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Just before the Christmas recess, the Senate passed a measure opening up the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve near Bakersfield to supply 160,000 barrels of oil a day for civilian use. Both Senator TUNNEY and I have long fought for this move. I think we can take this amount from our military and defense supplies for 1 year without adversely affecting overall defense needs. Producing oil from Elk Hills in the amount I mentioned for a year would deplete the total supply by less than 5 percent of its total 1 billion barrels in reserve.

A bonus with the Elk Hills oil is that it is low in sulfur and will not aggravate the smog problem in the Los Angeles basin.

There are already mounting layoffs in many southern California industries, particularly in plastics and other "petrochemical" dependent enterprises. There will probably be many more layoffs next year, with or without an Arab oil boycott.

We must make proper use of the conventional fuels in reserve. And we must begin a crash program for developing new sources of energy. I am particularly interested in the potential of solar and geothermal energy.

Most important, we must keep our factories and manufacturing producing at full capacity to avoid a terrible wave of joblessness on top of an energy crisis.

DR. C. G. MELTON, SR.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, Dr. C. G. Melton was one of the leading citizens of Fayetteville, Ark., and his recent death represents a great loss not only for his family but for the entire community.

Dr. Melton was a leader in many civic activities, and among his many contributions was 18 years of service on the Fayetteville Board of Education. He was also a leader in the optometric profession.

As the Northwest Arkansas Times said in an editorial:

The list of achievements that grace Dr. Melton's name is awesome.

I concur with the Times editorial's conclusion:

His sort is all too rare, and he will be missed.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article from the Northwest Arkansas Times of December 1 and an editorial from the Times of December 3.

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

DR. C. G. MELTON SR. KILLED IN ASH FLAT HIGHWAY CRASH

Dr. C. G. Melton, 73, Fayetteville optometrist, was killed and two other persons suffered minor injuries Friday in a two-vehicle crash at the intersection of U.S. Hwys. 167 and 62 near Ash Flat (Sharp County), State Police said.

Injured were Dr. Melton's wife, Mrs. Josephine Melton, 69, of Fayetteville, and Ronald J. Yates, 33, of Ash Flat. Neither was believed seriously injured. Mrs. Melton was returned to Fayetteville following the accident.

State Trooper Bill Couch said the accident occurred when a car driven by Dr. Melton pulled into the path of a pickup truck driven by Yates.

YELLEVILLE NATIVE

Dr. Melton was born April 28, 1899 in Yellville, the son of William T. and Ruby Sims Melton. He was educated in the Yellville Public Schools, attended Hendrix College and was graduated from Northern Illinois College of Optometry. He had practiced optometry in Fayetteville since October 1923.

He had been a member of Central United Methodist Church for 48 years, was a past chairman of the Board of Stewards and held innumerable other leadership positions. He served as a member of the Board of Education of Fayetteville for 18 years and was a member of the Huntsville State Vocational School Board.

Dr. Melton was the first president of the Fayetteville Community Chest, now the United Fund, and served on the first Arkansas Economic Council. He was also active in the Fayetteville Lion's Club and served as a past deputy district governor. He was a 32nd degree Mason.

MANY HONORS

He was named an "Arkansas Traveler" in 1949 and was the recipient of many honors in his profession, including an honorary degree conferred by Southern College of Optometry in 1970.

He is survived by his widow; a son, Dr. C. Garland Melton Jr. of Fayetteville; a daughter, Mrs. James Bennett of Orange, Tex.; two brothers, Oscar and W. O. (Doc), both of Jonesboro; a sister, Mrs. Zol Pulliam also of Jonesboro; and four grandchildren.

Funeral services will be conducted 3 p.m. Monday at Central United Methodist Church by Bishop Paul Galloway and the pastor, Dr. Joe Cooper. Burial will be in Fairview Memorial Gardens under direction of Moore's Chapel.

DR. C. G. MELTON SR.

Dr. C. G. Melton Sr., 73, was in every sense of the word a good citizen. Every roll call of residents, on behalf of community projects, has found Dr. Melton prominently in the vanguard. His death last weekend is a tragedy not only for the family, but for this community as well.

