

To be first lieutenant

Aasheim, Glen H., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Ange, Charles G., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Arnold, Thelma S., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Baumann, David T., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Bell, Hubert J., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Brooks, Ronald A., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Clark, Patrick W., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Cook, Paul E., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Darone, Ronald D., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Demski, Stanley L., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Dewey, George C., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Farthing, Clifford V., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Greene, John E., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Hames, William H., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Layman, Kay F., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Leininger, Peter A., xxx-xx-xxxx
 McDaniel, Gary D., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Meinert, William J., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Middleton, Douglas J., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Millen, Thomas R., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Miller, Gerald D., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Naish, Lyle T., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Price, Barbara J., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Prince, Roy A., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Reeves, Earl L., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Scharnberg, Ronald, xxx-xx-xxxx
 Smalling, Oliver H., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Stabenow, David L., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Suddath, James F., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Tillman, George R., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Vartigian, Helen A., xxx-xx-xxxx

Wallschlaeger, C. T., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Wong, James, xxx-xx-xxxx

To be second lieutenant

Barrett, James R., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Bailey, Albert W., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Bender, Alfred J., III, xxx-xx-xxxx
 Fish, Elbridge G., II, xxx-xx-xxxx
 Holk, Richard P., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Iverson, David L., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Kessler, Eugene P., xxx-xx-xxxx
 King, Marc A., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Oldham, Gary R., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Singer, James C., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Thibeault, William R., xxx-xx-xxxx

The following-named distinguished military students for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 2106, 3283, 3284, 3286, 3287, 3288, and 3290:

Abshier, John D.	Hollingshead, William
Boyers, David G.	Huggins, Charles R.
Boyles, Thomas J.	Jenkins, James N., III
Byrd, James D.	Kessie, Charles L.
Calloway, Craig F.	Knueven, Paul A.
Dahms, Robert A.	Letherwood, Howard
Davenport, Royce A.	Q.
Fairley, Donald R.	Martin, Jerry R.
Floyd, Robert L., II	McGarrige, John W.
Garrett, Earl T.	Messmore, Robert W.
Gaskins, John N., III	Nazar, Stephen
Hogan, Thomas R.	Nix, Jack P., Jr.

Phillips, Ronald S.	Stoecker, John C.
Rullson, Vernon C.	Strand, Richard N.
Sakuma, Steven M.	Wilson, Elmer I.
Selvage, Robin	Wilson, Samuel V., Jr.
Shirah, Henry C., II	Wynn, Phail, Jr.
Sitter, Paul J.	Zolezzi, Michael A.
Smith, Dale W.	

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate August 11, 1969:

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The nominations beginning John H. Ackerman, to be medical director, and ending Lee A. Bland, Jr., to be senior assistant health services officer, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on July 18, 1969.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate August 11, 1969:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

John G. Hurd, of Texas, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Venezuela, which was sent to the Senate on June 18, 1969.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRESSIONAL REFORM—AN URGENT NEED

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 11, 1969

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I was delighted to read in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of August 6 the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. SISK), chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Reorganization, concerning the current status of proposals to modernize the Congress.

As many of my colleagues know, this is a subject in which I have a deep interest. Several years ago I had the privilege of being appointed to the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress, which was so ably cochaired by our colleague, RAY J. MADDEN. According to the remarks of Mr. SISK, the work of this joint committee has provided the basic point of departure for the current deliberations.

I am encouraged by the subcommittee's expression of genuine concern for reform and the sincerity of its efforts. Although I personally have never doubted the intentions of the subcommittee, many people throughout the country have been, to put it mildly, somewhat skeptical about its purposes. The recent remarks of Mr. SISK, therefore, come at a very propitious time. I hope they will remove any doubts or apprehensions among those who have said that a reform measure will never be adopted or will forever be buried in a Rules Committee graveyard.

I realize, of course, that any effort takes time. I know how complex and intricate the subject of reorganization is; and how difficult it is to produce in a

short period of time a bill that is both constructive and workable. All of us fully realize, however, that we cannot, indeed must not, wait to accomplish this goal. Many Members of this body, Members of the Senate, the press, the representatives of various public-spirited interest groups and the public at large are anxious for us to produce the kind of bill that will continue the Congress as a vital and positive force in a modern society. Therefore, I am pleased about the possibility that the recommendations of the subcommittee will be available early in October and that we can possibly have a bill on the floor during the early part of the next session.

Despite the need to proceed as quickly as possible, I suggest the subcommittee might want to follow the joint committee's precedent of allowing not only Members of Congress, but also outside observers, scholars, and interested parties to comment upon the recommendations made.

