to extract oil and salt in the 1860's. Cattle and sheep, representative of the state's farm industry, are shown, feeding.

All of these are representative of the leading activities and pursuits of West Virginia in 1863. Surprisingly, many of them are valid symbols in 1968.

The State flag of West Virginia, a white banner containing the coat-of-arms of the State bracketed on three sides by a garland of Rhododendron, the State flower, and surmounted by a ribbon containing the words "State of West Virginia", also has an interesting history.

From the time of the State's founding, until 1904, there was no State flag. However, in that year the Centennial of the Louisiana Purchase was held in St. Louis, Missouri, and the Commissioners of West Virginia exhibit found it necessary to have a flag if West Virginia's honor among the States was to be upheld.

Unfortunately, the flag they came up with, while attractive, was found impractical to use inasmuch as the Rhododendron design on one side and the coat-of-arms motif on the other tended to show through and cancel each other out.

Therefore, when West Virginia was invited to participate in the Jamestown, Virginia, Exposition in 1907 a new flag was created. This flag, similar in design to the first, was found visually satisfactory, though too expensive to mass produce for schools and for other necessary uses.

However, it was not until 1929 that the present State flag was designed. Because only one plate was needed to stamp this design on the cloth, low cost reproductions were made possible and this flag has enjoyed continued favor and widespread use.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

TIGHTENED UNITED NATIONS BAN ON RHODESIA

Concern for the preservation of America's character as a freedom-loving and independence-respecting Nation may well be felt following U.S. action in voting for the United Nation's resolution tightening the trade ban with Rhodesia.

This Security Council resolution, introduced and pushed by Britain, was unanimously passed during the last week of May. Designed to cripple the economy of white-ruled Rhodesia, it specifies that all U. N. participants must end all exports and imports to Rhodesia, except for medicine, news, and some educational materials; that Rhodesian passport holders may not travel into U.N. member countries; that all air connections with Rhodesia shall be cut; and that a halt must be made to all investments in the Rhodesian economy. Whether the ban is enforceable and will achieve the aim for which it is intended is another matter. The resolution, does, however, require an August 1968 reporting by the member Nations of all actions taken in compliance with the ban.

It is noteworthy that former Secretary of State Dean Acheson characterized the passage of the resolution as "furnishing a fig leaf of legal respectability for otherwise naked aggression." Speaking before the American Bar Association, he denounced the resolution in the positive terms which it deserves, calling it a vicious substitution of collective aggression for the conception of justice. He charged that, by its action, the U. S. is engaging itself in an international conspiracy, instigated by Britain, and blessed by the United Nations, to overthrow the government of a country that has done the U.S. no harm and threatens no one. He further points out that this resolution constitutes barefaced aggression, is unprovoked, and is not justified by a single legal and moral principle.

In light of these charges, by a respected authority in affairs of State, one may well wonder how this Nation got itself into the midst of what is obviously just another international mess. That answer is that we are supporting Britain, a nation which has done little to bolster our difficult situation in South Viet Nam. We are backing our European ally, Britain, which is trying to force its colonial possession, Rhodesia, to knuckle under to its sovereign will. The Rhodesian regime in power, led by Premier Ian Smith, has reacted by declaring Rhodesia independent of British colonial rule. The British, wanting the Rhodesian government to do as it is told and to fall in line with British plans for eventually giving Rhodesia's black majority control of the government and eventual independence, has succeeded in summoning United Nation's pressure to bear economically against Rhodesia.

The fact of the matter is that the United States has no basic national interest at stake and that it has not been in any manner whatsoever threatened by Rhodesia. In hard practicality, it is gross presumption for this Nation, with its own grievous racial problems, quite obviously unsolved, to interject itself into such problems in another country.

In joining in this United Nations' action against Rhodesia, it would seem, at a minimum, that our Nation is foolishly seeking and fomenting trouble by participating in a British-Rhodesian dispute. At a maximum, it could become a gross tragedy if a bloody civil melee breaks out within Rhodesia, or if an Inter-African war should be sparked between Rhodesia and its neighboring countries.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

OF INFLATION AND THE RIVER

The fact there is inflation and that costs are rising is so taken for granted these days that the actual extent of the price rise often goes unnoticed.

A way to illustrate graphically the extent of this increase, however, is to compare the costs of essentially similar federal projects in the same area over a period of time.

In West Virginia, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is constructing a series of high-lift locks and dams along the Ohio River. These structures, the locks of which measure 110 feet wide by 1,200 feet long, are designed to speed river traffic by replacing the more numerous and shorter low-lift locks and dams.

Construction of each of these locks and dams is a vast undertaking. The work usually extends over a five or six year period. And while the relocation costs, such as railroads and highways, vary with each structure, essentially the cost of each lock and dam is about the same.

The first of these modern high lift structures--the Gallipolis Locks and Dam--was built in 1937 at a cost of about \$9.7 million. (This structure, while considerably larger than the older locks and dams, is only about half as big as the ones now being built and it, too, may be replaced in time.)

The Pike Island Locks and Dam, located near Wheeling, was completed in 1965. It cost \$56.2 million.

The Belleville Locks and Dam, located below Parkersburg, is presently 91 percent complete and should be finished early next year. Its cost will be about \$62.5 million.

Cost of the Racine Locks and Dam, located above Huntington is expected to run about \$68.5 million. This structure is expected to

be complete in late 1970.

Work on the Hannibal Locks and Dam near New Martinsville began last summer and should be finished some time in 1972. The cost--about \$71.4 million.

Finally, construction of the Willow Island Locks and Dam, located near St. Marys in Pleasants County has just begun. This project will not be complete until the mid-1970s at a cost of about \$77 million.

In chart form, the cost increase looks like this:

<u>Locks and Dam</u>	<u>Year of Completion</u>	<u>Est. Cost (\$ millions)</u>
Gallipolis	1937	\$9.7
Pike Island	1965	56.2
Belleville	1969 (est.)	62.5
Racine	1970 (est.)	68.5
Hannibal	1972 (est.)	71.4
Willow Island	mid-1970s	77.0

If we take the 1937 cost of the Gallipolis Locks and Dam as our base cost, then the price of these structures went up almost 580 percent between then and 1965 when the Pike Island project was complete. And the cost will have gone up almost 800 percent by the time the Willow Island project is finished some seven or eight years hence.

Even if we use the more current 1965 cost of the Pike Island project as our base, costs will have gone up 11.2 percent between then and 1969 when the Belleville project is scheduled to be complete. And the increase in costs from 1965 to the time when Willow Island is slated to be finished will be slightly more than 37 percent.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### MULE TRAIN

The announcement some weeks ago that a mule would be a part of the so-called Poor People's Campaign conducted in Washington, D.C., stirred up a lot of speculation, in the minds of persons knowledgeable in the ways of mules, as to how the critters could ever be coerced into participating.

Now in a period of time when acquiring status symbols is a big motivating factor in human behavior, it is sort of relaxing to sit back and let one's mind roam over the situation involving a real live, just naturally stubborn, bunch of mules all lined up to go somewhere as a part of a pre-determined human plan.

Right there you arrive at the crux of the matter--getting those mules' attention long enough to get them all moving at the same time and in the same direction--for nowhere will you find a more genuine embodiment of American independence and self-determination than in a bunch of mules. In fact, so legendary is a mule's calloused indifference to human desires that one facetious old prescription for getting a mule's attention is to "hit him aside the head with a handy two-by-four."

And as any West Virginian can tell you who has hitched up a mule and taken him out to do a day's plowing, the fellow following the south end of a mule going north never knows for sure how long the action will last or what will come next. Whether that contrariness is the result of simple stupidity or a surprisingly high degree of intelligence has long been the subject of passionate debate among mule owners.

For comparison's sake, consider the horse. Any thoroughbred horse will, in obedience to human orders, pull and strain, perhaps so hard that he may eventually rupture himself. But not a mule. Whether it is evidence of more sense, or more spitefulness, it is a fact that a mule will just plain quit when he concludes he has had enough. It is another fact that a mule is not likely to overeat, whereas a horse, left without supervision in some lush pasture and river land, may overstuff and founder.

The mule, known to exist in pre-Biblical days, was first bred in America by George Washington. Whether this avocation of the American Army's first Commander-in-Chief influenced the choice of the mule as the symbol of the U.S. Army is not known. However, anyone who has seen the sleekly groomed mules



cavorting at present-day Army athletic events would be apt to suspect that the smart mule knew enough to promote himself from his earlier lowly stage of military pack animal to prominence as a symbol of athletic prowess and superiority.

But there is another aspect of the appearance of a mule train in Washington, D.C., as a symbol of the so-called Poor People's Campaign. That appearance carries something of a paradox with it, for in past years the ownership of a mule represented real substance. Possession of a mule in earlier, less complicated days, was tangible evidence of property ownership, and the sales document on a mule might well be used in time of need to promote a loan from a local bank. That is, provided the bank president had not yet learned the lesson that a mule could just be ornery enough to lie down and die just to disoblige a human being by leaving him without collateral. Thus, whether the mule can be more accurately considered to be a representative of poverty or a symbol of the possession of worldly goods may be as debatable as other facts about the mule.

However, one fact about the long-eared offspring of a mare and jackass is not debatable. Regardless of whether he is considered as a tribute to the perspicacity of the Father of our Nation, as a chattel representing a landowners affluence, or as a symbol of a poor man's ambitions, one fact about the U.S. mule is that he is a uniquely unpredictable critter and as such occupies an unmatched niche in American annals.

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From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

Volume VIII - Number 28

July 12, 1968

A Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### WATER FACTS

Nearly every summer some major metropolis in our country seems to experience a water shortage.

These shortages, which grab so much public attention, might lead one to believe that the world is "running out" of water. The truth is, however, that there is as much water now as ever.

In fact, the world possesses far more water than man might ever hope to need. The difficulty is that most of it is not directly usable and much of what is usable is grievously misused by man.

About 97.2 percent of all the world's water is salty and in the ocean, and another 2.15 percent is frozen in the world's ice caps and glaciers. So, unbelievable as it seems, only less than one percent of the world's water is left for man to use.

What fresh water does exist results from one of nature's most taken-for-granted wonders--rain.

The heat of the sun evaporates water vapor from the ocean and other water bodies. This vapor is borne by the winds until it eventually falls back to earth in the form of rain or snow.

Man taps the world's fresh water by drilling wells or by directly siphoning off what he needs from rivers, lakes, and streams.

This would cause little difficulty if man returned the water as pure as he found it. But such is rarely the case. And every time a stream or lake is polluted it is that much more difficult for nature to perform its miracle of returning the water to its pristine purity.

Disregarding the relatively obvious problems of industrial and urban waste disposal, consider some of these more complex water misuse situations.

--Scientists have just about given up on saving Lake Erie. Relentless pollution has "strangled" this relatively shallow lake. Processes which, in a state of nature, might have taken hundreds of thousands of years have been so speeded up that it may only be a relatively few years until this once magnificent lake becomes a boggy swamp.

--Atomic energy power plants require vast amounts of water to cool their atomic piles. This water is often discharged downstream, steaming hot, killing fish and other forms of water life for many miles.

And even when pollutants are not poured directly into the waters, man may do harm by upsetting the balance of nature.

--When abandoned coal mines fill with water seeping in from the mountains above, the water table in the surrounding hills is often lowered grievously, sometimes causing wells that have run full for years to mysteriously dry up.

--Or consider the case of Lake Michigan which recently was plagued by millions of dead alewives, small trash fish, floating on its surface.

Why did this "fish kill" occur? Because, when the Welland Canal around Niagara Falls was constructed many years ago, lamprey eels were able, for the first time, to come into the Great Lakes. The eels killed off many of the lake trout, the alewives' natural predator. With fewer trout, the alewives multiplied. Only recently has an eel extermination program begun to make headway, with the resultant increase in trout and decrease in dead alewives.

All of these examples are but a long way of presenting a short point: To preserve the treasure of our world's fresh waters, man must be ever vigilant against pollution as well as against disruption of nature's system of checks and balances.

July 19, 1968

Volume VIII - Number 29

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

HATS IN THE RING!

The remark, "Toss Your Hat In The Ring," denoting public assertion by an eligible American citizen of an intent to seek political office, is increasingly conjuring up a vision of beribboned, feathered, and flower-bedecked hats being cast into the political arena by feminine office-seekers.

Beginning in 1916, with the election of Mrs. Jeanette Rankin of Montana on the Republican ticket to serve in the 75th Congress, through the present 90th Congress, there have been 74 women to serve in the U.S. Congress. Of these 74 lady law-makers, only 10 have served in the Senate, and only one, the Honorable Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, has served in both House and Senate. It is further notable that this highly respected New England Senator is also the only woman to be an openly avowed and recognized candidate for the Presidency of the U.S.

However, it is quite probable that the U.S. voting public will see more female candidates campaigning in their own behalf in the future. Thus, female citizens who have some thought of seeking public office may wish to reflect on the past experiences of successful women office-seekers and to review some of the assessments of knowledgeable observers of the U.S. political scene who have watched female candidates win and lose political contests.

As one suggestion, it has been said that more females might benefit by exploiting a strong feminine proclivity for communicating by telephone, thus copying the example of the 2nd woman to be elected to Congress, Mrs. Alice Robertson of Oklahoma, who in 1922 campaigned by telephone.

As another avenue to public office, the ladies have been

advised to choose a husband with strong political interests, as more than one-third of the women members of Congress have been appointed or subsequently elected to seats formerly held by their husbands. As another recommendation, the lady candidate is encouraged to be a persuasive orator while seeking election, but thereafter, in winning favor with, and supporting votes from, male Congressional colleagues, to develop a reputation for few and short speeches.

One astute former Congresswoman once stated certain admonitions for ambitious female office seekers: be feminine, but not too feminine; be friendly--within reason; listen more than you talk; take care of the home folks; and work, work, work! Yet another successful female politician pointed out that a woman seeking a Congressional career would be more successful if she were a "loner", with no family demands to divert her thoughts and energies from service to her constituents back home. However, another long-time Congressional office holder retorted by pointing out that this would almost automatically eliminate the woman office-seeker from aspiring to the Presidency, the ultimate political office, because American voters are totally wedded to the tradition of a President who is a fine husband and devoted father, with a charming, loyal wife, and healthy, attractive children.

As still more advice to the female office-seeker, it has been suggested that she not be merely heavily endowed with feminine instincts for guidance, but that she also have a deep political instinct in order to survive in the rough-and-tumble of political life; that she develop early a hard core of loyal followers as an established political base; and it would help if she were a recognized public figure identified with some popular cause.

As one point in common agreement by all, a lot of hard work is necessary in achieving any successful political career for either female or male.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

July 26, 1968

Volume VIII - Number 30

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

WOONG THE VOTER

Traditionally an eager swain seeking to win the affections of a fair young maiden will launch a campaign intended to outshine other competitors. That campaign, more romantically termed courtship, might include bedecking himself in attractive raiment, making deep and, at the time, sincere promises, and perhaps spending heavily on the entertainment of the object of his affection, including showering her with gifts. However, as a matter of both history and fiction, sometimes the wealthy suitor brings up heavy financial guns and so overwhelms the maiden, and her papa and mama and aunts and uncles, that he sweeps the matrimonial field and rides off with the prize.

That same plot is more and more beginning to be the story of political campaigning in the U.S., so that poor but worthy candidates may find themselves standing helplessly by while affluent opponents grasp nominations.

Whether or not some of the headgear which candidates are photographed wearing during the heat of political campaigns--such as an Indian Chieftain's feathered headdress, coonskins, and brown derbys--can be considered as attractive raiment, it is a fact that, with each successive presidential campaign, more money is being spent to win the voters.

American citizens getting set to exercise their voting franchise this November would thus do well to acquaint themselves with some of the eye-opening statistics recently issued by the League of Women Voters of the U.S., pointing out the rising outlays of funds by candidates for political office. Thereafter, they may be in a better position to weigh the merits

of the campaigns: being waged in wooing their votes.

Consider this: the total political costs at all levels have been estimated at \$200 million in 1964; \$175 million in 1960; \$155 million in 1956; and \$140 million in 1952.

Interestingly, expenses for political broadcasting at all levels in the 1964 general election were 73 percent higher than in 1960. In fact, the largest single political cost was for broadcasting, with \$34.6 million spent on radio and television. For campaigns at all levels, spot announcements were highly valued, accounting to 60 percent of the expenditures. Announcements on television and radio reportedly totaled 92,300, more than twice as many as in 1960, and the totals for 1968 are anticipated to exceed those of 1964.

One conclusion to be drawn from such statistics is that the day of the lowly, log-cabin-born candidate for the presidency is most probably fading into the annals of past elections. While it may not be necessary for present and future candidates for high political office to be millionaires in order to mount successful campaigns, the high costs make it much more likely that the ultimate prize, the Presidency, will fall to him who hath a full purse or close ties with affluence.

August 2, 1968

Volume VIII - Number 31

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### SELECTING THE CANDIDATES

August 1968 is political convention month in the United States. Meeting first--on August 5 in Miami, Florida--Republicans will choose their candidates for the offices of President and Vice President and build, plank by plank, a party platform upon which their nominees may stand. Then on August 26, Democrats will gather in Chicago, Illinois, to make their selection of hoped-for winners of the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

There is an old saying in the sports world that you "can't tell the players without a score card." Some recently issued pre-convention facts make good aids for the voting public wishing to identify the participants in the convention task of candidate selecting.

For example, participating in the action at the Republican National Convention will be 2,666 delegates and alternates controlling 1,333 votes. Slated to represent West Virginia's GOP members are 4 delegates at large and 2 delegates from each Congressional District, making a total of 14 votes. However, the total delegation present, with alternates, will be twice the number of delegates.

In Chicago, the Democrats will pick their candidates based on 2,622 votes cast by 5,611 delegates and alternates. There to represent West Virginia's Democratic Party members is scheduled to be a maximum delegation of 86, so listed as "maximum" because a maximum number of alternates is included. The maximum total delegation, with national committee members, is 50; and from that group, there will come a total 1968 convention vote of 38.

These West Virginia delegates to the national conventions of the two major political parties in the U.S. were chosen earlier this year in preferential presidential primaries.

Studies by a nationally recognized institution have produced a composite view of delegates, based on presidential convention attendance in the past 20 years.

In general, the average age of Democratic delegates runs around fifty years and that of the Republicans, about 52 years. By sex, the Democrats seem to have almost twice as many women delegates and alternates as the Republicans. By race most of the Negro strength has been relatively minor in the past, coming chiefly from districts in the North with large Negro populations. The 1968 experience is likely to vary, however.



As to education, a questionnaire concerning attendance at one past national convention revealed about one-third of the delegates at both conventions had received one or more years of postgraduate education, in most cases probably in law school.

The income level of convention delegations is largely from the upper income levels of the U.S. population. For 1968, it is believed to be \$15,000 upwards, with a goodly percentage reporting incomes of \$50,000 or upwards, annually.

Most often, the Governor of a State or Territory will be a member of his party's convention delegation, generally serving as delegation Chairman, a position of great strategic importance in convention business. Where a Governor is not a delegation Chairman, quite often a U.S. Senator will so serve his party and State. A majority of U.S. Senators are usually delegates to their party's convention, whereas, generally, only about one-quarter of the current membership of the House of Representatives is to be found in the delegations.

As a rule, too, from 40 to 50 percent of the delegates are repeaters. In convention management and leadership, experience is of tremendous value. The pay-off on all these convention efforts, of course, lies in the success with which the two nominees are chosen--one person to serve all Americans as their President for four years at an annual taxable salary of \$100,000, and a Vice President to back-stop him in leading the Nation for an annual salary of \$43,000, also taxable.

August 9, 1968

Volume VIII - Number 32

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U. S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

WASHINGTON'S NOT YET RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM

Washington, D.C., is about to break into the membership of a super-exclusive world club of cities--those with subway systems.

When the breakthrough occurs, and Washington at long last witnesses tourists and Federal workers whizzing about on a rapid-transit system, it will not represent a rapid action. In fact, the fifty-year-old question, "Why not a real subway system for Washington?", has given rise to a continuing scenario with cliff-hanging endings which eclipse the old, silent movies, 13-chapter, serialized thrillers in length and suspense.

Under present projections, and based on the resolution of related transportation planning for the Virginia-D.C.-Maryland area, by 1980, the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority will be well on the way to operating a regional rapid-transit system of 95.6 miles of lines, nearly half underground, with 81 stations conveniently dotted among residential and business areas. A basic 25-mile rapid rail system largely within the District of Columbia, authorized by Congress in 1965, will be the heart segment of the system.

At a probable cost of \$2.5 billion, the funding is to be shared to the tune of 154 million State-of-Virginia dollars, \$212 million from Maryland, and \$209 million from D.C., prorated on a formula of quality of service, source of riders, and projected population.

The entry of the U.S. Capital City into the world club of subway-operating cities is thus easily recognizable as an

expensive one. It is also a very late entry.

Certainly it will be outclassed in seniority, for the London, England, subway system is the oldest in existence, having celebrated its 100th anniversary in 1963. The Moscow, Russia, system lays claim to being the most efficient in the world, for under the Marxist principles, all operations of United Soviet Socialist Russia just are more efficient than capitalistic enterprises. Leaving political dogma aside, the Moscow subway is certainly apt to be listed as the most monumental in ornamentation, with its museum-like stations. It also may be the most daring, as Russian engineers are currently experimenting with computer-controller trains to plummet Russian travelers ever more speedily along their proletarian way.

But aesthetically and functionally, the French apparently have established world leadership in the subway club. So admired are Paris' clean, well-decorated station platforms, chic blue and beige cars, smooth functioning of train service, and generally high-toned operations, that many world cities are currently shopping with the French for establishment of duplicate service. Mexico City has recently contracted with the French to duplicate the system in the Mexican Capital. Haifa, in Israel, is negotiating with the French, as are Rio de Janeiro, Caracas, Cairo, and Calcutta.

What the depth of world approbation may be following the unveiling of Washington's subway-rapid-transit system is yet unknown.

However, what the Washington Metropolitan Area travelers mostly hope for is not merely another tourist attraction but a sound transportation system which offers greater convenience, higher speed, fewer traffic jams, and lower cost.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

August 16, 1968

Volume VIII - Number 33

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### POSTAL SERVICE

About the only time the American public may be inclined to think the Federal postal services are really efficient is the first of the month when the bills for rent and utilities, installment purchases, and son Johnny's dental work are all-too-faithfully delivered at the family homestead by the U.S. mailman.

At other times there may be a deep conviction that the postal services are not nearly so good as they ought to be for the amount of money which they are reported to cost.

Well aware of public thinking on this score, the Administration established a commission to examine the organization of the U.S. postal service. A report by that Commission--the Kappel Report, so named for the Commission Chairman--has recently been made public. It urges immediate reorganization of the Post Office Department, with Congress to be asked to establish a Postal Corporation to operate the Department on a self-supporting basis. That Corporation would be managed by a 9-man Board of Directors.

Should such proposal ever be presented to it, Congress may wish to "look at the record," to see what past experiences would cast a helpful light on the postal services situation.

One excellent U.S. reference work defines the term "postal services" as arrangements by a government for the exchange of letters, packages, and periodicals, and for related services. Such arrangements have been a vital part of governmental functions for centuries, with courier systems for government use organized in the Persian Empire under Cyrus, in the Roman Empire, and in medieval Europe. Over the centuries, private systems have operated sporadically, being gradually abandoned or incorporated into government service.

Thus, peoples have invariably demanded of their governments that postal services, as a vital communications link, be furnished.

The English postal service, from which our own American system sprang, was an outgrowth of royal courier routes, having been established in 1857. The first organized system of post offices in America was officially created by Parliament in 1710, although as early as 1639 there was a post office in Boston. For decades the mails were carried over a system of post roads. Postage stamps, as revenue raising items to help defray postal service costs, were first used in the U.S. in 1847.

So there one has it--the whole basketful of elements--roads and transportation, postage stamp fees, and expanding need of postal services with a governmental commitment to furnish these to its citizens. These elements, updated to the framework of modern living, circa 1968, currently form the storm center of public controversy over postal operations.

West Virginians perhaps have a better estimate of the part the element of roads plays in the success of the arrangements by the Federal government to furnish needed postal services to its citizens. It is notable that they promptly remind Federal officials when the postal services within the State seem threatened or are adjudged to be inadequate, seeming to desire that their views and protests be given attention at a level of government immediately responsive to them as taxpayers.

And, therein, reflected in varying degrees throughout the U.S., lies the basis for considerable scepticism as to the willingness of the American public to have U.S. postal services turned over to a chartered corporation with independent powers to regulate postal services, determine postal revenues, and manage postal operations in general.

August 23, 1968

Volume VIII - Number 34

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

CLIMBING THE INCOME LADDER

The matter of personal income has a good many sensitive aspects. In fact, what sometimes appears to be good news may, upon closer examination, need a bit of tempering.

For instance, Federal authorities charged with making accurate Nationwide measurements of income levels have reported that personal income in the U.S. has increased 518 percent from 1929 to 1965, or at a compound rate of 5.2 percent annually. These Sherlock Holmeses of the U.S. economic world further report that personal income reached a record high in every State of the Union in 1967, with the 1967 National average of \$3,137 per person up \$174, or nearly 6 percent, from the total of \$2,963. Now these glowing reports are all well and good for any taxpayer to hear, but right away one sort of gets a feeling that if Uncle Sam's hawk-eyed income-watchers would shift their visions a little more from the income side of the picture to the out-go side, there might be a more complete story. Obviously consumer prices are up.

The income-watchers, however, counter that fact by saying consumer prices were only up 2-1/2 percent last year, so that the increase in real per capita personal income was up 3-1/3 percent, on a National basis.

Again, granted that these reports on the National economic situation sound good, West Virginia income earners still need to know where they stand on the Nation's income ladder.

According to the diagrams of the Federal statistical sleuths, West Virginia is one of 12 States placed in a geographical category labeled "The Southeast Region." It is reported that, on a State basis, the largest gains in personal income since 1960 have been

concentrated in this Southeast Region, and that 8 of the 10 States in the U.S. registering per capita income gains of more than 50 percent from 1960-1967 are in this Region. However, any elation over this news is apt to be a bit deflated when it is realized that there is a concentration of low-income States in the Southeast Region and that, of the 12 States with the lowest per capita incomes last year (each one-fifth or more below the National average), 10 are in the Southeast Region. Any improvement noted thus represents a catching up by Southeastern States--a catching up from a long way behind the National average.

Closer examination reveals yet other facts bound to concern Mountain State residents. West Virginians were reported to have a per capita personal income of \$2,341 for 1967, an amount totaling \$796 below the National average of \$3,137. This placed West Virginia very nearly at the bottom of the Nation's income ladder in 1967, with a rank of 47th among the 50 States and the District of Columbia. It also indicated a greater dollar disparity between the West Virginia per capita personal income and the National figure in 1967 than in 1960. The 1960 National figure was \$2,215, whereas the West Virginia figure of \$1,594 represented a level of \$621 below the National average, giving West Virginia a ranking of 44th on the Nation's 1960 income ladder.

So while West Virginia's per capita income has increased, it would appear that it has not kept pace with the National rate.

An obvious conclusion here is that climbing the income ladder is not an easy feat.

August 30, 1968

Volume VIII - Number 35

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### AUCTIONS

Auctions are addictive.

To those who are hooked, they are as irresistible as a jar of home-baked Cookies.

This is hardly surprising, however. For who can pass up a shopping bargain? And if auctions provide nothing else, they do provide bargains aplenty.

Where else can so little buy so much? Where else can a family while away an hour or two, spend a few dollars, and come home with so many genuine "finds" that they may barely fit in the trunk of the car?

Only at the country auction can such diverse items as wagon wheels, old barrels, cider presses, fine cutlery, confederate money, linen, and chinese vases be found in such profusion. And no matter what the heart's desire, if enough auctions are attended, the item sought is bound to come up for sale eventually.

Even if nothing is purchased, listening to the auctioneer sing his siren song to the skeptical throng of buyers is as enjoyable as listening to the lover woo his lady fair at the opera. Auctioneers are folksy and domineering, charming and brassy-- depending on their mood, their audience, and what they have to sell. Some bellow out, disdaining an amplifier, to reach the back rows. Others are barely audible even from ten feet away. Many gesture vehemently with their hands, their hats, their faces, sometimes even with their canes.

No matter what their technique, all are persuasive. They hint at great values and unheard-of-bargains. And no matter how unsightly or useless the object of their attentions, by the end of



the sale, somehow nothing remains unsold.

The crowd of prospective buyers is the auctioneer's foil and complement. At first, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish those who come to buy seriously from those who merely dabble at bidding.

The novice shouts his bid. The cognoscenti acknowledge their intentions with nothing more than a slight nod of the head or gesture of the hand. But when it comes to distinguishing the genuine bid as opposed to a random scratch of the head, the auctioneer generally has sharp eyes.

On a note of caution, prospective bidders would be wise to note the location of their wives at all times. Nothing is more disconcerting, or expensive, than to discover that the person against whom you were bidding is none other than your beloved spouse.

If this should happen and your choler must be quenched, omnipresent are the ladies of the local grange or volunteer fire department who sell cold beverages, as well as tasty sandwiches, and home-baked cakes, cookies, and pastries.

To the auction addict, attendance at a Saturday auction sale can be as compulsive as dropping just one more nickel into a slot machine. However, there is one distinguishing difference that makes auction attendance profitable and slot machines not so. No matter how much is spent at an auction, the buyer can always count on coming home with goods of some value if not greater value than the price he bid.

September 6, 1968

Volume VIII - Number 36

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### APPLE SEASON

Fall is the season for apples and cider.

On a crystal day, the tang of the first bite into a ripe apple is matched only by the bright redness of its skin, a color equal to the brightest fall foliage.

Apples are a big business in West Virginia and in 34 other states from Maine to Oregon. Annually some 130 million bushels of apples are produced in the U.S.

Apple history goes back a long way. Legend holds that the forbidden fruit with which Eve tempted Adam was the apple, though the Bible does not confirm this, one way or the other.

Carbonized remains of apples have even been found in pre-historic lake dwellings. The first apples in the New World may have been brought over from England on the Mayflower and it is recorded that the Pilgrims planted apple seeds and started the first New World orchards.

Today there are some 2,500 varieties of apples in America, though only about 100 are grown commercially. Among the most popular are the Red Delicious, Golden Delicious, Winesap, McIntosh, Grimes Golden, Cortland, and Jonathan.

The reason there are so many different kinds of apples is because the fruit does not reproduce "true" from seed. It seems that seeds from an apple do not produce apple trees precisely like the parent tree. Thus every apple seed theoretically produces a new apple variety. To grow a type of apple consistently, orchardists employ the technique of grafting the desired type of fruit branch onto seedlings or other trees.

Interestingly, the Golden Delicious apple was first discovered in Clay County, West Virginia. According to the National Apple

Institute, around 1900 a farmer by the name of Anderson Mullins found the first Golden Delicious tree among the other trees in his orchard.

The apple has long been held to have curative values. King Solomon hailed it as a fruit of healing. And, there is of course the adage, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." Science tends to confirm the truth of this.

Doctors have found that infants are happier and healthier if they are given apple sauce or apple juice daily. And children who eat apples regularly have less tooth decay because apples help clean teeth, massage gums, and remove mouth bacteria.

Apples contain vitamins A,C, and some B complexes, thus helping nutrition. Further, for the weight conscious, the average apple only has 90 calories and is high in pectin, a substance which helps the body absorb cholesterol.

Apples can be eaten raw, baked, grated, pressed (as in cider) or as an ingredient in other foods.

About the only time they cannot be eaten is when they are green and unripe. This is because the tannic acid in the fruit makes them bitter to the taste and the pectin makes them hard. Further, indigestible starches cause the green apple to give stomach aches.

