

which are irreplaceable. For both public and private custodians of cultural property there is an increasing need for new and improved techniques and a critical shortage of trained experts in conservation and restoration. Although the United States has highly qualified experts in the conservation of paintings, our competence in many other fields such as the preservation of metals, wood, or stone, particularly in outdoor environments, is quite limited; and in all areas the number of trained personnel is inadequate to prevent the destruction of a substantial portion of our cultural inventory. Centers for research and training in these specialized fields have been established in other countries, notably in Europe.

II. COOPERATION WITH CONSERVATORS OF OTHER NATIONS

There is widespread agreement that an essential step in the timely solution of this problem is to join with conservators of other nations in cooperative programs of training and research and, by coordination of separate efforts and exchange of information in the numerous areas of conservation, to make the most effective use of the special talents available in each nation. The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome Centre) was established to provide for such cooperation on a world-wide inter-governmental basis. In response to communications from a great many public and private organizations concerned with conservation, the Department of State in October 1966 announced its support of United States membership in the Rome Centre.

III. SUPPORT FOR COOPERATION THROUGH THE ROME CENTRE

The proposed United States membership in the Rome Centre has the support of virtually every public and private organization concerned with conservation. Many of these organizations were represented at a meeting, held at the Smithsonian in January 1967, which reaffirmed and approved the proposal for Rome Centre membership.

In June 1967 the United States National Commission for UNESCO passed, unanimously, a resolution giving "its full support to United States membership in the Rome Centre, at the earliest possible date, as being consistent with and in furtherance of the interests of the United States in the preservation of cultural property both in this nation and abroad."

In addition, United States membership in the Rome Centre was a first priority recommendation of the Cultural and Intellectual Exchange Committee of the White House Conference on the International Cooperation Year, as stated in the ICY Report issued by the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, June 13, 1966.

On July 21, 1967, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation adopted a resolution authorizing the Council's Chairman to sponsor legislation to effect United States membership in the Rome Centre. The proposed legislation was introduced in the Senate, but action on it was deferred during the 90th Congress.

IV. STUDY OF THE ROME CENTRE AND RECENT ACTIVITIES

In view of this widespread interest in action to secure for the United States the benefits of membership in the Rome Centre, the Smithsonian in April 1967 sent the Director of the National Museum and the Smithsonian General Counsel as United States observers to the fourth biennial session of the Centre's General Assembly. This provided additional useful knowledge, at first hand, of the procedures of the Assembly and the Council, the professional concerns of the individual delegates, the organization of the

Centre's staff, its achievements, and its programs. In reviewing programs and activities, it was learned that although the United States is not yet a member of the Centre, its Director, Dr. Harold Plenderleith, spent several weeks in May 1967 in Honolulu assisting the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, the Honolulu Academy of Arts, and the East West Center at the University of Hawaii, in establishing a museum training program for museum directors from the Pacific and Southeast Asia.

Following the 1967 meetings of the General Assembly of the Rome Centre, a trip to flood-ravaged Florence, which so many Americans have given their time and money to save, gave evidence of the important role of the Centre during the rescue operations and its activities as the official coordinator of technical assistance, for UNESCO and the Italian government, in the restoration program estimated to take from five to twenty years to complete.

V. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ROME CENTRE

The Rome Centre was established by UNESCO, in 1958, as an independent inter-governmental organization of professional conservators, to:

"(a) collect, study and circulate documentation concerned with the scientific and technical problems of the preservation and restoration of cultural property;

"(b) co-ordinate, stimulate or institute research in this domain, by means, in particular, of commissions to bodies or experts, international meetings, publications and exchanges of specialists;

"(c) give advice and recommendations on general or specific points connected with the preservation and restoration of cultural property;

"(d) assist in training research workers and technicians and raising the standard of restoration work." (Article 1, Statutes of the Rome Centre)

Membership in the Centre is open to any member state of UNESCO. The annual contribution of each member is an amount equal to one percent of its contribution to UNESCO.

