

October 27, 1969

MAN, Mr. LIPSCOMB, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. MESKILL, Mr. SCHERLE, Mr. SCHADEBERG, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. MCKNEALLY):

H. Res. 594. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States maintain its sovereignty and jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Zone; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HUNT (for himself, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. MYERS, Mr. DENNIS, Mr. LANDGREBE, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. PELLEY, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. CAMP, Mr. CARTER, Mr. QUILLIN, Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. BRAY, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. KYL, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. WYATT, and Mr. MCCLURE):

H. Res. 595. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States maintain its sovereignty and jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Zone; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WAGGONNER (for himself, Mr. PASSMAN, Mr. CAFFERY, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. LENNON, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. HAGAN, Mr. BRINKLEY, Mr. JONES of Tennessee, Mr. FUQUA, and Mr. DOWDY):

H. Res. 596. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States maintain its sovereignty and jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Zone; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DEL CLAWSON (for himself, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. RUTH, Mr. SKUBITZ, and Mr. WHITEHURST):

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

H. Res. 597. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States maintain its sovereignty and jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Zone; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DENT (for himself, Mr. BELCHER, Mr. MIZELL, and Mr. MILLER of Ohio):

H. Res. 598. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States maintain its sovereignty and jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Zone; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HALL (for himself, Mr. GROSS, Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. RHODES, Mr. HUNT, Mr. TALCOTT, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. KING, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia, Mr. DEL CLAWSON, Mr. BETTS, and Mr. Saylor):

H. Res. 599. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States maintain its sovereignty and jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Zone; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 14540. A bill for the relief of Helena Janina Kuropatwa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

FACT SHEET ON CONTINUING RESOLUTION FROM COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, on tomorrow the House is scheduled to consider House Joint Resolution 966, making continuing appropriations for November for those departments and agencies whose regular appropriation bills for fiscal year 1970 have not been enacted.

There is considerable interest among Members as to the provisions of the resolution in comparison to the one under which most of the Government has operated since July 1, and particularly the effect of the resolution on authorized funding levels for certain education programs—more specifically the one for "category A" and "category B" aid for schools in Federally impacted areas.

I have prepared a fact sheet on the committee resolution in general and its effect in this respect on the education programs. Copies will be available during consideration on the House floor.

I include a copy of the fact sheet and a supporting tabulation:

COMMITTEE CONTINUING RESOLUTION FACT SHEET—HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 966

(NOTE.—For impacted aid and other education programs, see items 10 and 11.)

A. THE PURPOSES OF CONTINUING RESOLUTIONS

1. *Continuing resolutions are not appropriation bills* in the usual sense. They do not make additional appropriations. They merely make interim advances that are chargeable against whatever amounts the two Houses of Congress finally appropriate in the regular annual bills.

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2. *Continuing resolutions are nothing but interim, stop-gap measures necessary to keep government functions operating on a rationally minimum basis between July 1 and enactment of the regular authorization and appropriation bills.* They are designed to preserve the integrity and options of the regular authorizations and appropriations processes in the committees and in both Houses.

3. *Continuing resolutions were never designed and never intended to "get ahead of the regular order," i.e., to resolve weighty, substantive, legislative or appropriation issues outside the framework of the regular bills.* (If they were so used, a Pandora's box of disruptive and disorderly actions could well result.)

4. *Continuing resolutions have always been designed to avoid controversy so as to secure prompt enactment, else they would jeopardize orderly processes and orderly continuation of essential governmental functions.*

5. *Continuing resolutions are thus a growth, born of long—and successful—experience.* They have become standardized in their concepts and specific provisions. They apply universally, and consistently, to all departments and agencies. The basic concept over the years is this:

Legislative status of an appropriation bill when Continuing Resolution becomes effective:	Continuing Resolution funding level is always:
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When neither House has acted.

The budget estimate or last year's level, whichever is lower.

When passed House but not Senate.

Last year's level, or House level, whichever is lower.

When passed both House and Senate.

The action of the two Houses; or if in disagreement, the lower of the two.

B. THE COMMITTEE RESOLUTION (HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 966)

6. *The committee resolution follows the basic concepts of past resolutions.* It is a 30-day resolution—for November only.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

H.R. 14541. A bill for the relief of Jimmie R. Pope; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 14542. A bill for the relief of Maria Rosa Occhino, Felipe Occhino, Franco Militello, and Anna Maria Militello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 14543. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rolando C. Dayao; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

307. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Princeton Township Committee, Mercer County, N.J., relative to ending the war in Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

308. Also, petition of Sister Terrence Marie Caldwell, N.J., relative to establishment of a Department of Peace; to the Committee on Government Operations.

309. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, York Pa., relative to review of statutes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

310. Also, petition of A. W. Anderson, South Laguna, Calif., et al., relative to pensions for veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

7. *The committee resolution makes a change in the application of the concept and thus in the effect on some operations, by taking account of congressional actions on appropriation bills since July 1 when the current resolution went into effect.*

8. *The committee resolution makes no change at all in 6 of the regular bills; they occupy the same position they did on July 1. It will have some limited effect on the Agriculture and Legislative bills which have moved to the conference stage, and on the Labor-HEW, State-Justice-Commerce, and Public Works bills which have moved to the Senate since July 1.*

9. *The committee resolution, replacing the existing resolution effective November 1st, will produce little or no change in authorized rates of interim spending levels for many programs and activities. But it will permit significant changes in a handful of items in the Department of HEW, especially in the Hill-Burton hospital grants (about \$100 million more) and in certain education programs (about \$600 million more).*

C. EFFECT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION PROGRAMS

10. *The committee resolution adds about \$600 million to the authorized spending level for education programs, as shown on the attached table. \$319 million additional is for impacted area school aid (P.L. 874).*

11. *For schools in Federally impacted areas, the committee resolution would authorize funds at the 1969 level for both categories "A" and "B"; a total of \$506,000,000—some \$319,000,000 above the currently authorized rate. There would be no special restrictions with regard to "category B".*

Payments are made periodically during the fiscal year but the final payments are not usually made until late September or October, i.e., after the fiscal year for which they are appropriated. Thus an increase in these funds at this time would have no practical effect different from that of providing them when the regular HEW bill is enacted.

EFFECT OF CONTINUING RESOLUTION ON EDUCATION PROGRAMS
[In millions]

	1969 level	1970 budget	1970 House bill	1970 continuing resolution		
				Present version effective July 1 (Public Law 91-33)	Committee version effective Nov. 1 (H.J. Res. 966)	Increase over present version
Supplementary educational centers (title III, ESEA)	\$165	\$116	\$165	\$116	\$165	+\$49
Library resources (title II, ESEA)	50	0	50	(*)	50	+50
Guidance, counseling, and testing (title V, NDEA)	17	0	17	(*)	17	+17
Equipment and minor remodeling (title III, NDEA)	79	0	79	(*)	79	+79
Impacted area aid (Public Law 874)	506	187	585	187	506	+319
Higher education facilities construction grants, 4-year undergraduate facilities	33	0	33	0	33	+33
NDEA student loans	193	162	229	162	193	+31
Library assistance:						
Services	41	23	41	23	42	+19
Construction	9	0	9	0	9	+9
Title I, ESEA	1,123	1,216	1,397	1,123	1,123	-
Vocational education	248	279	489	248	248	-
Education for the handicapped	80	86	100	80	80	-
Subtotal	2,544	2,069	3,194	1,939	2,545	+606
Other education programs	1,073	1,111	1,029	950	945	-5
Total, Office of Education	3,617	3,180	4,223	2,889	3,490	+601

¹Joelson amendment items.²Sec. 101(d) of the present continuing resolution made special provision for continuing State administrative activities only. Under the committee version funds for both State administration and program grants would become available effective Nov. 1.

RETIREMENT OF PHILLIP S.
HUGHES

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to call to the attention of this House the departure from Government service of the Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Mr. Phillip S. Hughes—known to his friends as Sam.

I first met Sam Hughes shortly after I came to Congress. I came to know him intimately when the Korean GI bill of rights was formulated and later in the outstanding work that he performed in connection with the Survivor Benefits Act, Public Law 881 of the 84th Congress.

Sam Hughes is one of those rare individuals who has absolute integrity, who can give you an answer which you completely disagree with but which at the same time forces you to see the logic of his position and know that his view is based upon considerable thought and a lot of plain ordinary horse sense.

Sam Hughes, in the few moments that he has had of vacation, likes to climb mountains. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why he has had the ability to see so far ahead in regard to Government programs. Certainly he has never lived in a rarefied atmosphere which one associates with heights, but has certainly been able to see clearly and much more so than many of us.

The Federal Government is losing, in my judgment, one of the ablest men who ever served it. An individual with rather keen insight once wrote "indsight tends to etch deeply the clear lines of leadership that appeared blurry close at hand." Sam Hughes' actions were never blurry and he always showed positive leadership.