As the apple ripens, however, the starch changes into sugar, the tannins decrease, and the pectin changes into a soluble form.

Then the apple becomes nature's wonder fruit; tasty, nutritious, and eye-catching.

September 13, 1968

Volume VIII - Number 37

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

APPROACHING CLIMAX

It may not be easy for Americans in the year 1968 to picture their place in a rapidly accelerating two-part human drama--that of lessening food supplies versus multiplying life on this planet.

Indeed, in the United States during this summer season, in the midst of the abundance of summer food--corn-on-the-cob; home-fried spring chicken; buttered new potatoes; tree-ripened peaches with freshly skimmed cream; juicy home-patch watermelons--it is hard to believe that the period of America's great food abundance, as known in the past, is drawing to a close.

But the hard fact is that, unless the world solves the problem of feeding its people, already a heavily pressing burden in underdeveloped nations, Americans will find themselves inevitably part of a world tragedy with survival as its theme.

Consider these statistics: about 3.3 billion people now inhabit this planet. In 15 years, there will be 4 billion. By the year 2000, less than 32 years away, more than 6 billion humans--two for every one alive today--will be struggling for the earth's food and living space, with many of these scramblers for existence psychologically abnormal because of mind and body-stunting malnutrition and resulting diseases. And the political effects will be incalculable, for as Seneca warned the Roman Senate nearly 2,000 years ago, "A hungry people listens not to reason nor is its demand turned aside by prayers."

One obvious and imperative answer to the dilemma surely facing the peoples of the world is that of population control. Valuable as it may be as a tool, it is only a partial answer.

Increase of agriculture production, especially in underdeveloped countries, is a partial counterforce to the impending

crisis. Yet another solution, that of developing new food growth and types of food, is being heavily researched by governmental, academic, and private segments of our Nation.

Within the State of West Virginia, some interesting proposals have been brought forward which are part of these efforts, and which at the same time have the added attraction of offering prospects of economic development in the selected areas, if the projects become established.

In Taylor County, for example, efforts are being made to develop an industry for a synthetic growth process for tomatoes. Further, the University of West Virginia, in Morgantown, has plans to research the problems in growing greenhouse crops in nutri-culture.

Elsewhere in the State, an enterprising group of businessmen and public-spirited citizens are hoping to research the feasibility of the manufacture of high-protein foodstuffs, based on the use of a process developed by one of the Nation's large flour manufacturers. However, such projects must, in the hard light of daily practicality, offer firm possibilities of being economically viable, with the product having commercial advantages. Thus the whole system--that of producing, processing, and marketing new foodstuffs, synthetic foods, fortified foods, and the like--needs to become a goal of education, research, and private industry--something called agri-business.

West Virginia, and the U.S., may expect to hear more about agri-business as future pressures force redoubled efforts to find pragmatic solutions to an old and vexing human problem--hunger.

September 20, 1968

Volume VIII - Number 38

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

MONEY MATTERS

When the cost of mailing a first class letter was increased from five to six cents last winter, the Post Office Department was flooded with an onslaught of mis-stamped mail. Letters had been sent with various combinations of one, two, three, and four cent stamps as well as some to which nickels and pennies had been stuck.

All of this was due to the usual misunderstandings among some postal patrons as to exactly how much was due, as well as from the desire among other patrons to use up all of their old stamps before laying in a stock of the new ones.

The Post Office Department, long inured to such deviations from the norm, however, was fully braced for the mis-mailed missives.

But imagine, if you please, not a mere changeover in the denomination of postage stamp needed to mail a letter, but rather a complete change in the monetary system of the nation.

Imagine that instead of going to the pay window and receiving the usual number of dollars and cents, the clerk handed over a check or envelope containing wages calculated on an entirely different system of money--one in which dollars and cents no longer meant the same thing.

To say that confusion might be the order of the day is an understatement of considerable dimensions.

Yet, such a changeover is taking place in Great Britain. And we in the United States might learn much from the difficulties the British are discovering.

The change-over in Britain is being made in an attempt to

modernize an archaic system of reckoning. Under the old British monetary system, which will remain in force until 1971, one pound (which is worth about \$2.40) is comprised of 20 shillings, each of which is worth 12 pence (pennies).

The new British pound will still be worth \$2.40, but it will only be worth 100 British pennies. In effect, the British are going on the decimal system. Five new pennies will be the equivalent of one shilling; ten pennies, two shillings; and so forth.

The British government is trying to make the change-over slowly to allow people to get as accustomed as possible to the new way of spending and receiving money.

Thus, this spring the new five- and ten-pence pieces, worth one and two shillings, respectively, went into circulation.

That they were greeted with less than public acclaim is evident from the reaction of the typical man on the street when proffered a new coin as change from a purchase.

One man said: "What are you trying to get away with. This ain't no good."

Another said "I can't take it Governor, although it's got the Queen's head on it."

From a third came this reaction: "No mister, I can't take that. I need a real one."

It is evident that the British people will need a good deal of conditioning before they will accept the new currency, just as we, too, might, were we faced with a similar change.

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Whether or not the United States should adopt the metric system of weights and measures to replace the current system which uses inches, feet, yards, pounds, and ounces, has been the object of discussion ever since the French adopted the metric system in 1795.

Actually, the U.S. is on the metric system, at least in a formal way. Our standard units of weight and distance are the kilogram and the meter. Our customary units, such as the yard and the pound, are really only fractions of these metric units.

(The standard meter and the standard kilogram, against which all other weights and measures are tested, actually exist. Made of 90% platinum and 10% iridium, these units are kept in climate-controlled chambers at the National Bureau of Standards Laboratory in Gaithersburg, Maryland.

There is really no rational reason for the use of inches, feet, and so forth. The foot's only reason for being is the fact that several hundred years ago in Great Britain, a certain unit of distance was described as being equal to the length of the foot of the reigning monarch. When a new king ascended to the throne, if his foot size differed from his predecessor's, the standard "foot" changed accordingly.

The metric system, on the other hand, has the virtue of simplicity and precision. One kilogram is equivalent to 1,000 grams. One milligram is equivalent to 1/1,000th of a gram. One kilometer equals 1,000 meters. A centimeter is equivalent to 1/100th of a meter.

Because of this precision, many U.S. industries use the metric system exclusively. A micrometer, for instance, which



is a measuring device to show distance in fractions of centimeters, is a common instrument in any machine shop.

Difficulties would likely be encountered initially among the public at large, however, if any changeover from our customary units of measure were to be made.

For instance, a housewife telling her husband to go out and buy 600 milliliters of cream might baffle him unless she explained-- or he knew--she wanted about one pint, which is the nearest equivalent, in our system, of 600 milliliters.

Or a driver, accustomed to a 50 mile trip, might get a jolt the first time he saw a sign stating his destination as only 80 kilometers away. Yet 80 kilometers is equivalent to about 50 miles.

Yet, these difficulties may, in the long run, be worth the price of the changeover. Nearly every other nation in the world is on the metric system, and it is possible, some experts say, that our export trade may decline, were the U.S. not to make a conversion to the metric system in the future.

Congress this session passed a bill to allow the Secretary of Commerce authority to conduct a three-year study "to determine the advantages and disadvantages of increased use of the metric system."

The results of that study should make interesting reading.

October 4, 1968

Volume VIII - Number 40

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

POLITICAL TINTINNABULATION

The mouth-filling term for bell-ringing-tintinnabulation-- seldom noted outside of a dictionary, may grow to be a familiar household word before the ending of the 1968 political campaigns.

If so, a new chapter--a political one--will have been added to the colorful history of man's usage of bells.

Many legends and traditions are associated with bells, which for centuries have been used for signaling, in dancing, as musical instruments, and as protective charms. Apparently originating in Asia, bells early were employed for religious purposes, becoming intimately associated with Christianity in the 6th Century.

Now, in this, the latter portion of the 20th Century, a political cast for bell-ringing is being forged, for both major U.S. political parties are backing a grassroots tintinnabulation strategy for vote-garnering.

This doorbell-ringing for political gains, while not new in concept, nonetheless attests to a major tenet espoused by both parties in 1968, that there are votes to be won from offering to voters a personal contact with an informed party worker.

Thus, as the tempo of the current political campaigns mounts to a crescendo, there is likely to be a steady swell in the sound of pealing, ringing, chiming, jingling, ding-donging, and bonging of neighborhood doorbells.

However fierce may grow the competition among doorbell-ringing political supporters, this will not be the first competition that has arisen in bell-ringing. In past centuries, principal cities in the western world vied over the size, complexity, and melodiousness of their instruments. But in today's "mod"

United States, the tintinnabulation of party workers will not be directed toward esthetic results but toward tangible political returns in the form of votes cast on election day.

And practical politicians hoping to really ring the bell by getting their candidates voted into political office can secure material prepared as guidelines to assist them in following up effectively on their doorbell-ringing, in much the same manner as a musician using bells for purely musical purposes relies on a musical score in developing his theme.

However, there is one significant difference between the guidelines set forth for political bell-ringing and melodious bell-ringing by a musician. The material developed by political planners in the U.S., for general distribution, offers some tactful suggestions as to the proper appearance and conduct of the volunteer political bell-ringer. Perhaps these suggestions are intended to avoid any sour notes in political doorbell-ringing and to prevent unnecessary jangling of nerves of potential voters.

In any event, the candidate for whom the victory bells ring out on election night is apt to think that political tintinnabulation is indeed a melodious sound.

Space

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

October 11, 1968

Volume VIII - Number 41

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

MAN IN SPACE

The United States has taken many steps forward in the conquest of space, even though the 'space age' is scarcely more than 11 years old.

It was on October 5, 1957, that man's first artificial Satellite, Sputnik I, was orbited by the Soviet Union.

Since that day, both the United States and the U.S.S.R. have launched more than 877 artificial satellites. Most have gone into orbit around the Earth, but some travelled to the Moon, Mars, Venus, and beyond. A total of 59 satellites have been manned shots or tests of manned flight vehicles.

Manned space flight is a tremendously complex achievement. For instance, at the peak of the production schedule for the Saturn V rocket, the booster that is programmed some day to launch a man to the moon, over 300,000 people in more than 20,000 separate organizations were engaged in its manufacture.

The very dimensions of this three-stage rocket give some idea of its complexity. With some 5.6 million moving parts in its systems, it is 281 feet tall and 33 feet in diameter. Its 7,500,000 pounds of thrust at liftoff are so powerful that they could push into earth orbit the equivalent weight of 70 fully loaded passenger cars--approximately 285,000 pounds.

The exploration of space has produced some remarkable technological "fallout" back on earth.

For example, doctors have adapted a "sight switch", originally developed to help astronauts cope with their instrument panels under high gravity forces, to guide motorized wheelchairs for paraplegics. The switch is activated solely by the movement of the eyes.

Moreover, the 'solid state' hi-fi's and television sets which are now on the market owe much of their technology to the miniaturization of parts which was necessary on weight-conscious space vehicles where every pound of payload means many extra pounds of thrust necessary to boost it into orbit.

Additionally, satellites have helped in predicting the weather, in speeding telephone and television signals across the oceans, in navigating ships across stormy seas, and in spying out troop movements and other military activities in hostile nations. In this context, satellite photography is so precise that objects as small as a garden hose can be delineated in a photograph taken more than 100 miles above the earth.

Then there are new materials commonplace today that were unheard of 10 years ago. An example is teflon, the no-stick substance which is now found in every kitchen's pots and pans.

What space exploration is likely to develop tomorrow is anyone's guess, but it is certainly safe to suggest that benefits such as these just mentioned are likely to be on the increase in the next 10 years and beyond.

October 18, 1968

Volume VIII - Number 42

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

WHAT TIME IS IT?

Many's the perplexed family which will wake up Sunday morning, October 27, turn on their radio or TV to listen to the 9 o'clock news, and find, lo and behold, that it is not 9 o'clock today, but 8 o'clock, instead.

This is known as the return of Standard Time. What is left behind is Daylight Saving Time (DST.)

(An easy way to remember how to set your clock for this semi-annual shift is by the slogan: "Spring ahead, Fall behind." Daylight Saving Time, by the way, is not gone forever. This device, which allows summer daylight to linger longer, returns the last Sunday in April.)

Time problems have always been be-devilling. In addition to the obvious problems caused by having four time zones in the continental U.S., (Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific,) time seekers around the land have had to contend with the fact that local options allow individual states and communities to stray off the time of the area surrounding them.

This means that a state, city, or town can be on Standard Time, or Daylight Time, depending on its whim, and, further, until recently, could go on or off this time, at whatever date it chose.

According to a Senate Report published in 1965, only "15 states observed Daylight Time state-wide and set their clocks ahead on the last Sunday in April. Parts of 16 other States also used Daylight Time, but set the clock ahead on a wide variety of dates, ranging from April to June. In 19 States, DST was not observed at all. And when fall came, the change over to Standard Time occurred on a score of different dates."

This multiplicity of times not only confuses non-residents, but also costs money. Bus companies report, for instance, additional costs of nearly \$1 million annually. The same is true for the airlines, railroads, radio and television networks.

Some measure of control was brought to this confusion by a federal law passed three years ago which provides that if a state or locality chooses to go on Daylight Time, it must make this change on the last Sunday in April and the last Sunday in October.

And while this may not be much consolation to the man who wakes and finds he could have slept another hour, at least it will take some of the guess-work out of figuring what time it is when it comes to setting the clock back...or is it forward...oh what the heck, why not go back to bed and wait 'til spring....

October 25, 1968

Volume VIII - Number 43

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### VOTING RITES

American voting procedure has come a long way from the days of the New England town meeting when issues were decided in an open forum followed by a show of hands or a tally of the yeas and nays.

Today, in some areas, votes are counted by a computer which can process more than 600 ballots a minute.

These changes have been brought about by technology allied with a desire to safeguard the secrecy of the individual ballot and guard against widespread vote fraud.

Though paper ballots have been used in the United States since 1629, voting by state printed secret ballot was not formally introduced into this country until the latter half of the 19th century. This was known as the Australian ballot, for the country of its origin.

The Australian system was first applied in Kentucky and Massachusetts in 1888. By 1889, it had spread to Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. In 1891, it was adopted in West Virginia.

Only one year after that date, the first voting machines were used in America. They were built by Jacob C. Myers, a New York safe manufacturer.

Today, voting machines are legal in all 50 states and their use will account for 65 percent of the votes cast in the upcoming Presidential election. Interestingly, however, more than half of the country's 168,000 voting precincts still use paper ballots.

There are several types of voting machines on the market. They cost between \$1,500 and \$2,000 apiece. The two most common



involve voting booths in which the voter is shielded from view by a curtain, and he flips levers beside the names of the candidates of his choice.

The vote is registered when the curtain is drawn open. At that time the levers also spring back to their original position. At the close of voting, the tallies on each of the voting machines are added up.

Newer types of voting devices speed the tallying even further. One system uses IBM cards. Each voter receives a card which he places in a special tray. Atop the tray is a booklet which contains the names of the candidates on different pages. As each page is turned, another portion of the card is exposed and the voter punches a small hole in the card next to the name of the candidate of his choice. At the close of voting, the punched cards are collected and taken to a computer for rapid processing.

Voting machines have proved superior to paper ballots for several reasons. Not only are they faster to process, but also fewer people are needed at polling places. Further, they are virtually 100 percent accurate and almost 100 percent fraud-proof.

However, no matter how a person's vote is cast, whether by machine, or by paper ballot, the American voter ought to give careful thought to the choices he makes. In the Presidential race this year, the destiny of not only our country but also of the entire world, rests, in large measure, on the choice made.

November 1, 1968

Volume VIII - Number 44

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

CATCHING...AND CURING THE COMMON COLD

Catching cold is nothing to sneeze at.

Every year Americans catch anywhere from 134 million to 500 million colds which result in approximately 331 million days of restricted activities, 51 million lost school days, and 40 million lost work days, as well as the expenditure of more than \$400 million for remedies, many of which are of questionable value.

Colds are characterized by sore throats, sneezing, stuffy noses, coughing, sniffles, and a general feeling that one could be feeling a great deal better.

Colds are caused by any one of about 100 rhino-viruses. This explains why scientists are continuing to find it extremely difficult to "cure" the cold. Any one vaccine is only good against one specific virus. Since there are so many cold viruses, coming up with one, universal vaccine is proving well-nigh impossible.

You can only catch cold by coming in contact with one of the viruses which cause the illness. Generally, after you have gotten over a cold you are not likely to take sick again from that particular virus. This is because, in fighting the disease, the body builds up antibodies which remain in the system and protect it in the future.

This also explains why you might not catch the cold your wife or children have, if you happen to have natural protection against that particular cold virus, while, on the other hand, you might catch a cold one week after recovering from a similar siege. This is because the second cold might be caused by any of the other 99-odd viruses.

Colds are more likely to be caught in winter than in summer. Scientists don't know why; they only know that's just the

way it is.

Curing the common cold has been a goal ever since man got the first case of sniffles. Unfortunately, there is no cure, as such. The best that doctors can recommend, even today, are drugs and medications that cure the cold's symptoms. Thus, antihistamines, those 'tiny little time pills', are good for keeping down stuffiness in the nose, while an aspirin will help relieve the pain of a headache.

In some ways, even the most scientific cures have nothing on the folk remedies which have been handed down for generations. Hot lemonade has been a staple for many years. One reason it is so effective, researchers have found, is because it is so high in vitamin C, a substance that apparently goes a long way in warding off a cold's ills.

Other folk treatments include steam baths, a method, incidentally, reported by the explorers Lewis and Clark as the remedy used by the American Indian; mustard baths for the feet; staying in bed under heavy blankets to 'sweat out' the malady; and drinking copious quantities of warm liquids.

Whatever cure is tried, the one comfort the cold sufferer can be consoled by is that he is not alone in his misery and that others are working diligently to help alleviate it.

November 8, 1968

Volume VIII - Number 45

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### BIBLE FACTS

The world's number one best selling book never appears on the weekly charts published by the nation's various newspapers.

Why this is so is anybody's guess, but one reason, perhaps, is because having the same book as number one, year in and year out, might get publicists discouraged about touting their favorite author's masterpiece as having "topped the best seller list" when, after all, it was merely number two.

Be that as it may, the best seller of all time is, of course, the Bible.

Not surprisingly, the Bible has been translated into languages other than English. In fact, as of this spring, some or all of the Bible had been translated into 1,875 foreign languages. And while this may seem to have exhausted all further need for Biblical translators, there are still more than 1,000 languages and dialects into which no portion of the Bible has ever been translated.

Some problems have arisen in making these translations. For instance on the island of Bali in the South Pacific, the term "generation of vipers" is considered a compliment, the viper being thought a sacred creature by the Balinese. In parts of Liberia, on the other hand, natives are wont to translate that portion of the Lord's Prayer which reads "And lead us not into temptation" as "Do not catch us when we sin."

The first printed Bible was published in Germany around 1456 by Johannes Gutenberg, the inventor of moveable type.

The first American edition of the Bible, and, incidentally,

the only Bible ever endorsed by Congress, was published in Philadelphia in 1782.

No other Bible had been published in the New World until that date because the British had a ban on the printing of the King James Bible in the colonies; a measure designed, no doubt, to stimulate British exports of the Holy Book.

After the American revolution, however, Robert Aitken, a Philadelphia printer, asked Congress for a commission "to print and vend editions of the Sacred Scriptures." His request was granted and his edition of the Bible was recommended by Congress "to the inhabitants of the United States."

10,000 copies of Aitken's Bible were printed, some in handsome two-volume sets bound in dark green morocco leather, others in plainer, one-volume editions.

Today, American Bibles are printed by more than 63 different religious book publishers, and there are over 500 different editions of the King James Version alone.

Many Bibles are distributed free. The Gideons, an organization of Christian laymen, are known for the Gideon Bibles which they place in hotels, motels, and hospitals, as well as on ships, planes, and trains, and in the hands of school children and servicemen. The American Bible Society, another publishing group representing 69 U.S. religious denominations, last year gave away, or sold, some 75 million Bibles in the U.S. and overseas.

From all of the foregoing, it could probably be asserted, without being too far wrong, that if all Bibles ever published were stacked one atop the other, the cumulative stack of books would probably reach heaven, or, if not that far, come awfully close.

College  
From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

November 15, 1968

Volume VIII - Number 46

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### SERVICE ACADEMIES

Every summer, several thousand of the nation's most intelligent and physically fit young men enter into an obligation and a personal adventure which has a vital bearing on the future of our country.

They do this on taking the oath of office as cadets or midshipmen in one of the five service academies which provide personnel for the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and the U.S. Merchant Marine.

Of the five academies, the U.S. Military Academy at West Point is the oldest, having been founded in 1802 by order of President Thomas Jefferson. The U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis was founded in 1845, and the U.S. Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., in 1876.

Of more recent establishment is the Merchant Marine Academy, initiated in 1942, and the Air Force Academy which opened its doors in 1955.

Over the years some 1196 West Virginians have attended the five schools and 364 West Virginia graduates are currently on active duty serving in ranks ranging from Lt. General and Vice Admiral to 2nd Lieutenant and Ensign.

Admission to all of the service schools, except the Coast Guard Academy, is by Congressional appointment or through appointment by the President, Vice President, service Secretary, or from the regular Armed Forces or Reserve. All candidates, must, however, meet rigorous mental and physical standards prior to their admission, no matter what the method of their appointment. Coast Guard Academy appointments are based on an annual competitive examination.

(In making my selection of appointees, designation is determined, most of all, by performance in a preliminary, competitive civil service examination.)

Life at a service academy is far different from the glamour pictured on the movie and television screen.

The entrance requirements weed out all but the most fit, and the rugged pace which is required throughout the four years of attendance is sufficient to cause many more to fall by the wayside before graduation.

There is considerably less emphasis these days on the physical hazing of plebes (freshmen) than in the past. Instead, a rigorous academic and physical schedule is required.

The course of study is designed to produce a broadly educated officer who will be capable of serving in any sector of our country's armed forces. Many graduates of the various academies are permitted to continue their studies, at government expense, in pursuit of advanced degrees.

Upon graduation each cadet or midshipman is commissioned an officer in the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard or Navy Reserve. Generally, he is then obligated to serve a minimum specified period of time; however, since it is the purpose of the various academies to produce career-oriented officers, the percentage who decide to continue in their commissions is high.

West Virginians can be proud of the men who hail from the Mountain State who have attended the various service academies.

Thanksgiving

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

November 22, 1968

Volume VIII - Number 47

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### TURKEY TIME

When father sits down to carve the traditional Thanksgiving turkey this week, he may not realize how much history is packed between those two drumsticks.

Today's domesticated turkeys are authentically American, tracing their ancestry back to the wild birds on which Indians feasted and which still live today in remote parts of our country, including West Virginia.

How the turkey became everyone's first choice for Thanksgiving, and almost the National Bird, is a fascinating story.

Columbus is said to have discovered the turkey on his journeys to the New World and to have brought it back to Spain as evidence that he discovered a new route to India--the turkey being thought to be a variety of Indian peacock.

This case of mistaken identity, incidentally, is how the turkey got its name. For in India the peacock in question was called "toka" and Jewish merchants in Spain, who merchandised turkeys during Columbus's time, translated this word into Hebrew as "tukki." From that to "turkey" was only a short step as the fowl's fame spread to England and the bird became anglicized.

The turkey almost became the National Bird. It was Ben Franklin's choice, as seen in a letter to a daughter where he said: "I wish the bald eagle had not been chosen as a representative of our country; he is a bird of bad moral character, like those among men who live by sharpening and robbery, he is generally poor and often lousy....The turkey is a much more respectable bird and withal, a true original native of America."

Turkeys are big business. Nearly 126.4 million were



raised last year, and West Virginia sells her share. State turkey producers sold \$4.7 million worth of turkeys in 1967. The state ranked 20th among all states in gross income from turkey-growing.

Turkeys are traditionally baked for long hours in a slow oven, but they can be cooked on a spit, fried (if cut into small pieces), and even steamed.

One novel way to cook a turkey is in the fashion of a clam bake. A large pit is dug in the earth and stones are laid into it. A fire is then built atop the stones and kept burning fiercely for several hours. Then the fire is raked out of the pit and the covered pan containing the stuffed turkey, some water, cider, and spices, is laid atop the stones. The pan is covered with burlap, then a layer of leaves, and then sufficient earth to make a tight seal. After a three-to-four-hour wait, the turkey is resurrected and the taste of it is guaranteed to make all the waiting well worthwhile.

But, however cooked, Thanksgiving's turkey is sure to be a treat both to the eye as well as to the palate.

November 29, 1968

Volume VIII - Number 48

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

SHOP BY MAIL

With shopping centers springing up all over the countryside and automobiles a necessity rather than a luxury for most people, it is interesting to remember that it was not always so.

There was a time, back in the 1890's, when the housewife of rural America was limited in what she could buy to those items that were available in the nearest general store, often a long buggy ride away.

It was into this world of the "gay 90's" that the first shop-by-mail catalog, known as the "Consumers Guide", was born. Published by the then fledgling firm of Sears, Roebuck and Co., the catalog advertised 786 pages of wares ranging from carriages to kerosene-lit picture lanterns.

It may be that the advent of rural free delivery had given Richard Sears, a former watch salesman, and Alvah Roebuck, a watch repairman, the idea to mail out the catalogs. But whatever the reason, their success was immediate.

According to their 1897 catalog, Sears and Roebuck were "so anxious for your order, so anxious to show the value we can give, the amount you can save, that you need not send us all the money at once if you don't wish; send one-fourth with your order and pay the balance to the freight agent when the goods are received."

Among the items for sale were surreys with the fringe on top. These cost \$44 for a two-seat model and up to \$175 for an upholstered carriage described as "positively the finest work that is turned out" including "beautiful silver-plated, French-beveled glass lamps."

Other items included a "graphophone talking machine", which

was a forerunner of the modern hi-fi and which used wax cylinders instead of records. For the sum of \$25, a month's pay in those days, a family could receive one of these talking machines plus "one automatic extra loud reproducing diaphragm, one speaking tube, one bottle of oil and one screw driver." For six dollars more, "12 musical and talking records, your own selection" would be included.

Clothing was also sold. Mens "Cassimere" wool suits were advertised at \$6. And, according to the copy, "You would pay others \$10.00 to \$12.00 for such suits and then consider you had a rare bargain."

The 1897 catalog contained some 500,000 words and 8,000 illustrations of items for sale. Strangely enough, the most recent Sears, Roebuck and Co. catalog has 150,000 fewer words and almost the same number of illustrations. The size of the catalog has doubled, however, from 786 pages to more than 1,600.

It is interesting that, despite today's shopping centers and relatively easy access to large city stores, the mail order catalog business still thrives. Some families would shop no other way, in fact.

December 6, 1968

Volume VIII - Number 49

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### FOLK REMEDIES

In the days before antibiotics and wonder drugs, doctors and patients alike had to rely on common sense and remedies handed down through the years from father to son and mother to daughter.

Today, these palliatives may seem like nothing more than amusing nostrums, but it was not too many years ago that they were heavily relied on.

For a sore throat, for instance, the Pennsylvania Dutch held that the left stocking, when wrapped around the neck, was a sure cure.

Similarly, it was felt that anything with a sharp or pungent odor would get to the root of whatever was clogging up the head and clear it for more important thoughts. Thus, sachets containing ground horse radish or chopped onion would often be worn around the neck.

Stolen articles were believed to have an especially strong curative value. And one 'never fail' remedy was to hang a black spider around the neck with a stolen red ribbon.

For those who wanted to assure perennial good health, marrying a person with the same last name was reputed to provide a remarkable degree of protection.

If a man was especially venturesome in his quest to ward off illness, he might try on the rattles of a rattlesnake. The cure was held most effective, at least from the standpoint of preventing snakebite, but only, of course, if the rattle was worn detached from the snake.

To prevent croup in children, grandmothers used to tell their daughters to hang a vinegar doused bedsheet in the child's

room at all times. If this preventive was unsuccessful, a lock of hair from the child's head, hung around his neck, was supposed to work well.

And if, after trying all of the above, a person still took sick, he could try greasing his body with warm tallow. Also, by drinking a mixture of boiled onion juice and honey some relief could hopefully be obtained.

The folk remedy to cure all folk remedies, however, is provided by Shakespeare in his tragedy Macbeth. The witches in that play suggest mixing the following ingredients, among others: "eye of newt and toe of frog, wool of bat and tongue of dog, adder's fork and blind worm's sting, lizard's leg and howlet's wing..., scale of dragon, tooth of wolf, witches mummy, maw and gulf, of the ravin'd salt-sea shark, root of hemlock, digg'd in the dark....Add thereto a tiger's chaudron for the ingredients of our cauldron."

The resulting brew is only guaranteed by Shakespeare to be "thick and slab". Whatever curative or other value it may have is likely to be limited strictly to sick witches. The rest of us, if stricken by a cold or similar ailment, ought to stick to staying in bed, drinking plenty of fluids, and waiting out whatever is ailing us.

December 13, 1968

Volume VIII - Number 50

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### CHRISTMAS FOODS

Christmas is one time of year when even confirmed calorie counters take a holiday.

The reason is simple. There are so many good things to eat that it would be a shame not to sample at least a few of them.

These taste-tempting treats run the gamut from honey cakes to suckling pig and from wassail punch to eggnog.

Some recipes have been used and preserved for hundreds of years. One, kept on display at Mt. Vernon, George Washington's home, is a fruit cake recipe used by Martha Washington, the first First Lady. It calls for 40 eggs, 4 pounds of butter, 4 pounds of sugar, 5 pounds of "flower", 5 pounds of fruit, as well as other assorted ingredients. "2 hours will bake it," Mrs. Washington estimated.

Still older is the Oxford, England recipe for wassail punch. It calls for half a pint of sugar, 5½ pints of warm beer, grated nutmeg and ginger, and four glasses of sherry. This brew is stirred well, sweetened to taste, and left to cure for 2-3 hours. A final touch is "three or four slices of bread cut thin and toasted brown."

The main course at Christmas dinner varies with local custom. In West Virginia and throughout the United States, roast turkey with cranberry sauce, or roast ham, most often graces the Christmas table.

In Denmark and Bulgaria, on the other hand, roast goose is the bird of the day, while in some very proper English households, fatted swan is served. In Czechoslovakia, baked carp is popular whereas suckling pig is often seen on Finnish tables. In Norway, a form of dried codfish, rice porridge, and roast ribs of pork often grace the festive table, while Icelandic families often serve smoked mutton.

A colorful main course, not often seen in this country, is roast boar's head, complete with apple. This entree is given special prominence in England in honor of the nameless student at Queen's College, Oxford, who, in the dim past, was attacked by a boar on Christmas day, strangled the beast with a copy of Aristotle, and then calmly took the animal's head back for dinner, proving, perhaps, that Aristotle is not as boring as some would say.

It is dessert which separates those who are truly stupendous eaters from those who merely over-indulge.

With such international specialties to choose from such as plum pudding with hard sauce, mince pie, gingerbread men, honey cakes, marzipan candies, as well as a vast variety of cakes, pies, cookies, and puddings, a tendency to over-indulge would be understandable.

And on leaving the table, after such a dinner, it is entirely proper to wish your host Joyeux Noel, as they say in France, Felice Natale, as in Italy, Boas Festas as in Portugal, Frohliche Weinachten, as in Germany, or, as we say in the United States, Merry Christmas!

December 20, 1968

Volume VIII - Number 51

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### NEW YEAR'S CUSTOMS

While we in the United States traditionally celebrate New Year's Day on January 1 by blowing horns, visiting friends, and perhaps waking up wishing we hadn't celebrated so much, in other countries and in other times, people have celebrated the first day of the New Year not only in different ways but also on different dates.