The list of achievements that grace Dr. Melton's name is awesome. He has served with distinction in educational, church, civic, professional and business leadership circles. The Fayetteville school system, among other local facilities, owes a considerable debt of thanks for Dr. Melton's sagacious leadership during a period of more than a generation ago when planning for an uncertain future was less rewarding a task than in today's fast pace of events.

Another area where Dr. Melton will be missed, particularly by those with whom he took time to share his thoughts, is in local, state and national affairs of government. Dr. Melton nurtured an uncommon interest in public affairs of all sorts, and the "politics" of Fayetteville's water and sewer "growth area" was just as welcome grist for his mill as political ambitions at the state level among his personal acquaintances, or even Watergate. He had an extraordinary sense of history, current as well as influentially from the past, which, in our view, was an asset to his community leadership.

His sort is all too rare, and he will be missed.

MUSEUMS

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues a survey recently published on museums by the National Endowment for the Arts.

The survey is a synopsis of a much more detailed analysis scheduled for publication this coming spring. I commend Miss Nancy Hanks, chairman of the endowment, and her staff and the National Council on the Arts for the initiatives they have taken, with congressional encouragement, for this comprehensive documentation of an area in our cultural life which needs our best attention—the museums of our Nation, which serve both to enrich our lives and to educate us. They face critical problems and they have urgent needs, if they are to fulfill their potentials as the reservoirs of our national heritage and as sources which increase pleasure and abiding knowledge.

Mr. President, in this Congress, as well as during the 92d Congress, I have introduced legislation to assist museums so that they can better meet the increasing demands our people are placing on them. As described in a recent article in U.S. News and World Report, museum attendance in our country has increased fivefold in just 10 years—from 200 million annual visits by individuals to more than 1 billion. In applauding such a rapid growth rate, we must recognize that it means greatly added costs for museums, and that these costs also reflect a time of inflation.

The survey conducted by the National Endowment for the Arts covers 1,821 museums throughout the country, in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. It covers museums both large and small. Criteria governing the survey include stipulations that the particular institution has permanent facilities open to the public on a regularly scheduled basis and an operating budget of at least \$1,000 per month while the museum is open, plus at least one full-time paid employee with academic training or special knowledge relating to the major subjects represented in the museum's collection. For purposes of the survey operating budgets do not include money spent on major capital improvements of acquisitions for collections. Institutions covered are nonprofit and tax-exempt.

Mr. President, I intend to discuss this survey again at a later time, but I would like to point out to my colleagues now some most interesting conclusions:

One. Operating costs have increased markedly in 90 percent of the museums surveyed.

Two. Annual operating expenditures for the museums surveyed total close to \$480 million—\$478,912,000. Again, not included in these figures are major capital expenditures.

Three. Two-thirds of the museums surveyed find their current budgets do not enable them to provide adequate services.

Four. To achieve proper utilization of their facilities, museum directors report that a median budget increase of 45 percent will be required within the next 2 to 3 years.

Translating these findings into specific and conservative amounts we can see that increased museum needs—only for operating expenditures as defined—will total approximately \$144 million within the above time span. Two-thirds of \$480 million is \$320 million, and a 45-percent

increase of this latter figure is \$144 million.

Mr. President, the Museum Services Act, S. 796, which I introduced on February 7 of this year, provides for a new program of assistance to museums, especially in the important area of operational and administrative costs. This legislation calls for authorizations beginning at \$25 million for the first fiscal year of the new programs and \$30 million in succeeding fiscal years, through 1977. In light of the survey I have described, these authorizations can be considered modest in terms of needs.

I am very pleased that this legislation has been cosponsored by Senators KENNEDY, PASTORE, HUGH SCOTT, MONDALE, MOSS, RIBICOFF, SCHWEIKER, HUMPHREY, MANSFIELD, MATHIAS, and INOUE.

Comprehensive hearings were held in July on this legislation under my chairmanship. Museum leaders from all sections of our country testified enthusiastically in favor of the concepts I had proposed. The hearings, dealing with all aspects of museum needs, have been published in a volume of almost 1,200 pages. I recommend this volume to the attention of my colleagues, for I believe the hearings contain the most detailed information on museum needs and potentials ever assembled in the Senate.