The governing body of the Centre, its General Assembly, in which each member state has one vote, meets in Rome every two years to decide on the policies, activities, and budget of the Centre and to elect the members of the Council. The delegates to General Assembly "should be chosen from amongst the best qualified technical experts of specialized institutions concerned with the preservation and restoration of cultural property." (Article 5, Statutes)

The Council has five statutory members and eight members elected by the General Assembly. The statutory members are:

A representative of the Director-General of UNESCO;

A representative of the Italian Government;

The Director of the Institute Royal do Patrimoine Artistique, Brussels;

The Director of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, Rome;

A representative of the Conseil International des Musees (ICOM)."

Every two years the General Assembly elects the eight other members of the Council. Although no two elected members may be of the same nationality, they are chosen on the basis of their individual professional qualifications. (Article 7e, Statutes). The United States delegate would be eligible for election to the Council at the first General Assembly after the United States joins the Centre. The Council meets as often as necessary during its two-year term to carry out the decisions and directives of the General Assembly and to review the budget and plan of work for the next period, as submitted by the Director.

The Director and the permanent professional staff are the Secretariat of the Centre.

The Director is appointed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Council, and the professional staff is appointed by the Council on the proposal of the Director. The Director and his assistants must be specialists in different branches of study and may not be of the same nationality.

The headquarters of the Secretariat, its offices, library, lecture room, and laboratory, are located in Rome near the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, with which it collaborates in teaching and research projects. Under a continuing agreement, the Italian government, in addition to contributing as a member of the Centre, provides the Centre's premises equipment, and utilities, the salaries of the Centre's administrative staff, and a number of scholarships for the training programs of the Centre.

VI. PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE ROME CENTRE

Although the Centre's staff and budget are still quite small relative to the demand for research, training, and advice, in all types of conservation, the effectiveness of the Centre as a planning and coordinating organization is evidenced by its continuing growth from an original membership of five to the present fifty member states. As a result of this increasing support during its first ten years, the Centre has made substantial progress in each of its five areas of activity: publication documentation, research, training, and missions.

Of particular interest to the United States were the Council meeting held in New York in September 1965, the consultative missions of the Director to Boston and Williamsburg in September-October 1965, the meetings organized in Rome in November 1965 for the United States Special Committee on Historic Preservation, the conference in Brussels in February 1966 on the Conservation of Stone in which an American expert participated, the rescue work in Florence, the technical meetings organized (with ICOM) in Washington and New York, and the Director's mission to Honolulu. On the other hand, it should be noted that since the United States is not yet a member of the Centre, American applicants for the Centre's courses on the conservation and restoration of historic monuments could not be accepted.

Although all of the Centre's activities are interrelated, the highest priority in the Centre's future growth will be given to expanding its courses for training specialists in conservation. To make the most effective use of available resources, this will be done, not by major additions to the permanent staff in Rome, but by organizing additional courses in collaboration with existing institutions and inviting foreign specialists to participate for limited periods as needed. It is contemplated that the Centre will concentrate on advanced training to produce individuals qualified to teach others their own specialty.

In general, the basic training prerequisite to these advanced courses will have to be provided on a national or regional basis. For this reason, the Director has devoted a number of missions to assisting in the establishment of regional museum training centers. With support from UNESCO, regional centers have been established in India and Nigeria, and are being developed in Mexico and Hawaii, while several others are in the planning stage.

VII. ESTIMATED COSTS OF UNITED STATES MEMBERSHIP IN THE ROME CENTRE

Under the established formula the maximum annual contribution of the United States to the Rome Centre during 1969 and 1970 would be 1 percent of its UNESCO contribution (\$10,635,907) or \$106,359. In April 1967, the General Assembly of the Rome Centre unanimously adopted a resolution limiting the contribution of any member state to 80 percent of the total. Based on

annual contributions of present members in the amount of \$144,820, during 1969 and 1970, the annual contribution of the United States would be \$62,068 during this period.