The Jewish New Year, for instance, is known as Rosh Hashanah and is celebrated during September or October, depending on the phases of the moon. The Chinese greet the New Year some weeks after January first.

Various superstitions are associated with the ending of the old year and the beginning of the new.

Traditionally, bells were rung and horns blown as a way of driving out the evil spirits and clearing the air for the good hopes of the coming year.

Some feel it is unlucky to have your clothes on the line when January 1 dawns. Others believe it brings good luck to leave money on the window sill on New Year's eve. And, in the South, a tradition carried forth to this day is the eating of "hog jowls and cabbage and black-eyed peas." It is thought the man who eats these "will not go hungry during the New Year."

In Belgium, farmers, perhaps in gratitude for good harvests of the past year and in hope for the future, make a point of rising early and wishing their farm animals a "Happy New Year."

In Spain, on the other hand, as the clock strikes twelve at midnight on December 31, it is thought wise to eat 12 grapes, one with each stroke of the hour, as a precaution against witches and evil spirits.



The Japanese celebrate New Year for three days. Doors are hung with lobsters, crabs, and tangerines which, to the Japanese, stand for long life and happiness.

There are New Year's superstitions applicable only to young men or women looking for a spouse. One gives the following advice.

"Dip your thumb seven times in salt and put in your mouth all that rests on the nail. You will dream that your future husband or wife will bring you water. Or, turn your pillow at midnight on December 31 and you will dream of the one you are to marry."

Those girls who want to make doubly certain should say, three times, "Good Saint Anne, good Saint Anne, send me a man as fast as you can" as the clock strikes twelve at midnight.

On New Year's Day in Philadelphia, the Mummers parade through town making light of the past year's events. Named for Momus, the Greek god of mimicry, the Mummers have paraded through the streets of the city for 68 years.

Whatever superstitions you observe, or fail to observe, however, the only thing which really counts is that you and your family have a happy, prosperous, and healthy New Year.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

December 27, 1968

Volume VIII - Number 52

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

TAX INCENTIVE WOULD SPUR MINERS' HEALTH PROTECTION EQUIPMENT  
PURCHASES

A bill which I will introduce will, hopefully, make it possible for coal companies to install improved miners' health protection equipment in their mines at greatly reduced cost.

The bill will provide an extra tax incentive to coal companies which install such health protection equipment.

Presently there is a seven percent investment tax credit applicable on corporate income taxes. It applies on all new investment purchases made by a corporation during the year.

My bill would simply double this seven percent credit when a coal mining firm purchases certified miners' health protection equipment. Thus, on the purchase of dust suppression equipment of the type designed to prevent pneumoconiosis among miners, a coal company would receive a 14 percent tax credit instead of the usual seven percent.

I will sponsor this legislation because the need for additional safety in some mines is unquestioned. There are some people who contend that more coal mine safety laws are all that is needed. I do not believe this is the case. No matter how restrictive the laws, further safety improvements will always be possible and I feel they would often be gladly accepted by the coal companies were it not for the sometimes prohibitively high costs involved.

It is to this problem that my bill will address itself.

As to what would constitute "certified" miners' health protection equipment, this decision would rest with the Secretary of the Interior and the U.S. Bureau of Mines. These men are experts in the mine safety field and will be able to lay down suitable guidelines.

Hopefully, all of these steps will lead to safer mines at no loss of productivity in mining.

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **Crack Down on Pornographic Filth**

West Virginia citizens are understandably incensed over the fact that an increasing amount of unsought and unwanted advertising for obscene literature and materials is being delivered into their homes through the United States mails.

It is bad enough that many establishments where young people gather display an ever greater profusion of lewd, sex-oriented books, magazines, and films.

But it becomes completely intolerable, in my opinion, when this same type of material, or advertising for it, is sent unbidden to violate the sanctity of one's home.

Constituents are writing to me in growing numbers from all parts of West Virginia, complaining of this opening of the floodgates of filth. I share their sense of frustrated outrage at the unwarranted invasion of their privacy.

Virtually all citizens have their names on mailing lists of one sort or another. When unscrupulous purveyors of pornography obtain such lists—and they should be prohibited from doing so—the father, the mother, has no way to keep salacious materials out of the family mailbox.

Many of these lurid advertisements have been sent to my office by West Virginia citizens, who have received them from their letter carriers and post offices. They demand that the Federal Gov-

ernment take effective action to bar the use of the mails to those who seek commercial gain through an appeal to prurient interest.

The number of such letters of complaint—which have been coming to me for a year or more—has increased sharply in the last few months. The writers correctly point out that, whatever loose interpretation may be placed on our free speech guarantees by the Supreme Court, indecent writing and pictures such as now flood the mails should not be allowed to fall indiscriminately into the hands of young and impressionable children.

I agree completely that this abuse of the mails should be stopped, and to achieve that end I am co-sponsoring bills in the Senate to make it a Federal crime to use the mails, or other facilities of commerce, for the exploitation of obscene books, magazines, pictures, and similar materials.

The action that is proposed is based on a New York statute that has already been upheld by the Supreme Court. I believe that the adoption of such measures can be effective in protecting the homes of our people against the smut peddlers.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### Keeping the Dropouts In

In America, as in every advanced society, a good education is one of the most important possessions a young man or woman can have. Yet, an alarming number of our students forego a good education by leaving school before graduation.

Current National statistics, for instance, show that 28 percent of the pupils who enter the fifth grade will drop out of school before graduating from high school. In West Virginia, the figures are even higher. State officials report that 32 percent of the students reaching the fifth grade level will never receive a high school diploma.

The problem is serious enough that, in 1968, President Johnson requested \$24 million for the first federally-sponsored dropout prevention program. A House committee voted against the program; but a Senate Appropriations subcommittee managed to salvage \$5 million to launch the attack against the dropout problem.

The budget request for Fiscal Year 1970 is \$15 million; and, although the House has moved to reduce that to \$5 million, I am hopeful that our subcommittee will again be able to increase the appropriations for dropout prevention.

Under the proposed budget request, programs would be aimed at encouraging students to enter vocational training,

rather than drop out of school. Officials of the U.S. Department of Education report that one of the main reasons why students fail to finish high school is that their talents are not properly channeled at an early age. Too much emphasis has been placed on straight academic curriculums, and too little on vocational education.

The dropout prevention program would devote part of the school time to on-the-job training, with some of the teachers being chosen from the ranks of skilled craftsmen. Even the strictly academic subjects could be taught at the site of the student's job, since educators have found that many students respond more favorably in a work environment than they do in a classroom.

The dropout prevention program is a good beginning, but much more work remains to be done in this field. In our state, officials report that 4.38 percent of all the students in grades 7-12 dropped out during last year alone. West Virginia and the Nation need the talent of these young people; and we cannot sit idly by and watch that talent go to waste.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **Carbon Monoxide—A Killer On The Loose**

It is unlikely that the average person gives much thought to the oxygen in the air he breathes. But the time may be coming when all of us may be forced to pay a great deal of attention to this matter which we have always taken for granted.

The internal combustion engine, which has given modern industrial civilization so much of its thrust, has not been an unmixed blessing to the human race it serves.

It powers our automobiles, buses, airplanes, railway trains, and trucks—but it does so at an enormous cost in terms of polluting the life-sustaining air that all animals and humans on the planet must breathe to exist.

A 65-page report just released by the National Academy of Sciences, which has completed a six-months study of air pollution caused by internal combustion exhaust, concludes that carbon monoxide in the air is a growing menace to the nation's health.

Carbon monoxide—a highly toxic, colorless, odorless gas—is a product of incomplete combustion. In even small concentrations it can be fatal, combining in the blood stream, as it does, with the hemoglobin to destroy its oxygen-carrying function.

Fresh air contains less than one-tenth of one part of carbon monoxide per million. Yet, the streets of Chicago have been found to have levels of 12 parts of carbon monoxide per million — 120 times more than fresh air.

The Academy report says that each day automobile traffic alone produces more than 8 million pounds of carbon monoxide in New York City and 20 million pounds in Los Angeles.

How much carbon monoxide is now in the air nobody knows. But the Academy report says that if there is a threshold at which body damage may occur from carbon monoxide poisoning, it probably begins at somewhere around 10 parts per million.

In less than fatal concentrations, reflexes are slowed, and brain and vital organ damage may result, since the heart has to beat faster in contaminated atmosphere, and the blood flow must be increased, to supply sufficient oxygen to the body's cells.

All of the facts about this new menace to health are not yet known. More investigation is needed, quickly, as America's urban air grows more polluted by the day.

Carbon monoxide tainting of the air is just one more example of how man has poisoned the environment in which he has to live.

Unless effective corrective action is forthcoming, mankind will inevitably have to pay the price of pollution—and in terms which we may not yet even fully comprehend.

*Robert C. Byrd*

# Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



## Additives May Subtract From Health

The decision of the government to ban all products containing cyclamates by February, 1970, raised a frightening possibility in the minds of all Americans — namely, there may be many equally-dangerous food additives remaining on the grocery shelves after the cyclamate deadline.

As long as this possibility exists, there is a need for the Food and Drug Administration to thoroughly review its list of food additives which it currently labels as "Generally Regarded as Safe." The American consumer is well aware of the fact that cyclamates held that rating for a good number of years.

The list of more than 500 additives was actually compiled by FDA during a one-year period — from 1958 to 1959 — after Congress passed the Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act. There is evidence now that the list may have been compiled too hurriedly, and that very little testing of the additives was conducted by the FDA.

In fact, prior to the banning of cyclamates, only one additive on the list was stripped of its "safe" rating in the past 11 years. That incident occurred in 1968, when a substance called NDGA was found by the Canadian government to be unsafe for human consumption. NDGA, an emulsifier used to make foods smooth, was also found to

have no nutrition value whatsoever.

This lack of nutrition value, along with possible harmful effects, help form the basis for a Senate committee's challenge of the "safe" label given salt and monosodium glutamate (MSG) in baby foods.

Investigators report that monosodium glutamate is added to baby foods to enhance the taste, not so much for the infants, but rather for mothers who quite often taste the food before buying for their babies. Reports also claim that MSG can cause the user to have hot flashes, and facial and chest pains.

An excessive amount of salt in baby foods, according to some scientists, can cause hypertension in infants. And these same scientists warn that too much salt intake can result in the same problems for older children and some adults.

With so much evidence of this nature mounting against some of our more common food additives, the Food and Drug Administration owes it to the American consumer to take another look at its entire list.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **Repudiation of Phony Religious Theories**

Man does well to take heed of threats to the health of his religious life and to react vigorously in abatement of such threats.

As an example, many devout citizens were justly outraged by the public circulation of "God is dead" claims by self-styled contemporary religious thinkers. We may well take satisfaction from noting reports that the "God is dead" movement is, instead, now itself dead.

One eminent theologian, reporting on the demise of the movement, stated that those who a few years ago became part of the "God is dead" movement soon discovered that, in the response of the average person, God is very much alive. It was also pointed out that, while an individual might be able to define his deity, not in the language of a theologian but rather in the language of his own life, it is very clear that the American consensus supports a position of faith in the transcendent God.

West Virginians will be heartened to note reports that authors and advocates of the "God is dead" movement represented only a tiny minority among some university teachers, in the main, who apparently based their writing upon the mistaken thought

that the experience of God in the life of men today has been diminished or indeed extinguished.

West Virginians will be further cheered to learn that, in theological circles, the "God is dead" movement is regarded by serious thinkers as a mere theological fad which appeared for a moment and then disappeared from the scene.

Instead, today, one notes the dominance in theological circles of references to a "theology of hope" and the re-assertions by leading theologians of a "transcendent God, a sovereign God, who is known by man, who knows man, and who is a God of history and beyond history."

Man seeks a living belief and not a dead theory to sustain him in facing the challenges of the thermonuclear age.

The widespread expression of public sentiment against the U.S. Supreme Court rulings on prayer in the public schools continues to serve as evidence of the deep American desire to practice and thus keep alive personal religious beliefs.

*Robert C. Byrd*



## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### RECREATION

Inquiries on Federal assistance for development of recreational projects in West Virginia are proliferating.

This rising interest within the State fits the national pattern of mounting public demand for recreation. Yearly, 9 out of 10 Americans—more than 175 million—travel the Nation's roads and byways in search of outdoor recreation.

In so doing, they spend \$20 billion annually for outdoor recreation. In another decade, according to Federal estimates, they will annually spend nearer \$47 billion, creating 200,000 new full-time jobs in small cities and open countryside.

As another piece in the mosaic of national recreation demands, Federal and local governments are spending an estimated \$300 million annually to build more parks and recreation areas in cities and to improve the urban landscape.

Such activities and expenditures are giving a second meaning to the word recreation, transforming it to mean not merely diversion and play, but also big business.

West Virginians wanting to develop recreational projects and needing funding assistance have many prospective channels of Federal aid.

Some are particularly well-suited to Mountain State needs. These include U.S. Department of Agriculture pro-

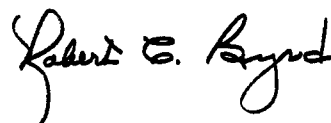
grams, such as loans for recreation enterprises provided through the Farmers Home Administration. Also, within that Department, the Soil Conservation Service has a leadership role for assistance to landowners and operators in developing income-producing recreation enterprises on private lands.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development provides grants for neighborhood facilities needed for health, recreation, social, and similar community activities in selected areas.

The Department of the Interior, through its Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, makes grants for approved public outdoor recreation enterprises, in keeping with the comprehensive Statewide outdoor recreation plan accepted for the State of West Virginia.

The multiple nature of available Federal assistance is attested to by a Dept. of Interior publication comprising 224 pages of descriptive index of outdoor recreation programs and related services of all Federal agencies.

This publication, nominally priced, may be purchased through the Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Washington, D.C.



## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### Price Support Ceiling Needed

When the farm price support program comes up for renewal in Congress this year, a ceiling on the amount that can be paid to any one farmer should be included.

A proposal was made last year, in connection with the Agriculture Department appropriation bill, to restrict maximum farm price support payments to \$20,000. The proposal was defeated.

Politically, a vote for a ceiling on farm price support payments would have been the popular vote, because it does not sound good to say that a farmer gets \$100,000 or \$200,000 or more in payments. However, it must not be forgotten that he surrendered that much acreage. It is not a one-way street.

Moreover, the adoption, in the appropriation bill, of a limitation on farm price support payments would have triggered the "snapback" provision of the Agriculture Act of 1949 regarding cotton, which would require the Government to purchase all surplus cotton at not less than 65 percent, and up to 90 percent, of parity. Therefore, instead of saving the taxpayers money, the price support payments limitation, according to Secretary of Agriculture Hardin, would cost the Government \$160 million more than the existing program and would rebuild the large surpluses in Government warehouses which, in recent years, have been diminishing. There would be additional costs to the Government for trans-

portation, handling, and storage of these large surplus inventories of cotton.

Furthermore, the imposition of a limitation without basic legislative changes would not only cost the Government more, but would also wreck the existing farm program.

I did not believe that the agriculture appropriations bill was the proper place for an amendment such as the support payments limitation. This provision would have substantive ramifications and should properly be considered in connection with basic farm legislation which has received the thorough consideration of the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture. The proper time to accomplish this objective of limiting price support payments will be when the farm price support program comes up for renewal this year, and I hope the Senate and House Agriculture Committees will include such a ceiling. At that time, legislative changes can be written into the basic law to limit the large payments without destroying the remaining markets the farmer has for his products.

The \$20,000 ceiling would not have affected West Virginia farmers. No farmer in the State receives even half of that amount in support payments.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **Noise Pollution**

While technological advancements have brought about many beneficial changes in our way of life, they have also been responsible, to a large degree, for creating one of the noisiest societies in the history of man—and that overabundance of noise is now posing both a physical and psychological health hazard.

The physical danger, quite naturally, is the possible loss of hearing that can result from exposure to too much noise for too long a period. And, according to physicians, a psychological danger lies in the fact that constant and loud noises can cause extreme tension and nervousness.

Scientists measure the intensity of sound in decibels, with the maximum safe level being set at 85 decibels. They estimate that the average city street during rush hour is around 95 decibels and warn that the volume of noise in America is doubling every 10 years.

However, the problem of noise is not limited to our urban areas. Increasing highway construction and the growing number of automobiles, trucks, and motorcycles have brought once-isolated communities into the path of noise pollution. There are, for instance, over 81 million cars in the United States, as compared with 25 million at the end of World War II. Our highways today are also being travelled by over 2 mil-

lion motorcycles and 16 million trucks.

Airplanes also help to make transportation the leading noise pollutant in our Nation. There are almost 1,200 jet airliners, an equal number of piston aircraft, and over 100,000 private planes currently in service in the United States.

Even the modern home is vulnerable to noise pollution. While the decibel level in the average kitchen averages 56, turning on a dishwasher will raise it to 85. A garbage disposal unit will increase the decibel level to 90, and a food blender produces about 93 decibels.

There is a growing concern about the effects that noise can have on our society—so much concern, in fact, that President Nixon has appointed a panel of Cabinet officers to develop a noise-abatement plan. For its part, American industry is responding with research into quieter engines, for everything from a jet airliner to kitchen wares.

As with every problem, recognition is the first step toward solution. We have recognized the problem and now, with the determination of government and the cooperation of industry, we can move toward its solution.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### What Next After Commencement?

This is the time of year when commencement exercises are being held at our educational institutions. Families and friends watch proudly as the graduates receive their diplomas.

But of those who finish West Virginia's high schools and colleges, what happens after they graduate?

All of the facts, of course, are not available, but those which can be ascertained provide food for thought for all who are interested in the future of our state.

The State Department of Education reports that the number of high school graduates has been declining in West Virginia for the last several years, due largely to the state's loss of population.

A brighter note, however, is that during the same period the number of high school graduates going to college has been increasing, and at a greater rate.

In 1965, 28,171 students received high school diplomas in West Virginia, and 8,560 went on to college, or 30.38 percent.

In 1968, 27,096 graduated from high school, and 10,173 went to college, a percentage of 37.54.

The decrease in the number of high school graduates in the four-year period was 3.8 percent, but the increase in the number entering college was 7.16 percent.

It is encouraging, and a good omen for the state's future, that more West Virginia young people are seeking to further

their education beyond high school. It is good to know, too, that the decline in the number of high school graduates, which was greatest between 1965 and 1966 when the number dropped 801, is tapering off. The number finishing high school this year is expected to be only slightly smaller than that of last year.

But it should be disturbing to all West Virginians, I think, that at a time when the number of college graduates is rising sharply, far too many West Virginians getting degrees do not plan to remain in the state.

The total number of all students graduating from West Virginia colleges rose 60 percent from 1963 to 1968, climbing from 4,743 to 7,748.

But a sampling taken last year by the West Virginia Commission on Higher Education showed that only 40 percent of the West Virginians graduating from colleges in the state planned to stay in West Virginia. Forty-nine percent said they expected to seek careers elsewhere, while 11 percent said they were undecided.

Obviously this poses a serious problem. New efforts must be made wherever possible to provide career opportunities that will keep West Virginia's college-trained men and women in the state.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### U.S. Helps Refugees from Castro's Cuba

Since 1961, the United States government has spent approximately a third of a billion dollars in helping many of the refugees who have fled here from Communist Cuba.

During that period, the United States has provided a haven for nearly half a million Cubans, a figure equal to about six per cent of the entire Cuban population.

The Federal government operates 10 flights a week between Miami and Havana, each flight carrying about 100 more refugees to our shores. Here they are welcomed, and every effort is made to ease their entry into our society.

Since some of them arrive with literally nothing more than the clothes on their backs, the U.S. government provides financial assistance in addition to the expense of flying the refugees here.

Frequently, this assistance becomes quite extensive because the refugees have no resources of their own. As soon as they sign up for a flight to the U.S., the Castro government confiscates all their property and money.

Also, many Cubans coming here in recent years cannot speak English, are without skills to get a job, or have training in jobs for which there are no immediate openings.

Most refugees arriving have relatives in the United States. Those who leave the Miami

area to live in other parts of the country are given a \$42 resettlement allowance plus traveling expenses. West Virginians may be interested to note that about 160 Cubans have been resettled in our state, eight of them being physicians and one a dentist.

Our government and the American people have been glad to be able to provide this financial assistance to those who wish to flee Castro's Communist Cuba.

However, our government has never borne the transportation and resettlement expense for immigrants from other Communist countries. Therefore, I believe that those refugees who obtain jobs and become self-supporting (or the families of those who don't) should be required to repay the cost of their flight from Havana to Miami as well as any resettlement expenses involved.

I have asked the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which administers this \$70 million-a-year program, to determine the feasibility of such a requirement.

I believe that the refugees, for their part, would be glad to help bear the cost of a program which has made it possible for them to live in America.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **Tax Exemption for Foundations Questioned**

Committees of the Congress are taking a hard look at the tax-exempt status of trusts, foundations, and business enterprises that pay no taxes because they are owned by churches and charitable organizations.

In the process, some facts developed may indicate that strong laws are needed to provide effective supervisory controls over such organizations for protection of the public.

As one such fact, although the U.S. Internal Revenue Service in 1966 reported more than 30,000 tax-exempt foundations and charitable trusts, the IRS cannot say accurately what may be the assets and income for these organizations.

Yet, a Congressional Select Committee, which closely studied the operations of foundations and charitable trusts, reports that the ownership of an increasing number of corporations is daily finding its way into tax-exempt foundations, and that the wholesale establishment of charitable trusts in the U.S. is serving as a device for evasion of estate taxes, as a refuge from payment of revenue taxes, and as a means to circumvent anti-trust laws.

That Committee reported that its study of 596 foundations indicated a 1966 gross income of over \$1 billion on assets known to exceed \$15.1 billion. A 20-percent tax on this income would have yielded \$200 million added revenue to the U.S. Treasury.

The Committee further reported that, in the past two

decades, numerous business organizations have become affiliated with, or merged into so-called charitable foundations, with the foundations thereafter having unlimited powers to buy, sell, and speculate in the stocks of such businesses. These enterprises continue to operate under the guise of charity, evading taxes, and gaining advantages over legitimate business enterprises in the same fields.

One U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, in response to Congressional questioning, testified that, under current statutes, foundations can be the source of unfair competition arising from active use of foundation assets by donors or trustees for private business ends, and that there are an infinite number of ways in which foundation assets or income can be used for preferment of one set of private persons over another, or one company over another.

Just such facts as the foregoing have led one congressional subcommittee chairman to warn that foundation-controlled enterprises now possess the money and competitive advantages to eliminate the small businessman.

There is growing sentiment in Congress for action to remove the tax-exempt status, and to more strictly regulate and restrict the activities, of foundations.

*Robert C. Byrd*

# Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



## The Vital Ohio River

A review of the Ohio River's history makes it evident that while the term "beautiful" frequently is applied to the river, there is yet another term even more valid of application—that of "vital."

Formed by the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers at Pittsburgh, the Ohio is the chief eastern tributary of the Mississippi River. As such, the flow of its waters significantly influences the course of political and economic events in the Nation.

Following World War II, the steady rise in complex river traffic has caused mounting pressure for modernization of navigational facilities. Since completion of the original canalization of the Ohio River in 1929, traffic has increased from about 20 million tons to almost 100 million tons annually.

Responding to burgeoning demands, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has initiated a modernization and replacement program for the river, ultimately expected to result in a system with only 19 structures, at an estimated Federal cost of \$1.27 billion.

Currently, however, a major traffic crisis is developing in the lower Ohio, just above where the river empties into the Mississippi. In 1955, about 15 million tons of cargo were transported through this gate-

way. In 1968, the traffic reached 39 million tons. Production and shipping contracts for electric utility coal, already concluded, are expected to generate about 45 million tons for passage in another two or three years. Yet, the Army Corps of Engineers estimates the capacity of the four old locks at the Ohio-Mississippi gateway at a maximum of about 40 million tons annually.

The Army Engineers have in readiness construction plans for replacement of vital navigational facilities to eliminate this bottleneck of outmoded locks and dams. These include a new high-lift installation, the Smithland Locks and Dam in southern Illinois, to replace two of the old structures, and a second new one at Mound City, Illinois, to replace the other two.

I shall support these construction projects.

Although they may be located, geographically, many miles below West Virginia's borders, the bottleneck there can hurt the State. Smooth-flowing, low-cost, long-haul transportation of such items as coke, oil, and chemicals on the Ohio River is vital to West Virginia's economic health.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert C. Byrd".

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Con Men and Thieves Use Mails

West Virginians should be aware the envelopes filled with pornographic filth are not the only sinister invaders of our mails.

Each year the mailboxes of thousands of Americans are glutted with fraudulent schemes designed to separate the unwary from their hard-earned cash.

Others are threatened by would-be extortionists and blackmailers, and in one case last year a jealous lover booby-trapped a package and murdered another man.

The 1180 investigators of the U.S. Postal Inspection Service are the men charged with tracking down the often ingenious perpetrators of these crimes, and the regular monthly report of the inspectors' activities makes for fascinating reading.

Some West Virginians may well have been among the approximately 57,000 intended victims recently of a phony "vacation prize" racket intended to fleece the "winners."

In that scheme, all the participants in a contest were sent "winner certificates" for an all-expenses-paid vacation either in Hawaii or Mexico. All they had to do to "secure" their prize was to mail the promoters a \$25 "registration deposit" which was to be refunded when they left for their vacations.

Fortunately enough people's suspicions were aroused and

postal inspectors were able to break up the racket which Federal officials estimated, could have netted \$1.4 million.

A peculiar case recently investigated by postal inspectors concerns the arrest of two employes of a potato chip firm who are charged with trying to extort \$125,000 by mail from the company president in return for a dead mouse.

The employes said they found the mouse inside a package of potato chips and the implication was that the company could suffer great financial losses if the buying public were to learn of the incident.

The files of the U.S. Postal Inspection Service are jammed with details about crooked real estate ventures, phony giveaways, contests, and charities, and offers to sell inferior (or sometimes non-existent) merchandise.

Often, by the time postal inspectors catch the thieves, it is too late to help the unfortunate citizens who have been bilked. So the best advice for West Virginians is to be on guard against letters containing offers that sound just a little too good to be true.

*Robert C. Byrd*



## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **The Battle Against Air Pollution**

The national battle against air pollution is accelerating.

Complying with the Air Quality Act of 1967, the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare recently reported to the 91st Congress on the battle's progress. Federal responsibility for the attack on air pollution falls on that Department, which established as its instrumentality a National Air Pollution Control Administration.

That Administration (NAPCA) inaugurated comprehensive programs of research and training, giving financial and technical assistance to State and local agencies in pressing abatement and control activities.

In large part as a result of NAPCA's incentives, State and local governments are now spending approximately \$50 million yearly, including Federal funds, for control programs, as compared to \$12 million prior to enactment of the Clean Air Act in 1963.

Since 1965, \$556,000 in Federal funds have gone to the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission to improve the State program. Currently, a comprehensive report on air pollution in the Kanawha Valley is expected, resulting from a cooperative study by the Commission and the U.S. Public Health Service.

Of particular note, in June 1965, a \$69,900 demonstration grant went to the Commission, toward a total project cost of \$93,200, for testing a method of extinguishing burning within culm piles, or slate dumps as they are commonly called.

Such piles, composed of slate, and other refuse, have been known to pollute the air for years through emissions from continued slow internal burning.

The West Virginia demonstration project—at Allen Junction, Wyoming County—involved approximately eight acres. Attempts were made to seal off the burning by cutting off the oxygen supply, and considerable knowledge was gained from the project.

The West Virginia Legislature strengthened its air pollution attack by enactment of legislation approving State participation in an Ohio-West Virginia Interstate Air Pollution Control Commission. Following enactment of similar participatory legislation by the State of Ohio, a request for an enabling Act can come to the Congress.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### WATER POLLUTION

Americans for too long have treated their environment—air, water, and land—as a dumping ground for the untreated wastes of their industrial civilization.

The U.S. has now reached the saturation point in nature's ability to absorb these wastes. At all levels—Federal, State, and local—it is recognized that a massive clean-up must be relentlessly pressed.

Already many States have strengthened their pollution control programs. Congress has enacted legislation, the Water Quality Act and the Clean Water Restoration Act, to strengthen the ability of the Federal government to lead a concerted attack on the pollution problem. Also, a bill, S. 7, is presently pending in Congress to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, to include a section pertinent to area acid and other mine water pollution control demonstrations. It is believed that over 4,300 miles of major streams in the U.S. are polluted significantly by acid mine drainage. Estimates vary widely on the cost of controlling this acid drainage, but undoubtedly the eventual cost will be in the billions of dollars.

Realizing that this is a problem involving tremendous costs if a multi-faceted and successful attack on water pollution is to be mounted, Congress directed the U.S.

Department of the Interior to conduct studies on these costs. These studies resulted in initial estimates placing the cost of treating municipal, industrial, and other effluent, during Fiscal Years 1969-1973, at \$8 billion. This would include construction of municipal waste treatment plants and interceptor sewers, exclusive of land and other associated costs.

For West Virginia, capital outlays needed to obtain an adequate municipal waste treatment for its urban population during FY 1969-1973 are estimated at \$55 million.

West Virginia county, municipal, and other public and non-profit bodies wishing Federal assistance with projects to combat water pollution may appropriately contact U.S. Department of Agriculture agencies in Morgantown, including the Soil Conservation Service and the Farmers Home Administration. Or they may contact the Commissioner, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, in Washington, D.C.

The State Water Resources Board, in Charleston, sets the water quality criteria within West Virginia and is the State agency with jurisdiction in water pollution matters.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### AIRLINER HIJACKING

The U.S. and Cuba ought to take immediate steps to turn free rides to Havana into one-way tickets to a jail cell.

In the period January 1, 1968, to February 7, 1969, 22 U.S. commercial airliners have been diverted to Havana. This piracy not only presents a physical danger to the passengers and crew aboard these planes, but also costs money to the airlines and the U.S. Government. The Air Transport Association estimates the loss to the airlines at about \$18,000 per plane hijacked, which does not take into account any indirect loss through a drop in patronage.

The Federal Aviation Administration is working to halt hijackings. FAA inspectors ride randomly selected flights as armed guards. But they cannot ride all flights, as some 170,000 trips a year operate in and out of Florida. Moreover, a gun battle thousands of feet above the earth could result in a plane crash.

Research is underway to create devices to detect weapons on the persons of boarding passengers, but this research has not gotten far due to difficulties involved, such as differentiating between a deadly weapon and a cigarette lighter, or some other legitimate metallic object a passenger might carry.

Some impractical suggestions include: (1) building an American-based replica of Havana to fool a hijacker into

thinking he had, indeed, gone to Cuba; (2) having all passengers disrobe before boarding a plane and don only a shapeless, pocketless smock on board; (3) having the hijacker drop through a trapdoor into the baggage compartment.

I believe the most feasible measure to end airline piracy may be an agreement between the U.S. and Cuba to return all hijackers for prosecution. The State Department is presently involved in such negotiations, although diplomatic relations have been severed between the two countries.

There is no evidence that Castro welcomes air pirates with open arms. In fact, to the contrary, most are thrown into Cuban jails until the Cubans are satisfied they are not U.S. spies. Even then, the lot of the typical hijacker is likely to be hard labor on a state-run plantation.

Only when it is crystal clear to a potential hijacker that he will be returned to the U.S. to face a possible death sentence, can we be sure of a permanent diminution of plane hijackings to Cuba.

Some positive steps must be taken before an air tragedy occurs from which possible international repercussions could result.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **Coal-to-Pipeline-Gas Process Being Explored**

One of the more interesting developments in the coal research field is the prospect of turning coal into synthetic pipeline gas suitable for gas stoves, gas furnaces, and the like.