Unfortunately, the present administration has taken a very negative view on the proposed legislation, indicating that museum needs are being met by the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities and by the more modest programs, primarily of technical assistance, conducted by the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. President, exemplary as are the programs conducted by the foundation and its two endowments, and by the Smithsonian, these programs fall far short of meeting the needs I have outlined. Moreover, there is a philosophic difference of viewpoint. Essentially, both the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities concentrate on programs and projects to assist museums which relate to an expansion of services and greater community service. Welcome as is this support, repeatedly during the hearings museum leaders testified concerning the difficulty of expanding services when financial stringencies dictate a curtailment rather than an expansion of endeavors, and when endowment procedures do not include general operational support.

Mr. President, I intend to pursue the goals I have prescribed in S. 796 in the next session of the 93d Congress. Particularly do they appear relevant as we prepare for our Bicentennial Celebration, when our Nation's museums can play a major role in providing our Nation and its visitors with the very best possible services, and with exhibitions and programs which will truly reveal our heritage and our important cultural contributions.

Particularly, do these goals seem relevant to the future beyond 1976 and to the ever-growing numbers of our people who find in museums new sources of knowledge, enrichment, and entertainment.

In addition, 82 percent of the museum surveyed emphasize the need for conservation and preservation of the objects their museums contain. As I pointed out in the July hearings, "virtually all our museum directors preside at the moment over deteriorating collections" and "unless we act with dispatch the hundreds of millions of people who now visit our museums annually will have much less to see and appreciate and know and understand by the end of this century."

Conservation and preservation assistance is also implicit in the Museum Services Act.

Mr. President, two recent articles—one I have mentioned from U.S. News & World Report, and one from the Washington Post—deserve our attention as we consider museum potentials and museum needs.

I ask unanimous consent that both articles be printed in full in the RECORD at the conclusion of these remarks.

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

PACKING THEM IN—"NEW LOOK" MUSEUMS

A new kind of museum—part university, part theater, and part carnival—is now emerging in hundreds of cities and towns across the U.S.

Offering attractions from colonial villages to simulated space flights, America's 5,000 museums are moving away as never before from the musty, formal institutions of the past.

As a result, museums are packed with unprecedented crowds.

On one day recently, the buildings of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., were jammed with 84,000 people. In California, visitors were lined up for blocks to view an art exhibit at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art. In Chicago, throngs totaling 15,000 at a time are common at the Museum of Science and Industry.

"It's really incredible," said John E. Peetz, director of the Oakland, Calif., Museum. "We're packing them in—all kinds of people who wouldn't have gone anywhere near a museum a few years ago."

In just over a decade, attendance nationwide at such institutions has climbed from about 200 million annually to a projected total of more than 1 billion this year. Among reasons cited for the boom are the increase in leisure time, growing curiosity about the nation's history, and a greater awareness of science and culture.

BARGAIN ENTERTAINMENT

Also a factor is free or low-cost admission to most museums—one of the biggest bargains in education and entertainment left to the public. At a time when most other activities are expensive, many museums have resisted pressures to raise prices.

It's the dramatic shift in the approach to exhibits, however, that is regarded as a primary reason for the boom in visitors.

One of the biggest changes is the growing emphasis on "total immersion" exhibits which often include working models, movies and tape recordings to give the visitor the impression that he is participating in an event.

Banished to the basements in some museums are many of the old-style glass-top showcases which used to be the standard for displaying most items from Civil War uniforms to rare stamps.

The "new look" is typified in a huge new hall soon to be opened in the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of Natural History.

Containing such elements as a four-stories-high "rain forest"—actually trees made of fiber glass and plastic—the exhibit adds to

a lifelike quality with a wide variety of recorded sounds, including the howling of a tropical storm and a cheetah's cry.

Movies, slides and a recorded narration help to explain the interrelationship of all forms of life and man's impact on the environment.

THE AGE OF FLIGHT

Many other new techniques are being tested in anticipation of the opening of the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum scheduled in 1976.