In addition to the 50-member States now participating, it is known that a number of countries are actively considering membership in the Rome Centre, and it is believed that several others might join following United States adherence. Additional support for the Centre will gradually bring the United States annual contribution nearer the \$106,359 limit under the one percent formula. An informed estimate would place the actual figure between \$65,000 and \$90,000 during the next several years. Other expenses incident to United States participation in the activities and functions of the Centre are estimated at \$7,500 in the years in which the General Assembly meets and at \$3,500 in other years.

S. 3014—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL DESIGNATING CERTAIN LANDS AS "WILDERNESS"

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and five of my colleagues—Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. STEVENS, and Mr. GRAVEL—I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to designate 14 new areas as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

All involve land within Federal wildlife refuges, and all have been studied and recommended for inclusion under provisions of the Wilderness Act. They include lands within:

The Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, the Three Arch Rocks, and Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuges, all in Oregon; the Bering Sea, Bogoslof, Tuxedni, St. Lazaria, Hazy Islands, and Forrester Island National Wildlife Refuges, all in Alaska; the Copalis, Flattery Rocks, and Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Refuges in the State of Washington, and the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge in New Mexico.

Maps of the proposed wilderness areas are on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of the Department of the Interior.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3014), to designate certain lands as wilderness, introduced by Mr. JACKSON (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 3015—INTRODUCTION OF THE DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION ACT OF 1969

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I am introducing today the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1969, a bill which would provide Federal funds to meet this Nation's critical problem in combating the use and abuse of dangerous drugs.

Writing in a provocative book, "The Drug Scene," Dr. Donald B. Louria said:

The general public still appears to be appallingly misinformed regarding drugs, their abuse, the nature of their users and the genesis of the problem.

Mr. President, this bill seeks to dispel some of the ignorance surrounding the use of drugs. It would provide \$29 million over a 3-year period to support the following kinds of activities:

First. Development of courses on drug abuse for elementary and secondary and adult education programs.

Second. Demonstration projects for testing the effectiveness of these courses.

Third. Dissemination of the results of the demonstration projects.

Fourth. Training in drug abuse education for schoolteachers, law enforcement officers, and community leaders.

Fifth. Development of community education programs on drug abuse, especially for parents.

Sixth. Aid to State education agencies in helping school systems plan drug abuse education programs.

In the House, the Select Subcommittee on Education, chaired by Congressman JOHN BRADEMAY, of Indiana, held hearings on the bill in Washington, New York, Los Angeles, Seattle, and Indiana.

Congressman BRADEMAY, who, along with Congressman LLOYD MEEDS, of Washington, has been one of the forces behind the legislation, said:

The problem of drug abuse goes beyond law enforcement. It is also a problem with deep social and psychological roots. The first step in getting to these roots should be a comprehensive program of education on the dangerous effects of drugs.

Mr. President, the House Education and Labor Committee has reported this bill unanimously. The measure knows no partisan or philosophical boundaries. I hope that we shall act on this legislation in the Senate so that a concerted effort can be made to confront the alarming drug problem in our Nation.

At this point, I would like to insert a section-by-section analysis and the full text of the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1969.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and the section-by-section analysis will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3015), to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to conduct special educational programs and activities concerning the use of drugs and for other related educational purposes, introduced by Mr. HATFIELD, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3015

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Drug Abuse Education Act of 1969".

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Sec. 2. (a) The Congress hereby finds and declares that drug abuse diminishes the strength and vitality of the people of our Nation; that such abuse of dangerous drugs is increasing in urban and suburban areas; that there is a lack of authoritative information and creative projects designed to educate students and others about drugs and their abuse; and that prevention and control of such drug abuse require intensive and coordinated efforts on the part of both governmental and private groups.