If the commercial feasibility of this work is shown, it could be of benefit to West Virginia.

The reason for a continuing interest in a natural gas substitute is that although new sources of natural gas are likely to be discovered in the years to come, economic projections show that the rate of these discoveries may not keep up with the ever-increasing demand. This means there may well be a market for a commercially priced natural gas substitute.

Work toward creating such a substitute is currently underway, and the Institute of Gas Technology in Chicago is under contract with the U.S. Office of Coal Research to build a coal-to-pipeline gas pilot plant. When complete in mid-1970, it will be capable of converting three tons of coal an hour and will turn out about 1.5 million cu. ft. of natural gas equivalent daily.

If this plant proves that a

gas substitute can be manufactured at a cost which is competitive with natural gas, the impact of the process could be important to West Virginia's economy.

If only five percent—about one trillion cu. ft.—of our nation's natural gas were made synthetically, reportedly it would call for a nationwide investment of about \$1.25 billion in new plant facilities. It is estimated that about 64 million tons of coal would have to be mined annually to produce this quantity of synthetic gas.

Further, it is possible that if the process is found to be commercially competitive, coal-to-pipeline gas plants might be built in West Virginia, thus taking advantage of our state's great coal reserves.

This would not only mean continued employment in the mining industry, but also a great many new jobs in the conversion plants that would be built.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **West Virginia—The Land of 18,000 Lakes**

West Virginia, the Mountain State, might not be thought of as a "lake state," but, thanks to the Soil Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the state now has more than 18,000 farm ponds, most of which have been built in recent years.

The SCS offers West Virginia landowners technical assistance in the building of farm ponds, and, to date, has assisted in the construction of over 18,000 of them.

Many farmers build ponds to provide an ample and adequate source of water for their livestock and for crop irrigation. But there are many other uses.

Ponds become recreation centers for neighborhood young people—offering swimming in summer and skating in winter. They become havens for wild duck, geese and other fowl. School children have a living nature study laboratory in a farm pond and fishermen often find that the big ones don't always get away.

Additionally, in case of fire a nearby farm pond may save lives and property.

The average West Virginia county has over 300 farm ponds and Greenbrier County leads the state with over 1,300 within its borders.

Persons wishing information about building a farm pond would be advised to contact their local Soil Conservation Service office or the headquarters of their local Soil Conservation District.

The SCS will gladly furnish technical engineering service to help landowners select a pond site, stake it out, and supervise its construction.

Additionally, if the pond is to be used for livestock watering, it may be possible for another agency of the USDA, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, to share the cost of the pond's construction.

I believe the SCS's farm pond program is of inestimable benefit to all West Virginians.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrds-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### ANTIQUe BUYER'S GUIDE

West Virginians, before you sell your Aunt Minnie's favorite chair to that city slicker fellow who says he'll gladly take it off your hands for five dollars, remember—it may be an antique.

And, as such, it may be worth many times the proffered offer. (Of course, it may also be worth much less.)

How to tell antiques from junk is difficult. What is one man's trash may be what someone else has longed a lifetime to own.

Have no fear, that what you have, no one could possibly want. There are collectors for everything; old bottles, cradles, dolls, old mirrors, old magazines and books—even old marbles.

The shrewdest trader is the man who recognizes today what people ten years from now may value as Americana.

There is the story of the wily

mountaineer who collected old bottles in the era when most people felt the only use for an old bottle was as a target on a fence post. His neighbors thought his collection, which filled a good portion of a barn, rather odd, until one day all the bottles were gone and the man had retired on the proceeds of his sale.

The only advice that can be given regarding what to do if you are asked to sell a family heirloom, is to check with a reputable antique dealer to be sure you are being offered a fair price.

Of course, if you are buying, don't be above haggling if the price seems too high. It is all part of the game and you may save money.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **Closing the Nutrition Gap**

A recent national survey discovered that the diet of the average American household is far superior today than that of a generation ago, and that families at all income levels appear to be sharing in our increased production of food products.

For instance, families in the lowest third of our income scale are now consuming more meat and poultry than America's wealthiest families did in the spring of 1942. In other words, the poorer families today are eating better than the more affluent households of the last generation.

The survey, which was conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, also showed that American men between the ages of 20 and 34 now consume a daily average of 12 ounces of meat and poultry—double the amount consumed by their counterparts in 1948. Women in that age group presently consume almost eight ounces of meat and poultry each day, compared to about five ounces eaten by members of a similar group 22 years ago.

According to the survey, the traditional three-meals-a-day is fast becoming a thing of the past. About 20 percent of our present population in the 20-34 age bracket stops for something to eat or drink six or more times a day, regardless of the economic status. In most cases, these "extra" meals contain significant nutrition value.

There is still a gap between the nutrition value of foods consumed by our poor families

today and the meals eaten by our middle and higher income groups. Today's lower income households are eating better than the wealthier families of the last generation, but the amount of nutrients they receive daily still falls short of the nutrients consumed by our present middle and higher income groups.

However, the national survey showed that sufficient high quality foods are available to properly feed the entire population of the United States. And, in order to meet the goal of a well-fed nation, Congress has updated the food stamp and commodity food programs.

Food stamps were first introduced on a pilot basis in 1961. They now reach 4.5 million Americans. The commodity program, when it was begun 30 years ago, offered a limited variety of foods. It now offers 22 foods, which provide between 80 and 150 percent of the minimum daily required nutrients.

These programs must be expanded where necessary, in an effort to close the nutrition gap. And consumer education programs must be expanded to include middle and higher income groups, because improper eating habits and unwise food purchases have resulted in instances of malnutrition even among these more affluent Americans.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Black Panther Menace

When FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover described the Black Panther party as "the greatest threat to the internal security of the country," he was issuing a warning that all Americans should heed.

By its own admission, the party "is an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution throughout the entire country." And, while West Virginia and federal authorities have assured me that there is no Black Panther movement in our state, Mr. Hoover's warning has meaning for West Virginians nonetheless.

"We will not dissent from the American government. We will overthrow it," boasts a headline in the party newspaper, while still another issue devotes a lengthy article to the delicate differences between a timed firebomb and "the classic Molotov cocktail."

Two of the required texts for members are "The Catechism of the Revolutionist" and the "Organizers Manual."

The catechism reveals that Black Panthers "know only one science, the science of destruction." For its part, the manual tells members that future Panthers should be recruited "in pool rooms, bars, parties and jails."

Party members, according to Mr. Hoover, "have perpetrated numerous assaults on police officers." In fact, Black Panther Minister of Defense Huey Newton is currently serving a 2-to-15-year prison sentence in connection with the murder of a policeman.

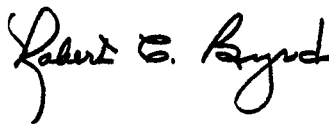
Only seven of the party's 32 top-ranking officials have escaped conviction and one, Minister of Information Eldridge Cleaver, has been hopped-scotching from one communist country to another since he jumped bail in California.

Leaders of the caliber of Cleaver and Newton find it an easy task to adhere to the Black Panther code of conduct, a code that states: "All the gentle, bourgeois, romantic sentiments of kinship, love, friendship, gratitude and even honor must be erased."

Although Black Panthers preach their gospel of hate for society, they apparently are lacking affection for each other as well. No less than four have been assassinated as a result of political infighting.

That kind of camaraderie has kept the ranks of the Panthers relatively thin, and authorities estimate their current strength at "less than 4,000." However, the viciousness of the Panthers' philosophy and methodology makes the threat very real.

It is encouraging that law enforcement agencies from the FBI on down have recognized the danger and have acted accordingly. The number of arrests and convictions should serve as a warning to all radical groups bent on destroying America.





## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### Future Seems Secure for ROTC

The U.S. Department of Defense reports that, despite the militant and sometimes violent opposition of campus radicals, Reserve Officer Training Corps programs are growing at American colleges.

A spokesman at the Pentagon has assured me that the future of ROTC programs is "secure" and that "the actual number of programs and applications for programs has increased slightly in the past few years."

At present, 365 colleges, including five in West Virginia, give students an opportunity to earn a commission in the Army, Navy, or Air Force. In addition, the Marine Corps has the Platoon Leaders' Course, which affords the same opportunity during the summer months.

During the final two years of the four-year ROTC program, officer candidates are paid \$50 per month, which helps to offset their college expenses. There are also several full scholarships available to promising high school students, thus enabling many of our finest young men to get a college education.

But, more important than the benefits to the individual students are the benefits the country receives from ROTC programs. An estimated 33 percent of all Army officers currently on active duty were commissioned from the college campus, and 32 percent of our

active Air Force officers are graduates of ROTC programs. Twelve percent of United States Naval officers received their commissions through ROTC.

In 1968 alone, over 21,000 young Americans—including 167 from schools in West Virginia—received their commissions through ROTC programs. These men, whose military training has been built around their civilian lives, exemplify the true value of ROTC.

The need for well-trained officers would not decrease by eliminating ROTC. But, without such a civilian-oriented program, the military would have to establish its own training programs to obtain its future leaders—programs that would be far removed from any semblance of civilian control.

Many South American countries employ this method of training officers, and the army that is produced has no ties whatsoever with the civilian population of the country. Obviously, there are inherent dangers in such a system.

We must, in this free country of our, always maintain a strong civilian-military relationship. ROTC is designed to do just that.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### X-Rays and Color TV

When color television first appeared in the American marketplace, it was viewed by many as another luxury produced by an affluent society. However, research conducted after its invention showed that color television had the potential to be just as dangerous as it was luxurious.

There are, according to the Environmental Control Administration, about 20 million color sets now in America; and between 10 and 20 percent of those could be emitting harmful radiation beams. Therefore, the ECA has set standards for future production of color TV's and, in the interim, has issued warnings to owners of present-day models.

The danger, which is described as minimal, is lessened if the viewer sits between six to 10 feet away from the screen. Thus, most adults are in no real danger. But anyone who has watched a child sitting for hours, within a few feet of the screen, has to be concerned over the possible harm.

The electronics industry is cooperating with the government in formulating safety measures for their products. In fact, it was the industry which first called attention to the color TV problem.

In December of 1966, a large manufacturer found that 112,000 of its color sets were emitting X-rays at more than the recommended 0.5 milliroentgen an hour. The manufacturer, working with the federal government and local health officials, located and repaired the defective sets.

However, further government research proved that the

problem was not restricted to a single manufacturer—it was industry-wide. A survey in Washington, D.C., for example, showed that 66 of 1,124 color sets produced more than the maximum level of X-rays.

The Environmental Control Administration showed its findings to Congress, which acted by passing the Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act in 1968. Under provisions of the bill, the government has the authority to set standards for any electronics products that could have an effect on public health.

Those standards, which were published in October of this year, set 0.5 milliroentgen as the required, rather than recommended, standard. They also limit the electric line voltage to 130.

In an effort to avoid future defects in electronics products, the Environmental Control Administration is conducting exhaustive research on new products.

Americans can continue to take great pride in their scientific achievements—not only those that led to our adventures in space, but also those that led to such modern-day conveniences as color television. However, we must be aware of the inherent dangers that come with many products; and we must take measures to curb their dangers before we can fully enjoy their benefits.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **"High Noon," for the Schools**

The time has come for friends of the public schools to take a strong stand against those who would destroy the educational system in this country.

Already, New Left and black extremist activities have contributed to the mushrooming of a lawless and insurrectionary atmosphere in the academic community. The front runner of the New Left is the SDS—the misnamed Students for a Democratic Society—which has fomented chaos and anarchy on campuses all across America. The disgraceful and obscene behavior of its members has served to undermine the Nation's confidence in itself and in its goals.

Black extremist groups are becoming better organized nationally, and the impact on black students is becoming apparent as black militancy and racial strife in the schools continue to increase.

The SDS laid plans in Colorado last October for subverting our high school youngsters, and passed a resolution to organize in the high schools to move to overthrow the system by the process of confrontation—confrontation designed to provoke disorder, intimidate faculties, and destroy discipline.

The SDS could better be called Students to Destroy Society, and that is what it will try to do if it is able to gain a foothold in West Virginia universities and colleges. Our high schools will

be next on the list.

The troublemakers form only a minority. The vast majority of students still believe in America and still want an education. This majority should rule. But what we have been witnessing on campus after campus is minority rule or ruin. If law-abiding and public-spirited citizens do not soon take a strong and determined stand against this small but militant and rebellious minority, the academic community—and a lawful and orderly society—will have been damaged beyond repair.

To continue to countenance what has been going on is unfair to the students who want an education, unfair to parents who sacrifice to keep their sons and daughters in college, unfair to taxpayers who help support institutions of learning—unfair, in short, to the majority in America.

It is time for parents, boards of education, public officials, and serious-minded students, to demand that militant, insolent students who disrupt classes and disturb the peace and decorum of the colleges and schools be promptly expelled and arrested for disorderly conduct and for destruction of property where this has occurred.

It is time to end minority rule-by-force.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Eradicating the Blight of Organized Crime

The Organized Crime bill which recently passed the Senate hopefully could mark the beginning of the end for the nation's top hoodlums.

The bill could put a real crimp in the operations of such groups as the "Cosa Nostra," which virtually monopolizes syndicated gambling, loan sharking, and drug trafficking.

Eradication of such operations is not the only aim of the bill, however. It also empowers the Federal government to move against gangsters who seek cover of respectability by taking over legitimate businesses and organizations.

People who think that the menace of organized crime and the Cosa Nostra constitutes some kind of fairy tale need to become further informed on the problem.

An estimated 3000 to 5000 of the most hard-bitten gangsters comprise the 26 core groups (or "families") of the Cosa Nostra. The scope of their operations is national, and they have by no means overlooked West Virginia.

Information from criminal intelligence files shows that organized crime in our State is controlled to some extent by the Pittsburgh "family" of the Cosa Nostra.

Cosa Nostra influence in our state is thought to be pretty much confined to casino-type operations in the area near Pittsburgh.

This should not, however, be cause for complacency on the part of West Virginians. Illegal "home grown" operations can breed consequences just as sinister as anything the Cosa Nostra might dream up, witness the recent bombing attempt on the life of the Monongalia County prosecutor following a gambling crackdown.

The violence, fraud, person-

al suffering and corruption associated with organized crime are in themselves terrible things to contemplate, and each year billions of dollars are drained from our economy to support illicit enterprises.

That which we must fear most, however, is the ultimate consequence of allowing organized crime to go unchecked.

The ultimate consequence would be that the czars of organized crime might subvert our entire economy—in the process, corrupting government officials and undermining our democratic institutions.

If this idea seems far-fetched, one needs only to refer to the recent revelations from government files concerning crime and political corruption in one of our Northeastern states. And Senate investigators have found that, in one midwestern city, racketeers control or have large interests in 89 businesses with total assets of over \$800 million and annual receipts in excess of \$900 million.

The citizens of this nation face a long struggle ahead in trying to undo the evils which have already been perpetrated by organized criminals. If the Organized Crime bill of 1970 is enacted into law, the Federal government will be able to play a significant new role in the struggle. But, in the final analysis, it is the individual citizen who can do most to eradicate this blight because it is the individual citizen who creates the demand for the illicit services which the criminals provide.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Americans Need a Tax Break

There is a critical need for tax relief for lower and middle income citizens.

Inflation has made meaningless the federal income tax guidelines that once may have made sense.

For instance, the standard deduction presently allows an individual or a family to deduct 10 percent of the income up to a maximum of \$1,000 without the need to itemize deductions.

(This deduction is not to be confused with the various \$600 exemptions which are also allowed individuals.)

Because 10 percent (and \$1,000) is rather low, considering the high cost of living today, many families spend hours keeping records of their expenditures for doctor bills and the like. By itemizing such deductions, a few dollars can be saved on their income tax.

The procedure could be simplified if the standard deduction were raised to 14 percent, with a maximum of \$1,800.

These figures are much more in line with today's incomes and expenses, and the adoption of such a standard would free many families from the burden of tabulating records for the purpose of itemizing.

Additionally, the minimum standard deduction should be raised from its present level

of \$200 to a more realistic figure of \$600. This would be more fair to individuals whose incomes fall below the Federally-designated poverty level. Presently, a person with an income of say, \$1,300, and no dependents would have to pay income tax, albeit only about \$58. A \$600 minimum standard deduction would lower this tax to zero, giving more money to those who need it most.

The cost of these proposals, which are included in a Bill I have introduced, is not inconsequential. The Treasury Department estimates that raising the minimum standard deduction to \$600 and increasing the general standard deduction to 14 percent, or \$1,800, would mean a loss of tax revenues of about \$2.5 billion. However, this would partially be offset by a gain in tax revenues resulting from increased consumer spending from the extra money that would be put into the pockets of those affected.

I voted against the 10% surtax on income, and I feel that Congress must act to give real relief to the lower and middle income taxpayer.

Robert C. Byrd

# Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



## The ABM—A Watershed Issue

A respected authority on Sino-Soviet relations has termed the approaching U.S. Senate debate on the ABM a "watershed" debate, predicting that its effect on American policy will cause it to be classed by historians as affecting the Nation's future as decisively as States' Rights debates preceding the Civil War, those on foreign aid following WW II, and civil rights debates of the past decade.

Time will determine the astuteness of this "watershed" characterization.

Of immediacy, the question is how American citizens may judge for themselves the merits of the Administration's proposal for nationwide installation of a limited antiballistic missile system—the Safeguard.

Prominent public leaders, on both sides of the political fence, have announced their opposition to Safeguard, charging the completed system will cost nearly \$20 billion—triple the Administration's estimate. They have asserted that the money can better be used for other security and social programs for the nation. Well-known nuclear physicists have charged the Safeguard system will not work.

Other such scientists have charged that the "won't work" argument is specious; that the two principal components of Safeguard, the Spartan and the Sprint missiles, perform successfully; that effective extrapolations of future anti-ballistic missile

reactions prove Safeguard's security value; that a Nation which can fly to the moon is technologically capable of protecting its retaliatory missiles.

Whom can Americans believe? The President and his advisors who have recommended installation of the limited ABM (the second American President who has urgently recommended to the Congress that an antiballistic system is needed now for the future of the Nation)? Or the opponents? Is the issue too complex for laymen to judge accurately, the facts too cloaked by security measures for the average citizen to make an informed assessment?

In reaching personal determinations, thoughtful citizens may wish to weigh a number of unclassified facts long of general public knowledge, facts revealing an increasing capability for warfare on the part of our self-declared enemies. Citizens may wish to carefully examine the stated objectives and military doctrine of world communist powers and to consider possible future need for protection against the possibility of accidental attacks from any source.

Such facts will be among those debated in the Senate when that body focuses upon this major national issue—the proposal for installation of a limited antiballistic missile system for defensive purposes.

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### State Well Served by News Media

We sometimes hear the statement that American citizens are the best informed people in the world. Whether they actually are or not is questionable. But they have the means to be, and the effective functioning of representative government demands that they should be.

The average citizen may not realize how well our state is served by the dissemination of information through West Virginia's news media.

West Virginia has 118 newspapers, with a circulation of more than 740,000. There are 32 daily papers, with a combined circulation of more than 511,000, and 86 weekly papers, with an aggregate circulation in excess of 230,000.

Every county in the state has at least one newspaper, and several of the 55 counties have more than one.

Inasmuch as three or four persons may see or read each newspaper, the circulation figures may be interpreted to mean that almost every West Virginian, of whom there were an estimated 1,802,000 last July 1, sees or reads at least one newspaper, and that many families probably read several papers.

Sixty-two of the state's papers are listed as Democratic, fifty-two as Republican, and four list themselves as independent or non-partisan.

Many citizens, of course, get much of their news and information from television and radio. West Virginia has nine television stations and 78 commercial radio stations.

Virtually all of these stations are served by the news wires of the Associated Press and United Press International, both of which worldwide news-gathering agencies maintain well-staffed bureaus in Charleston. These bureaus, of course, serve West Virginia's newspapers as well as its TV and radio stations.

Many of the TV and radio stations maintain their own news staffs for the gathering and broadcasting of local news. The TV stations and many of the radio stations also bring the news programs of the three national networks into the state.

Our state is fortunate in the quantity and quality of its news media. America's representative government cannot function without newspapers, radio, and television to provide wide and full dissemination of news and information. Our citizens thus have the opportunity to be well-informed participants in the democratic process.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **Auto Rear Light Standards Needed**

The higher speeds and heavier traffic on the nation's growing network of interstate highways have greatly increased the danger of serious rear-end automobile collisions. Chain-reaction type smash-ups, in which many vehicles plow into each other from behind, are increasing alarmingly.

I believe that federal standards governing rear-end lights could help to cut down on such accidents, and the Bureau of Highway Safety of the Department of Transportation is at work on the problem.

Rear-end collisions are not confined to the super-highways. West Virginians driving on our state's mountain roads have had the unnerving experience, I am sure, of rounding a curve on a foggy night and coming upon another vehicle with tail lights out—or encountering a vehicle ahead which seemed to be moving, but wasn't.

The hodgepodge of design and placement of tail lights, stop lights, and turn signals, and the lack of warning devices on the dashboard to indicate when rear lights are out, multiply the hazards of driving for all of us.

One of the possible changes in rear-end lights that is being studied is the replacement of

the present red-on-red system by a green-amber-red system.

Green would mean that a vehicle was moving; amber that it was braking and slowing down; red that it had stopped completely. This would follow the logical pattern of traffic lights.

Other possibilities are also being investigated, such as increasing the intensity of the red light in the stop signal and requiring a standardization of rear light arrangement on all cars.

A report on these studies is expected by the end of this year. It will come none too soon, for I believe that traffic and safety experts agree that the present system is not satisfactory.

I hope that in any new system it will be mandatory to have devices on the instrument panel to warn the driver when tail lights or stop lights malfunction.

The federal efforts to improve automobile design and highway safety can pay real dividends in this area of research. These efforts should be pushed forward without delay.

*Robert C. Byrd*



## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **Adult Basic Education Benefits West Virginians**

A potentially beneficial program now underway in West Virginia is the Adult Basic Education program, operated by the Division of Vocational Education, West Virginia Board of Education.

The ABE program is funded by the U.S. Office of Education though it originated with the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Since its inception in 1965, more than 34,000 West Virginians have participated and have advanced their educational level and their potential for gainful employment because of ABE. The total cost of the program has been \$2,975,253.

The ABE program provides courses in reading, writing, and arithmetic as well as assisting individuals in obtaining high school equivalency diplomas. Courses are taught in local school buildings, where possible, and by qualified teachers.

Among the most important benefits that accrue to a participant in the ABE program is a gain in self-confidence. Often this comes as early as the first class when those who have never known how to sign their own names are shown they can do this.

Another benefit of the ABE program is that adults are made more aware of how

much an education can mean to their children. This awareness is one important way to break the chain of ignorance and illiteracy that holds so many people back.

A third benefit of the program is that it enhances an individual's chances of obtaining a job or getting a better position. In 1968, for example, according to ABE officials, almost 3,000 persons in West Virginia were able to get off the welfare rolls because of their participation in the ABE program. New jobs were found for 2,189 persons, and an additional 354 obtained higher paying jobs. Also, 838 ABE students went on to advanced training programs.

Despite ABE's success, much work remains to be done. According to statistics published by the State Division of Vocational Education, there are still almost 300,000 adult West Virginians with less than an eighth grade education.

Every one of these individuals deserves to be helped through Adult Basic Education if he or she so desires.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### The Old-Time Religion

Americans are churchgoers.

According to the 1969 Yearbook of American Churches, 107,768,322 members of a wide variety of denominations last year attended religious services in 223,482 churches of an equally wide variety of architecture. They contributed \$3,612,671,698 in yet another great variety of offering plates, poor boxes, and missionary envelopes.

This very healthy religious growth had its firm foundation in what has been affectionately labeled, "The Old-Time Religion."

Among the members of older generations of Americans, hearing that phrase—the old-time religion—arouses some wonderful recollections of all-day preaching and dinner on the grounds, or of Sundays in small local churches, of hard seats, and of the hand-tolling of morning church bells, closely followed by sounds of congregation voices raised in strains of hymns such as "Amazing Grace," "Rock of Ages," or "How Firm a Foundation," accompanied by music forcibly produced through the heavy pedalling of a pump organ.

Children then were like youngsters now at any Sunday morning church service, apt to be restless to get away to the more exciting outdoors. Perhaps then they may have had an extra reason for squirming. All too frequently the pinching of "best" shoes, worn only on Sundays, served unexpectedly as reminders that youngsters have a strong tendency to rapidly outgrow shoes and clothes.

Ministers then, as ministers now, carried the heavy burden of getting in strong licks of spiritual counseling during the Sunday morning period, enough to sustain the members of their flocks through the temptations of the week ahead. And, whereas the youngsters inside might be squirming under the heavy dosage of those admonishings, outside the mules and horses, waiting in buggy and wagon traces, were contentedly relaxed for their day of rest from regular weekday plowing and hauling chores.

The spring weather beginning about the Easter season yearly relegated the pot-bellied stove, often centered in the church for winter comfort, to a stolid black quietness.

But that quietness was not likely to extend to the "A-Men Corner" where the gentlemen of the congregation let the pastor know when his hell-fire-and-brimstone preachings hit a responsive nerve.

One may only hope that the gradual passing of the vigorous customs of "A-men-ing" in vocal support of the preacher, the singing of the old songs of Zion, the old-time revivals, and church homecomings—truly symbolic of the old-time religion—does not mean that there will continue to be a gradual acceptance of a weaker code of rights and wrongs.

*Robert C. Byrd*

# Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



## Census Controversy

When word about the 1970 census first circulated, especially rumors suggesting government snooping into such personal matters as the number of people who share a common bathroom, a storm of controversy broke.

Members of Congress, including myself, have received letters from constituents asking what right the federal government has to pry into such aspects of personal life.

Feeding the controversy is the fact that every person receiving a census questionnaire or interviewed by a census taker is legally obligated to give correct answers to all questions.

Responding to the outcry, the Census Bureau announced plans to reword certain questions in order to remove any implication that the government is interested in prying into one's purely personal affairs.

In addition, the number of households asked to respond to the longer 66-question census form will be substantially reduced. Most families will be asked to answer only 23 questions.

Furthermore, legislation has been introduced in Congress to modify the census approach. Suggested changes would eliminate questions considered to be of a personal or sensitive nature while allowing such questions to be asked when considered necessary.

The proposals would also tighten guarantees of secrecy of census information and increase the fine and jail sentence for any employee of the Census Bureau who gives out

confidential information. Answering the questions would remain a legal obligation on the citizen.

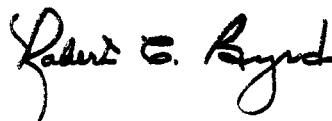
The proposed legislation has not yet cleared the House or Senate. But the likelihood appears that some modifications will be made to meet the objections voiced against the census so long as such changes do not destroy the value of this national institution on which so many federal, state, and local programs depend.

The charge that the census constitutes an invasion of privacy may contain an element of truth insofar as it seeks to do more than simply determine the "enumeration" of the population of the several states, as required by the U.S. Constitution.

However, without accurate and up-to-date population and housing information, the work of certain federal agencies—as well as that of the Congress—would be greatly impaired.

On balance, the advantages of a broader range census would appear to outweigh the disadvantages. Reducing the census to a mere "head count" would leave many needs of our citizens unidentified and, therefore, unmet.

Census information can be used for statistical purposes only. The Census Bureau's record of not revealing individual answers to anyone for any purpose has remained unblemished.



## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **Robert Williams Urges Militants to Kill**

Because the nation has just experienced a summer of relative racial tranquility, it is extremely disturbing to note the return to the United States of black militant Robert F. Williams.

Williams, 44, is a vicious, Communist-oriented militant who makes no bones about his preference for the violent approach to race relations.

His terror tactics while he headed the local NAACP chapter in his hometown of Monroe, N.C., caused the NAACP to censure him.

In 1961, after being charged with kidnapping a white couple during racial disturbances in Monroe, Williams fled to Cuba in order to escape prosecution.

To understand the sinister threat Williams now poses to our country, one need only study the content of radio messages which Williams beamed back home from a station in Havana.

Three times a week he would take the air and exhort American Negroes to violence with such statements as, "It is not enough to be willing to die for freedom and dignity. One must be willing to kill."

In another broadcast monitored in this country, Williams told his listeners:

"The time of battle approaches. Remember our traditional weapons of warfare. Prepare the gas bomb, sharpen the razor, stockpile the lye cans . . ."

After a few years in Cuba, Williams moved and was welcomed by Mao Tse-Tung's follower's in Peking where, according to Williams, he was treated royally.

Now, he has left his Communist friends and has moved into Detroit to take control of the "Republic of New Africa," a paper nation which wants to take over the Southern states for the black people.

In the meantime, Williams is fighting extradition to North Carolina, where he still faces the kidnaping charge. If he ever is sent back, he has said, "I am going back for war, to fight."

It seems clear that Williams intends to wage war whether or not he goes back to North Carolina, and it is anyone's guess as to what promises of support he may have been given by his Red Chinese hosts.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, of which I am a member, will be keeping close tabs on Williams' activities. I am very concerned about his presence in this country, and I believe that he is potentially more dangerous than any previously known black militant.

*Robert C. Byrd*

Byrd

Volume IX - Number 1

January 3, 1969

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

SOCIAL SECURITY INCREASES NEEDED

Now that the 91st Congress has convened, I will introduce legislation which would raise the minimum social security benefit from \$55 to \$80 per month and which would give all social security recipients an across-the-board increase of 8.5 percent.

These increases would be financed by a direct contribution from the Federal government amounting to one percent of the present social security wage base of \$7,800.

The total federal contribution would amount to about \$4 billion. In West Virginia, the increases would favorably affect more than 143,000 retired or disabled workers and their families who are currently receiving social security benefits.

If passed into law, my bill will serve several important functions. First, the \$3.3 billion to be paid out initially will help social security recipients keep up with the increased cost of living. That prices have gone up is not a welcome thought, but it is a fact and cannot be ignored.

Additionally, placing these extra funds into the nation's marketplace will provide a sure buffer against recession. And, while it is true that general tax revenues will be called on to pay for this increase, it is also likely that the expenditure of these dollars by social security recipients will have a "multiplier" effect which will serve to generate many new tax dollars.

As long as I have been a member of the Senate and before that, as a member of the House of Representatives, I have not only favored increases in Social Security benefits, but also a lowered age at which these benefits can be paid to retired persons and their dependents.

In 1963, I was instrumental in getting the retirement age

lowered from 65 to 62, though benefits, of course, must be actuarially reduced. Last year, I was able to persuade the Senate to further reduce this age to 60, although my proposal failed to get approval by the House.

I believe that the Social Security System is one of the most important federal programs benefiting the American people today.

It is my hope that the Senate Finance Committee, which has jurisdiction over Social Security legislation, will take prompt action on my bill.

From the Office of United States Senator Robert C. Byrd  
105 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

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Volume IX - Number 2

January 10, 1969

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

#### INAUGURAL FACTS

The inauguration of a President is a national event that is changeless, yet, ever-changing.

What has remained unchanged from the inauguration of George Washington to that of Richard Nixon is the oath of office which each new President takes.

The solemn words must be spoken before the President-elect can assume the duties of his new office. The pledge, set forth in the Constitution, is that "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." The closing words, "so help me God," were first uttered spontaneously by George Washington, so moved was he by the responsibilities which he had undertaken.

But, except for the oath, there is little which Washington might recognize in today's inaugural, so numerous are the changes the inauguration day has undergone.

Thomas Jefferson was the first President to be sworn in in Washington, President Washington and John Adams having been inaugurated in New York and Philadelphia, respectively.

