

the President if his accomplishments were not so clear and convincing.

Americans are tired of this war, and with good reason. It is now clear that the involvement of our country in this war is coming to an end. The key question at this point is how we end it. We must not let our desires to see an early end obscure this vital question.

The American people are tired of an ineffective welfare system, rising medical costs, higher prices, and other ills which need resolution. Yet few would contend that these problems could be corrected overnight in any meaningful way. In the same way there is no instant solution to extricating us from Southeast Asia without seriously jeopardizing our future hopes for world peace. It took a number of years and hard work by two previous administrations to get us as deep into Vietnam as President Nixon found us when he took office.

Now that the course of our involvement has been turned around and the end of the road is in sight, several self-announced experts on the war want an immediate termination. This would be both unrealistic and unwise. On April 7, the President repeated his offer to Hanoi of an immediate ceasefire and release of prisoners of war, complete withdrawal of outside forces, and a political settlement. I have not heard that this offer was accepted by Hanoi. It will surely not be accepted so long as North Vietnam believes there is any possibility of a unilateral withdrawal of American forces in the near future.

The President has more recently proposed the transfer of all prisoners of war on both sides to a neutral country like Sweden. I have not heard that this offer was accepted, nor do I expect to in view of Hanoi's past record.

Unfortunately, Mr. President, there are those in this country and in this body who have fostered Hanoi's hopes in this area by continually calling for immediate withdrawal or a fixed withdrawal date. We do not need this, no matter how honest the convictions from which these calls arise. We need to get firmly behind the President in his careful and logical plan for getting us out of the war. By doing this we will further guarantee the success of his program and increase the possibility of withdrawal at a still greater rate.

In order to compare the trends of our involvement in Vietnam, I ask unanimous consent that several summaries be printed in the *RECORD*.

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

Troop strength

[Democratic Administration]	
December 1965	184,300
December 1966	385,300
December 1967	485,600
December 1968	536,100
[Republican Administration]	
April 1969	543,000
November 1969	490,000
December 1969	474,400
April 1970	425,000
October 1970	384,000
December 1970	344,000
February 1971	330,000

April 1971	284,000
Projected December 1971	184,000

Combat deaths

[Democratic Administration]	
1965	1,369
1966	5,008
1967	9,378
1968	14,592
[Republican Administration]	
1969	9,414
1970	4,221

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that morning business be closed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SPECIAL HEALTH CARE BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN SURVIVING DEPENDENTS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the further consideration of Calendar No. 93, S. 421.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 421) to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide special health care benefits for certain surviving dependents.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, the purpose of this bill is very plain, and its application is very limited. We have a law on the books now that provides special educational benefits and care for retarded children of men in the service.

That bill was so drawn that in the case of a very fine sergeant in Vietnam who was killed in action, his child was automatically cut from the rolls under the law as written, at the very time his family most needed the benefits of the general act.

This amendment to that general act is limited in its application. It would apply only in cases like that, where one is on the rolls and is entitled to the benefits and the father dies while he is eligible for receipt of hostile pay.

The amendment would provide that his dependents shall not be cut off. The bill passed the Senate last year, and it went to the House. It was not rejected by the House at all, but was amended and came back over here, as I recall, in the rush of things at the last minute, and the Senate did not get to take it up or get it to conference.

I feel sure that the membership understands that the bill was reported unanimously.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TALMADGE). The question is on agreeing to the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

ORDER FOR ADDITIONAL TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there again be a period for the transaction of routine morning business, not to exceed 30 minutes, with statements therein limited to 3 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MAY DAY WAS "GREEN-UP DAY" IN VERMONT

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, several times recently, I have advised the Senate of things going on in Vermont which have lent and can lend encouragement and inspiration to the other States.

I now have to report another event which could have far-reaching results.

Last Saturday, May 1, a successful demonstration occurred in my State.

This demonstration—called Green-Up Day—was put on largely by our young people and extended into every community throughout the length and breadth of Vermont.

Young people rose early last Saturday morning—I understand about 75,000 of them—and began scattering over all the highways of the State—interstate, State-Federal, and local roads.

By 9:30 a.m., every mile of the interstate highway has been closed to the traveling public, with State police guarding the access roads.