My purpose here today, however, extends beyond urging and encouraging the subcommittee to proceed as rapidly as possible. In a constructive and responsible spirit, I wish to make several suggestions—suggestions based upon my 4 years' experience on the joint committee, that perhaps might prove valuable to the subcommittee at this time. The suggestions that follow extend somewhat beyond those which I voted for as a member of the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress. My suggestions are:

First, it is imperative that this subcommittee, especially since it is a committee composed exclusively of Members of the House of Representatives, tackle the difficult question of the length of the term of office of Members of the House of Representatives. My firm belief is that the

realities of our political system have made the 2-year term completely obsolete and totally unrealistic. The restrictive nature of the 2-year term often prevents the House of Representatives as a body from facing and dealing most effectively with many of the urgent demands of our society and the crises that confront us both at home and abroad. Today, a Congressman must be able to take a broad national perspective. Forced to campaign for office every other year, a Congressman has insufficient time to devote to national issues; frequent campaigns often force him to view matters on narrow and parochial grounds.

Second, title V of the Reorganization Act, as passed by the Senate in 1967 deals with the controversial subject of registration of lobbyists. It is urgent that this section be retained. There is, however, a definite need for improvement in the statutory language. I believe the Reorganization Subcommittee should give attention to the problem of defining "lobbying" as well as further attention to the appropriate instruments for enforcement of any regulations.

Third, I urge the special subcommittee to give attention to the complicated problem of making television and radio time and newspaper space available to candidates for Congress at Government expense. It is my hope that the special subcommittee will give attention to this area and at least invite the comments of the leaders of our news media as to the feasibility of such a proposal.

Finally I recommend the subcommittee explore the possibility of rotating at least part of the membership of the Ways and Means and Rules Committees. While I will not go into full details today, I feel that we ought to increase the membership on these committees to include additional seats which would be elected on

a rotating basis for each Congress. These rotating memberships would allow for an infusion of additional points of view and allow for greater impact by party caucuses on these vital committees. It would also have the effect of increasing the awareness of the membership on the time and effort that is expended by the members of these committees.

Again, Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to express my pleasure in the fact that the members of the subcommittee are attempting to hammer out concrete proposals and language dealing with congressional reform. They are able men, genuinely concerned with the future of the Congress. I hope my suggestions today will prove useful to these Members in their future deliberations.

THE PRESIDENT'S WELFARE PROGRAM PROPOSAL

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, August 11, 1969

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, the lead editorial of the New York Times for Sunday, August 10, calls the President's welfare program proposal "the most original and constructive initiative of his administration."

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial, entitled "Away From Welfare's Morass," be printed in the RECORD.

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

AWAY FROM WELFARE'S MORASS

President Nixon's program for moving away from the "colossal failure" that public welfare has become represents, by far, the most original and constructive initiative of his Administration.

The unhappy fact that the relatively low income guarantees it establishes would do almost nothing to cut New York City's mountainous relief rolls should not overshadow the fundamental nature of the change the President is proposing in a program that started as a stopgap in the Great Depression and turned into a force for social disintegration in the country's longest period of sustained prosperity.

The central—and highly salutary—aim of the Nixon plan is to erase the debilitating distinction between America's 10 million welfare recipients and the 13 million other persons living in poverty in the homes of the working poor. That distinction now constitutes one of the single most divisive elements in this country, with its traditional adherence to the dignity of work. It is a major contributor to welfare's corrosive effect in breaking up families, breeding a spirit of chronic dependency and creating animosity between taxpayers and those on relief.

The Nixon program combines elements of two advanced concepts, long pressed by reformers but pushed aside by the Johnson Administration out of concern over both their cost and practicality. A central tenet of the so-called negative income tax is embraced in the President's proposal for a floor of \$1,600 under annual income for a family of four. By adjusting the amount of the income guarantee to family size, the plan also bears a kinship to the children's allowance programs now virtually universal in other Western nations.

Equally important, the plan abolishes the humiliating "father in the home" rule, which has caused many workers in low-paid jobs

to abandon their families out of fear that their wives and children would suffer if they were denied supplementary relief. That requirement has been a significant element in trebling the cost of Aid to Dependent Children in this decade; the total is expected to double again by 1975 if the old standards remain in force.

The new plan puts vastly increased stress on work for all who can take jobs, but it recognizes that financial incentives, job training and an enormous expansion in both the number and quality of day-care centers for the children of working mothers are all necessary ingredients to the success of this effort. Without them, the plan could degenerate into a system of forced labor for sweatshop employers.

The adequacy of the new Federal standards, as applied to New York and other Northern cities with huge ghetto populations, is the most dubious part of the Nixon program. It is true that the plan contemplates an increase of \$4 billion a year in direct Federal outlays for all aspects of public assistance and job training, beginning next July. It is also true, as the President observed, that it is wrong for a mother with three children to get \$263 a month in New Jersey and only \$39 in Mississippi.