James Monroe was the first President to be inaugurated on the steps of the Capitol, Jefferson's and Madison's inaugurations having been held indoors. While holding inaugural ceremonies out of doors has enabled more persons to participate, it has also left the Nation's most important ceremony totally at the whims of Washington's notoriously fickle weather.

In fact, almost half of the inaugurations to date have been marked by deplorable weather conditions. William Henry Harrison,

the ninth President of the United States, caught pneumonia and died within a month, as a result of speaking, without an overcoat, for more than an hour in icy winds and steady rains at his inaugural.

And when President Grant was sworn in for his second term, not only did West Point cadets fall senseless from the cold, but also at the Inaugural Ball it was so icy the refreshments froze and all the guests had to leave their topcoats on.

Other Presidents who scored inaugural firsts include John Quincy Adams, who was the first to wear long trousers and not knee breeches, and Warren G. Harding, who was the first to travel in an auto. One of the most raucous inaugurations was that of Andrew Jackson in 1829. So numerous were his admirers that they did almost as much damage to the White House as the British had done during the War of 1812.

And, while the 1969 inaugural of Richard Nixon may not go down in history on such a note, the incoming President is almost sure to leave some new personal mark on our Nation's inaugural history.



Byrd

Volume IX - Number 3

January 17, 1969

Byrd's Eye View  
A Public Service Column  
By U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd

WEST VIRGINIA'S PHOENIX

Like the legendary phoenix, the fast developing coal waste industry in West Virginia is proving it is not impossible to rise from one's own ashes--flyash in this case.

In fact, more and more uses are being found for this dusty waste product that formerly couldn't be given away.

Flyash is produced as coal is burned and its most promising use is as a raw material for bricks. A pilot flyash-to-brick plant has been in operation for some time now at Morgantown, West Virginia.

Developed by the U.S. Office of Coal Research and West Virginia University's Coal Research Bureau, the plant has produced bricks that are not only lighter than conventional clay bricks, but are stronger as well, according OCR.

Pilot testing has been enthusiastic, and the first commercial production of the bricks is already on the horizon. Two brick plants are being contemplated and the Coal Research Bureau has been inundated with queries for information on the process.

Another use for flyash is as a grouting material. The flyash is mixed with cement and water and is pumped into structures which, through age, or disaster, have begun to show signs they may collapse.

The flyash, which is much finer than the sand usually used, provides a perfect medium for filling in the numerous cracks, which, if unfilled, would lead to the structure's eventual collapse.

These projects are only examples of the versatility of coal and its by-products. Through continued research I have no doubt even more uses will be found.

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **The Value of Senate Rule XXII**

"I may be mistaken." That one sentence sums up the democratic self-recognition of human frailty. It is the utilitarian key to tolerance.

It is because "I may be mistaken" that our republican form of government insists upon the protection of the widest possible divergence of opinion. That is what moved Milton to write the "Areopagitica" and thus fix within our civilization the unanswerable argument for freedom of the press. That is what is behind Voltaire's assertion—apocryphal or not—that while he disapproved of what his opponents said, he would defend to the death their right to say it.

"I may be mistaken." That is the thought that is enemy to all dogma, for if it is not possible for me to be in error, then I may, if I have the power, crush all who disagree with me.

In my opinion, the highest repository of this precious political principle is the Senate of the United States. Here the rights of the states and minorities are protected as nowhere else.

One of the keys to that protection is the right of unlimited debate—the right of the minority to argue at length (filibuster), to delay, to persuade, to force the majority to re-examine its motives and to reconsider the possible dangers of the course it is proposing. It is the majority,

after all, that needs restraining for, by definition, it has the power to act. Rule XXII, as presently written, in effect protects the majority from its own fanaticism.

It is true, as some have contended, that when a minority is permitted to debate at length, the enactment of important legislation may be delayed. But it is also true, as Jefferson once wrote, "delay is preferable to error."

Unlimited debate has served many a democratic cause. In 1863, for example, it helped kill a bill that would have suspended the writ of habeas corpus. In 1911, it helped Arizona to become a state. In 1937, free debate prevented passage of the court-packing bill and, in 1946, the bill drafting railway union members into the army.

The right to unlimited debate protects us all, now and in the future. In the shimmering and shifting kaleidoscope of politics, who knows what tomorrow's majority will consist of?

I have seen how gag rule operates in the Senate once cloture is invoked. This is why I am against the biennial effort to amend Rule XXII to make it easier to shut off debate.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Budget Should Serve The People

In its consideration of the \$200.8 billion budget for Fiscal Year 1971, Congress should place the highest priorities on three urgent needs of our society — tightening federal spending, fighting inflation, and reordering priorities so that a larger share of tax dollars will go into programs that would directly benefit the taxpayer.

To a certain extent, the budget recognizes these needs.

Defense Department expenditures, for example, would be cut by about \$5.9 billion; and appropriations for our space program would be reduced by almost \$500 million. Reductions in both these areas appear to be wise steps toward reassigning our spending priorities.

Every dollar that is needed to defend our Nation should be spent—but the Defense Department is not sacrosanct. Whenever military spending can be reduced without weakening the defense posture of the United States, such reductions should be made.

The same is true for space expenditures.

All Americans were filled with justifiable pride when our countrymen became the first to set foot on the moon—but we can no longer afford to conquer space, while ignoring problems that threaten the very existence of our society. We must solve the problems here on earth before we invest such a large portion of our budget in exploring new worlds.

For too long, the working American has carried the

heaviest load in supporting the government; and, at times, it has appeared that he has received the least amount of benefit from government programs. Out of every dollar received by the federal government, 45 cents comes from the personal income tax paid by working citizens. Yet, in recent years, less than 30 percent of federal programs were designed to develop human resources.

The current budget would still depend on personal tax returns for 45 cents out of every dollar, but it would devote 41 percent of its total expenditures to making our society a better one in which to live.

Increases for pollution control, for instance, would total \$330 million, and appropriations for fighting crime would rise by over \$310 million. Keeping our environment clean and our streets safe are obvious needs that should be given undivided attention at every level of government.

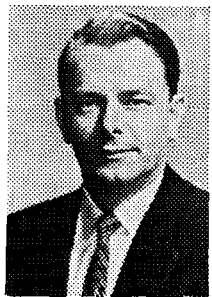
The President, when he presented the budget to Congress, said that "We have begun to travel a new road." As a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee which must approve the funds, I am hopeful that the end of that road will result in economic stability, world peace, and a better life for all Americans.

*Robert C. Byrd*

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# Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



## Ammunition Sales Rules Too Tough

It is not surprising that many store owners, farmers, hunters, and sportsmen in West Virginia are disgruntled over new regulations governing the sale of rifle and shotgun ammunition.

Extensive record keeping now accompanies such sales as a result of Treasury Department regulations issued in the wake of the 1968 Gun Control Act.

The Treasury Department requires that storekeepers note the name, age and address of an ammunition purchaser, as well as the manufacturer, caliber, and quantity of ammunition, the date of sale, and the means by which the purchaser identified himself (e.g., driver's license).

It is quite obvious that such record keeping can be a great inconvenience to both buyer and seller, especially in small towns or rural areas where both parties may have known each other for years.

The Treasury Department seems to have gone too far in promulgating its regulations following passage of the Gun Control Act.

One section of the Act forbids the sale of ammunition unless the seller notes the "name, age and place of residence" of the purchaser.

The Treasury Department may have written its rules, however, on the basis of an-

other section providing that dealers shall maintain such records of ammunition sales "as the Secretary (of the Treasury) may by regulations prescribe.

The basis for the regulations, however, isn't as important as finding a way to remedy this aggravating situation concerning which many sportsmen and owners of small stores have complained.

I have, therefore, introduced in the Senate an amendment to the Act limiting the definition of "ammunition" to that used in automatic pistols and revolvers.

The amendment would exempt from Treasury control all shotgun shells, metallic rifle ammunition, and .22-caliber rimfire ammunition—types which are commonly used on farms or for hunting or sporting purposes.

I don't think that law-abiding citizens ought to be penalized by overzealous government reaction to a law which was meant to deter criminals and not meant to harass others in the purchase and sale of ammo.

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### FARMERS' BULLETINS

Back in 1862, when Congress passed an Act establishing the U.S. Department of Agriculture, it directed that Department to "acquire and diffuse to the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word."

True to its mandate, the Department has faithfully "diffused" for all of the 107 years since, a quantity and variety of agriculture publications almost staggering to review.

One very popular classification of Department of Agriculture publications — Farmers' Bulletins — originated in August 1895, when the Secretary of Agriculture reportedly used \$30,000 of money intended for purchase of seeds to inaugurate the Farmers' Bulletins publication program. The following year, Congress sustained the Agriculture official in his action by appropriating money for continuing the printing of the bulletins for yet another year. It has done so for each fiscal year thereafter, responsive to the steady demand of the American public.

As statistical proof of that sustained demand, the volume of Farmers' Bulletins issued during the last five fiscal years, 1964-1968 inclusive, totaled nearly 60 million.

For the current fiscal year, the listing of available Farmers' Bulletins includes 350 items. That listing covers sub-

jects ranging from fireplaces and chimneys, to raising rabbits; from counting calories in the food you eat, to learning how to control the European earwig around the house; from tailoring a woman's suit, to first aid for flooded homes and gardens.

While the bulletins have varied in topic and content over the past century, the Department of Agriculture has noted that cooking publications have consistently been among the top items favored, with gardening publications running close behind in popularity.

Beneficial in content and high in standard, the bulletins are prepared under the auspices of Federal technicians recognized as experts in their field.

(I am currently in a position to supply constituents with a limited number of Farmers' Bulletins. West Virginians desiring bulletins on subjects such as cooking, gardening, poultry raising, livestock raising, flowers, canning, and house plants may address a request to me: U.S. SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD, U.S. SENATE, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510. Indicate your wishes, and I will be glad to send up to one dozen copies, per person.)

*Robert C. Byrd*

8-13-69

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **Drug Addiction Climbs**

Americans are being confronted with a moral and legal dilemma, as the use of dangerous drugs continues to rise across the country.

In the first eight years of this decade, juvenile arrests resulting from drug abuse rose 800 percent. Persons under 21 constituted more than half the total narcotics arrests during that same period.

Despite what many citizens believe, the problem is not isolated in cities such as New York, where police have records on 40,000 heroin addicts alone. Authorities in West Virginia report an increase in the number of drug-connected arrests and say that marijuana, along with some LSD, is easily obtainable in some parts of the state.

I have been advised that in our state, as in the rest of the country, the problem is greatest on the college campuses, although the use of drugs is now sifting down into high school systems.

"It is doubtful that an American parent can send a son or daughter to college today without exposing the young man or woman to drug abuse," President Nixon said recently.

To combat drug abuse, the administration has proposed a 10-point program. It advocates federal laws to correct the differences in various state laws — for example, carrying drugs may be a punishable offense in one state,

while only the sale or use of drugs may be illegal in an adjoining state.

The program also calls for the U.S. Department of Justice to develop a State Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Act, which would complement federal legislation.

While the government moves to meet the legal side of the dilemma, each American must make a parallel move to solve the moral problem.

Instruction as to the inherent evils of drug abuse should be given at an early age in the home—not waiting until the child is about to go off to college.

Inasmuch as the focal point of drug activity is the college campus, professors are in a position to lead the opposition to drug abuses. Too many professors — although only a small minority of the professional community—have been preaching submissiveness in a vain attempt to build a false rapport with the younger generation.

Drug abuse poses a threat to the very foundations of our country, and neither the government nor the individual citizen can shirk the responsibility of meeting the threat head on.

*Robert C. Byrd*

8-20-69

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Conflict in Cuba

A number of Black Panthers have fled to Communist Cuba in recent months, falsely believing they would find a paradise for their radical way of life.

What they found, instead, was a Communist country dedicated to preaching only the party line, and their experiences in Cuba should serve to remind us of the liberty we enjoy.

"The Panthers have not been treated in a revolutionary fashion," Raymond Johnson revealed recently. The 22-year old Black Panther went to Cuba by hijacking an airliner, a frequent mode of travel for those seeking refuge on Castro's island.

Johnson, who said he spent 21 days in jail upon landing in Havana, noted that "every Black Panther I know" has asked permission to leave.

At least 10 Panthers are currently in Cuba, and most of them were jailed shortly after arriving in the Communist country. Authorities report that all of them have been imprisoned at some point during their stay in Cuba.

Oddly enough, the only Panther permitted to leave the island has been Eldridge Cleaver. As Black Panther Minister of Information, Cleaver has sufficient rank to leave what Castro refers to as "a classless society."

The other Panthers lack cabinet rank and, according to Johnson, are "condemned to live in Cuba." He added that, following the initial imprisonment, subsequent ar-

rests "come when the Panthers become disenchanted and after they protest conditions and express a desire to leave Cuba."

When Cleaver and Johnson left the United States, they both said they were fleeing a racist society. The fact is that they and most of their fellow Panthers were not running away from racism, but rather from possible convictions as parole violators.

It is ironic that they ran headlong into Cuban jails—without the benefit of any semblance of a trial.

Johnson expressed his disillusionment because he said he wanted people in America to be aware of the Cuban situation. However, the vast majority of Americans have been aware of the situation in Cuba for some time. The fact that almost six percent of the Cuban population has fled the island since 1961 to come to America is an ominous reminder of the oppression that invariably follows Communist takeover of a country.

It is not too much to assume that the Black Panthers now living in Cuba are beginning to appreciate the American way of life. They turned their backs on America, however, and, as far as I am concerned, their departure can best be summed up in two words: Good riddance!

*Robert C. Byrd*

5-27-69

# Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



## Dealing Aging in America

Keeping adults from growing old, keeping our 20 million senior citizens in the mainstream of American life, is one of the most pressing challenges now confronting our country.

Each year 1.4 million Americans turn 65, and, although death takes its toll, the ranks of the elderly increase by 800,000 annually. With advancements in medical science, a man reaching age 65 can now expect an average of 12 more years of life, and a 75-year-old woman can look forward to an average of 16 additional years.

The late President John F. Kennedy set a special White House Conference in 1961, and awarded the medical profession for its advancements in the care of geriatrics. It has since set the government and private communities on a program of dealing with the needs of our aging population.

Today, more than 70 states have laws that require state agencies or programs to deal with the needs of aging. Some include special help for senior citizens as a condition of receiving the minimum of 2000 necessities. Through such the seminars, programs, and exchange of ideas between the young and old.

Our own West Virginia Commission on Aging, currently

has funded seven new programs, including one at West Virginia University. The WVU project is designed to train specialists to work with the elderly, a field that will employ nationwide approximately 700,000 workers over the next decade.

As West Virginians, we should have more than a casual interest in the work being done in the field of aging. With 10 percent of its total population 65 or over, West Virginia ranks 20th in the nation in the percentage of senior citizens.

While efforts continue in an attempt to keep the aged in the social mainstream of American life, other efforts of similar kind should be made to help our senior citizens maintain their economic stability.

The median annual income for older families amounts to just \$3,928, less than half of what younger families subsist on. For older persons living alone, the subsistence is even more meager—\$1,480 a year.

In an effort to bridge the economic gap between the young and old, I have introduced legislation calling for across-the-board increases in social security payments.

*Robert C. Byrd*



9-3-69

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Reassessing Charity

The U.S. has a tax ill which sorely needs treatment—the granting of tax-exemptions to foundations.

American taxpayers have little knowledge of the "hush-hush" operations of the foundations—nonprofit organizations given tax-exemption because they contribute money, either income or capital, for charitable purposes. In actuality, these foundations spend many untaxed dollars on noncharitable items such as lawyers, printing, maintaining plush offices, and hiring public relations firms.

There are now over 30,000 such U.S. foundations, holding more than \$20 billion in assets and making grants at a rate exceeding \$1.5 billion annually. Moreover, a lot of those grant dollars flow out of the U.S.

A sampling of 596 major foundations studied by a Select Congressional Committee showed that 20 of these foundations disbursed grants abroad, in dollars, totaling \$70.4 million; purchased foreign securities costing \$91 million; and sent \$15.2 million to foreign branch offices, during a recent three-year period.

This occurred despite our Government's plea for voluntary restrictions of U.S. spending abroad, in the effort to rescue the U.S. dollar from a bad imbalance of gold flow.

Regarding the two largest foundations, the Committee reported that, as of Septem-

ber 30, 1967, one had 357 employees in the U.S., compared to 920 in foreign countries; and the other sent 75 percent more money out of the country in 1966 than it spent here.

The Committee further reported that the latter foundation, for 1966, spent half as much money running its New York office—\$5.4 million—as it spent throughout the entire Nation; that it spent half a million dollars in Uganda, but not a penny in Idaho; and that it spent \$1 million in Nigeria, but only \$1,000 in Kentucky.

The Chairman of the Congressional study group specifically testified relative to this foundation's activities in 1966: "More than \$5 million went into the upkeep of its elegant offices in New York, but only \$2,374 of its money went into West Virginia."

He further pointed out that one foundation made direct grants, in U.S. dollars, to at least 25 foreign governments, 1965-1967, including the governments of the United Arab Republic, Zambia, Kenya, Cameroon, and the Republic of the Ivory Coast.

Congress is taking a long look at the activities conducted under the cloak of charity by tax-exempt foundations and I believe that corrective action will be taken.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### \$600 Personal Exemption Inadequate

One of the most unrealistic features of our present income tax laws is the \$600 personal exemption.

That exemption, which allows a taxpayer to deduct \$600 for himself and \$600 for each of his dependents, was enacted with the Internal Revenue Act of 1948. It has not changed since, although, during that same 20-year period, the cost of living has skyrocketed by 52 percent.

I believe the time has come to bring the exemption more in line with the cost of living and give the American taxpayer a break. Thus, I have introduced legislation that would increase the personal exemption from its present \$600 to a more realistic figure of \$800.

Despite my vote against it, the 10 percent surtax has been extended by Congress; and that extension makes it even more necessary to find some other areas where relief can be granted to the overburdened American taxpayer.

Increasing the \$600 personal exemption is a good place to start, since the history of our tax laws shows that the \$600 figure is the second lowest exemption ever granted the taxpayer.

Only during the war years of 1942-1947, when the exemption dropped to \$500 per dependent, was it lower than the

present scale. Just prior to that period, a family of four had \$2,800 worth of personal exemptions—that is \$400 more than an identical family has today, almost 30 years later.

Even when income tax laws were first enacted in 1913, Congress saw fit to grant a \$4,000 exemption to a married couple—more than three times the exemption currently granted a married couple. In fact, a family of six receives only \$3,600 in personal exemptions under our present tax structure.

Those opposed to raising the \$600 personal exemption point out that the federal government would lose an estimated \$3 billion for each increase of \$100 in the exemption. Yet, the federal government closed the last fiscal year with a \$3 billion surplus, and Budget Bureau officials have estimated that the federal government spends between \$10 billion and \$30 billion annually on duplicative and often wasteful programs.

The time has come for duplication and waste to end in the federal government, and the savings that result should be turned back to the American taxpayer.

*Robert C. Byrd*

9-24-69

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Juvenile Delinquency Rises

The problem of juvenile delinquency in America is a growing one, and it is a problem that is affecting more and more innocent people each year.

Last year alone, when 20 percent of all persons arrested in the United States were under age 18, our courts were forced to handle 1,457,078 juvenile delinquency cases. During 1968, America's youthful criminals stole almost 76,000 automobiles, committed over 140,000 burglaries, more than 3,000 homicides and an estimated 2,500 forcible rapes.

In West Virginia, close to 26,000 juvenile delinquency cases, not including traffic violations, were handled by the courts.

A report from the U.S. Children's Bureau notes that "these children (juvenile delinquents) represent 2.3 percent of all children aged 10 through 17 in the country." But it also states that the increase in "juvenile court delinquency cases was 8.9 percent as compared to an increase in the child population of only 2.2 percent."

One reason for the unprecedented growth of juvenile crime, according to authorities, is the increasing number of street gangs. But just as shocking as the crimes committed by these organized bands of young hoodlums is the fact that federal money has wound up in the hands of gang members. For instance, one of the gangs currently

warring in Chicago is the same group that last year received federal poverty money. The funds were supposed to rehabilitate the gang and teach its members responsibility. But, Senate investigators found that the federal money actually helped to finance the gang's criminal activities.

The Chicago incident is one of several in which, I feel, criminals have been coddled because of their age or color—where too much emphasis has been placed on the fact that they are juveniles and not enough on the fact that they are delinquents.

Judge Vincent Carroll of Philadelphia recently criticized this coddling of youthful criminals. Noting that gang warfare has taken 29 lives in Philadelphia this year, Judge Carroll suggested that, "We bring back the whipping post." He said that "gang members should be humiliated right on the public streets, with whippings, in front of the people they've been terrorizing."

It is debatable whether a return to the public whipping post is necessary; but it is evident that our growing juvenile delinquency problem makes a return to some form of old-fashioned discipline and punishment necessary, and makes a reaffirming of parental authority essential.

*Robert C. Byrd*

7-22-69

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### Communist Injustice

One of the most distressing things about the student revolt is the tendency of campus radicals to use Communist China as their example of how America should be run.

That tendency alone should convince fence sitters in the campus power struggles that militant students should spend more time in classrooms, and less time at protests.

Red China, one of the most oppressive societies in the world today, is a society in which thousands were killed during a "cultural" revolution. The revolution was necessary, according to a Peking official, because "too many Chinese turned away from the thoughts of Mao Tse Tung."

Those "thoughts" are published in a little red book and have been quoted at many of the more violent disruptions on our campuses. But the left-wing students who wave the red book triumphantly are apparently acting as much out of ignorance as they are from arrogance.

Before advocating that America copy the guidelines of Communist China, student militants would do well to study Mao Tse Tung's peculiar brand of justice.

A recent trial, for instance, was held in a sports stadium, where 105 prisoners were tried before a crowd of 150,000 persons. None of the defendants had a lawyer, and all but 11 were given heavy prison sentences. The other 11 were

sentenced to death; and, for the benefit of the 150,000 spectators, the executions immediately followed the sentencing.

If the radical students want further proof of the lack of justice in Communist China, they should contemplate the case of Anthony Grey. A correspondent for Reuters News Service, Grey has been held captive in Peking since July 21, 1967.

No charges have been levied against the newsman, who is confined to one small room. He is forbidden to write, and is allowed to read only what his guards give him.

Grey's only crime was that he happened to be in China at the time 11 communist spies were arrested in Hong Kong. Those 11, after a fair trial and appeals, were sentenced to three years in jail. In retaliation, the Chinese gave Grey a similar sentence—but without the benefit of a trial.

It is sheer folly for militant students to use Communist China as an example of anything less than what it is—a nation governed by a tyrannical regime. Like his little red book, the government of Mao Tse Tung cannot be judged solely by its cover.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **The Revenue-Sharing Plan**

The proposal that the Federal Government return a portion of the tax revenues it collects to the states for their own use appears to be a sound one for two very important reasons.

It can serve to curb the growth of the federal bureaucracy, and it can provide a badly needed source of new funds for state and local governments.

The central government has become top-heavy, with far too many duplicative and overlapping and wasteful programs.

This unwarranted proliferation, and the accompanying concentration of power over local matters in Washington, has seriously weakened state and local governments.

President Nixon, in his message to Congress on the revenue-sharing plan, noted that the Federal Government has increased its revenues ninety-fold in 36 years. Washington takes so much money out of the states that nearly all of them have become extremely hard-pressed to raise the funds necessary for essential services.

The tax burden on the individual citizen has become so great that state and local governments can ill afford to consider any new tax increases, despite the continued growth in the demand for governmental services.

The only practical solution is to begin a reduction in the proportionate size of the Fed-

eral Government and its ever-increasing activities, and to send a part of the tax money it collects back to the localities from whence the revenues came, with no strings attached.

The idea is basically a simple one, and no new federal agency or bureau would have to be set up. Of course the details would remain to be worked out.

As it stands now, the proposal is that one-sixth of one percent of taxable personal income (the base on which federal personal income taxes are levied), which would amount to \$500 million, be made available in fiscal 1971. This would increase in graduated steps to one percent in 1976, yielding an estimated \$5 billion.

The distribution among the states would be made on the basis of each state's share of the national population, with adjustments for a state's revenue effort. A state raising more than the national average in its own taxation would receive a proportional bonus.

I believe this proposal would help restore to the states their proper rights and roles in the federal system and would strengthen the governments that are closest to the people and the problems.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **There's Gasoline in the West Virginia Hills**

The alchemists of old, who wanted to turn base metals into gold, ought to see what is happening at Cresap in West Virginia's Northern Panhandle, where bituminous coal is being turned into crude oil.

A pilot plant on the bank of the Ohio River in Marshall County—a sophisticated maze of pipes and valves and tanks—is seeking answers to the problems of producing commercially-competitive gasoline from coal.

The experimental work is known as "Project Gasoline," and is being done by Consolidation Coal Company under a federal contract. Laboratory conversion of coal to gasoline has been possible for some time; Consol at Cresap seeks to take the idea out of the laboratory and turn it into a commercially feasible process that can produce synthetic gasoline at a production cost of about 13 cents a gallon.

The Cresap plant has been turning out synthetic crude oil from coal from time to time since late summer now, and this should be good news indeed for West Virginians. Producing the crude oil from coal is the basic step that must be mastered. When this is done, and the plant is operated for a sufficient length of time without new bugs developing, the crude will be ship-

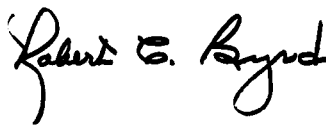
ped to a refinery to be made into gasoline.

Many problems and mechanical difficulties have been encountered, of course, and at one point earlier this year the Office of Coal Research was considering shutting down the project. I flew to Cresap at the time to meet with government and company officials, and OCR agreed to continue the work.

The decision was a good one, for substantial progress is now being made at Cresap. The plant's two major systems—the coal extraction and the hydrogenation systems—have been successfully worked in tandem. Coal has been fed into one end and synthetic crude extracted from the other over periods of time.

"Project Gasoline" consumes 1,700 pounds of coal an hour around the clock when running, and can produce about 2,500 gallons of crude a day at full capacity.

Its ultimate success—which I believe will come—can open a vast new market for West Virginia's invaluable reserves of bituminous coal, and point to a brighter economic future for our state.



Nov 1967

# Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



## Forecast from "Weatherman": Violence

One of the most obnoxious groups of the New Left is "Weatherman," a band of young extremists who many people expect will employ terror tactics to radicalize the November peace moratorium.

The so-called "Weathermen" (and women) are so vocal and so violent that they stand almost alone on the extreme Left. Many of their fellow revolutionaries have shunned them and declared them, in effect, *persona non grata*.

It was the "Weathermen" who were responsible for several days of wild demonstrations, destruction, and street fighting which broke out in Chicago in early October. Before it was over, police had shot three of them, arrested more than 200, and Illinois Gov. Richard Ogilvie felt it necessary to call out 2500 National Guardsmen to back up police.

The members of "Weatherman" should not be confused with the young, misguided idealists who sometimes ally themselves with New Left demonstrations. The "Weathermen" are hard-core militants who have declared their intention of destroying our government and our established institutions. Their plans include alignment with black militants in order to exploit the Nation's explosive racial situation.

"Weatherman," a sort of disgruntled offspring of the

old SDS—which was badly fractured last June by internal strife—is now vying for leadership of the radical youth revolution. Its principal spokesman is Mark Rudd, 22, a skilled agitator who is blamed for much of the turmoil which rocked Columbia University during violent demonstrations last year.

When Columbia University President Grayson Kirk branded the demonstrators as nihilists, Rudd responded with a letter which read, in part:

"Your power is directly threatened, since we will have to destroy that power before we take over . . . We will have to destroy at times, even violently, in order to end your power and your system. But that is a far cry from nihilism."

Whether Rudd and his followers want to admit to nihilism or Communism is not half as important as their stated objective, which is to spark a violent revolution. The "Weathermen" have vowed they will close down our high schools and colleges, subvert the Nation's youth, and spawn a secret Marxist-Leninist party of sufficient strength to overthrow the United States government by violent means.

*Robert C. Byrd*

Nov 69

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### DANGERS OF DRUGS

The federal government is spending over \$37 million this year in an effort to solve one of our nation's most pressing health problems—the increasing use of drugs in our society.

Marijuana, largely because an estimated 35 percent of our high school and college students have tried it, is being thoroughly researched by the National Institute of Mental Health. Thus far, the research has proved that the physical effects of smoking marijuana—rapid heart beat, lowering of the body temperature, and dehydration—are equalled in their severity by the psychological effects.

Dr. Stanley Yolles, director of NIMH, notes that most users of marijuana are at an age when their personalities are being molded by their interaction with society. He adds that marijuana greatly reduces that interaction and, therefore, retards the user's social maturation.

The researchers have not proved conclusively that marijuana is addictive, but they are quick to point out that at least 80 percent of the 100,000 known narcotic addicts in America began by smoking "grass."

A majority of those addicts depend on heroin, which, along with LSD, is the most common of the hard drugs. An addict may spend up to \$100 a day to support his habit, and many turn to crime to finance the purchase of drugs. In New York, for example, a recent study showed

that many of the petty crimes were committed by addicts.

The outlook for the narcotic addict is dim, indeed. Of the 5,800 addicts currently undergoing treatment, less than 18 percent can expect to be cured. And, of all the addicts in America, more than half are under age 30—not only because drugs are more attractive to the young, but also because a large percentage of addicts die before age 30. Health officials note that habitual use of narcotic drugs can shorten life expectancy by 15 to 20 years.

Other potentially dangerous drugs are amphetamines, which "pick you up," and barbiturates, which "let you down." About eight billion amphetamine tablets are produced each year—enough to provide each American with 35 doses—and about half of these tablets go into illicit channels. Health officials warn that, taken without prescription, amphetamines and barbiturates can be as harmful as any narcotic.

Besides the extensive research, NIMH also conducts a public information program. There are a number of informative pamphlets available free to the public. Anyone desiring these pamphlets should write to the National Institute of Mental Health at Box 1080, Washington, D.C. 20013.

*Robert C. Byrd*



## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Cancer: Searching for a Cure

There is probably no disease more frightening than cancer, which health officials estimate will claim 615,000 new victims and 325,000 lives in America this year.

The National Cancer Institute is leading the battle against the dreaded disease, and its present objective is to reverse the balance that now exists between occurrence and cure—at the present time, more Americans develop cancer than are cured of it. To help accomplish its goal, the Institute has a proposed 1970 budget of \$181 million.

The largest part of the budget will go into the two areas where the most important advances have been made in recent years—etiology, or the study of the causes of cancer; and chemotherapy, or treatment of the disease by drugs.

In an effort to find the causes, scientists have isolated more than 80 viruses, all of which are known to cause cancer in animals. The reports state that there is "excellent evidence that one of these viruses is associated with Hodgkin's disease." Still another isolated virus is thought to be associated with leukemia in young children.

Positively identifying the viruses which may cause specific types of cancer is the first step in developing a cure—a cure that is needed, since

approximately 150,000 Americans per year develop cancers attributed to viruses.

The Cancer Institute has already begun developing plans to produce test vaccines of sufficient safety and effectiveness; and, almost without exception, health officials feel that drugs will provide the ultimate cure. Most of them feel that we have reached the limit of progress in the areas of surgical and radiation treatment of cancer.

Within the past several years, the goal of drug therapy—to reach and selectively destroy tumor cells—has been achieved in a few types of clinical cancer. Some noteworthy success has been recorded. In a recent study, 75 percent of patients with acute lymphocytic leukemia were still free of disease two years after completing treatment. And, according to health officials, five-year survivals have become almost commonplace.