Three blocks long and six stories high, the 40-million-dollar building in the nation's capital will contain 27 major halls utilizing virtually every device known to technicians to recreate the days of flight from balloons to spacecraft.

Among main attractions planned for the edifice: a chamber inside a mock space ship which will give the visitor the impression that he has embarked on a flight to the moon.

"We want this to be one of the most exciting and educational experiences available to museum visitors anywhere," said Melvin B. Zisfein, deputy director of the new facility.

Another approach is that of the Oakland Museum, which is capitalizing on events such as folk festivals and craft shows to attract wider audiences. The four-year-old museum has increased attendance from 40,000 a month in 1970 to more than 100,000 by such means as celebrations that include exhibits of art, singing and dancing and meals—all reflecting a particular heritage. American Indians and citizens of Chinese, Mexican, African and Greek ancestry are among groups that have participated. Explained John Peetz, museum head:

"We want this building to seem like an extension of the people's culture, and to get away from the idea that it is a stuffy, forbidding place for the elite only."

SEEING—BY HAND

In Louisville, the J. B. Speed Art Museum has opened a "touch and see" gallery for blind people. Six especially trained guides lead visitors through displays of sculpture and paintings, explaining the significance of what the hands feel.

Attendance at the Louisville institution has increased almost 100 per cent since 1960 to a projected total of about 65,000 this year.

Another increasingly successful operation is the Museum of Fine Arts in Houston, which is scheduled to open a 4-million-dollar addition Jan. 15, 1974.

Smaller museums, too, have expanded their activities in many areas. Although it is off the most heavily traveled tourist circuits, the Norwegian-American Museum in Decatur, Ia., has added considerably to its inventory, and is enjoying a modest boom.

Featuring art work, buildings and costumes of Norwegian settlers in the U.S., the organization has expanded from a three-story building into additional structures including a nineteenth-century church and a stone mill. The number of visitors has risen to 25,000 annually from 10,000 a decade ago.

Said Mrs. Betty Seegmiller, an official of the museum:

"One of the main reasons for our growth is greater interest in national heritage. Lots of people—not only Norwegian Americans—come here to see how our forefathers built a new nation."

Many museums, recognizing that some people can't travel far from their homes, have assembled small art and science collections that are transported from neighborhood to neighborhood and town to town.

Permanent exhibitions have been established in outlying areas by some major museums. One such operation is the Studio Watts Workshop in the Watts community of Los Angeles, a predominantly black neighborhood, which was swept by rioting in 1965.

The activity is sponsored jointly by such organizations as the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, the De Young Museum of San Francisco, and the National Endowment for the Arts. Much of the emphasis is on encouraging local youngsters to produce their own art works.

FRIENDS AND HELPERS

Many museums encourage direct community support through membership programs that provide money as well as volunteer labor for hundreds of projects.

The Smithsonian Associates, for example, is a group of 35,000 dues-paying contributors, and the Norwegian-American Museum has 2,200 members.

Despite such efforts, many curators complain that they are unsure of what the public really wants in museums. To provide more information, several organizations have undertaken surveys to help offer guidance. For instance, the Smithsonian is investigating the effects of crowded and uncrowded galleries on the visitor's receptivity.

Scientists also are studying such phenomena as finger marks on display cases for clues about what is interesting and what is not.

A display of historical surgical instruments, for example, was recently graded zero for interest when it was discovered that the cases containing them were totally unblemished. Exhibits of old guns and dolls, on the other hand, rate high on the "smudge scale."

Some institutions are investigating ways of involving the visitor more directly in the activity he is viewing. The Smithsonian is considering machines which will allow a viewer to punch buttons for tape-recorded answers to questions which still puzzle him after he has seen a scientific display.

THE MONEY PROBLEM

Many of these innovations are expensive and strain the financial resources of institutions which often rate low on the priorities of local, State and federal budgets. The situation, in many cases, is even more serious for privately financed organizations dependent on investments which have not kept pace with inflation.

All told, America's museums cost an estimated 3 billion dollars a year to run—far more than revenues from visitors. Officials of the American Association of Museums have warned the U.S. Congress that substantial aid from the Federal Government will be necessary to keep many institutions in operation.