But the narrowing of that kind of disparity between Northern and Southern welfare allowances must not be carried out on a basis that provides no inducement at all for a New York relief recipient to quit the rolls or for a worker earning the Federal minimum of \$1.60 an hour to rejoin his deserted family. Even with the welfare cuts ordered by the States Legislature, an average relief family here now gets roughly the \$3,920 a year in income that represents the end of the line for aid to workers who take jobs under the Nixon incentive plan.

It is not enough for the White House to assure every state that it will have a saving of at least 10 per cent in its present welfare expenditures. The need is to save people even more than it is to help the hard-pressed states and municipalities save money. The direction in which the President wants the country to go holds great promise; the task for both Congress and the Administration is to adjust the broad design to assure a universal sharing of the benefits on a more equitable basis.

U.S. TAXPAYERS DESERVE CREDIT

HON. JOHN L. McMILLAN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 11, 1969

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I insert in the Extensions of Remarks of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article written by my good friend, Mr. D. F. Sims, of Hartsville, S.C., recently published in the State newspaper. I hope the other Members will allow me to take a few minutes of their valuable time to read this article:

U.S. TAXPAYERS DESERVE CREDIT

To the Editor:

This letter is not meant to detract from the efforts, glory or abilities of anyone. It is written in the interest of that great and forgotten American, the U.S. taxpayer.

Recently, we witnessed, via TV, man's most magnificent accomplishment. We listened to praise and glory being heaped on all who made this venture possible, except the ones who paid the bill.

It is time the U.S. taxpayer received a little recognition. A movement to bring the following suggestions into reality would be a good start.

First, change the name of Cape Kennedy

and the Kennedy Space Center to U.S. Taxpayer Cape and the Taxpayer Space Center. Second, every piece of U.S. government property should be stamped, "Paid for by U.S. Taxpayers." All government checks, including welfare, should be similarly stamped.

These simple statements of truth would give millions of Americans a sense of participation in the endeavors of their country and would be a constant reminder of where America's greatness really originates.

D. F. SIMS.

HARTSVILLE.

THE PEACE CORPS: THEY ARE PREPARED

HON. E. ROSS ADAIR

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 11, 1969

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, the new Director of the Peace Corps, Joseph H. Blatchford, is moving aggressively to improve the quality of the Peace Corps by recruiting volunteers with skills that will be of use in their overseas assignments.

Many of Mr. Blatchford's views on the Peace Corps are spelled out in an interesting article that appeared in the August 1969 issue of Boys' Life, the official Boy Scout publication.

The article follows:

THE PEACE CORPS: THEY ARE PREPARED

In 59 countries around the world men and women are serving as Peace Corps volunteers. They work in education, health, agriculture, community development and a host of other areas. They serve in isolated villages and in modern cities.

It's challenging, exciting work, and for the more than 33,000 men and women who have served as volunteers, I think it has been rewarding work, too. Much has been accomplished since the Peace Corps was started seven years ago. But there is still very much that needs to be done.

For example, if you started high school this year, there will be 277 million more people on the earth by the time you graduate. When you get your high-school diploma, almost half of the world's population will be unable to read or write. By 1972, 70 percent of the world's population under six will be suffering from malnutrition. In the coming years, problems of hunger, disease, sanitation, poverty and ignorance will plague a large share of the inhabitants of this planet. The Peace Corps will give you a chance to solve some of these problems. It will give you a chance to utilize your high-school and college education as well as your Boy Scout skills in countries that are struggling to become part of the 20th Century.

Before you go overseas, you will be given rigorous training, with heavy emphasis on developing language and job skills. Then, you will be assigned to fill a need in a country that has requested Peace Corps volunteers. While you are in the Peace Corps, you will accumulate a readjustment allowance of \$75 a month that is paid at the end of your service. And while you're overseas you'll be given a small living allowance. Wherever possible, medical care and transportation will be provided by the Peace Corps.

However, since the minimum age for Peace Corps service is 18, and since 80 percent of all volunteers attend college for four years, your volunteer days are probably several years away. But you can begin a "Prepare for the Peace Corps Program" right now. Here are some suggestions:

Develop as many skills as you can. Just about anything can be used in the Peace Corps. In fact, nearly all of the skills required for merit badges come in handy.

For example, take the case of two volunteers who were assigned to teach in a school in the West Africa country of Liberia: In addition to their classroom work, they built school furniture, wired the school building for electricity, installed a generator, designed and built a form for making cement blocks, helped pour cement floors in the school and painted the building, coached boxing, organized a speech tournament, started a mimeographed newspaper, installed a water system in their house, and spent vacations hiking in the rain forests, visiting the homes of their students. Both of the volunteers had been Boy Scouts and the most-used book in their small library was the Boy Scout Handbook.

Become really fluent in a foreign language. In many of the countries where you may serve in the Peace Corps, Spanish, French or Portuguese is spoken. As a volunteer you will be required to speak one of these languages, and several years of high-school and college study will serve you well.