(b) It is the purpose of this Act to encourage the development of new and improved curricula on the problems of drug abuse; to demonstrate the use of such curricula in model educational programs and to evaluate the effectiveness thereof; to disseminate curricular materials and significant information for use in educational programs throughout the Nation; to provide training programs for teachers, counselors, law enforcement officials, and other public service and community leaders; and to offer community education programs for parents and others, on drug abuse problems.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$7,000,000 for fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1970, \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1971, and \$12,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1972 for the purpose of carrying out this Act. Sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall remain available until expended.

Sec. 4. (a) From the sums appropriated pursuant to section 3, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "Secretary", shall assist in educating the public on the problems of drug abuse by—

(1) making grants to or entering into contracts with institutions of higher education and other public or private agencies, institutions, or organizations, for—

(A) projects for the development of curricula on the use and abuse of drugs, including the preparation of new and improved curricular materials for use in elementary, secondary, and adult education programs;

(B) pilot projects designed to demonstrate, and test the effectiveness of curricula described in clause (A) (whether developed with assistance under this Act or otherwise);

(C) in the case of applicants who have conducted pilot projects under clause (B), projects for the dissemination of curricular materials and other significant information regarding the use and abuse of drugs to public and private elementary, secondary, and adult education programs;

(2) undertaking, directly or through contracts or other arrangements with institutions of higher education or other public or private agencies, institutions, or organizations, evaluations of the effectiveness of curricula tested in use in elementary, secondary, and adult education programs involved in pilot projects described in paragraph (1) (B);

(3) making grants to institutions of higher education and local educational agencies to provide preservice and inservice training programs on drug abuse (including courses of study, institutes, seminars, workshops, and conferences) for teachers, counselors, and other educational personnel, law enforcement officials, and other public service and community leaders;

(4) making grants to local educational agencies and other public and private nonprofit organizations for community education programs on drug abuse (including seminars, workshops, and conferences) especially for parents and others in the community.

(b) In addition to the purposes described in subsection (a), the Secretary may make available not to exceed 5 per centum of the sums appropriated to carry out this Act for each fiscal year for payment of the reasonable and necessary expenses of State educational agencies in assisting local educational agencies in the planning, development, and implementation of drug abuse education programs.

APPROVAL OF APPLICATIONS

Sec. 5. (a) Financial assistance for a project under this Act may be made only upon application at such time or times, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by

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such information as the Secretary deems necessary, and only if such application—

(1) provides that the activities and services for which assistance under this title is sought will be administered by or under the supervision of the applicant;

(2) provides for carrying out one or more projects or programs eligible for assistance under section 4 and provides for such methods of administration as are necessary for the proper and efficient operation of such projects or programs;

(3) sets forth policies and procedures which assure that Federal funds made available under this Act for any fiscal year will be so used as to supplement and, to the extent practical, increase the level of funds that would, in the absence of such Federal funds, be made available by the applicant for the purposes described in section 4, and in no case supplant such funds;

(4) provides for such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures as may be necessary to assure proper disbursement of and accounting for Federal funds paid to the applicant under this title; and

(5) provides for making an annual report and such other reports, in such form and containing such information, as the Secretary may reasonably require and for keeping such records and for affording such access thereto as the Secretary may find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports.

(b) Applications from local educational agencies for financial assistance under this Act may be approved by the Secretary only if the State educational agency has been notified of the application and been given the opportunity to offer recommendations.

(c) Amendments of applications shall, except as the Secretary may otherwise provide by or pursuant to regulation, be subject to approval in the same manner as original applications.

INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COUNCIL ON DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION

SEC. 6. (a) The Secretary shall establish an Interagency Coordinating Council on Drug Abuse Education which shall consist of the Secretary (or his designee) as Chairman, the Attorney General (or his designee), the Commissioner of Education, the Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, and with the consent of such other Departments or agencies as the Secretary may from time to time designate as having a substantial interest in the field of drug abuse education, representatives of such Departments and agencies.

(b) The Council shall advise in the coordination of the respective activities of the Federal Departments and agencies concerned in drug abuse education.

(c) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall promulgate regulations establishing the procedures for consultation with other agencies and with other appropriate public and private agencies.