Other problems include maintenance of historical materials—many of which are falling victim to increased pollution in America's cities, and the crush of larger crowds filling the museums.

In the Smithsonian alone, there are 75 million objects—many of which require constant custodial attention.

Estimates are that there will be a need in the U.S. over the next decade for nearly 400 conservators—highly skilled technicians who can restore everything from Egyptian mummies to old radio sets—compared with a prospective inflow of only about 220 of such experts.

Over all, however, most administrators believe the problems can be solved, and that museums will play an increasingly important role in the education and entertainment of all kinds of Americans.

Observed Paul N. Perrot, who is assistant secretary of the Smithsonian:

"We have become a university complementing the other institutions of learning. Seeing and understanding historical objects has become a very important part of American life."

MUSEUMS: PROFILING AN AILING INSTITUTION (By Jean M. White)

Here is a half-billion-dollar-a-year industry, staffed two-thirds by volunteers, housed in aging facilities (one in five in buildings over a half century old), forced (36 per cent) to cut back services in face of a rising demand (308 million visits a year).

This is the profile of the nation's hard-pressed museum system that emerges from the most comprehensive study ever made in the field.

A summary of the key findings was released yesterday in "Museums USA: Highlights" by the National Endowment for the Arts. A report providing detailed figures and an analysis of the study is being prepared by the endowment for spring publication.

Altogether, the survey covers 1,821 of the nation's museums, nearly all those that are open at least three months a year for a minimum of 25 hours a week, are non-profit, tax-exempt and have at least one full-time paid employee with professional knowledge or training.

Their annual budgets range from \$3,700 to \$20 million, and the museums vary in size from a small county historical museum to the Smithsonian Institution and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Since the survey does not provide figures on individual institutions, there are no specific statistics on Washington's family of museums. The situation here is hardly representative, with federal subsidies helping the large government museums.

The preliminary study makes no recommendations and does not attempt to pull together an analysis of the statistics. But the bare figures point up starkly the ailing condition of the nation's museums. Here are some of the findings:

Over the last five years, more than one-third of the museums have been forced to curtail services or staff under financial pressures. Some museums have closed off whole wings; others have shortened hours.

The primary facilities of 41 per cent of the nation's museums are 30 or more years old. One in five of the museums is using facilities that are more than 50 years old.

Of the 110,000 museum work force, nearly two-thirds are unpaid volunteers. There are 30,400 full-time paid personnel and 18,700 part-timers.

The public is using the nation's museums more and more. A total of 308,205,000 visits were made to the museums surveyed in the last fiscal year.

During fiscal 1971-72, the 1,821 museums spent \$478,912,000 for operating expenses exclusive of major renovations and acquisitions. Fifty-nine percent of this went for personnel.

Sixty-three percent of the income (\$513,341,000) for the museums came from the private sector. The federal government provided 12 percent (or \$60,778,000) last fiscal year. But that figure must be viewed in the perspective that most (all but \$13.5 million) went to support federal museums, including the Smithsonian.

The year-long \$350,000 survey is the first major research project undertaken by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Nancy Hanks, the endowment's chairman, has emphasized the need for solid data to fashion the most effective programs to help museums. Many of these needs, she also emphasizes in the report's forward, "can be put in the perspective of the needs of all cultural institutions . . ."

Under Miss Hanks, the Arts Endowment launched a million-dollar pilot program of assistance to the nation's museums in January, 1971. By fiscal 1973, the program had

grown to \$4.6 million, with grants mainly for special exhibits, catalogs, acquisitions, preservation and training.

But the American Association of museums is pressing for direct federal aid to museums with money primarily for maintenance, operation and major renovation where necessary. These are the areas where museums are hurting the most, AAM director Kyran McGroth says.

The association is backing a bill introduced by Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) to authorize up to \$30 million a year in direct federal grants to help museums operate and renovate.

Museums are worried now that the energy crisis will curtail operations. But apart from the cost of heating, the real worry is being allocated enough fuel to maintain climate control. Humidity and temperature must be carefully maintained to preserve paintings and precious objects of art.

Beyond the statistics on finances and staff, the endowment's survey touched on the views of directors on what they think are the most important functions performed by museums.