Get in top physical condition and stay that way. Volunteers often work in very tough climates, and it is absolutely essential that they be physically fit—and that includes being a really good swimmer.

Learn as many sports as you can. Volunteers are working as coaches and physical-education instructors in several countries. And volunteers have found that sports are an almost universal method of getting to know young people—especially young men.

Learn all you can about personal and public health and first aid. Many volunteers work in areas that have no doctor and they must rely on their own knowledge for first-aid treatment.

Learn how the democratic process works by living it. Then, you will be able to explain it more effectively to people overseas.

Learn all you can about the United States, its history and current events, economics, political science and the humanities. You should also travel; see a farm, a forest, a city, a seashore. Be ready to describe snow to someone who has never been out of the tropics; be ready to explain a skyscraper to someone who knows only of one-story huts.

Read widely, particularly biographies of American leaders and books on the American Revolution and the Civil War. All over the world, people are curious about Americans. And be ready to answer questions about race and poverty in the United States.

Keep up with the world, too. Learn about Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Pacific. If you find you are particularly interested in one country where volunteers are serving, specialize in it and then request the Peace Corps to assign you there.

Become acquainted with people from Asia, Africa, and Latin America; learn about their customs and cultures.

Join a discussion group or develop the habit of exploring ideas with friends. Peace Corps assignments involve a large amount of communication and it will be important for you to be able to express your ideas well.

And finally, stay in Scouting. It's one of the best ways, to prepare for service in the Peace Corps. And, by the same token, I think the Peace Corps is one of the best ways a man can live the things he learned as a Boy Scout.

A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE IN KODIAK, ALASKA

HON. HOWARD W. POLLOCK

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 11, 1969

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Speaker, the bill which I have introduced today will authorize the Secretary of Interior to es-

tablish a national historic site in Kodiak, Alaska. The site will be a fascinating one indeed, encompassing a dock and fur-storage warehouse built when Russians colonized the area during czarist times.

Saving these reminders of the past will not only help preserve the unique heritage of an unusual State. A chapter unlike any other in American history will be illustrated for all Americans, as well.

We too often let negligence steal irreplaceable pieces of our Nation's heritage. Interested citizens from the Kodiak area have tried to prevent another senseless loss, but they have been unable to hold onto the property. The group turned to the National Park Service, but it has been attacking the problem at about the same rate that the sea erodes the old Russian wharf.

Action in the Congress can salvage this intriguing bit of history before it is lost forever. The bill provides the chance for Americans to experience a fascinating part of their past firsthand.

KIYOTO K. NAKAOKA—TRIBUTE TO A FINE PUBLIC SERVANT

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 11, 1969

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the former mayor of Gardena, Calif., the Honorable Kiyoto K. "Ken" Nakaoka. Mr. Nakaoka was the first person of Japanese ancestry to serve as mayor of a sizable city on the mainland of the United States. Being a "first" as mayor is only one, however, of "Ken's" many achievements.

In addition to serving as mayor, Kiyoto K. Nakaoka is past commander and a life member of his local VFW post, past president of the Gardena Rotary Club, past director of the Gardena Valley Chamber of Commerce, past chairman of the Gardena Sister City—Ichigawa, Japan—Committee, past president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, past director of the UCLA Alumni Association, and past treasurer and director of the California Real Estate Association.

Mr. Nakaoka is a member of the advisory board of the California State College at Dominguez, the District Attorney's Advisory Council of Los Angeles County, the Gardena Board of Realtors, the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, and the National Institute of Real Estate Brokers. He is a director and vice president of the "All Nation's Fair" Committee of Los Angeles County.

Although Kiyoto K. Nakaoka is no longer mayor, he will continue to serve his city as a councilman. "Mayor Ken" as he was affectionately known during his term of office, was first elected to the Gardena City Council in April 1967, and a year later, on April 16, he was elected mayor. Mr. Nakaoka was recently appointed to the U.S. Commission to Expo '70 in Osaka, Japan, and I am pleased to state that it was an honor for me to recommend him for this appointment.

Kiyoto K. Nakaoka was born in Los Angeles on October 23, 1920, the eldest

son of Mr. and Mrs. Y. Nakaoka. He is a graduate of UCLA with a B.S. in political science. At USC, he did graduate study in real estate, land planning, property management, and administration. He saw action in World War II as an infantryman and was a military intelligence officer from 1944 to 1953, rising to the rank of captain. He is married to Kimoko Nakaoka and they are the proud parents of five children, ages 6 to 16.

As Kiyoto K. Nakaoka prepares for his trip to Japan, and continues to serve as councilman, I extend my best wishes, and join my neighbors in the Gardena Valley in appreciation of this fine and outstanding public servant.