(d) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may not approve an application for assistance under this Act unless he has given the Interagency Coordinating Council an opportunity to review the application and make recommendations thereon within a period not to exceed sixty days.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION

SEC. 7. (a) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall appoint an Advisory Committee on Drug Abuse Education, which shall—

(1) advise the Secretary concerning the administration of, preparation of general regulations for, and operation of, programs supported with assistance under this Act;

(2) make recommendations regarding the allocation of the funds under this Act among the various purposes set forth in section 4 and the criteria for establishing priorities

in deciding which applications to approve, including criteria designed to achieve an appropriate geographical distribution of approved projects throughout all regions of the Nation;

(3) review applications and make recommendations thereon;

(4) review the administration and operation of projects and programs under this Act, including the effectiveness of such projects and programs in meeting the purposes for which they are established and operated, make recommendations with respect thereto, and make annual reports of its findings and recommendations (including recommendations for improvements in this act) to the Secretary for transmittal to the Congress; and

(5) evaluate programs and projects carried out under this Act and disseminate the results of such evaluations.

(b) The Advisory Committee on Drug Abuse Education shall be appointed by the Secretary without regard to the civil service laws and shall consist of twenty-one members. The Secretary shall appoint one member as Chairman. The Committee shall consist of persons familiar with education, mental health, and legal problems associated with drug abuse, young persons, ex-users, parents and others familiar with drug use and abuse. The Committee shall meet at the call of the Chairman or of the Secretary.

(c) Members of the Advisory Committee shall, while serving on the business of the Advisory Committee, be entitled to receive compensation at rates fixed by the Secretary, but not exceeding \$100 per day, including traveltime; and while so serving away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5 of the United States Code for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

SEC. 8. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Attorney General shall, when requested, render technical assistance to local educational agencies, public and private nonprofit organizations and institutions of higher education in the development and implementation of programs of drug abuse education. Such technical assistance may, among other activities, include making available to such agencies or institutions information regarding effective methods of coping with problems of drug abuse, and making available to such agencies or institutions personnel of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Department of Justice, or other persons qualified to advise and assist in coping with such problems or carrying out a drug abuse education program.

PAYMENTS

SEC. 9. Payments under this Act may be made in installments and in advance or by way of reimbursement, with necessary adjustments on account of overpayments or underpayments.

ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 10. In administering the provisions of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to utilize the services and facilities of any agency of the Federal Government and of any other public or private agency or institution in accordance with appropriate agreements, and to pay for such services either in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be agreed upon.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 11. As used in this Act—

(a) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(b) The term "State" includes, in addition to the several States of the Union, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, Guam, American Samoa, the

Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The section-by-section analysis furnished by Mr. HATFIELD follows:

DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION ACT OF 1969

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. The short title of the bill is the "Drug Abuse Education Act of 1969."

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE. (a) The bill states a congressional finding that drug abuse "diminishes the strength and vitality of the people of our nation," that such abuse is increasing, that there is "a lack of authoritative information and creative projects designed to educate students and others" in this area, and that government and private efforts are required to remedy the situation.

(b) The purpose of the bill: to encourage the development of new and improved curricula, to demonstrate their use and evaluate their effectiveness in model programs, to disseminate educational materials, to provide training programs for teachers, counselors, law enforcement officials and other public service and community leaders, and to offer community education programs for parents and others.

SEC. 3. FUNDING AUTHORIZATION. The bill authorizes appropriations for a 3-year period. The fiscal year 1971 authorization is \$7 million; fiscal year 1972 is \$10 million; and for fiscal year 1973, \$10 million.

SEC. 4(a). PROGRAMS. The funds appropriated for this act may be utilized by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for the following:

1. *Research.* He may make grants or let contracts with institutions of higher education, other public or private agencies, institutions and organizations for:

(A) curriculum development and preparation on the use and abuse of drugs;

(B) pilot projects to test the effectiveness of such curricula;

(C) dissemination of curricular materials and other information to public and private elementary, secondary and adult education programs for applicants who have conducted pilot projects under (B).