In putting priorities on 10 given museum functions, 84 percent of the directors listed exhibiting cultural and/or scientific heritage for the public as very important. At the same time, nearly the same number (82 percent) also gave priority to conservation and preservation of objects.

There has been an increasingly fierce debate in museum circles over whether emphasis should be on reaching out to the community and attracting crowds with showmanship or on the function preserving and extending a scholarly and cultural resource.

The endowment's survey was supervised by Ana Steele, the director of budget and research, and her assistant, Anne Clark, Judith Smith prepared the highlights report.

NATIONAL GROWTH POLICY

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, for the last 2 years I have endeavored to make the Congress, Federal, State, and local officials and the public aware of the need to formulate a national growth policy to fulfill the need for a blueprint for our Nation's domestic policy. In the 92d Congress I sponsored the National Growth Policy Planning Act of 1972. Senator TUNNEY joined in cosponsoring that measure. In the 93d Congress I introduced the National Growth Policy Planning Act of 1973, a more broad and complicated prodigy of the first bill. I also introduced the National Growth Policy Employment Act of 1973.

As part of my effort to not only lead but to generate sufficient public support for the development of a national growth policy, I undertook an extensive public information program. I responded to the scores of letters concerned with my three proposals with a cogent analysis published in the Catholic University Law Review entitled, "Toward A National Growth Policy." In the last few months we have all seen the fruition of those efforts. The Congressional Research Service will soon hold its second series of seminars on national growth policy. A recent "National Conference on Managed Growth" attracted more than 400 people, most of them planners and local government officials from across the Nation. Several Senators have circulated

memoranda discussing the possibility of the development of a Select Committee on National Growth Policy, and Governor Rockefeller of New York will soon unlease a National Commission on the Future of America to gather data and recommendations for public policy not in 1 or even 3-year span but for decades and generations to come.

All of these events lead to the conclusion that the time is ripe for Congress to act. The needs of the Nation in housing, environment, education, rural development, and equal opportunity require us to undertake a concerted look at our Nation's growth.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an article on "no-growth zoning" be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 18, 1973]

PLANNERS WARNED ON NO-GROWTH ZONING
(By Susanna McBee)

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—A Washington lawyer who specializes in urban planning cases warned today that courts are going to look closely and skeptically at community efforts to slow growth.

Many local localities across the country are adopting no-growth or slow-growth policies.

"Judges will be especially skeptical of policies that don't come from well thought out plans that address themselves both to community and regional needs," said Herbert M. Franklin of the Frosh, Lane & Edson law firm.

Franklin, who is handling the legal challenge to the federal government's moratorium on housing subsidies, spoke to the National Conference on Managed Growth. The three-day session has drawn more than 400 people, most of them planners and local government officials, from 42 states.

"Zoning controls are not contraptives," Franklin said. "Their proper role is to channel growth, not prevent it."

He noted that Boca Raton, Fla., decided by referendum last November to limit its population, now 40,000, to about 100,000 and that it now is about to undertake a study to show that the "population cap" is reasonable because of environmental factors.

"It seems to me that a population cap unsupported by any rationale cannot pass a court's test of reasonableness," he said.

Franklin, recalling a recent Michigan case in which a court struck down a locality's exclusion of mobile homes, said the burden of proving that an ordinance is valid may be shifting to the community. In the past, challengers had the burden of proving it unreasonable.

He also cited a case last year in which the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the timed-development plan of Ramapo, N.Y., which tied growth to a capital improvement program and had the effect of halting some development for as long as 18 years.

The Ramapo case shows a properly constructed plan may persuade the courts, Franklin said, but he argued that a population cap law without such a plan "should fail."

He referred to another 1972 case in which the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First District reluctantly upheld the efforts of Sanbornton, N.H., to stop the Steel Hill Development Corp. from building a big second-home community by rezoning certain land for six-acre lots.

In that case, the court chastised the town for not adequately planning for growth and made it clear that restrictive zoning merely

to stop population expansion would not be permitted.

However, Franklin said, the court confessed it had been caught between ecological and population pressures and had opted for ecology.