"PLOWBACK ALLOWANCE" FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

HON. ALVIN E. O'KONSKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 11, 1969

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, nearly every day my mail contains at least one letter from small business constituents seeking my help in obtaining financing for much-needed plant improvement and expansion. On every trip I make back home, I am confronted by businessmen who are feeling the financial squeeze brought on by higher taxes, inflation and higher interest rates. The small businessman definitely needs help in generating working capital for operating expenses or expansion. That is why I have recently joined several of my colleagues in introducing legislation to help the small businessman. The bill which I introduced, H.R. 13406, would enable a business to invest 20 percent of annual earnings before Federal taxes, into new plant facilities, equipment, inventory expansion, and accounts receivable—major facets of business growth which must now be financed with after-tax earnings. With a \$20,000 limit, this proposal would mainly benefit small businesses.

A recent survey by the National Federation of Independent Business—which has 1,551 members in my congressional district—indicates that small businessmen overwhelmingly support the plowback allowance concept. In my State of Wisconsin, 66 percent of the federation's members surveyed were in favor of the plowback allowance. Nationally, 71 percent of the independent merchants and professional people favor enactment of the plowback allowance.

Mr. Speaker, this type of legislation is not new. It has been introduced in the Congress previously; but now that we are concerned with meaningful tax reform, I believe it is time to give the small businessman a break; and enactment of this type of legislation would certainly be most helpful to the small businessmen of the country.

An indication of how small businessmen feel about this type of legislation can be gained from the following excerpts from a recent National Federation of Independent Business news release:

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

August 11, 1969

A certified public accountant who said the "plowback bill is long overdue," wrote the Federation that, "I have argued for 10 years that money left in a business for working capital needs should not be taxed."

Privately-held businesses do not enjoy the same advantage as corporations, which can set aside part of their profits, tax-free, for reinvestment. "A small business or professional man should be allowed to accumulate a net worth similar to the way a corporation can accumulate \$100,000 in retained earnings."

"Small business must have some tax relief and/or incentive to reinvest profits in business without paying these unfair taxes on reported earned income," wrote a California employer of eight.

A supply company owner in Indiana said, "If our customers were allowed to plow back 20 per cent of their earnings it would probably keep a number of them from going out of business, plus make good companies out of average concerns."

It is also interesting to note that in a separate survey by the National Federation of Independent Business, 80 percent of the owners said the passage of the plowback allowance would help them expand on inventory during the present inflation-tax squeeze.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that the bill which I have introduced will be favorably acted upon so that small businessmen will get a break they so well deserve and so badly need.

For the benefit of my colleagues who have not seen the results of the National Federation of Independent Business survey on the plowback allowance, I am including the 50-State tabulation:

STATE BREAKDOWN FIGURES

State	Percent in favor	Percent against	Percent undecided
Alabama	76	21	3
Alaska	73	24	3
Arizona	74	22	4
Arkansas	74	21	5
California	70	27	3
Colorado	72	25	3
Connecticut	77	20	3
Delaware	72	25	3
Florida	72	25	3
Georgia	77	21	2
Hawaii	73	24	3
Idaho	71	25	4
Illinois	71	25	4
Indiana	69	29	2
Iowa	66	30	4
Kansas	61	34	5
Kentucky	75	23	2
Louisiana	79	18	3
Maine	72	26	2
Maryland	74	24	2
Massachusetts	75	22	3
Michigan	72	24	4
Minnesota	69	27	4
Mississippi	79	19	2
Missouri	70	28	2
Montana	69	25	6
Nebraska	71	26	3
Nevada	78	18	4
New Hampshire	72	26	2
New Jersey	75	22	3
New Mexico	69	28	3
New York	72	25	3
North Carolina	76	21	3
North Dakota	68	26	6
Ohio	71	26	3
Oklahoma	70	26	4
Oregon	67	29	4
Pennsylvania	72	25	3
Rhode Island	72	25	3
South Carolina	73	25	2
South Dakota	66	31	3
Tennessee	71	24	5
Texas	69	28	3
Utah	81	15	4
Vermont	69	28	3
Virginia	73	22	5
Washington	74	21	5
Washington, D.C.	73	18	9
West Virginia	67	22	11
Wisconsin	66	31	3
Wyoming	73	22	5

COLORADO SECOND DISTRICT OPINION POLL RESULTS

HON. DONALD G. BROTZMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 11, 1969

Mr. BROTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, in 1964 I initiated in the Second Congressional District of Colorado an annual opinion poll in which my constituents have an opportunity to express themselves on some of the broad policy issues which are likely to face the Congress.

The tabulation of my 1969 poll is now completed, and I am pleased to submit them to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that my colleagues may benefit from them.

While the poll is intended primarily for my own information in arriving at positions on national issues, I believe other Members will find them equally enlightening. Over the years Colorado has traditionally represented a microcosm of the thinking of the Nation as a whole, both when the people go to the polls and when they express themselves on issues.

I have reason to believe that my poll is one of the most accurate indicators of public consensus in the Nation. In the first place, I utilized the expertise of the Library of Congress in structuring the questions so that I could eliminate—to the greatest degree possible—ambiguities and poor wording. And secondly, the response was of landslide proportions—one of the highest if not the highest in the Nation for this type of poll. A grand total of 34,514 persons took part.