2. *Evaluation.* He may make grants or contracts or other arrangements with institutions of higher education or other public or private institutions, agencies, etc. for evaluating the effectiveness of curricula developed in pilot projects described in 1(B), or conduct such evaluations directly.

3. *Training.* He may make grants to institutions of higher education and to local educational agencies for preservice and inservice training programs on drug abuse for teachers, counselors, law enforcement officials and other public service and community leaders.

4. *Community Programs.* He may make grants to local educational agencies and other public and private nonprofit organizations for community education programs on drug abuse (including seminars, workshops and conferences) especially for parents and others in the community.

(b) GRANTS TO STATES. The Secretary may utilize up to 5 percent of the funds appropriated to pay reasonable and necessary expenses of State educational agencies for planning, development and implementation of drug abuse education programs.

SEC. 5. APPLICATIONS.

(a) Applications for assistance under this act must—

(1) provide that the activities or services being assisted will be administered by or under the supervision of the applicant;

(2) provide for carrying out one or more projects or programs eligible for assistance under section 4, and provide for proper and efficient project management;

(3) assure that Federal funds under this act will be used to supplement, and to the extent practical, increase the level of funds

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made available at the local level for this purpose, and not to supplant local funding;

(4) provide for necessary fiscal control and fund accounting procedures;

(5) provide for annual reports to the Secretary and such other reports as he may reasonably require.

(b) Applications from local educational agencies may only be approved by the Secretary if the State agency has been advised and afforded an opportunity to comment.

(c) Applications may be amended, subject to appropriate regulations.

SEC. 6. INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COUNCIL. No application for assistance may be approved unless the Secretary has afforded the Commissioner of Education, the Attorney General, the Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, and the head of such other Departments and agencies as the Secretary shall designate, 60 days to comment thereon. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may establish procedures for consultation with these and other Federal agencies.

SEC. 7. ADVISORY COMMITTEE. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall appoint a 21-member Advisory Committee on Drug Abuse Education, consisting of persons familiar with education, mental health, and legal problems associated with drug control, ex-users, parents and others familiar with drug use and abuse. Committee members may be paid the standard WAE compensation.

The Commission shall—

(1) advise the Secretary on administration and operation of, and regulations for, programs assisted under the act;

(2) make recommendations regarding the allocation of funds under the act among the various purposes set forth in section 4, and criteria for establishing priorities, including those designed to achieve appropriate geographical distribution of approved projects;

(3) review applications and make recommendations on project applications;

(4) review the administration of programs under the act, and make recommendations to the Secretary (including recommendations for amendments to the act); and

(5) evaluate programs and projects under the act and disseminate the results of such evaluations.

SEC. 8. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Attorney General may make technical assistance available to local educational agencies, public and private nonprofit organizations and institutions of higher education in the development and implementation of drug abuse education programs. This assistance may include making available information or personnel.

SEC. 9. PAYMENTS. Payments under the act may be made in installments and in advance, or by way of reimbursement.

SEC. 10. ADMINISTRATION. The Secretary may utilize the services of other Federal or other public or private agencies, to be paid for or reimbursed by agreement.

SEC. 11. DEFINITIONS. This section defines terms used in the bill, in general conformity with other education legislation.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 39—SUBMISSION OF A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION RELATING TO WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. FORCES FROM VIETNAM

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, I submit for myself and Senators CRANSTON, RIBICOFF, YOUNG of Ohio, CHURCH, HUGHES, and MCCARTHY a concurrent resolution directing that all U.S. forces now be withdrawn from Vietnam, the pace to be limited only by steps to insure: first, the safety of our troops; second, the mutual release of prisoners of

war; and third, the assurance of safety through arrangements for amnesty or asylum in friendly countries for those Vietnamese who might be endangered by our disengagement.

Such a complete disengagement is, I think, the last, best response to a war we cannot win and which our allies do not want to end. And it is the way to end the loss of American lives and resources assisting a political regime abroad which lacks the confidence of its own citizens.