There are up to 200 different forms of cancer, and, with a disease so deadly, even the smallest advancements take on great significance. However, there have been enough of these small advancements to make the eventual cure of cancer seem less than hopeless.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Robert C. Byrd". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent initial 'R'.

# Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



## Education—Investment in our Future

Because of the rising costs and the growing necessity of a good education, the Senate Appropriations Committee has approved over \$1 billion in increases over the original budget proposals for education.

The final bill, which includes approximately \$10.8 million in increases for West Virginia, will be acted on during the second session of Congress. And the chances for passage are currently rated as extremely good.

All of us on the Appropriations Committee realized the need to reduce government spending, but we felt that education was too vital an area in which to cut back. And we carefully designed our increases to effect a more equitable balance between vocational education and the more strictly academic programs.

In vocational education, our committee appropriated over \$488 million—an increase of more than \$200 million over the original request by the Budget Bureau. Under the appropriation, an estimated 9 million persons would be trained for gainful employment in semi-skilled, skilled, and technical fields. They would be trained for careers that would have otherwise been beyond their reach. Plus, specialized programs would accommodate over 500,000 disadvantaged or handicapped persons—persons who, sometimes through no fault of

their own, have heretofore been largely neglected by our educational system.

Under practically all of the programs, there would be earlier testing of a student's aptitudes; and, if he were found to be uninterested in straight academic subjects, he would be directed toward a vocational program. In this way, potential dropouts could be reached and kept in school.

The appropriation also granted substantial assistance for those students who do possess the ability and desire to pursue a college education. We increased to nearly \$1 billion the funds available for higher education in America. The programs in this field would provide guaranteed loans for over 1.6 million students and educational opportunity grants for more than 900,000 students. Furthermore, the appropriations would enable 1.4 million other students to secure part-time jobs while attending college.

Education—quality education, with a proper balance between vocational and academic programs—is a prerequisite for the continued advancement of our Nation. And investing in the education of our young people today is, in a very real sense, investing in the future of our country.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert C. Byrd".

1/7/70

# Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



## Education—Investment in our Future

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The final bill, which includes approximately \$10.8 million in increases for West Virginia, will be acted on during the second session of Congress. And the chances for passage are currently rated as extremely good.

All of us on the Appropriations Committee realized the need to reduce government spending, but we felt that education was too vital an area in which to cut back. And we carefully designed our increases to effect a more equitable balance between vocational education and the more strictly academic programs.

In vocational education, our committee appropriated over \$488 million—an increase of more than \$200 million over the original request by the Budget Bureau. Under the appropriation, an estimated 9 million persons would be trained for gainful employment in semi-skilled, skilled, and technical fields. They would be trained for careers that would have otherwise been beyond their reach. Plus, specialized programs would accommodate over 500,000 disadvantaged or handicapped persons—persons who, sometimes through no fault of

their own, have heretofore been largely neglected by our educational system.

Under practically all of the programs, there would be earlier testing of a student's aptitudes; and, if he were found to be uninterested in straight academic subjects, he would be directed toward a vocational program. In this way, potential dropouts could be reached and kept in school.

The appropriation also granted substantial assistance for those students who do possess the ability and desire to pursue a college education. We increased to nearly \$1 billion the funds available for higher education in America. The programs in this field would provide guaranteed loans for over 1.6 million students and educational opportunity grants for more than 900,000 students. Furthermore, the appropriations would enable 1.4 million other students to secure part-time jobs while attending college.

Education—quality education, with a proper balance between vocational and academic programs—is a prerequisite for the continued advancement of our Nation. And investing in the education of our young people today is, in a very real sense, investing in the future of our country.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert C. Byrd".

# Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



## The Higher Cost of Eating Better

Americans are eating a wider variety of higher quality foods today than at any previous time in our Nation's history—but it is costing us more to do so.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the retail cost of food in the United States has risen by about 25 percent in the past 10 years—for every \$10 spent on groceries in 1960, the American shopper is now spending an average of \$12.50. The increase has caused many homemakers to wonder exactly where their food dollars have gone.

Of every dollar spent on food, 39 cents goes to the farmers who produce the goods and 61 cents goes to the marketing companies who process them. Yet, both of these segments of the food industry have done a commendable job in keeping the price of food within reason.

The marketing companies have experienced a 50 percent rise in hourly labor costs since 1960. But, through increasing the efficiency of their operations, the companies have been able to hold their cost rise per unit of food to 18 percent. In other words, the food marketing system has absorbed 32 percent of its increased labor costs. Evidence of this efficiency is the fact that, while 21 percent more food is being processed

today than a decade ago, only 6 percent more persons have been needed to do the job.

Most shoppers, who buy an average of 30 to 40 different items each week, know full well that, without an advanced food marketing system, our orange juice would still be on trees, and our steaks would still be on the hoof.

For their part, the American farmers spend \$2 out of every \$3 they receive on operating costs such as stock feed and fertilizer, or overhead business expenses such as machinery. Increases in these essentials have far outpaced the rising cost of food.

The United States is in a period of rising incomes and falling unemployment, and such a situation invariably results in inflation — inflation that hits at every part of our economy and causes higher prices for all our goods and services. The price of shoes, for instance, has risen by 32 percent over the past decade, while the cost of medical care has increased by 45 percent.

It is a tribute to our food industry that the price of food has risen less rapidly than the cost of many other goods and services.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert C. Byrd".

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Closing the Nutrition Gap

A recent national survey discovered that the diet of the average American household is far superior today than that of a generation ago, and that families at all income levels appear to be sharing in our increased production of food products.

For instance, families in the lowest third of our income scale are now consuming more meat and poultry than America's wealthiest families did in the spring of 1942. In other words, the poorer families today are eating better than the more affluent households of the last generation.

The survey, which was conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, also showed that American men between the ages of 20 and 34 now consume a daily average of 12 ounces of meat and poultry—double the amount consumed by their counterparts in 1948. Women in that age group presently consume almost eight ounces of meat and poultry each day, compared to about five ounces eaten by members of a similar group 22 years ago.

According to the survey, the traditional three-meals-a-day is fast becoming a thing of the past. About 20 percent of our present population in the 20-34 age bracket stops for something to eat or drink six or more times a day, regardless of the economic status. In most cases, these "extra" meals contain significant nutrition value.

There is still a gap between the nutrition value of foods consumed by our poor families

today and the meals eaten by our middle and higher income groups. Today's lower income households are eating better than the wealthier families of the last generation, but the amount of nutrients they receive daily still falls short of the nutrients consumed by our present middle and higher income groups.

However, the national survey showed that sufficient high quality foods are available to properly feed the entire population of the United States. And, in order to meet the goal of a well-fed nation, Congress has updated the food stamp and commodity food programs.

Food stamps were first introduced on a pilot basis in 1961. They now reach 4.5 million Americans. The commodity program, when it was begun 30 years ago, offered a limited variety of foods. It now offers 22 foods, which provide between 80 and 150 percent of the minimum daily required nutrients.

These programs must be expanded where necessary, in an effort to close the nutrition gap. And consumer education programs must be expanded to include middle and higher income groups, because improper eating habits and unwise food purchases have resulted in instances of malnutrition even among these more affluent Americans.

*Robert C. Byrd*

2/10/70

# Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



## Society Threatened by Pollution

The pollution of our water, land, and air has grown at such a rapid pace over the past 15 years it now poses a serious threat to our future existence.

Water pollution, for instance, has reached such massive proportions that ecologists — scientists concerned with the study of man's relationship to his environment — claim that Lake Erie is "dead". And they predict that, at the current rate of pollution, a similar fate awaits Lake Michigan within nine years.

In fact, major rivers in at least two American cities are so full of industrial and consumer waste disposal that they are now considered fire hazards.

The air we breathe is no less dirty than the water we drink. Tons of smoke and fumes are sent billowing into our sky each day, resulting in a smog that has caused asthma, emphysema, and other respiratory ailments among Americans to increase more rapidly than any other disease.

In Los Angeles, automobile traffic alone results in over 20 million pounds of carbon monoxide being poured daily into the atmosphere.

Even our open fields and beaches, which once glittered with beauty, are now spotted with litter. Each year, over 76 million cans and bottles are carelessly tossed away, and over 7 million cars are left

for junk along our streets and highways.

Obviously, some major reforms must be undertaken to control the rampant pollution in our country, and to clean up our environment before we are swallowed up by our own debris. And those reforms can best succeed through a cooperative effort by the federal government, private industry, and the individual citizen.

For its part, the federal government last year increased anti-pollution expenditures to \$400 million compared to \$4 million that was spent for pollution control in 1955. I am hopeful that Congress will assign the highest of priorities to anti-pollution programs in the future.

Both the coal and automotive industries have made significant contributions to pollution control. The coal industry has developed new uses for flyash, tons of which are sent annually into the air we breathe; and automobile manufacturers have developed an abatement device that is expected to cut carbon monoxide emissions by 80 percent.

In too many instances we have used our technology to defeat nature. But, unless we learn to use it in harmony with nature, we may find that the final victory belongs to the monsters we have created.

*Robert C. Byrd*

2/18/70

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **Budget Should Serve The People**

In its consideration of the \$200.8 billion budget for Fiscal Year 1971, Congress should place the highest priorities on three urgent needs of our society — tightening federal spending, fighting inflation, and reordering priorities so that a larger share of tax dollars will go into programs that would directly benefit the taxpayer.

To a certain extent, the budget recognizes these needs.

Defense Department expenditures, for example, would be cut by about \$5.9 billion; and appropriations for our space program would be reduced by almost \$500 million. Reductions in both these areas appear to be wise steps toward reassigning our spending priorities.

Every dollar that is needed to defend our Nation should be spent—but the Defense Department is not sacrosanct. Whenever military spending can be reduced without weakening the defense posture of the United States, such reductions should be made.

The same is true for space expenditures.

All Americans were filled with justifiable pride when our countrymen became the first to set foot on the moon—but we can no longer afford to conquer space, while ignoring problems that threaten the very existence of our society. We must solve the problems here on earth before we invest such a large portion of our budget in exploring new worlds.

For too long, the working American has carried the

heaviest load in supporting the government; and, at times, it has appeared that he has received the least amount of benefit from government programs. Out of every dollar received by the federal government, 45 cents comes from the personal income tax paid by working citizens. Yet, in recent years, less than 30 percent of federal programs were designed to develop human resources.

The current budget would still depend on personal tax returns for 45 cents out of every dollar, but it would devote 41 percent of its total expenditures to making our society a better one in which to live.

Increases for pollution control, for instance, would total \$330 million, and appropriations for fighting crime would rise by over \$310 million. Keeping our environment clean and our streets safe are obvious needs that should be given undivided attention at every level of government.

The President, when he presented the budget to Congress, said that "We have begun to travel a new road." As a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee which must approve the funds, I am hopeful that the end of that road will result in economic stability, world peace, and a better life for all Americans.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Court Integrity The Issue In Chicago

The protest demonstrations over the convictions in the Chicago Seven trial are as outrageous—and as threatening to our constitutional system—as was the conduct of the defendants and their lawyers during the trial.

As usual, we are hearing mostly from one side—the radical new left, which seeks to destroy the American system. The great middle majority of the American people is not likely to take to the streets, shouting obscenities and smashing windows, to make its views known.

In the face of the contempt which the defendants and their attorneys showed for the American system, the jury hearing their case proved that the system works.

The verdict finding the defendants not guilty on the conspiracy charge, acquitting two on all charges, and finding five guilty of the charges of crossing state lines to incite violence, was a fair one. Competent legal people seem to agree on that.

The contempt sentences are harsh. But considering that nothing less than the integrity of the U.S. judicial system is at stake, they should stand, although it is probable that the length of the sentences ought to be reduced by the appellate courts. It should be noted that Judge Julius Hoffman conceded that the contempt and riot sentences could run concurrently.

It is in this area that the

greatest significance of the trial lies. The deliberately provocative actions of the defendants and their counsel, and the calculated abuse and villification of the judge, were aimed at demeaning the court and at the ultimate destruction of the American system of law and justice.

The issue raised is simply this: Are defendants, radical or otherwise, to be allowed to turn trials into burlesque shows and shout their way out of what should be the inevitable consequences of their law-breaking?

That pattern is already making itself manifest in trials in Washington, New York, and elsewhere.

Respect for the law and for the courts is fundamental to the continuance of the American system. If the courts can be flouted, then nothing can be flouted, then nothing that anyone has—including the rights of a radical—is safe.

Those who wish to wreck our country know that. They know that if they can weaken and pull down the courts, they can weaken and pull down the whole structure.

If Judge Hoffman threw the book at the Chicago rioters and their lawyers, their behavior in the courtroom, as well as on the streets, merited it.

*Robert C. Byrd*



## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Forced Integration—Unwise, Unconstitutional

**"Surely it is time to face up to a fact that can no longer be hidden from view. The attempt to integrate this country's schools is a tragic failure."**

The words of Stewart Alsop in *Newsweek* are blunt but true, and the sooner the politicians, government bureaucrats, Federal judges and pseudo-intellectual columnists become aware that Alsop's words are true, the sooner this country will get back to the idea that the primary purpose of the public school system is to educate children.

West Virginia and other states once required forced segregation of the races in public schools. Regardless of how one may look at it, that was the law, and it had been upheld by the United States Supreme Court in its "separate, but equal" doctrine (*Plessy v. Ferguson*). But with the Court's 1954 decision in the *Brown* case, forced segregation was outlawed as being in violation of the "equal protection" clause of the 14th amendment. In my judgment, the 1954 decision was right. But the Court, in *Brown I* and *II*, did not use the term "integration," much less "forced integration." The opinion was solely devoted to state-enforced segregation. Thus, the high court has never required "forced integration." Moreover, the 1964 Civil Rights Act prohibits busing and assignment of students from one school to another in order to overcome racial imbalance. Yet, HEW and some of the Federal courts have proceeded to forcibly integrate schools by bus-

ing and assigning students on the basis of race. I am against forced segregation. That is not the law of the land. I am also against forced integration. That is not the law of the land.

How can the U.S. Constitution, and specifically its 14th amendment, today require what it so clearly prohibited 16 years ago, namely, State dictation of school assignment on the basis of race or color? During those 16 years there has been no change whatsoever in the wording of the 14th amendment.

If the public school system is to be saved from destruction, Negro and white parents must speak out against a foolish, arrogant policy that makes guinea pigs out of school children and forces them to be hauled around like cattle, against their will, just that Negro students may look into white faces.

There are many things wrong with forcibly assigning and busing school children just to bring about some degree of "proper" racial mix. It is a waste of time, energy and money that could better be applied to making all schools better. Moreover, it is sheer hypocrisy for politicians and judges to vote to forcibly integrate other people's children while they themselves send their children and grandchildren to private schools or live in white suburbia where schools are virtually all-white.

Robert C. Byrd

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Rising Cost of Raising Children

The cost of raising children in America is increasing, as inflation continues to play havoc with our pocketbooks. In fact, even if prices remained the same as they are today, the average family with a one-year-old child would need between \$19,360 and \$25,000 to raise that child to age 18.

For a child born in 1951, the costs to the parents were somewhat lower—between \$15,800 and \$20,190. And, according to a U.S. Department of Agriculture study, the costs of child-raising will increase by 25 percent over the next five years.

Many factors were taken into consideration before the Department of Agriculture released its findings. For instance, it is less expensive to raise a child on a farm than in a rural non-farm community; and it is most expensive to raise a child in large urban centers.

To make the study more relevant, let us look at the costs to a rural, non-farm West Virginia family with one child and an after-tax income of between \$5,400 and \$6,800.

The family will need approximately \$22,000—or over \$1,200 a year—to provide essentials for its child until he reaches age 18. Food and housing each take about 30 percent of the child support expenditures, while clothing takes about 12 percent. The rest of the money goes for medical care, education,

transportation and recreational purposes.

Being located in a rural community, the family will spend less on housing and recreation than will a family living in an urban area. However, the rural family will have to spend more money on food and medical care than will its city counterpart.

Naturally, the costs increase as the child grows; and, on the average, expenses during the eighteenth year will be about 37 percent higher than those incurred during the child's first year. Clothing and transportation costs continue to rise as the child grows, while medical expenses decrease over the 18-year span. The amount spent on food for the child rises sharply until age 15, and then levels off for the last three years.

The USDA study notes that inflation hits hardest at the essentials of everyday life—food, clothing, and medical care. And, if prices continue to skyrocket, families like the one we have cited will not be able to provide a sufficient amount of all these items.

Such a situation underscores the need to make an all-out war on inflation the highest priority of the federal government.

*Robert C. Byrd*

MAR 18 1970

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **Judge Carswell and the Court**

The Supreme Court of the United States must be restructured. That is why I have given strong support to the nomination of Judge C. Harold Carswell to be an associate justice.

He is experienced in the federal judiciary, both as a federal district judge and as an appellate judge. His record shows him to be a conservative constitutionalist, the type of jurist desperately needed on the highest court in the land to balance the theoretical, libertarian type of thinking that has dominated so many of the court's decisions in recent years.

The opposition to Judge Carswell stems from a determined effort on the part of ultra-liberals, in and out of the Senate, who seek to perpetuate the court's sociological activism.

In this endeavor they resort to nitpicking, time-killing, tenuous and tedious arguments based largely on unsound allegations as to the stature and performance of the nominee.

Shoddy tactics such as these brought about the rejection of Judge Clement Haynsworth—who should have been confirmed—and similar tactics appear likely to be used against any conservative whom the President may seek to place on the court.

This is a sorry state of affairs. The damage done to the individuals involved, and to the federal judiciary, is exceeded only by the damage the Supreme Court has itself done in areas such as race

relations, criminal justice, Communist infiltration, obscene and pornographic matter and so on.

Restraint and common sense have simply got to be restored on the supreme bench. Court decisions based upon the fallible predilections and personal, social concepts of justices can serve only to undermine the constitutional foundations upon which our nation rests.

The radical, doctrinaire concepts of some members of the court have seriously weakened what we once proudly boasted was "a government of laws and not of men." In shunting aside the age-old principle of basing decisions upon a controlling body of legal precedent and in issuing, instead, rulings based upon their own philosophies and sociological values, the activists have precipitated many of the problems which this nation faces today.

The greatest service the Supreme Court could render the citizens of this country would be to eschew the notion that it is some sort of super-legislature or continuing constitutional convention and return, instead, to its proper function of interpreting the laws in the light of what the Constitution actually says, not what the activists think it should say.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Bombings—New Phase of Revolution?

An upsurge of bombings on the East Coast suggests that revolution in this country is moving into a new phase.

These acts of terrorism are not a big surprise, however, because for several years the literature of extremist groups has been filled with explicit information on how to wage guerrilla warfare and how to carry out sabotage by making and using a variety of "do-it-yourself" bombs, grenades, and incendiary devices.

An example of such literature was an article in the November 16, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther," official newspaper of the black militant organization.

In language which could be followed even by a high school student, the article gave instructions on how to turn an empty aerosol can into a hand grenade "even more dangerous than a standard Army grenade." It went to to say:

**"A guerrilla with lousy aim in close quarters can kill his brothers. This thing is equivalent to about 12 shotgun blasts at once. If thrown into a car it will blow to bits the car and everything in it, human or otherwise. If thrown in the open, it will kill within a 25-foot radius and maim within 100 feet. It is a good idea to familiarize yourself with this weapon by practicing with a sand-filled facsim-**

**ile. Try this and see how long the fuse takes. You cannot afford to miss."**

After the instructions on how to construct and use hand grenades, the article launched into a discussion of blowing up buildings with dynamite and how to make firebombs, including a self-igniting Molotov cocktail of which the basic ingredients are sulphuric acid, gasoline, and potassium chlorate.

The example which I have cited is not isolated. Such literature is readily available to the New Left underground, so the nation can expect to witness even more bombing incidents.

A trio of young revolutionaries blew themselves up recently in a Greenwich Village, N.Y., townhouse while they were making bombs for intended victims. Their deaths and the bombing of three corporation offices in New York City have helped focus national attention on this growing menace.

The President has called for tighter Federal laws governing the use and transportation of explosives. He will have my fullest support in this endeavor.

*Robert C. Byrd*

# Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



## Coal—A Weapon Against Pollution

Researchers are discovering that coal may very well become one of America's most effective weapons in the battle against pollution.

The coal industry has already developed new uses for flyash, one of its most notable pollutants; and scientists have been successful in using coal in a new sewage treatment system.

These and similar breakthroughs have been made possible by the federal funding of the Office of Coal Research, which, in Fiscal Year 1971, will spend almost \$8 million of its \$13 million budget in West Virginia.

When it was established by Congress on July 7, 1960, the OCR was charged with the responsibility of developing new uses for coal. It has worked to fulfill that responsibility, and has returned extra dividends by helping to combat our Nation's pollution problem.

In the case of flyash, the OCR was able to transform the waste product into commercially marketable bricks. Thus, instead of being dumped as a pollutant into the ocean, flyash now has the potential to return a profit. Officials estimate that bricks made from flyash can be sold for under \$30 per 1,000, com-

pared to an average price of \$55 per 1,000 for the clay bricks currently used in construction.

The use of coal for the treatment of sewage has enabled officials at a test project in Cleveland to trap the sewage, while purifying the water. The remaining residue can produce enough energy to desalinate salt water and provide about one-third of the city's water supply.

These projects seem to be supplying one of the best methods of fighting pollution, since we must develop ways of using and re-using products formerly considered only as waste. We can no longer afford to pollute our air and water by haphazardly burning and dumping our industrial leftovers.

The coal industry, and the Office of Coal Research, are acutely aware of the pollution problem confronting America. They have made significant contributions to pollution control, and I am hopeful that the vigor of their efforts will be equalled by other industries.

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Cubans Indoctrinate Hippie Bombers

A little-publicized but disturbing fact about the accidental explosions which last month claimed the lives of five East Coast revolutionaries is that three of them had been recent guests of the Communists in Cuba.

Of particular interest, in this regard, is the blast which destroyed a hippie bomb factory in New York City's Greenwich Village section.

Two victims of that blast—Theodore Gold, 23, and Diana Oughton, 28, both members of the Weatherman faction of SDS—had, according to Senate Internal Security Subcommittee files, visited Cuba and subsequently helped organize in this country a group known as the Venceremos Brigade.

The Brigade, ostensibly organized to send young Americans to Cuba to help with the sugar cane harvest, can more accurately be described as a pipeline for Communist indoctrination.

Information in the possession of the Subcommittee shows that Brigade members have been indoctrinated with Communist theory by Cubans, Russians, and Vietcong representatives and have publicly denounced the United States during Cuban television interviews.

Other information shows that Julie Nichamin, another Brigade organizer, stated in a message to the Cuban armed forces that Venceremos Brigade members "will leave here with a new dedication to bring back to our brothers and

sisters a dedication to destroy the imperialist monster from within . . ."

To date 213 Venceremos Brigade members have been indoctrinated and have returned home from Cuba. At this writing, 687 other young people from the United States are undergoing similar indoctrination in Cuba and are expected to return to this country in May.

Although there is no evidence that the Cubans are giving instructions on how to make bombs and wage guerrilla warfare, it is disturbing that two organizers of the Brigade were operating a bomb factory in New York City.

The existence of groups like Weatherman and the Venceremos Brigade should be of great concern to all Americans. There is no doubt that our nation faces hard times ahead as radical groups resort to violent means in an effort to destroy our government. I think that it is important for our citizens to be on guard against radical activity in their communities and throughout the nation. Above all we need to give fullest support to the law enforcement officers who man the front lines against subversion and revolution.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **A Mountain of Trash Each Day**

Americans dispose of more than 800 million pounds of solid waste each day. However, authorities warn that our methods of disposal are not only out of date, but may also be hazardous to our health.

Basically, there are two methods by which to dispose of solid waste material—burning and dumping. But, there is an inherent health danger in each of those methods. By burning trash, we pollute the air we breathe; and by dumping trash, we pollute the water necessary for our survival, or occupy land that could be used for better purposes.

There is an obvious need, then, to develop new methods of disposing of our solid waste materials—creative methods that would return the air, water, and land to the people. In an effort to find these new ways, the federal government is currently funding 50 demonstration projects. Over \$64,000 is being spent this year on projects in West Virginia.

The urgency of the solid waste disposal problem was seen in a number of recent surveys. In one such study, it was discovered that less than 50 percent of American cities with populations over 2,500 disposed of refuse by approved sanitation methods. Still another survey of 6,200 land disposal sites showed that 94 percent of them were little more than open dumps—breeding grounds for rats and disease.

Yet, the statistic that most frightened the researchers was that, by 1980, the daily amount of solid waste disposal in America is expected to triple the current rate—to 2.4 billion pounds daily. Some experts openly doubt whether the Nation has the means to safely dispose of that mountain of trash.

They point out that new air pollution control standards make many municipal incinerators illegal; and that water pollution control regulations now prohibit the haphazard dumping of trash in our lakes and oceans.

The best means of getting rid of our trash is the development of new disposal methods, which all experts agree are within reach of American technology. One container manufacturer, for instance, is currently developing soft drink bottles that self-destruct. What is needed to move our technology toward further accomplishments is a national commitment—and that commitment can only be made by each individual American. Throwing empty candy wrappers into litter baskets helps, but it is a long way from solving the national problem of sanitary solid waste disposal.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Credit Cards—Mixed Blessing For Consumers

At no time in our history have more goods been available to the American consumer; and, according to the U.S. Department of Labor, at no time in our history have Americans depended more heavily on credit cards to purchase these goods.

Credit cards, however, have proved themselves to be a mixed blessing for the consumer—a valuable asset when used in a responsible fashion, but a major economic liability when used recklessly.

The incidents where credit cards have led to bankruptcy for consumers have increased sharply since 1965; and this increase has almost directly paralleled the incidents where firms have sent unsolicited credit cards to consumers.

Each year, over 200,000 consumers go bankrupt. In one Federal Judicial District alone, 682 bankruptcy petitions were received between May and October of last year; and, in virtually all of the cases, unsolicited credit cards were responsible.

The 682 bankrupt consumers were not wealthy. Their average earnings amounted to just \$70 a week, and their average debts totaled \$4,200 at the time they received the unwanted credit cards.

Nationally, according to the Federal Reserve Board, Americans now owe approximately

\$13 billion on credit cards—almost double what they owed in 1967. The Federal Reserve Board also notes that many credit firms have been sending out at least some of their cards unsolicited.

A two-fold problem befalls a consumer who receives an unsolicited credit card — he must either destroy it, or accept the responsibility for goods charged with it.

Destroying the unwanted card is extremely important, since many of the 1.5 million credit cards lost or stolen annually are those that have been carelessly tossed in the trash by the unwary consumer. The value of goods charged on lost or stolen cards jumped from \$20 million in 1966 to over \$100 million last year.

Obviously, the government must provide the consumer with proper protection from the burdens imposed by unsolicited credit cards.

Thus, the Senate recently passed legislation that prohibits the issuance of unsolicited credit cards, and reduces the consumer's liability for items charged on lost or stolen cards. The bill now goes to the House of Representatives for further action.

*Robert C. Byrd*



## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Sea's Resources Exceed Moon's

Our country has spent billions of dollars on going to the moon and relatively little to learn about the resources that exist in our oceans.

Space flight is thrilling and dramatic. But there is some strange misplacement of priorities that leads us to send men to explore a sterile Sea of Tranquility while leaving unexplored the treasure-rich seas around us on earth.

There is no food on the moon to help feed the earth's increasing millions who are hungry; yet, earth's seas teem with protein that a soaring population urgently needs.

The moon has no tides to harness for power; no water that we can tap; yet, the oceans may one day have to help us produce our power, and—through desalinization—serve as a major source of fresh water for an urban civilization.

The moon may be as rich in minerals as some say it is. However, there is no way in which we can utilize them. But we can utilize the mineral wealth known to be available in the oceans' depths.

It is perhaps the nature of man to look up instead of down. The fiery descent of a vehicle from outer space is admittedly more spectacular than the less dramatic emergence of a bathysphere from the sea.

But what we can learn from the pervasive waters which cover three-fourths of the earth—beneath which so much that is unknown to mankind lies hidden—can be far more important to the future of the human race

than anything that now conceivably could come from the void of outer space.

We probably knew more about space before our moon program was even started than we have ever known about the oceans. Going to the moon gave us great national prestige, and I was as thrilled as anyone else to see American astronauts first set foot on the moon; yet, despite beneficial side effects and technological spin-off, the value of additional moon missions to the average person must be debatable. Unlocking the secrets of the seas, however, and making them more productive for the people of the earth could be a vastly significant contribution to the welfare of all mankind.

Our country should make a far greater effort to explore, research, farm, and mine the oceans. A national commitment to that end is needed. If only a small portion of the vast amount we have spent on space were diverted to oceanography, astonishing results of beneficial economic and humanitarian impact could almost surely be achieved.

Thus far the United States has spent nearly \$40 billion on its space efforts. By comparison only slightly more than \$3 billion has been expended on oceanographic research.

This serious imbalance must be corrected.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **Cancer Society Needs Support**

The excellent progress being made in West Virginia's 1970 Cancer Crusade is very encouraging.

More than \$100,000 of the goal of \$304,000 has been secured, putting the drive ahead of previous years. I would like to see at least \$400,000 raised.

Increased private support of the effort to end the scourge of cancer is needed. Through the years the public has depended too much on the Federal Government for cancer research funds.

Since the National Cancer Institute was established by Congress in 1937, federal appropriations for cancer have totaled nearly \$2 billion. This fiscal year, NCI—the most heavily funded institute of the National Institutes of Health—will receive approximately \$170 million in federal funds.

By contrast, the public contributions to the American Cancer Society—the largest private source of funds for cancer research—totaled \$43 million last year, while the Society's revenues from all sources were \$55 million.

This is generous support, from one point of view, and it has been growing. All who have had a part in it are to be commended. But it is simply not enough public support when one considers that the ratio of government funds to

private funds which actually go into cancer research is about 8 to 1.

The National Cancer Institute has said that it needs \$39 million a year more than it currently is receiving just to continue its activities at the 1967 level. And the revenues available to the Cancer Society also fall considerably short of what it needs.

At the very time when such progress in research is being made that half of all human cancers can now be cured if diagnosed in time and treated properly, some cancer research projects are having to be abandoned because of the lack of funds. This is a sad commentary indeed on what should be our national determination to bring cancer under control.

Each American's share of cancer research is now 91 cents a year through Federal taxes—just one penny every 4 days! An additional 91 cents a year for each citizen, contributed to the Cancer Crusade—which would amount to more than \$186 million a year—could go far toward bringing cancer under control in the decade of the 70's.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **Fighting the Smut Peddlers**

Each year, the U.S. Post Office receives over 250,000 complaints from citizens who have received pornographic material in the mail. This material, which comes unsolicited and usually in unmarked envelopes, is an insult to the sensitivities of the vast majority of Americans.

While anyone who receives pornographic filth in the mail has good reason to complain, the offense seems particularly disturbing when the recipient is a teenager. And, in recent months, teenagers have become the special targets of smut peddlers.

Names of teenagers are collected for the express purpose of placing them on some pornographic mailing list. Even a child whose name appears in a high school yearbook runs the risk of receiving pornographic material in the mail.

To combat the smut peddlers, Congress passed a law in 1967 that allows the recipient of unsolicited mail to decide for himself if the material is offensive. If the recipient decides that the mail is pornographic, he may obtain from the Postmaster General an order prohibiting the sender from making any further mailings—and requiring that his name be removed from the mailing list.

Almost 200,000 Americans have made such a request during the past three years; but, unfortunately, many

others are unaware that the law exists.

Congress is now considering another measure that would take the battle against smut peddlers one step further.

The bill would make it unlawful for the sellers of pornography to mail their material to persons under 17, or to persons under 19 who are still in their parents' care.