Most of the trends indicated are of an extremely timely nature. For example, just last Friday the President indicated that he will seek a beginning of the revenue-sharing concept. My poll question No. 4 indicated that 50.4 percent of my constituents approve of this concept, and only 33.6 percent disapprove. There was a fairly high "no response" incidence—12.7 percent—which indicates that the administration and those of us in Congress who believe in the principle need to explain the concept in greater detail so that the people fully understand it.

No less interesting were the statistics which indicated that:

An overwhelming majority of respondents—85.2 percent—believe Federal grants and loans should be denied students who participate in campus disturbances.

Slightly more than one-half did not look with favor on the extension of the 10-percent income tax surcharge.

Three-quarters feel the United States should continue to seek a negotiated settlement in Vietnam, regardless of the outcome of the Paris talks.

And 64.8 percent approved of legislation limiting the number and type of questions to be asked in the 1970 census.

The poll ballot—an IBM card on which opinions were registered by punching out small response squares—allowed separate answers by the man and woman in a household. The questionnaire follows:

TABULATION OF COLORADO'S 2D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 1969 OPINION POLL

1. Do you favor proposals which have been made to utilize a "lottery" selection system for the draft?

[In percent]			
	Men	Women	Total
Yes	54.9	48.3	51.7
No	28.7	29.8	29.2
Undecided	13.5	19.1	16.2
No response	2.9	2.8	2.9

2. Do you favor legislation limiting the number and type of questions to be asked in the census?

[In percent]			
	Men	Women	Total
Yes	65.1	64.5	64.8
No	23.5	22.9	23.2
Undecided	8.9	10.4	9.6
No response	2.5	2.2	2.4

3. Should Federal grants and loans be denied students who participate in campus disturbances?

[In percent]			
	Men	Women	Total
Yes	84.8	85.6	85.2
No	10.2	9.9	10.0
Undecided	2.7	2.9	2.8
No response	2.3	1.6	2.0

4. Should the Federal Government share a fixed percentage of income tax revenues with schools, local and State governments for use as they see fit?

[In percent]			
	Men	Women	Total
Yes	50.2	50.6	50.4
No	35.1	32.1	33.6
Undecided	11.4	14.2	12.7
No response	3.3	3.1	3.3

5. Should more of our Federal, State, and local resources be channeled into law enforcement?

[In percent]			
	Men	Women	Total
Yes	71.7	71.8	71.7
No	16.5	15.7	16.1
Undecided	9.1	10.1	9.6
No response	2.7	2.5	2.6

6. Do you feel that the proposed 6-month extension of the 10-percent income tax surcharge is justified?

[In percent]			
	Men	Women	Total
Yes	38.8	33.3	36.1
No	52.7	53.2	53.0
Undecided	6.1	10.9	8.4
No response	2.3	2.6	2.5

7. Do you favor continued U.S. efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement in Vietnam, regardless of the outcome of the Paris talks?

[In percent]			
	Men	Women	Total
Yes	75.5	77.2	76.3
No	17.0	13.3	15.2
Undecided	4.6	7.1	5.8
No response	2.8	2.4	2.7

TABULATION OF COLORADO'S 2D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 1969 OPINION POLL—Continued

8. Should Communist China be admitted to the United Nations?

[In percent]

	Men	Women	Total
Yes.....	36.4	32.7	34.6
No.....	51.0	51.0	51.0
Undecided.....	9.6	13.1	11.3
No response.....	3.1	3.1	3.1

Note: Figures shown above may not add to exactly 100 percent due to rounding.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OBSERVES 70TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 11, 1969

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, of which I am a life member, has reached its 70th milestone. It was back in 1899 that three State organizations of veterans in Colorado, Ohio, and Pennsylvania were established. They united in 1914 to become the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

Millions of Americans who have followed the flag on foreign battlefields have been members of this great organization. Its membership today exceeds 1,800,000, including President Richard M. Nixon, the two living ex-Presidents, Lyndon B. Johnson and Harry S. Truman, and the two Chief Executives who recently broke from the ranks, Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy.

Some of the men who are privileged to belong to the Veterans of Foreign Wars received their baptism of fire at San Juan Hill and Manila Bay, while others saw action at Chateau-Thierry, in Normandy, on Iwo Jima, and in the more recent wars in Korea and Vietnam. The youth of 20 who has just returned from Southeast Asia shares comradeship with the slightly older veteran of the Korean war and the middle-aged warrior who fought in World War II. The youngster who answered the call to the colors in 1917 and 1918 can tell his fellow veterans of the VFW how it feels to be 70.