He said referendums to cap growth present a conflict between "community self-determination and certain values we hold dear as a nation. I guess I don't subscribe to the idea that the right to travel and to seek a better livelihood and a better home should be put to a referendum."

Another speaker—Dennis L. Meadows, who teaches at Dartmouth and who wrote a book last year called "The Limits to Growth"—suggested that communities may have to stop trying to provide the best of everything for their citizens.

California once thought it could provide the best schools, jobs, health services, and recreation areas, and now, because of taxes, congestion, crime, and the welfare load, its attractiveness has been reduced, Meadows said.

"We have to be a little more philosophical about what our options are and stop reaching for Utopia," he said, citing the state of Vermont, which rates low in job opportunities and average income but high in open space and personal safety.

OCEANS POLICY RESOLUTION

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, yesterday approximately 55 Senators cosponsored the Senate oceans policy resolution (S.Res. 222). I was quite pleased to be included in that distinguished group.

The oceans and marine-related activities are destined to play an important role in the future of man's world. The manner in which we utilize the seas will have a profound effect on the world's economy, its ability to meet increasing demands for food and raw materials, and the quality of its environment. For example, the explosive growth in the world's population is creating enormous demands for protein. It has been estimated that the world's oceans could provide an annual yield of approximately 300 to 400 million tons of fish, which if properly distributed, could meet most of the protein needs of 6 billion people. However, this goal is impossible to achieve without effective national and international arrangements for the rational management of the world's fish resources.

Similar arrangements are needed to develop fully and wisely the mineral wealth of the seas. This is particularly true in view of our current energy crisis. However, as vital as this development is to our national economy, it must be tempered by strong environmental considerations. Man's destruction of the environment is all too often ignored because of immediate economic advantage.

For these reasons and many more, it is essential that our country develop a strong, coordinated policy with respect to the oceans. However, our country's marine interests are vast and complex. The accommodation of these varied interests requires a unified plan for both national and international action. This plan must provide for an immediate attack on present problems along with a long-range program to develop a frame-

work of laws and institutions which will create a foundation for future productive marine activities.

The Foreign Relations Committee, through the Subcommittee on Oceans and International Environment, under the able chairmanship of Senator PELL, has been concerned with our country's international oceans policy for a number of years. The hearings conducted before this subcommittee have attempted to provide the executive branch with congressional guidance in this area. In a continuation of this process, I look forward to cooperating with the study committee proposed by this resolution. Hopefully, this committee will come forth with recommendations designed to develop a uniform and coordinated national policy which can effectively deal with the problems associated with the various uses of the oceans.

In conclusion, I urge my fellow Senators to support this resolution and to give the problems of ocean space the attention they deserve.

EMBOSSED MONEY FOR THE BLIND

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, on November 20, I introduced, with the cosponsorship of Senator ABOTREZK, S. 2733 which calls for the embossing of our paper currency with numerals which can be "read" by the blind. Representative RARICK has introduced a similar proposal in the House of Representatives.

Many have thought it impossible to create an identification on our currency which would benefit the blind. I, therefore, am pleased to inform my colleagues that I have received from Mr. F. Morton Reed of Wooster, Ohio, an example of monetary embossing which has been suggested to the Bureau of Engraving.

Under Mr. Reed's creativity, the numbers in the corners of our currency would also contain a braille number raised for easy identification. The number "1" on a \$1 bill, for instance, would contain three vertical rows of dots within its borders; the number "5" would be overprinted with a "V"; the number "10" with an "X"; the number "20" with two horizontal parallel lines through its center; the number "50" with an "L"; and the number "100" with a "C". Each of these embossed numbers would be easily identified by a blind person. An illustration of Mr. Reed's proposal can be found in the August 4, 1971 edition of "Coin World."

Mr. President, we can help those without sight to live in a world created by and for sighted people by adopting S. 2733. I urge my colleagues to give this measure serious consideration.

HENRY BRADLEY

MR. EAGLETON. Mr. President, last week Missouri lost one of its greatest newspaperman and civic leaders, Henry D. Bradley, publisher of the St. Joseph News-Press and Gazette for 17 years, died last Friday.

Mr. Bradley was not only a pillar of fairness and objectivity in the news busi-