Parents who wished to protect their children from sexually-oriented material could place their children's names on a list maintained by the Postmaster General. And, if a pornography dealer sent material to any persons whose name appeared on the list for three months or more, the dealer could be fined up to \$5,000 or imprisoned for up to five years—or both.

Understandably, the bill is not as strong as many would like it to be. But permissive decisions by the Supreme Court under former Chief Justice Earl Warren seriously restricted Congress in dealing with smut peddlers.

I am hopeful that the Supreme Court will, in the near future, deal more firmly with the problem of pornography, and that Congress will be able to enact strict laws against those who would destroy the moral fiber of our Nation.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### The System Will Respond

Washington, and other cities, in recent weeks have been the targets for thousands of college students protesting the U.S. action in Cambodia and the war in Vietnam.

Massive demonstrations of the sort which have become commonplace in the last few years have been staged in the vicinity of the White House and the Washington Monument. Violence of the kind with which Americans have become sickeningly familiar has been fomented on the campuses of universities.

A number of students have been intimidated by small bands of radicals who seem bent on closing every university in the United States. This intimidation has kept many serious students away from the classrooms, and has too often been encouraged by faculty members and college officials who think that bowing to the demands of radicals is an instant recipe for popularity.

I have sympathy for the viewpoint of young people who oppose the Cambodian action and who wish to express their opposition reasonably and responsibly. But I have no sympathy for protest that takes the form of violence and lawlessness.

Dissent is an essential part of the democratic process. It is a basic American right, a safeguard against tyranny by the majority. But tyranny by a minority is just as reprehensible, and it should be as unacceptable in a civilized society—especially when the mi-

nority seeks to gain its ends by intimidation, coercion, and destruction of property.

The hard-core militants on the campuses are in the minority. Much was made of the fact by the ultra-liberal press that fifty or a hundred thousand students came to Washington for the anti-Cambodia demonstration. But there are more than seven million students enrolled in our institutions of higher learning. It is obvious that the overwhelming majority did not come.

I believe that the students who do not demonstrate and hurl bricks through windows and call police officers "pigs" may be the largest "silent majority" of all. And it is this "silent majority" which must be encouraged to express itself in a constructive way, for the youth of our country has a vital role to play in our future.

Through a massive program of higher education, our system of government has given the youth of America greater opportunities for learning than have been given to any other generation. If they take advantage of the education offered them, and if they work to preserve law and order and constitutional processes, students will find that our system of government is most responsive to the needs and the desires of the people.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **Over-Population Threatens Society**

The federal government this year is spending \$143 million on domestic and foreign family planning programs. Yet, despite this record expenditure, the world will experience a greater increase in population during 1970 than in any previous year in history.

It is estimated that world population will grow by 72.6 million people this year—an enormous figure when measured against the fact that it was not until 1830 that the world reached a population of 1 billion.

The world population, which has more than tripled since then, is expected to reach 4 billion by 1975.

Fortunately, the rate of population growth in the United States has not been as great as in other parts of the world—but the situation here at home is still considered serious.

The number of people in our country increases by over 2 million each year, which is like annually adding a population greater than that of West Virginia.

Obviously, the population explosion is a serious threat to our way of life; and, if it is allowed to go unchecked, it could become a serious threat to our very survival.

Authorities warn, for instance, that the world's food supply will have to triple in order to adequately feed the 7 billion people expected to inhabit the earth by the year 2000. The United States will

have a population of 300 million by the year 2000—and, unless some means of controlling population growth are developed, those Americans will have fewer of the necessities of life than we have today.

Earlier this year, Congress moved to alleviate the threat of over-population. It approved the President's recommendation for the formation of a 24-member Commission on Population Growth. The Commission is currently determining the effects over-population will have on the future of our country, and the steps that need to be taken.

The recommendation further called for increased research to develop new birth control methods, and for the establishment of a Family Planning Office within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

All of these steps are essential, and many more are needed—because it is the responsibility of those of us living now to preserve the quality of life for future generations.

As the President warned in his message to Congress, "The population crisis is already in its eleventh hour." We must move now—before time runs out for all of us.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Russia—The Growing Middle East Threat

The Soviet Union's growing military involvement in the Middle East has already seriously endangered the balance of power there and has made the need for direct Arab-Israeli talks even more imperative.

Since March, the number of Soviet technicians in Egypt has more than tripled—from approximately 3,000 at that time to about 10,000 currently. By year's end, State Department authorities report that 20,000 Russians will be in Egypt.

At the same time, the number of Soviet pilots flying MIG-21s in the area has also increased. Estimates are that up to 200 Russians have been manning aircraft over the Nile heartland.

Similarly, other Soviet technicians are installing SAM-3 surface-to-air missiles. By early September, it is reported that 480 missiles will have been located at 62 sites.

Russia's interest in the Middle East dates from 1955 when Egypt bought Soviet-supplied arms from Czechoslovakia. A year later, when the Soviet Union agreed to finance Egypt's Aswan Dam, Russian advisers began pouring into the region.

Although about \$1.5 billion in Soviet aid was sent to Egypt over the next twelve years, it was not until after the six-day June war of 1967 that Russia's military com-

mitment to Egypt became blatantly displayed. Immediately after Egypt's defeat, the Soviet Union resupplied it with another \$1 billion in military hardware.

In response to all of this, our policy has been one of extreme caution. As part of \$1.2 billion in aid which the United States has given Israel since 1948, we agreed to sell it 50 F-4 Phantom jets in December, 1968. Presently, these planes are still in the process of being delivered. Israel, however, has made a request for 25 more of these aircraft along with one hundred A-4 Skyhawk jets. This request, initially refused, is presently being reconsidered by our State Department.

The need in this volatile situation is for the Arabs and Israelis to have direct talks in order to reach a peace settlement they can both accept. The danger is that the Soviet Union's entry into the region not only may have exacerbated the arms race with the United States, but also, in the process, may have upset the delicate power balance in the area, thus making any direct negotiations between the Arabs and Israelis even more remote.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Cambodia: The President's Power to Act

Only history will be able to adequately judge the wisdom of President Nixon's decision in ordering American troops into Cambodia, but his authority to make that decision is clear.

Article II, Section 2, of our Constitution says, "The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy . . ." President Nixon, like many of our former chief executives, deemed it necessary to use this authority to protect our national interests—in the instance of Cambodia, the protection of the lives of Americans serving in South Vietnam.

To be sure, the authority to formally "declare war" rests with Congress—and nothing in the recent Cambodian action can be viewed as a Presidential usurpation of that power, nor did it signal the beginning of a new war. It was the same war and the same enemy, and U.S. troops were not being used against, or in support of, any Cambodian government. Their only aim was to destroy border sanctuaries from which the enemy, for years, had inflicted casualties on Americans stationed in South Vietnam.

Beyond the powers granted by the Constitution, the President had the prior approval of Congress for the action he took.

In August, 1964, Congress passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution by a vote of 504-2, which expressed Congressional approval and support for the President in taking "all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression" in Southeast Asia.

That resolution has never been repealed or amended. Until Congress rescinds its provisions, the President's legal authority will stand. And, of course, his Constitutional authority can be withdrawn only by the people.

Nor were U.S. troops invading a "neutral" country, as some individuals have charged.

Cambodia, under Prince Sihanouk, had claimed neutrality, while harboring Viet Cong and North Vietnamese sanctuaries. However, under international law, any country claiming neutrality has a duty to prevent a belligerent from moving troops or supplies onto its territory. If the neutral fails or is unable to prevent this, then another belligerent has a right, in its own defense, to move into the so-called neutral territory and destroy the enemy.

Despite the obvious authority and duty of the President to protect our fighting men, the incursion into Cambodia was greeted with street demonstrations, campus protests, and critical rhetoric in Congress.

There is a Constitutional right of dissent, of course, when appropriately expressed. But when our country is at war, politics should end at the water's edge, and we should stand together as a nation. Unity in a time of crisis is the policy best calculated to shorten the war, keep down casualties, and bring our troops home.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Counterfeiting and Forgery Threaten Economy

The federal government has scored impressive crime-fighting successes in the areas of counterfeiting and forgery; but a recent U.S. Secret Service report warns that, if the preventive measures are ever relaxed, these crimes could cause unprecedented inflation, devaluation of the American dollar, and economic destruction of our nation.

In fiscal year 1969, for instance, 1,394 persons were arrested for counterfeiting violations involving \$15.2 million in bogus currency; and 2,119 persons were arrested on forgery charges involving almost 43,000 government checks valued at \$4.5 million.

While these figures are enormous, the Secret Service estimates that, had the government been less diligent in its pursuit of these criminals, the cost to the American public would have been at least tripled. The effectiveness of the Secret Service is attested to by the fact that only \$2.9 million of the \$15 million in counterfeit money was actually placed in circulation.

Counterfeiting, the older of the two economically-dangerous crimes, dates back to the time when our country first began issuing currency. It reached its peak during the first months of the Civil War, when an estimated one-third of the currency in circulation was counterfeit.

At that time, there were no National banks in America, and the printing and issuing of currency was left in the hands of the 1,600 State banks. These banks designed

7,000 varieties of genuine money, while counterfeiters distributed almost 4,000 different kinds of fake American money.

Hence, the Secret Service was established on July 5, 1865, to combat this large-scale counterfeiting. It has done an effective job, and, in recent years, has turned some of its resources toward halting the criminal practice of forging government checks.

The growing federal payroll and burgeoning welfare rolls have resulted in a steady flow of government checks through the mails, and an irresistible temptation to the criminal element in our society. The fact that most of these are impersonal, computer-issued checks has served to aid the criminal.

The Secret Service warns Americans not to be overconfident when accepting currency—especially larger bills. And it cautions against unhesitatingly cashing government checks. It notes several cases, for instance, where teenagers had no trouble cashing Social Security checks intended for citizens at least 62 years old.

Much of the success that the Secret Service has had in combatting these two crimes results from citizen cooperation. If that success is to continue, then the cooperation of the public must also continue.

*Robert C. Byrd*



## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### The Dramatic Reversal in Indonesia

America's handling of the war in South Vietnam has been sharply criticized in many quarters—and, in some cases, with justification—but one of the beneficial effects of our presence there has been the recent movement away from communism in Indonesia.

Only five years ago, this mineral-rich nation of 120 million people and 3,000 islands, was on the verge of a communist takeover. Sukarno, the President at that time, was loudly boasting of a Far East axis binding Indonesia's capital of Djakarta with the capitals of North Vietnam, North Korea, and Communist China. Simultaneously, he was denouncing the United States as his nation's number one enemy.

On October 1, 1965, this situation—combined with rampant inflation, inadequate investment from foreign sources, and an international debt of over \$2 billion—induced Indonesia's 3-million-member Communist Party to attempt a coup of the government.

However, due in large part to General Suharto—now the President—as well as other military leaders, the coup was narrowly averted.

Indonesia's Army generals must have been at least partially persuaded by America's commitment in Southeast Asia to move promptly against the communists. Undoubtedly, our presence in the region convinced these generals that Asian communism was not the inevitable wave of the future.

Since March 1966, when Suharto took over full control of the government, the situation has steadily improved. Tough economic decisions have severely reduced inflation from a high of 635 percent that year to only 8 percent in 1969. The budget has also been roughly balanced, domestic savings have been encouraged, and the amount of aid from foreign nations has been drastically increased.

Politically, Indonesia has become far more friendly toward the United States and has, at the same time, become increasingly influential in Asian affairs. At a recent conference in Djakarta, attended by 12 Asian nations, President Suharto served as the spokesman on regional problems.

According to former U.S. ambassador to Indonesia, Howard P. Jones, the country "has managed the most dramatic turnabout in modern political history . . . and is on the way to becoming a bastion of the free world in Southeast Asia."

Yet, it is likely that this would never have happened if America's presence in Indochina had not helped give Indonesia the courage and impetus to smash communism and, in the process, build a nation that is not only more stable, but also more pro-American.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Auto Fatalities—The Horror at Home

Americans are properly appalled at the fact that the war in Southeast Asia over the last nine years has cost more than 41,000 American combat deaths. However, another tragedy which should outrage us—yet, doesn't seem to—is the slaughter on our nation's highways which annually exceeds that number.

Last year, for example, 56,400 Americans died from motor vehicle accidents in this country and, during the first four months of 1970, another 15,760 were killed.

The deadliness of highway travel has been such that in the 70 years following the first casualty from a "horseless carriage" in 1899, a reported 1,757,979 men, women, and children have been killed in automobile accidents. This is nearly three times the number of Americans—649,745—killed in all the wars and military actions in which the United States has been engaged.

The National Safety Council reports that drinking may be a factor in as many as half of the accidents now occurring on the nation's highways. In fact, according to a study by the Department of Transportation, it is estimated that one out of every fifty drivers on the road is drunk.

To combat this, better design in streets and highways, and stricter enforcement of traffic laws can help. But what is also needed is more effective licensing and testing procedures for drivers, so as

to eliminate persons who drive while intoxicated.

Concerning this, one possible approach practiced in England involves the use of a simple, inexpensive breath test device, called a Breathalyzer. This apparatus determines by means of chemical crystals the extent to which a driver is under the influence of alcohol. If it is shown that there is at least a specified minimum of alcoholic concentration in his blood, the driver could face a one-year driving ban, a \$240 fine or even a four-month prison term. In the first five months after the Breathalyzer was introduced in Britain, 799 fewer people died on the roads, and 6,293 fewer were seriously injured than for a comparable period of time during the previous year.

The state of Louisiana is now working with breath tests given before arrests are made for driving while intoxicated.

Keeping in mind constitutional questions that may be involved, various innovations should be considered which could lead to a reduction in the number of highway fatalities.

We must strongly resolve to lessen the carnage on the nation's roads, so that the number of people becoming statistics can be sharply decreased.

*Robert C. Byrd*

July 8, 1970

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **A Beacon for the Free World**

Radio Free Europe, a non-governmental, privately-managed broadcasting system, continues to serve as a primary link between the Free World and the people behind the Iron Curtain by beaming 539 hours of programs a week to nearly 85 million people.

This is more than twice as much air time as is carried to Eastern Europe by all other Free World stations combined and includes more than 19 hours a day to Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary; 12 hours a day to Rumania; and seven and a half hours each day to Bulgaria.

The effectiveness of Radio Free Europe can be shown by the more than 31 million regular listeners which independent surveys indicate it has, and by the repeated public attacks made on the organization by communist authorities.

As a confidential Communist party report stated recently: "It can be said that... among Communists, the scope of listening to Radio Free Europe is relatively widespread, and that in the formation of political thinking this station can by no means be considered negligible."

Russian concern with the broadcasting system's success has especially increased. The Soviet Union has, in the past, frequently jammed Free World broadcasts but, since the invasion of Czechoslovakia in August, 1938, the Russian media has not only attempted to jam the broad-

casts, but also verbally blasted Radio Free Europe as never before. This concern illustrates an underlying insecurity which the Soviet leadership has over its power position in Eastern Europe.

In order to effectively combat communist propaganda, Radio Free Europe's coverage of news sources in both the free world and communist countries is painstakingly thorough. Its news department monitors a dozen communist news agencies and 40 radio stations in East Europe, the Soviet Union, Communist China, North Korea, and North Vietnam. Its own news bureaus and correspondents are also supported by the major free world news services. In addition, 1,660 publications, including 975 from communist sources, are read and indexed. Altogether, more than a million words of news pour into Radio Free Europe's central bureau in Munich, Germany.

By providing a free press for East Europe, this broadcasting service helps break the communications monopoly which the communists have tried to impose. Until the people of Eastern Europe have gained full national and personal freedom, there will be a great need for Radio Free Europe.

*Robert C. Byrd*

July 15, 1970

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Firmness Needed in the Middle East

In dealing with the Russians over the current Middle East crisis, it is necessary that America negotiate from a position of firmness and strength.

History has shown that this is the most effective way to deter the Soviet Union from its policy of aggressive communism.

Eight years ago, for example, when the Soviet Union secretly shipped nuclear missiles to Cuba in a daring attempt to shift the world balance of power, the United States dealt with this threat from a position of strong nuclear and strategic superiority.

At that time, according to White House sources, the United States had about 600 intercontinental ballistic missiles and the Soviet Union had less than a third of that number. In submarine-launched missiles, our country also had about a five-to-one advantage. Under these circumstances, a firm, but measured, response was implemented by our government. The Soviets, after calculating the relative array of strength between the two superpowers, decided against risking a confrontation.

Currently, however, the strategic equation is far different. America's relative advantage in submarine-launched missiles has decreased to three-to-one, while, in the number and megatonnage of intercontinental ballistic missiles, the Russians have actually surpassed that of the United States.

Perhaps reflecting our current power position as compared with that of the Soviet Union, America's policy in the present Middle East situation

has thus far attempted to emphasize patience and conciliation rather than a measured toughness.

While such a policy of restraint should continue to be an important part of our negotiations with the Soviet Union, we should also—in former ambassador George F. Kennan's words—"maintain at all times an attitude of decisiveness and alertness in the defense of our own interests."

In the Middle East, these interests are vital. The spreading of Soviet air and sea-power has already penetrated the Eastern Mediterranean and now threatens to stretch along the Mediterranean's southern coast toward Gibraltar and through the Suez Canal toward the Indian Ocean. This would not only put increased pressure on NATO's Southeastern hinge, but would also place 90 per cent of Japan's oil supplies and nearly that much of Western Europe's oil supplies within danger of being captured by the Soviet Union.

Obviously, then, the Soviet Union's thrust into the Middle East and the potential shift in the geopolitical balance of power that it represents, transcends the Arab-Israeli conflict. While America must work to insure Israel's right to exist and at the same time attempt to keep our friendship with all the Arab states, we must, nonetheless, make it unmistakably clear to the Russians that we will protect our national interests in the Middle East.

Robert C. Byrd

7/22/70

# Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



## Watersheds Improve Face of the Land

The face of West Virginia is being improved by the participation of its conservation-minded citizens in the watershed program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service.

West Virginia has been a leader in this program and as a result, has received national recognition. Recently, I was privileged to take part in the dedication of the state's 100th watershed dam in the Patterson Creek Watershed in Grant County. Only five other states (one of them Texas, many times larger than the Mountain State) have built as many as 100 or more watershed dams.

A progress report issued at the end of June by the state headquarters of the SCS in Morgantown shows a state total of 62 watershed projects for which application has been made, planning or operation approved, or construction has been finished. The projects completed or under construction included 166 floodwater retarding or multiple-purpose lakes.

Six of these impoundments are supplying water to the communities of Cameron, Salem, Keyser, Princeton, Glenwood-Green Valley in Mercer County, and Fort Ashby; and a seventh, which will supply the city of Bluefield, is in the works.

The value of these watershed developments to the state is incalculable. The dams and channel improvements help to prevent floods

and flood damage. They slow soil erosion and protect the land, its vegetation and wildlife. They add immeasurably to West Virginia's recreation potential and general attractiveness. And they provide new sources of water supply for municipal, industrial, and agricultural purposes.

West Virginia receives an average of 42 inches of rainfall annually. That is three and a half feet of water. But for too many years most of it has been allowed to run off the land, unused and wasted in a gross mismanagement of one of our most precious resources. Shortages of city water have occurred in many communities at the same time that our hillside top soil was being washed away, and downstream residents and communities were being flooded.

But this situation is changing for the better. In more and more areas of our state, the water is being held on the land where it falls—which is where it should be held.

The watershed program is a most effective means of improving the quality of our environment. West Virginia should stay in the vanguard of this effort. Local initiative should seek to bring these projects into being wherever they are feasible.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **The Menace of Soviet Seapower**

Recently, the commander-in-chief of Soviet naval forces, declared that the Soviet Union "has become the world's greatest naval power."

Unfortunately, these are not mere words. The Russians are now estimated to have more than 650 surface ships and more than 350 submarines, of which at least 80 are nuclear-powered. In comparison, the American surface fleet totals about 600 ships. Moreover, 47 per cent of U.S. combatant ships are 20 years old or older, whereas less than one per cent of Soviet vessels are that old.

Similarly, the United States maintains a small lead in nuclear-powered submarines with 85; still, the overall number of U.S. submarines is only 140. In the amount of submarine-launched missiles, the U.S. fleet of 41 Polaris subs, each with 16 nuclear missiles, currently holds an edge. However, the Russians are expected to have a comparable number by 1974. Toward correcting this situation, no new ballistic-missile submarines are being built by our Navy; in the meantime, American naval strategists believe that the Russians will achieve the capacity this year to produce 20 such nuclear subs annually.

In addition, Russian seapower—which was once largely confined to its own ports in the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Northern Pacific—has now made its presence known from the North Atlantic to the shores of Southeast Asia. It

is especially in the Mediterranean, though, where the danger of a direct U.S.-Soviet confrontation currently exists, that the presence of the Russian navy bears attention.

Only a few years ago, the U.S. Sixth Fleet clearly reigned supreme in the area. Presently, however, the Russians keep a fleet in the Mediterranean that is equal to America's 50-ship armada and use Syrian, and particularly Egyptian bases, as if they were Soviet-owned.

Utilizing these facilities as a basis for Russia's political involvement in the region, this strengthened Soviet presence cannot only serve to restrain U.S. involvement wherever Russian and American interests may collide, but, in general, can also harass and cut the West's maritime supply lines, and make the Soviet navy capable of supporting communist and non-aligned countries all over the world.

Clearly, it is in America's interest to maintain a naval deterrent sufficient to keep ahead of the Soviet Union. Otherwise, Soviet power—in the Mediterranean and elsewhere — will go unchecked. Should that happen, not only will American seapower decline, but, in the process, the world balance of power also will have vastly shifted away from America.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **The Expanding Russian Missile Threat**

One of the aspects of this year's anti-ballistic missile debate which we should keep in mind is that not only has the Soviet Union now achieved a rough parity in nuclear arms with the United States, but it is also quite possible that the Russians have even surpassed our country in this field.

According to our latest estimates, the Soviets currently have more operational intercontinental ballistic missile launchers—about 1,250—than has the United States, with 1,054. Of 1,020 ICBMs possessed by the Soviets, about 300 are SS-9s, which can each carry one warhead of up to 25 megatons or three separate charges of about five megatons each. The remaining missiles—about 700 in number—include the SS-11, a one-megaton liquid-rocket propellant, and the SS-13, a solid fuel missile which can be easily transported.

In addition, while the United States now has no medium-range or intermediate range ballistic missile launchers, the Soviets have 700 MRBM's and IRBM's primarily aimed at targets in Europe. In heavy bombers, the Soviet Union also has a force of about 200 long-range and an additional 750 medium-range aircraft. In comparison, the U.S. has 552 long-range B-52 and FB-111

bombers, which serve as the main component of our bomber force.

Obviously, the Soviet capability to inflict massive nuclear destruction upon our country is enormous. With all of these categories of nuclear and tactical weaponry at its disposal, the Soviet Union can move with more daring and force in the global arena of power.

On our part, this vast array of armaments must, at the very least, be met by a strong nuclear and conventional military posture of our own. If history teaches us anything, it is that weakness invites attack, and only one aggressor is needed to plunge the world into war.

To prevent any such aggression from occurring, our country must continually demonstrate that its military arsenal is a ready and credible deterrent. Only then can America — and the world — avoid being subjected to nuclear blackmail.

"When a strong man armed keepeth his palace, his goods are in peace."

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Two Illustrious Sons of West Virginia

One of the more popular of the many tourist attractions in Washington, D. C., is Statuary Hall, located in the Old Hall of the House of Representatives just off the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol.

Statuary Hall was created in 1864 by an Act of Congress which authorized the President to invite each State to provide and furnish two statues, in marble or bronze, of its most illustrious sons. These were to be men of courage—known for their distinguished civic or military service, or for other deeds worthy of national commemoration.

West Virginia can well be proud of its representatives who are so honored: Francis H. Pierpont of Fairmont, and John E. Kenna of Charleston. Pierpont's statue stands in Statuary Hall, and Kenna's statue stands immediately below in the Hall of Columns.

These men differed greatly in character, philosophy, and background. Pierpont fought for the economic development of northwestern Virginia. His efforts led to his election by the Second Wheeling Convention as Governor to head the "reorganized," or "restored," government of Virginia, which functioned in Wheeling as the government of the northwest counties until West Virginia was admitted to the Union on June 20, 1863; at which time the restored government moved to Alexandria, where Pierpont continued until the war's end as the "loyal" governor of Virginia.

Pierpont, considered by many as the "Father of West

Virginia," was a Methodist and a Republican, an ardent antislavery and Union man.

Kenna, on the other hand, fought for the Confederacy at the age of 16. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1876, and to the U.S. Senate in 1883. He mastered the legislative process and commanded the respect of all who knew him. The son of an Irish immigrant, Kenna was a Roman Catholic and a Democrat. He did much to open West Virginia's natural resources for development. As one of the strongest defenders of President Cleveland, he advocated a presidency more independent of Congress.

Kenna's early death in 1893, at the age of 45, was a shock to all who admired him. The Legislature of West Virginia a month later—in tribute and memorial—authorized his to be the first of its two statues.

Pierpont's statue was unveiled in the Capitol in 1910. It was interpreted as a monument to the State he helped to establish, a memorial to a heroic age.

We can be proud of both of these sons of West Virginia. They were men of conviction, they were leaders, and they fought for what they believed in. In death, as they did in life, they represent the greatness of the people of the Mountain State.

*Robert C. Byrd*



## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Public Outcry Could Aid American POW's

Recent disclosures concerning the alleged mistreatment of enemy prisoners held by South Vietnam in its Con Son Island prison caused a great outpouring of public indignation.

As a result of this vocal expression of world censure, remedial action was taken by the proper authorities.

Yet, there are others who are being held as prisoners-of-war—the 1500 American military personnel and civilians presently missing or captured in Southeast Asia.

While these men languish in unknown Asian prisons, wives, children, parents, relatives, and friends here at home grieve for their missing loved ones, not knowing whether they are starving or ill, dead or alive.

Americans held as prisoners should be protected under the Geneva Convention of 1949 Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners-of-War, to which North Vietnam is a party.

But Hanoi callously refuses to abide by this Convention, which provides for humane POW camps, and for adequate food, clothing, and medical care. Nor do the North Vietnamese acknowledge the rights of communication and repatriation also provided for in this agreement.

Thus, the families of prisoners-of-war are made to endure a continuing agony of writing letters and sending parcels to loved ones, only to

see those letters and parcels disappear into a void.

Wives of POW's have traveled to Paris in search of information, only to be rebuffed by the North Vietnamese who continue to maintain their unwillingness to release even the most meager information regarding the identity and treatment of American prisoners.

As the United States continues a policy of Vietnamization and troop withdrawal, it must not abdicate its responsibilities to these courageous prisoners-of-war and their families.

Every voice that can be raised in this country—including that of the most vocal critics of the Vietnam war—should be heard, and the condemnation should be so loud that Hanoi, which closely monitors American public opinion, can make no mistake about the united concern of our people.

In addition, the United States, knowing that the North Vietnamese are also sensitive to world opinion, should intensify its efforts to marshal world protest against Hanoi's inhumane treatment of American prisoners.

Our fellow countrymen should not become the forgotten men of war.

Robert C. Byrd

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### The Shape of West Virginia

Every school boy and girl in our state has probably heard that West Virginia's boundaries extend farther north than Pittsburgh, Pa.; farther south than Richmond, Va.; farther west than Cleveland, Ohio; and farther east than Buffalo, N.Y.

There are some interesting reasons for the state's irregular configuration, many stemming from its separation from Virginia during the Civil War.

The Eastern Panhandle—so geographically unlike the rest of the state—was tacked onto the counties that lay west of the Allegheny Mountains mainly to bring the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a Federal lifeline during the war, wholly within Union territory.

The Wheeling Conventions, which brought about the formation of West Virginia, first considered establishing a new state to be composed only of the 39 counties then existing west of the Alleghenies. The Eastern Panhandle was not at first included; nor were Pendleton, Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe, Mercer, and McDowell Counties.

The fact is that the delegates to the meetings in Wheeling had no clear idea at the outset what to include in the territory of the new state on the east and south.

The western and northern boundaries, of course, were fixed, since they were Virginia's boundaries with Kentucky, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The Northern Panhandle had been created in 1784 as a result of the settlement of a boundary dispute between Virginia and Pennsylvania. This agreement extended the

Mason-Dixon Line a fixed distance from the Western boundary of Maryland, which did not quite reach the Ohio River, giving Virginia the narrow strip of land between Pennsylvania and the river.

There were many proposals about what to take into the new state. One was to include Buchanan and Wise Counties, which would have given West Virginia a third panhandle on the south; another would have put West Virginia's boundary along the top of the Blue Ridge Mountains, taking in all of Virginia's valley area.

The matter was finally resolved by including McDowell, Mercer, Monroe, Greenbrier, and Pocahontas Counties; and allowing Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Frederick Counties to vote on which state they wish to be a part of.

All of these counties except Frederick—which never acted upon the question—voted to go with West Virginia. But strong opposition to this decision developed in Jefferson and Berkeley Counties after the war, and Virginia subsequently sued West Virginia for their recovery, losing the battle in the U.S. Supreme Court. Grant and Mineral Counties were formed from Hardy and Hampshire after the war.

Thus was the shape of West Virginia established—the only change in the map of the United States to come about as a result of the Civil War.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### China—Nuclear Tremors in the Far East

Napoleon once advised, "Let China sleep. When she awakes, the world will be sorry."

Communist China has indeed awakened. Slightly bigger than the United States in size and possessing a population of some 800 million, the Communist Chinese not only command a geographical position that either physically or psychologically dominates all of Asia, but, in the last six years, they also have added to their base of power a growing array of nuclear weaponry.

In 1964, the Communist Chinese exploded their first atomic device, and three years later, detonated their first hydrogen bomb. Beginning in 1966, medium-range missiles armed with warheads have been tested.

Presently, the Communist Chinese may have between 80 and 100 operational medium-range missiles and an inventory of 100 H-bombs. In less than a year, Peking is expected to fire its first inter-continental ballistic missile. In only three years, it is anticipated that the Chinese will have rockets capable of hitting American targets, such as Los Angeles or Seattle. By 1975, the Defense Department states that Peking may be able to deploy as many as 25 ICBM's.

Now that the Communist Chinese have emerged as a nuclear power, we can expect them to severely test U.S. re-

solve during the post-Vietnam period. Among the most likely trouble spots, according to strategists, would be the Taiwan-held islands of Quemoy and Matsu, only six and 10 miles from mainland China, respectively.

However, once China has developed a workable nuclear-weapons system, the Red Chinese could, with greater credibility, blackmail other, smaller Asian countries into breaking off all meaningful ties with the West.

In the meantime, the principal threat from China will probably continue to be its financial and material support for communist subversion throughout the world. As Mao Tse-tung has declared, "revolutionary armed struggles are developing vigorously" in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Inasmuch as China's nuclear capability will pose an ominous and growing threat of massive destruction both to Asian cities in the short run and to American cities in the long run, it is clear that Communist China will continue to be an increasingly significant force to be reckoned with in the consideration of U.S. foreign policy.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Anarchists Threaten American Education

It is hoped that the President's Commission on Campus Unrest will make recommendations that can help restore order in the nation's schools and colleges; but there is no certainty that it will do so.

The Commission was established to get the facts concerning campus disorders and to suggest action for dealing with them. But what the tone of its report will be is as yet uncertain. It appeared at the outset that the report might take a soft line toward activists and radicals. Much of the testimony heard by the panel was sympathetic toward the protest movement.

There is little outward indication that the Commission has done any real digging into the activities of the hard core revolutionaries and subversives who seek to destroy the American educational system and the American system of government. But the recent bombing atrocity at the University of Wisconsin may have gotten the message through to the Commission that something much graver is involved in so-called "campus unrest" than what is euphemistically referred to as "dissent."