Along with my almost 2 million comrades, I am proud to subscribe to the words contained in the charter which Congress granted the Veterans of Foreign Wars on May 26, 1936:

The purpose of this corporation shall be fraternal, patriotic, historical, and educational; to preserve and strengthen comradeship among its members; to assist worthy comrades; to perpetuate the memory and history of our dead, and to assist their widows and orphans. . . .

All loyal citizens of this great Nation will agree with the words that follow:

To maintain true allegiance to the government of the United States of America, and fidelity to its Constitution and laws; to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; and to preserve and defend the United States from all her enemies, whomsoever.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NEW EDITION OF DRUG ABUSE LEAFLET ISSUED

HON. CHARLES H. WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 11, 1969

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, awareness of the drug problem in our Nation is on the increase. Recognition of the extreme importance of drug education programs is likewise mounting. Support for my distinguished colleague's (Mr. MEEDS) bill, a bill which I had the pleasure to cosponsor, has been encouraging. Hearings have been going on and meetings will be held in Los Angeles by Mr. BRADEMANS and his Subcommittee on Select Education during the recess. I plan to deliver at that time a statement expressing my support for the Meeds legislation as well as calling further attention to my proposed Comprehensive Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse Care and Control Act of 1969 presently pending before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees.

The Los Angeles area is obviously not alone in facing the tremendous rise in drug experimentation that is presently being undertaken by many college, high school, and even junior high school students. Commendable efforts to educate these young people to the dangers of such experimentation are being made. Los Angeles District Attorney Evelle J. Younger recently announced that a newly revised edition of an educational leaflet titled "Drug Abuse and the Law," has been issued for our area youngsters.

The pamphlet, which outlines the dangers of using drugs and the laws applicable to them, is being made available to the public through Younger's office. In his foreword to the publication, he stated that an extensive study of drug abuse recently completed by his staff revealed that most narcotics, when properly administered, do have beneficial uses.

However, he warned, heroin and marijuana have no beneficial use; and LSD, because it is still in the experimental stage, must be considered dangerous.

Mr. Younger further noted that drug abuse is not limited to any one ethnic or economic group. Younger concluded:

Life with drugs is neither exciting nor interesting and anyone who has lived this life relates that it is dull and degrading.

The upcoming drug education hearings in Los Angeles will hopefully spread more light on this area of our grave concern. The more illumination that the problem is given, the more rapid will its solution be. I will continue to call attention to various aspects of the narcotic addiction and drug abuse problem and take appropriate action to see the implementation of a revised, pragmatic overhaul of existing laws. Public recognition of the problem will serve to better motivate both legislators and administrators in their approaches to the problem. I will continue in my efforts to keep the issue before the public as well as before my colleagues in the House,

for at present our efforts have been woefully inadequate. Let us hope that we remedy this inadequacy without undue delay.

JUSTICE FOR THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 11, 1969

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, on March 11, 1942, under Presidential orders to do so, Gen. Douglas MacArthur left the embattled peninsula of Corregidor for Australia. He sorrowfully left behind a valiant group of American soldiers, regular Philippine troops, and the Philippine Scouts, soldiers directly led by U.S. officers and under the pay of the U.S. Army.

It was to all these men, and the people of the Philippines that General MacArthur said, "I shall return."

Of course, we know that the General did return and we know that the fighting men he left behind were in his thoughts even up to the time he once again set foot on Philippine soil at the head of a great army of liberation.

While in Australia, Mr. Speaker, General MacArthur promised that the Philippine Scouts under his command, including those who were imprisoned by the occupation forces of the Japanese, were to receive equal pay with their American comrades in arms. He also declared that the Filipino guerrillas fighting the Japanese during the occupation were to be conscripted into the U.S. Army and were to receive equal pay and the benefits thereto entitled them.

Mr. Speaker, it grieves me to say that this promise to the Filipino Scouts has not been completely kept by our Nation, despite the huge debt we owe them for their heroic service under the flag of the United States.

Following the war, the Philippine Islands was given its independence and the Philippine Scouts, by now full-fledged members of the U.S. Army, were given the option of becoming U.S. citizens by virtue of their service in the U.S. Army.

Many chose to become citizens of this country and many have resided in my own district since moving here. I have been privileged to have many of these heroic men as personal friends.

But, Mr. Speaker, an inequity still exists. These men have not received the difference between the Philippine Scout pay and the regular U.S. Army pay for the years 1942-45. This inequity is a stain on the integrity of this Nation—it is, Mr. Speaker, a promise unkept, the promise of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

I have introduced a bill, H.R. 2723, which would correct this inequity, that would fulfill the promise of Douglas MacArthur.

I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the Congress in its wisdom calls for consideration and passage of this legislation.

ON INCREASING BENEFITS TO
VETERANS

HON. SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 11, 1969

Mrs. CHISHOLM. Mr. Speaker, rapidly increasing inflation in this Nation has forced prices up in many areas. For most of us, our paychecks increase with the prices for goods and services. Although we of course feel the pinch, for the pay-

check never seems to keep quite even with the prices, it is those on fixed incomes who suffer the greatest.