Today, after more than 250,000 American casualties, 40,000 American lives lost, and an inestimable devastation of Vietnamese lives and property, we still pre-empt over the most costly misadventure in our national experience. It is a tragic folly which now tests our capacity to admit error and to build from disaster the foundations for more enlightened judgments in the future.

Paradoxically, we continue to squander our Nation's financial and human resources in Vietnam, after wide acknowledgment that there is no way now to win the war for Saigon, that there is no way to gain on the battlefield or in Paris what that Government long ago forfeited—the allegiance of its own people and the control of its own land.

The Saigon regime today has no actual and little potential political base—its essential constituency is the American military presence on its soil. It is the military regime of Generals Thieu and Ky—not the interest of the peoples of the United States and Vietnam—which is served by continuing our military operations in Vietnam.

In the name of self-determination we entered this civil conflict which has now endured longer than the Revolutionary War, claimed more American lives than the Korean war, produced more American casualties than World War I, and unleashed more American firepower than in all the theaters and all the years of World War II.

It is time to say "Enough." It is time to acknowledge that nothing vital to American security can be salvaged by further military operations in Vietnam.

Our continued presence on the battlefield is today the greatest obstacle to the realization of our best national interests. This is the lesson of these recent years—that a military stalemate is more costly to our vital concerns than it is to those of the NLF or the North Vietnamese. It assures that the leaders of South Vietnam will take no action to build a truly representative constituency which can compete against the NLF for the political allegiance of the Vietnamese people. It deadlocks the Paris negotiations and prevents the scheduling of serious discussions on the release and exchange of prisoners of war. It diverts our energies and resources from critical domestic needs while it threatens a renewal of the divisions and disorders which went so far toward tearing our country apart over these last recent years. What is surely most unacceptable, it asks young Americans to be crippled, maimed, and killed—tomorrow and the next day and the next, with no foreseeable end—in the name of bargaining gains which will never be achieved.

Still, after years of tragedy and frustration, against all the dictates of commonsense and respect for human life, we pursue today a policy of wishful thinking and tired rhetoric.

We have in too great a measure surrendered control of American conduct to foreign capitals which are beyond our control and often unsympathetic to our own best interests. Reductions in the level of violence have been made contingent upon three remote developments—progress at the Paris negotiations, a lessening of the combat operations of the North Vietnamese, and the capacity of Saigon to assume the military burden now carried by American forces.

In the first two instances, we make American policy a prisoner of North Vietnam; and in the last instance, of Saigon. I reject the notion that either Hanoi or Saigon should hold a veto over American foreign policy.

The responsibility of the Congress is not to Saigon but to our own citizens and especially to the young. We can best meet that responsibility by placing the saving of lives above the saving of face. For many months I have believed that there is no other practical course except to begin the systematic removal of all our forces. That process should be completed within a year's time or less. The key question is this: Is the Thieu-Ky regime with all its corruption and repression worth the sacrifice of more thousands of young American lives? This resolution which I now introduce offers a clear no to that question. It is, I believe, a resolution born of patriotic concern for the national interest and a commonsense view of the alternatives that lie ahead.

This resolution calls for the disengagement and withdrawal of our forces in a schedule which is limited only by measures to insure, first, the safety of our men; second, the return of American prisoners of war; and third, the establishment of amnesty or asylum arrangements for those Vietnamese endangered by our disengagement.

It is time to end the slaughter and waste and to fashion a policy of commonsense. It is time for America to redeem both her youth and her ideals.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the resolution be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The concurrent resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the concurrent resolution will be printed in the RECORD.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 39) submitted by Mr. McGOVERN, for himself and other Senators, relating to withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam, was received, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 39

Whereas the war in Vietnam has resulted in the loss of more than 40,000 American lives, in some 250,000 American casualties, in the depletion of American resources to the extent of over \$100 billion, and in inestimable destruction of Vietnamese life and property, and

Whereas the war stands today as the