The interstate highways remained closed until 12:30 p.m., when they were again opened to the public.

During this time, what did the young people of Vermont do?

They collected virtually every glass bottle, every metal can, every scrap of paper which had been cast onto the roadsides by careless and unthinking people.

The result was that by Saturday evening Vermont was undoubtedly the cleanest State in the Nation.

State officials reported to me that several hundred thousand cans were collected which filled five huge tractor trailer trucks.

The cans will be taken to Albany, N.Y., where they are being put through a recycling process for eventual reuse.

The glass containers are being shipped to Dayville, Conn., for recycling.

So successful is the can recycling activity that I understand several Vermont towns are now considering ways to collect cans on a year-round basis and sell them to can companies for recycling on a continual basis.

In order to pick up the litter, some 200,000 30-gallon-capacity plastic bags were distributed throughout the State, as well as some 40,000 reinforced paper bags.

By Saturday morning Green-Up Day officials discovered that they needed more bags to collect the litter.

So some 12,000 additional bags were purchased and airdropped by the Civil Air Patrol to key airports throughout the State of Vermont.

Green-Up Day involved many citizens and many industries—State and local

governments participated by donating trucks to pick up the refuse.

The spirit of Green-Up Day was infectious, and I understand that Governor Sargent of Massachusetts sent an observer to watch the activities.

What this country needs is more successful demonstrations like the one which occurred in Vermont on May Day—a demonstration which gives our young people something constructive to work for and leaves our roadsides clean and attractive.

Mr. President, I want to add that Vermont was honored on May Day, last Saturday, by the presence of the distinguished majority leader of the Senate. I do not know whether he was there planning to demonstrate with the young people, but I am satisfied that he was impressed, because Sunday morning, when we drove 40 miles to the airport, we did not see one single scrap of paper, one bottle, or one can along the roadside.

Also, Mr. President, I ask consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a story appearing in today's Christian Science Monitor, entitled "Greening of Vermont."

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

"GREENING OF VERMONT"
(By Monty Hoyt)

The Green Mountain Boys never had it so green.

The largest cleanup operation in the nation, Vermont's second annual Green-Up Day, attracted 75,000 over the weekend who scoured the state's highways and streets collecting an estimated 36,000 cubic yards of roadside rubbish.

By noon the cry went up in many parts of the state: "We're out of trash."

Lured by the warm, inviting weather of a sunny May Day, thousands of Vermonters took to the highways and byways carrying their litterbags behind them. Many enthusiasts jumped the gun by cleaning up their yards in advance and in areas where the snows had melted earlier, the "Greening of Vermont" had been going on for several weeks.

Greening up has become a year-round way of life in many Vermont communities. In Calais for example, townsfolk have offered their barns for storing bottles, cans, and paper until they can be properly separated and collected.

OUT-OF-STATERS BEWARE

Out-of-staters should beware that Vermonters intend to keep their state green, too. Litterers can be fined up to \$500; and, as happened recently, one offender found himself clearing debris until his sentence had been worked off.

The assault on litter, even more successful than last year in terms of the numbers of volunteers, carried a new environmental twist: Many of the cans and bottles collected are to be recycled.

Sponsors of the first statewide recycling project estimate that as many as 1 million cans are being trucked to the Continental Can recycling center in Albany, N.Y., as a result of Saturday's green-up effort. Sorted bottles go to a glass manufacturer in Dayville, Conn. Fewer areas of the state participated in the bottle recycling project because bottles had to be color separated into greens, browns, and whites before taken to collection centers.

To continue the recycling effort, Vermont bottlers have volunteered on a year-round basis to pick up cans and bottles from towns

that will collect and sort them. An experimental collection center will be started this week in Burlington, which if successful will be started in several other cities.

INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS CLOSED

Vermont's interstate highways were closed from 9 to 12 in the morning to aid the volunteers working along the rights-of-way. Visitors to the state were stopped along the border, handed litterbags and literature about the campaign, and invited to join in the clean-up. As happened last year, sight-seeing Canadians entered into the spirit of things and helped in the antilitter campaign.

James Fayette, president of the Vermont Bottlers Association, enthused: "It has made Vermonters litter conscious. They'll find they start putting even gum wrappers in their pockets," he said.