It is imperative, I believe, that we make a concerted attempt to keep Government payments to individuals at an adequate level.

Today I am concerned primarily with our veterans. Their benefits, which they so rightfully deserve from this Government, have not kept up with the rising tide of inflation. It is our duty and responsibility, gentlemen, to change this sad state of affairs.

Therefore, today I have introduced identical bills to those introduced by Mr. TEAGUE of Texas and numbered H.R. 691 and H.R. 3305. H.R. 691 provides for the payment of an additional amount up to \$100 for the acquisition of a burial plot for the burial of veterans not buried in a Government cemetery. And H.R. 3305 increases the funeral expenses payable with respect to eligible veterans from \$250 to \$400.

Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in supporting this legislation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, August 12, 1969

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rabbi Morris N. Kertzer, Riverdale Temple, Bronx, N.Y., offered the following prayer:

O Heavenly Father, source of all life and all goodness, we are grateful to You for the bounty of our living, that You have sustained us to this day.

Of all Your providential acts of creation none is more wondrous than Your fashioning of the human mind and the human spirit. As an ancient rabbi declared: the greatest gift God bestowed upon man was not only that he was created in the divine image but that he was told of that miracle of creation. In this age of marvelous outreach to the heavens we are reminded anew of our infinite human capacities. We pray that under the guidance of those who lead our Nation in these Halls of Congress our Nation may ever bear in mind our boundless abilities to fashion a heaven upon this earth, a heaven of the heart as well as of the mind.

O God, inspire with Your spirit the men and women who lead our Nation that we may speedily restore peace to our blessed land and to all Your children everywhere. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

INCREASE IN SOCIAL SECURITY
BENEFITS A MATTER OF HIGH-
EST PRIORITY

(Mr. VANIK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, when this House resumes business on September 3, 1969, I urge that we immediately consider an increase in social security benefits as a matter of highest priority.

No single group of Americans have been more exposed to the plague of inflation than our over 22 million senior citizens who have been existing with less and less every day. Inflation has served to make the social security system almost inoperative as a system of protective income and support for the elderly.

There is one thing worse than inflation—the inability to survive it. Today millions of our elderly are engaged in that struggle for survival. They need help today.

An immediate 15-percent increase in social security benefits is feasible and absolutely essential if we intend to preserve the minimum purposes of the social security system.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 13194,
STUDENT GUARANTEE LOAN PROGRAM,
UNDER SUSPENSION-OF-
RULES PROCEDURE TODAY

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order today, after all other legislative business, and prior to all special orders for which permission has heretofore been granted, to call up under suspension of the rules H.R. 13194, the student guarantee loan program bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Kentucky explain why this action is necessary? Is this program expiring? Has the gentleman not had knowledge of that fact for some time?

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, we are trying to bring these improvements to the guaranteed student loan program to the Chamber as rapidly as possible, because we want to make certain that students who would like to attend college and technical schools this fall, but cannot do so without a loan, have access to them.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on Education and Labor knew, when the prime interest rate was raised to 7.5 percent several months ago, that this sort of situation would develop. They had it further impressed upon them that this situation would have to be met when, several weeks ago, the prime interest rate was raised to 8.5 percent.

Yet the committee dillydallied, for reasons best known to the chairman of the committee and the other members of that committee. The committee dillydallied and did nothing about bringing this legislation to the House floor.

I am amazed that three requests for this same purpose would be made in 3 days. Last week, some 125 to 130 Members of the House of Representatives

signed a petition directed to the chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. PERKINS), urging him to go to the Committee on Rules and obtain an open rule for the consideration of this legislation. The chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, for reasons best known to himself, apparently has made no approach to the House Committee on Rules asking for a rule so that we could consider this bill under an open rule, with the opportunity to amend the interest-rate proposal as well as to offer an antidemonstration or antiriot amendment.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the responsibility for what is taking place, as I said yesterday—and I know of no Member of the House who is opposed to student loans, and certainly I am not—rests with the chairman. I am opposed to this procedure, for it would deny the House the right to work its will, and I hope the gentleman will not renew his request again in the next 15 or 20 minutes, because I will do then exactly what I propose to do now, and that is, Mr. Speaker, to object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS ON
IMMIGRATION PROCEDURES

(Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee, of the Committee on the Judiciary, has scheduled hearings to commence on September 10, 1969, in room 2137, Rayburn House Office Building, at 10 a.m., and to be continued on September 15, 1969, in room 2141, Rayburn House Office Building.

The subcommittee will initially examine the operation of the immigration aspects of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act, particularly the effect these provisions have on the immigration of doctors and nurses, and other members of the medical professions.

Officials from the Department of State and representatives of the American Medical Association have been scheduled to testify.

It is the subcommittee's intention to expand the scope of the hearings to encompass the temporary admission of