Our citizens have had more than enough of the excuses, explanations and defenses that have been offered for rioting and lawbreaking — whether on or off campus. What is needed now is to put a stop to the violence and rebellion so that conscientious young people who want to

learn and dedicated professors who want to teach may do so.

The Commission's inquiry should uncover the facts concerning the connections that the hard-core subversives have with the enemies of our country in Cuba, North Vietnam, and the Soviet Union. The part that left-wing, Marxist professors have taken in aiding and abetting lawlessness by students and non-students ought to be exposed. Capitulation of spineless school administrators to, and appeasement of, the militants ought to be denounced.

The Commission ought to recommend that extreme permissiveness on the campuses cease and that proper discipline be enforced. College admission requirements, performance standards, and regulations should be tightened. The misfits ought to be weeded out, and the disrupters booted out. Revolutionary professors who incite and foment rebellion and unlawful activities ought to be fired, and all who break the law ought to be arrested.

The Commission should demand that order and safety be restored on the campuses, and that strong, moral leadership be exerted by college governing boards, administrations, and faculties charged with the education of this nation's young citizens.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### U.S. Faces Fuels and Energy Crisis

The United States faces a fuels and energy crisis of serious proportions. Effective counter measures are imperative.

Electricity "brownouts" and "blackouts," talk of fuel rationing, and the pressure for "clean fuels" that do not pollute the air are portents that we cannot disregard.

It may seem incredible to many persons that the nation should face a serious fuels shortage when it has enormous reserves of coal, and when new sources of natural gas and oil continue to be explored. Why, then, should there be a fuels shortage?

The reason is two-fold: The demand for energy in our increasingly mechanized and automated society has been growing twice as fast as the population. And our capacity to produce fuel has simply not kept pace.

In the case of coal—with which West Virginia is most concerned—productive capacity has been adversely affected by a number of factors.

Among them have been the electric utility industry's effort to switch from coal to nuclear-powered generating plants; the change-over of industrial plants to gas and oil—much of it low-cost foreign residual oil; the demand for low-sulfur coal in the fight on air pollution; a shortage of railway cars for hauling coal; and unexpected and unauthorized work stoppages.

All of these things have hurt the coal industry and heightened the possibility of a serious energy crisis. The question now is what should be done.

It is essential, I think, that

Congress clarify national policies with respect to all fuels.

Congress ought to establish a sensible balance between the expenditures for atomic energy development and those for coal research. Much more money has been spent to push nuclear power plants—most of which are not yet producing power—than has been spent, for example, to produce gaseous and liquid fuels from coal, which is the nation's most abundant and most dependable source of energy. The coal industry cannot be expected to invest huge sums in the new mines and expanded production without the assurance of long-term markets.

Congress should determine, also, what share of our energy market is to be allowed to go to foreign oil imports. It should establish and call for enforcement of clean air standards with due regard to the nation's energy needs. And it should take steps to assure an adequate supply of railroad cars to move coal.

As for the coal industry itself, workers and management alike must do all that is possible to avoid unnecessary and unauthorized work stoppages and to assure continuous production. It is to the interest of all concerned to keep the mines running at this time of high demand for coal.

The nation's energy crisis is a many-sided problem that demands forthright and realistic action on many fronts.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **Police Killings—A New Kind of Terror**

During the first eight months of this year, sixteen police officers were the victims of planned murders while on duty—a figure the FBI says is more than double the number of premeditated murders of policemen for all of 1969.

In fact, premeditated police murders this year more than triple the average of 4.3 such killings per year in the last decade.

These attacks have not been without their effect on the morale and efficiency of large metropolitan police departments. Officers have reacted to the deliberate ambushes by concentrating on self-protection—a condition that could seriously impair the quality of police work. Police officials now say that some officers overlook minor violations because of the danger of a man pulling a gun for something as small as a traffic offense.

In California, a Japanese-American policeman was shot to death after stopping a motorcycle for making an illegal turn; two other officers were fatally wounded while issuing routine parking tickets.

One of the most brutal of the killings occurred in Philadelphia, where an unarmed park policeman was gunned down as he sat alone in a guardhouse.

Most police officials agree that black militants and white radicals, who have falsely portrayed the police as a tool of the "establishment", are behind the rash of

assaults. And, although there is no conclusive proof of a conspiracy to attack the police, there can be no doubt that speeches urging "kill the pigs" have aided in making law enforcement officers the target.

America can no longer tolerate these brutal and senseless attacks on its peacekeepers. When police officers must live constantly in fear for their lives, the freedom of all Americans is threatened—for without the enforcement of its laws, no nation can survive.

In recent years, there has been too much maudlin sentimentality involved in dealing with dangerous criminals. The lax treatment given to hardened felons has not worked. A return to executions of persons convicted of premeditated murders would undoubtedly be a deterrent to some of these outrageous crimes.

The constitutional and legal rights of the criminal must, of course, always be protected. But the rights of a felon should not be placed above the rights of his victim. Society should be as much concerned about the life of a policeman as it is about the life of a murderer. Life to the law enforcement officer is just as dear to him and to his loved ones as to the brutal perpetrator of murder in cold blood.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Drug Abuse—A Crisis for the Young

According to public health officials, drug abuse among America's young has grown from a minor social problem to an epidemic of crisis proportions; and drug abuse is now considered by many to be the greatest menace facing our society.

As recently as 15 years ago, the use of narcotics was thought to be an adult problem, ever-present but easily-controllable. However, facts compiled by law enforcement and health agencies throughout the United States have now proven otherwise.

In 1958, only 35 percent of the drug arrests involved persons under 25; today, 77 percent of those arrested have not yet reached their 25th birthday. The last 12 years have also seen the number of drug arrests for persons under 18 rise from 4 percent to 27 percent.

During the 1960's, the number of juvenile arrests for various drug violations skyrocketed by almost 800 percent; and, for the first time in our nation's history, children under 13 were among those taken into custody.

Basically, there are two categories of drugs: narcotics, the so-called "hard" drugs; and dangerous drugs, which have not yet been proved conclusively to be addictive. Drugs listed in both categories have found their primary markets among the young.

Of the 900 deaths caused by heroin in New York City last year, 25 percent were children in their teens. Nationwide, the average age of those who died

using heroin has dropped from age 35 in 1950 to age 23 last year.

The use of narcotic drugs can cost an addict up to \$150 a day. Thus, most of America's young drug users have concentrated on experimenting with stimulants, which are called "pep pills," and depressants, or "goof balls"—both of which are available upon prescription at most local drug stores, at a cost of only 10 or 15 cents each.

Over 8 billion of these pills are produced annually in the United States, and The Food and Drug Administration estimates that as many as half of them are sold illegally. These pills, along with marijuana, are the most widely abused drugs among the young.

As evidence of the popularity of marijuana, its cost has jumped from \$8 an ounce last year to almost \$20 an ounce this year; and, of 14,000 juvenile drug arrests last year in California, 11,000 were for possession or use of marijuana.

Drug abuse must be fought with the same intensity with which we would fight any dangerous disease epidemic—for if it is allowed to go unchecked, it can undermine our nation's hopes, aspirations, and values by destroying the generation which must soon accept responsibility for America's continued survival.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### A Critical Shortage of Family Doctors

The United States is currently facing a critical shortage of doctors who engage in general family practice—and, according to health officials, that shortage is increasing.

Forty years ago, for example, 80 percent of the physicians in private practice were general practitioners. Today, only about 15 percent of the students graduating from medical school plan to enter the field.

While this turnabout has led to advancements in specialized areas of medicine, it has obviously had some ill effects on the traditional practice of family medicine. The advent of modern medical science has lured many students into important research and specialized fields, but away from the equally-important field of family medicine.

Medical students should certainly be encouraged to enter research and specialized medicine, but there should also be efforts made to assure that the family doctor will not completely vanish from the American scene.

As one step toward reviving the practice of family medicine, the Senate recently passed the Family Practice of Medicine Act of 1970. The measure would provide funds for the establishment of new medical school programs in family medicine, and for studies designed to find definitive solutions for malnutrition. It would also create a National Information and Resource Center for the Handicapped.

The Senate, when it passed

this legislation, was very mindful of the fact that states like West Virginia with large rural areas were hardest hit by the shortage of doctors. In fact, the state Medical Association reports that there is an average of one physician for every 1,000 West Virginians, compared to a national average of one doctor for every 700 citizens. In some rural areas of the United States, there may be only a single physician to administer to an entire county.

This is the situation the bill is aimed at correcting—not by discouraging students from entering research or specialized fields, but rather by providing opportunities for additional students to enter the field of family medicine.

For instance, the bill provides for grants of \$425 million over the next five years to medical schools and hospitals that establish professional and technical training programs in the field of family medicine. The grants would assist the medical colleges and hospitals to set up separate departments devoted to teaching all phases of family medicine.

This positive legislation could be a good start toward overcoming the critical doctor shortage now being faced in many American communities.

*Robert C. Byrd*



## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **Communism Proving Disastrous to Cuba**

Shortly after Fidel Castro came to power in 1959, he promised his countrymen that communism would prove to be the economic salvation of Cuba. But now, after more than 11 years of Castro and communism, Cuba is faced with an economic crisis that is proving disastrous for the tiny nation.

The failures of the communist regime in Cuba have become so apparent that Castro himself admitted them in his annual message to the people on July 26. In a four-hour speech, Castro noted that only 32 percent of the Cuban population of almost 8.3 million persons is currently employed in productive capacities.

That startling figure has had its effects on the Cuban economy. The 1970 harvest of sugar cane—Cuba's most important crop—fell almost two million tons short of expectations; and authorities both in and out of Cuba are now predicting that the 1971 sugar harvest will be even lower.

In an unsuccessful attempt to increase the production on state-owned sugar plantations, Cuba has transferred thousands of workers from jobs in industry to jobs in agriculture. The result has not only failed to increase agricultural output, but has also hampered industrial production. Tire production, for example, has fallen off 50 percent in the past two years; and there is presently a 23 percent shortage in cement and related products.

The basic reason for Cuba's economic collapse can be

traced to communism itself. People have been funnelled into jobs not of their own choosing, and their financial rewards have been dictated by the state rather than by their productive efforts. Frustrated by such regimentation and the general lack of opportunities under a communist regime, an estimated 600,000 Cubans have fled the country; and the morale, initiative, and incentive of those unable to leave have deteriorated under the heavy hand of communism.

Major factories in Havana and other large cities experience a 20 percent rate of absenteeism daily, a fact that has contributed to both the lower production and lower quality of Cuban goods. Castro, himself, has mentioned the low quality of footwear products over the past 18 months and has appealed in vain for the workers in that particular industry to improve their product.

The lesson being learned by Cubans is one that the peoples of Iron Curtain countries in Europe have learned by living under communism's stifling rule. Through dehumanizing the individual and making him a slave of the socialist state, communism destroys all the opportunities and freedoms that make a society free, productive, independent, and a worthwhile one in which to live.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Making Money in the United States

Every day in the United States, approximately six million \$1 bills are printed and placed in circulation by the U.S. Treasury Department's Bureau of Engraving and Printing. These bills, plus notes of larger denominations, account for the \$12 billion in paper money that is manufactured annually in America.

This is a far cry from the early days of the country, when practically the only money in circulation were English shillings, French louis d'or, and Spanish doubloons. The varieties of money proved confusing to the merchants of early America, and trade and commerce were almost brought to a standstill.

Thus, in 1792, the United States monetary system was established and coins were manufactured. The printing of paper money was authorized by Congress in 1862, and, 15 years later, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing became the sole agency charged with the responsibility of producing and regulating the flow of American currency.

When it was first established, the Bureau employed a staff of six persons and worked in two rooms at the Treasury Department. Today, keeping pace with our growing economy, it employs over 3,000 persons and occupies two buildings with a combined floor space of 25 acres.

Over two-thirds of the notes manufactured are \$1 bills, with the familiar picture of George Washington on the face side and the Great Seal

of the United States on the reverse side. According to Bureau officials, the average life of a \$1 bill in our fast-paced society is 18 months.

In addition to the dollar bill, United States currency now being printed includes: the \$5 bill, with Abraham Lincoln's picture; the \$10 bill, with Alexander Hamilton's picture; the \$20 bill, with Andrew Jackson's picture; the \$50 bill, with Ulysses S. Grant's picture; and the \$100 bill, with Benjamin Franklin's picture.

Notes of larger denominations have not been printed for many years, and the Treasury Department is removing them from circulation as soon as they are returned to a Federal Reserve Bank. Among these larger bills, the \$500 note has the picture of William McKinley on its face side; Grover Cleveland's picture is on the \$1,000 bill; James Madison's picture is on the \$5,000 bill; and the \$10,000 bill is engraved with the picture of Salmon Portland Chase, Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln and the moving force behind the National Bank System.

It is an old saying that money doesn't grow on trees; but a tour of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will show the visitor how to make about \$12 million a day.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Fort Knox—Storehouse of Our Nation's Wealth

The Fort Knox Gold Bullion Depository near Louisville, Kentucky, is the major storage facility for America's gold supply—and one of the most heavily-guarded buildings in the world.

Within the three-story building, constructed of granite, steel, and concrete, lies a two-level steel and concrete vault with a door that weighs more than 20 tons.

The exterior wall of the depository is constructed of granite, lined with concrete. The construction required 16,500 cubic feet of granite, 4,200 cubic yards of concrete, 750 tons of reinforcing steel, and 670 tons of structural steel.

No one person in the United States knows the combination to the lock on the vault. Several members of the depository staff dial separate combinations known only to them. In case one of them dies, however, there are classified protective measures to assure that the vault can be opened.

Four sentry boxes are located outside the depository for constant watch and security checks by 26 highly-trained guards. The entire building is equipped with the most advanced protective devices available, and the nearby Army Post offers additional security.

The depository is supplied with its own, self-contained,

emergency power plant and water system, so that during a disaster the facility can become completely self-sufficient.

The gold stored at Fort Knox is in the form of mint bars of almost pure gold, or other bars made from the melting of gold coin. The bars are slightly smaller than a standard building brick.

Each bar contains 27½ pounds of gold, and is worth \$14,000. The bars are not wrapped in storage, but when handled, great care is used to avoid abrasion of the soft metal.

The gold is not kept out of circulation on the money market, as is often thought. It is made part of the money stream through the medium of gold certificates, which are issued only to Federal Reserve Banks. The banks may obtain gold by redemption of the certificates for settlement of international debts, and our gold supply is replenished by regular shipments from foreign countries.

The depository, which is controlled by the Bureau of the Mint, is one of the most secure structures ever built—but it must be; your dollars and mine depend on it.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### New Drug May Conquer Tuberculosis

Scientists report that a new drug being tested in Denver, Colorado, may be the greatest breakthrough yet in the treatment of serious tuberculosis cases.

Research at the National Jewish Hospital in Denver has produced spectacular results in almost hopeless TB cases with a drug called Rifampin.

Combined with other drugs, Rifampin was given to 13 patients. After treatment, active tuberculosis disappeared in 12 patients—an impressive 92 percent success rate.

A 26-year-old Wisconsin housewife had been treated with traditional TB drugs since 1965, but nothing helped stop the germ mutation in her lungs. When treated with Rifampin, her tuberculosis was arrested in 29 days.

Rifampin, a partly-synthetic antibiotic drug, was first developed by Italian researchers in 1957. Dr. William Lester, chief of chest medicine at the Denver hospital, was impressed by the drug's potential during a trip to Europe in 1967. For the next 18 months, he worked to persuade private drug companies to provide enough Rifampin for his studies.

Today, Dr. Lester, the U.S. public Health Service, and Veterans Administration researchers are conducting clinical tests with the drug.

Rifampin is not yet on the market for general use. The U.S. Food and Drug Admin-

istration, which licenses drugs, requires extensive testing to assure the safety of any drug before it is made available to the general public. But it is expected that application will be filed soon for an FDA new-drug license for Rifampin.

Despite the medical progress in tuberculosis research, and the better hygiene and living standards now in America, it is predicted that some 30,000 new TB cases will be contracted this year alone. Scientists hope that Rifampin will be as effective in dealing with tuberculosis as the Salk vaccine has been in conquering polio.

Related studies have shown that Rifampin has been effective against meningococcal carriers—persons who transmit meningitis while remaining unaffected by the disease themselves. Research conducted at three U.S. military installations and in an epidemic situation in Dade County, Florida, showed Rifampin to be 87-92 percent effective in stopping meningitis carriers.

Rifampin has been called a major breakthrough in modern medicine. It is another reason why all Americans should give their full support to modern health care research.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### Unrest Gives Old Glory a New Market

American flag manufacturers are reporting record sales in all versions of Old Glory—decals, pennants, lapel insignias, as well as the traditional cloth banner.

Sales are reported up 35 to 50 percent as flagmakers keep trying to meet increasing demands. Most of the Stars and Stripes are being bought for display in private homes—many with large staff sets for exhibit on front lawns.

The zooming flag sales point out clearly that hundreds of thousands of Americans have reacted to the recent criticism of their country by publicly displaying their nation's banner.

The absurd desecrations of the flag by various protest groups and radicals have totally left the bounds of legitimate dissent and border on the seditious.

Never before in American history has the flag been honored and dishonored in so many ways. It has been both proudly displayed and contemptuously worn.

Protestors have done every imaginable act to degrade and dishonor Old Glory. It has been worn as shirts and jackets, and it has been burned publicly in the streets. But surprisingly few arrests have been made under flag desecration laws which carry penalties ranging from a \$5 to \$10 fine in Indiana, to a maximum sen-

tence of 25 years' imprisonment in Texas. A youth was recently convicted in Texas for wearing pants with a piece of flag material sewn on the seat. He was sentenced to four years in prison.

Public reaction to these acts has caused a resurgence of enthusiasm for the flag.

Magazines have included flag decals in their issues, and gasoline stations have given the decals to customers. Many police officers have begun to wear flag emblems on their uniforms to show their allegiance to their country—and many Americans have begun to make a flag lapel pin part of their daily attire.

The flag that is so often taken for granted has once again given patriotic Americans a symbol around which to rally at a time when our national institutions, and even our way of life, are threatened.

It is a reassuring sign when we see the American public stand up for the good things about our nation and reject those persons who would like to destroy it.

It is not only a banner year for flag makers, but a banner year for all patriotic Americans.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### The Ethnic American—The Forgotten Citizen

One of the results of the ultra-liberals' preoccupation with civil rights (legitimate as well as fancied) and ever-expanding welfare is that many of America's working class white ethnics have become the nation's forgotten citizens.

There are 40 million of these white "ethnics" of recent European descent in this country — Poles, Germans, Greeks, Lithuanians, Slavs, Italians (the list is a long one)—and, taken together, they represent roughly one-fifth of all our people.

Many citizens of foreign ancestry, of course, have, by their own individual efforts, overcome the disadvantage of language barriers and climbed far up the social and economic ladder to positions of influence in their communities, proving again and again that America is, indeed, still the land of opportunity.

But there are other millions of white ethnics who earn average or less than average wages, live in average or less than average homes, strive to be "good Americans," and are squeezed hard by inflation—yet, they suffer in silence.

These are people who—day in and day out—work at their jobs, raise their families, pay their taxes, go to church, and, in general, conduct themselves as responsible and productive citizens.

They seek to own their own homes, but they are overburdened by high building costs and excessive interest rates. They are the victims both of inflation and of the measures taken to fight inflation.

Yet, these ethnic groups remain patriotic, loyal Americans, asking no special favors

or special status. They do not expect their government to take care of them. They demonstrate by their drive, their hard work and industry a desire to get ahead on their own merits. They toil to educate their sons and daughters and to instill in them a love for America and a sense of pride in themselves. They see their sons go off to war, and they disdain protestors who burn draft cards, activists who destroy ROTC buildings, and punks and pseudo intellectuals who inveigh against "the system."

Is it any wonder that these dedicated ethnic Americans are outraged by the militants on the campuses, the demonstrators in the streets, the rioters in the cities, the free-loaders on welfare rolls, and the rabble who desecrate the flag?

The United States is unique among nations in the variety and number of peoples from other lands who, through the years, have chosen to come to these shores to make their homes and to live their lives. Our national heritage has been incalculably enriched because of these immigrants—especially those from Europe and the Middle East.

We need to acknowledge the debt that America owes them, and to be aware of the contribution they have made to our economy, our society, our culture. America's white ethnic minorities are among those who form the backbone of the nation.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Puerto Rican Migrants Face Crisis in America

Puerto Rican families, trying to escape the poverty of their native land, are coming to America this year in record numbers.

Most of the migrants go to New York City, where their number is now over a million. The Puerto Rican population has zoomed from 800 to 25,000 in Boston in less than a decade, and Chicago now claims over 100,000 Puerto Ricans. Island officials report that 93,230 have moved to the United States during the first eight months of this year.

For many of the approximately 1.8 million Puerto Ricans who have come to the American mainland, the United States was thought of as a place to build a better life.

But most have found the opposite to be true. Studies show that the median annual income in New York City for Puerto Ricans is \$3,949. Few have white-collar jobs, and 40 percent of New York's migrants receive public assistance.

One of the key reasons for their low income is lack of education. The language barrier in public schools has caused many young Puerto Ricans to become frustrated and drop out. Only one Puerto Rican out of 100 gets a high school diploma; and, while Puerto Ricans make up 25 percent of New York City's public school population, only four percent of the city's college students are Puerto Rican.

The United States has also witnessed the birth of Puerto Rican militancy in recent

years. Revolutionary young migrants have formed a group called the "Young Lords," which is patterned after the Black Panthers.

Tensions have risen between Puerto Ricans and whites, as well as blacks. Last year in Boston, police received 42 calls to quell disturbances between Puerto Ricans and neighboring whites; and, in New York City, there have been frequent confrontations with blacks.

Fortunately, only a minority of Puerto Ricans have thus far advocated real violence. Most want only to improve their lot in society.

Our government has tried to assist the migrants. Special classes in city schools have been aimed at helping to assimilate the Puerto Rican culture with American life. Federal aid has been given to those in poverty who are trying to find work. However, it appears that the programs have not been able to keep up with the increasing number of migrants.

The United States should persuade those islanders thinking of coming to America that there is no quick and easy way to find success on our shores. Our own unemployment problems during these hard times should be pointed out before Puerto Ricans are encouraged to come here.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### U.S. Emigrants—A New Trend

A new trend which can tell us something about the present state of affairs in our country is just beginning to come to light. Citizens of the United States in sizable numbers, for the first time in our nation's history, are emigrating to other countries.

This year, 40,000 persons are leaving America to seek a better life elsewhere. They are moving to such English-speaking countries as Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the British Isles, to Israel, and to the countries of Western Europe. There have always been emigrants from the United States, of course, but nothing on the present scale has been seen before.

America traditionally has been a land to which immigrants from other countries have wanted to come. Much of our population was gained in this way. People from other lands sought opportunity here, and they still do. This year, more than 400,000 immigrants will take up residence in the U.S., many more than the number leaving.

But the significance of the number of emigrants leaving the United States can be seen in the fact that it has doubled in the past decade, and 1970 will see the largest exodus ever.

Why are they leaving? An official at the New Zealand embassy in Washington put it this way in a statement a few weeks ago: "... a better

environment . . . a lack of pollution . . . and moral deterioration in the United States."

One person who commented on his leaving said he felt our nation is on a decline, and another said that it is as easy to get stabbed in a U.S. city as it is to buy chewing gum. Thousands of other citizens undoubtedly have had the same thoughts.

The fact that our people would give up their jobs, their homes, and their friends to seek a new life in another country underscores the need for action to curb crime, violence, and disorder in our society, and to halt the degeneration in our moral standards.

We can ill afford to lose those who are leaving. The bulk of those who are going into self-exile are between 20 and 43, married, college-educated, and white. They will be assets to the countries in which they decide to settle. If the trend should increase—and it seems likely that it will unless conditions change—our country can be hurt by the outflow, just as West Virginia has been hurt by the loss of many of its bright young people who have gone elsewhere to work and live.

*Robert C. Byrd*



## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### Christmas in a New Nation

The Christmas decorations, greeting cards, wreaths, and colorfully lighted trees that we enjoy during this season were not used by the early settlers of our country.

The first Christmas Day in Plymouth was spent building homes for the new settlers. Celebration was forbidden, and, even 50 years later, the general court of Massachusetts passed a law that "anyone found celebrating any such day as Christmas or the like, by forbearing labor, feasting or any other way" would be fined five shillings.

The law was repealed 20 years later, but merrymaking at Christmas was still highly frowned upon for a long time.

When the Church of England established Christmas services in New England, many Puritans refused to attend.

The Dutch who settled New York and the Germans in Pennsylvania were the first to bring the traditions of Christmas to our new land.

It was not until the beginning of the 19th Century that Christmas was celebrated in a widespread manner. The season soon developed into a national holiday, and the Dutch in New York adopted Christmas as their biggest celebration of the year. Sports and games were the order of the day, and on one occasion when the fun got out of hand, stern old Governor Peter Stuyvesant had to intervene.

The Germans settling in Pennsylvania brought the first Christmas tree with its ornate decorations—a popular tradition in their homeland. The

fare of the day was feasting and drinking with great celebration.

In Maryland and Virginia, Christmas was celebrated much as in England and, in Louisiana the French tradition of a religious celebration was in order.

Probably the most famous Christmas season of the early days of our country was during the Revolutionary War, when General George Washington led patriotic American soldiers in the freezing and starving days at Valley Forge.

In later years, however, our nation's first President celebrated Christmas much differently. In the manner of a Virginia gentleman, President Washington celebrated in a cheerful but dignified style at Mount Vernon.

Food prepared in the President's giant fireplaces included turkeys, ducks, geese, hams, quail, puddings, and pastries.

But the religious phase of Christmas was never forgotten, and Church services were always attended on Christmas Day.

Today, although our traditional celebration of Christmas is very similar to that of our forefathers, and most of our customs can be traced to the early days of a growing nation, the spiritual significance of the day, regrettably, appears to be giving way to the increasing materialism of our time.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## *Byrd's-Eye View*

By U.S. Senator  
**Robert C. Byrd**



### **Change Needed in an Archaic Court System**

Our American court system has changed so little since its origin that today we stand on the threshold of a major breakdown in judicial machinery.

There are a number of reasons for rising case loads—increased criminal appeals, automobile litigation, domestic relations cases, taxation disputes, and employment cases.

Failure to provide change and modernization in court procedures has put an almost insurmountable burden on many judges.

For example, from 1940 to 1970, personal injury cases have multiplied five times, and petitions from state prisoners seeking federal habeas corpus relief have increased from 89 to over 12,000.

During this period, Congress increased the number of judges by 70 percent, but the total number of cases filed in federal district courts nearly doubled.

More money and judges alone is not the real solution to solving the serious problem of a sluggishly-applied system of justice.

The entire court system has failed to apply modern business practices and techniques to many purely mechanical functions. Archaic procedures have encouraged delay and inefficiency in the court's operations.

The long and drawn out process of justice has caused

the law, in many ways, to lose its deterrent effect on the criminal.

Chief Justice Warren Burger has predicted that, if all criminal cases were tried and disposed of within 60 days after indictment, there would be a sharp reduction in the crime rate.

Another area that causes a clogging of the judicial system is the whole process of appeals. The appeals system is cumbersome and encourages delay. Many courts have developed systems to screen out frivolous appeals, but the problem still hinders the process of justice. Finality is essential in any judicial system.

A thorough study and re-evaluation of our goals when dispensing justice is badly needed. In an age when we spend billions of dollars each year on a myriad of "top-priority" government programs, we spend only \$128 million on our entire Federal Judicial System.

We must make a concerted effort in trying to support lawyers and judges who are so desperately trying to bring new ideas and concepts to a system that needs change, while they themselves are so over-burdened by the work that gives equal justice to all.

*Robert C. Byrd*

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### The Great Seal—Symbol of America

One of the most often seen, but least understood, symbols of our country is the Great Seal of the United States. It stands beside the American flag as the most visible and tangible emblem of our sovereignty, and is symbolic of the birth of our Nation, our growth, and our aspirations.

Entrusted since 1789 to the Secretary of State, the Great Seal is affixed to important Presidential commissions and proclamations, ratifications of treaties, and credentials for our ambassadors.

The design of the Great Seal was begun in 1776, and finally accepted by Congress in 1782. Men such as Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, and Benjamin Franklin contributed to the principal ideas used in the design.

Both sides of the seal can be found on the back of the dollar bill.

The American Bald Eagle depicts strength, wisdom, dignity, and great vision. Above the eagle, when seen in color, is a ring of light in gold, with 13 stars portraying our continued belief in the spiritual over the material.

The eagle's head, which represents leadership, faces the olive branch stressing America's desire for peace. The shield, with its vertical red and white stripes, portrays unity, and the horizontal blue on the top of the shield denotes the union of the individual states.

The eagle forms the basic

design for the seal of the Office of the President and the Department of State. It also can be found on the caps of many of our military personnel, and marking the entrance to our embassies and consulates abroad. The inscription *E Pluribus Unum* means "One out of many," or one nation out of 13 states.

On the reverse side is the Great Pyramid, the symbol of strength and durability. The Eye of Providence portrays a spiritual blessing and the freedom of knowledge. While 13 layers of the pyramid refer to the original states, the pyramid was left uncompleted to indicate the need for continued national growth.

The inscription *Annuit Coeptis*, "He (God) favored our undertaking," redefines our Founding Fathers' faith. And *Novus Ordo Seclorum* translates into "A new order of the Ages," a reference to the fact that the United States represented the first time in recorded history that a democracy was established within a republic.

The Great Seal is a perfect symbol of a great Nation. In it we can find strength and peace, unity and freedom. It is as meaningful to us today as it was to our Founding Fathers.

Robert C. Byrd

## Byrd's-Eye View

By U.S. Senator  
Robert C. Byrd



### New Trends in Housing for the Future

America's housing industry, which has been greatly affected by growing economic problems, may dramatically change in the next few years.

Already, the trend is shifting to more apartment complexes and an increasing number of factory-built single-family homes—many in planned communities.

In 1970, two of every five homes constructed were completely factory assembled.

Acute shortages of skilled construction workers and the high-cost of labor are among the reasons most middle-income families cannot afford to finance their own homes.

Thus, housing officials are predicting that in ten years there will be more apartments than conventional single-family homes. But regardless of the type of building, it is predicted that construction will be done increasingly in factories. One large builder reports that factory labor has remained relatively stable, while labor costs elsewhere have gone up 10 to 15 percent in some areas.

Problems with factory-assembled dwellings have been numerous. All the units, whether an apartment module or a single home, must be transported to their permanent sites by truck. This makes it essential that all units be built to a size that will allow them to be carried legally on highways. However, varying state laws have caused costly detours and many problems with safe transportation.

A solution to this problem

would be uniform highway laws across the nation, but, for the present, factory home builders are establishing regional factories that build structures to conform with local laws.

Another problem is the inconsistency of local building codes. Changes are often required in construction of homes that go to various states. This custom building raises the cost of the modular dwellings.

Even with these problems, most experts say that factory-constructed dwellings are the answer to the rising cost of home building. And, experts further predict that the future of the small builder will not be imperiled by the trend toward modular homes.

The advent of large, planned communities may require the contracting of many small builders to construct parts of the vast developments, while large developers attend to acquiring and selling acreage.

The revolution in home building should produce more factory-built houses and apartments that are smaller than conventional dwellings; and more of these structures will be located in planned communities, convenient to shopping districts and recreation areas. Hopefully, it will be easier for the American earning a middle-class income to afford a home of his own.

*Robert C. Byrd*