"This is the greatest statewide education program in environmental matters I've seen," the green-up coordinator Joseph T. Newlin allowed. But he added: "Hopefully, we won't have to do this every year. The object is to educate the people not to throw things away. Recycling is the ultimate answer to solid-waste-disposal problems."

16 PERCENT TURNOUT

Although 16 percent of the population turned out on statewide basis, some of the rural areas drummed up almost a total citizen effort.

In Windham County in the southwest part of the state, 4,000 volunteers collected 11,000 bags of refuse, including 500 bags of cans. Plastic green-up bags were colored coded—green for cans and beige for paper and bottles—to make sorting easier for collection vehicles picking up the litterbags along the roads.

Tiny Charlotte, Vt., became so involved in greening up that several town mothers banded together and prepared one of those delectable, old-fashioned community suppers for the volunteers. The noontime guests numbered more than 400 and included the Governor.

Since 75 percent of the participants were teen-agers or younger, the tenor of the day almost took on that of a scavenger hunt. Last year's scouts found items as varied as fox tails and wall safes. But this year's winner was a Putney, Vt. youth who found a \$100 bill.

Gov. Deane C. Davis toured the northern counties by air and car to view the progress; Lt. Gov. John S. Burgess covered the activities in the southern part of the state.

In his tour, the Governor noted that less trash was found along the roadside, indicating "the educational program of the past year has been paying off."

FOCUS: RESIDENTS SUPPORT "THE GREENING OF VERMONT"

Green-up coordination Mr. Newlin reported 90 percent of the 10,400 miles of roads in the state had been covered by the sweeping broom of volunteers.

Mr. Newlin stressed the voluntary nature of the project: More than 200 state highway trucks, National Guard vehicles, and numerous private vehicles helped pick up the litter bags. The use of 100 trucks and 20 trailers was donated by the state's malt and beverage dealers for collecting cans and bottles for recycling.

Almost without exception, everyone working donated his time and services.

The entire promotion, including advertising and plastic bags, cost \$17,000, Mr. Newlin said. But he attributed Green-Up Day as a major factor in reducing the annual \$200,000 costs for the Highway Department's clean-up program.

Visitors to the state could not but be impressed by the high degree of civic cooperation and organization in Green-Up Day. The end result—miles and miles of roadside

greenery unscarred by thoughtless litter—appeared to justify the means. For as one roadway sign proudly proclaimed: "Today Vermont becomes the Clean Mountain State."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator from Vermont yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I want to extend to the State of Vermont, through the distinguished senior Senator from Vermont (Mr. AIKEN), and its Governor and first lady, Governor and Mrs. Davis, my congratulations for undertaking the kind of cleanup job achieved on Green-up Day on last Saturday, May 1. It was a May Day expression in the finest American tradition.

People of all kinds—young, old, and in between—businessmen, farmers, workers, all went out on the roads and into the towns and villages doing a remarkable job of cleaning up.

Of course, we have come to expect that the great State of Vermont would be first in everything, and once again she is first in inaugurating a Green-up Day.

I understand that the first application of this kind of May Day demonstration was on May 1, 1970—a year ago.

I must say, I was tremendously impressed and pleased with the way the people of Vermont worked together to clean up their State, although it really did not need much cleaning up.

I was particularly impressed by the fact that they closed the interstate road system and no traffic was allowed on the freeway. Everything was cleaned up and as we came back on Sunday from Vermont, all I can say is that Vermont looked as clean as a whistle.

Mr. AIKEN. It would be a wonderful thing if we could have another demonstration, and clean up all the streets and all the main roads and the back roads for many miles around Washington, D.C., as well as other cities in this country of ours.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator from Vermont will recall that I made a suggestion that the other 47 contiguous States might do well to follow the example of Vermont and set aside at least 1 day each year as "Green-up Day."

This is really news, because it is a return to some of the old virtues which made this Republic what it is today.

Mr. AIKEN. We had observers from neighboring States. I think that they will probably follow our example now. I hope so, anyway.

Mr. MANSFIELD. They should.

QUORUM CALL

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TALMADGE). What is the will of this Senate?

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.