Sam carries with him the best wishes of all of those of us on the Hill who have

had the good fortune to know him. We shall sorely miss his counsel and we wish him well in whatever endeavor he desires to pursue after the 21 years of distinguished service that he gave to the Bureau of the Budget.

SOCIAL SECURITY REFORMS:
BRINGING THE SYSTEM UP TO DATE

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, among all the victims of inflation, none are more deserving of urgent attention and relief than the beneficiaries of social security. They have invested part of their earnings in the promise of a continuing income—and the Congress must act now to fulfill that promise, in pace with realities.

The President has taken the lead. His recommendation to increase basic benefits by 10 percent is nothing less than a positive obligation—and it is the level of increase that is actuarially sound. His recommendation to attach the future schedule of benefits to cost of living will go far to eliminate the repeated experience of playing catch-up, as benefits lag behind living-cost increases—and it will take the political gamesmanship out of this process.

Both recommendations are essential. Both are, in the broadest sense, non-partisan. And both deserve the support, now, of the Congress.

Of equal importance is the President's recommendation that the "earnings test" be raised from \$1,680 to \$1,800—the amount beneficiaries may earn without any loss of benefits. He also would eliminate the 100-percent tax, the outright confiscation of all earnings beyond the

\$3,000 level. For all earnings beyond the exempt amount, he would substitute a 50-percent tax and thus maintain an incentive for earnings at any level within the capability of the beneficiary. To say that the Nation needs the experience and productivity of its older citizens is clear beyond question—yet, under present law, we penalize them for their enterprise. This irrationality must be eliminated, and the President has recognized the urgency of such a reform.

URGENCY OF ELECTORAL REFORM

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the following article which appeared in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat on October 22, 1969:

URGENCY OF ELECTORAL REFORM

The proposal for abandoning the antiquated Electoral College system and adopting direct election of the President and Vice President was gathering cobwebs for discouraging months. Congress now seems in a mood to pass the amendment for popular election and submit it to the states.

This is what should be done without growing any more moss on the issue. There is every evidence the great majority of the people want the constitutional amendment providing direct vote for the President.

The nation should be afforded the right to decide, by submission of the change to legislative plebiscite in all states. Shucking the archaic, frustrating Electoral College from the Constitution should have been effected long ago. Further temporizing and indecision on Capitol Hill cannot be justified.

The need for dumping the undemocratic Electoral College process was trenchantly impressed on the country last November, when it appeared the choice of a President might be thrown into the House of Congress with attendant smelly political deals. In modern America it is utterly unacceptable that Congressmen might elect a President.

But when the danger of a House presidential selection was over, and Richard Nixon elected, apathy set in. Now that apathy appears to have lifted.

The House recently passed the amendment proposition by a whopping vote—339 to 70, or 66 ballots more than the required two-thirds for an amendment to the Constitution.

This has given the program a sudden, big impetus. So thumping a majority for the re-in in the Senate. The House was overwhelming in the House should carry great weight in willing to divest itself of a 188-year-old constitutional right.

Another influence toward approval of the amendment by the Senate Judiciary Committee—the obvious first hurdle in the upper house—was the appointment of Sen. Robert P. Griffin, Michigan Republican, to replace the late Sen. Everett M. Dirksen.

Mr. Dirksen favored the so-called "district plan", less satisfactory than popular election. Senator Griffin has declared he will support direct election.

The President has sensibly shifted his attitude on this reform. For some time he was lukewarm, even mildly antagonistic, toward dropping the Electoral College, which he thought could not be effected before 1972, the next presidential election. Now he thinks it can.

There is no reason to believe it can't. It should. Present public sentiment indicates it will be approved if it comes out of Congress.

As in the House, a two-thirds majority ballot in the Senate is necessary for approving a constitutional amendment. Then the question must be submitted to the 50 state legislatures of the nation, where, 38 must ratify the proposal to place it in the Constitution and junk the Electoral College.

The House stipulated that the complete ratification process—by Congress and three-fourths of the states—must be completed by Jan. 2, 1971, if it is to be effective for the 1972 national elections. There is no reason this cannot be done.

The measure will have to be acted on however, with reasonable dispatch. It has been in the Senate committee about a month. If it is permitted to grow moldy there, this needed reform could be lost. Should it fail of adoption now, it likely will be pigeonholed many more years, as President Nixon observed when he called on the Senate Sept. 30 to indorse the revision.

A report published last April by Newsweek magazine said one reason the President now wished to abolish the presidential elector system is that he had personal knowledge of how electors sought to bargain away their votes.

The report stated several electors on the Wallace slate offered to trade their votes to Nixon in return "for presidential favors." Other similar offers were rumored; all were turned down.

One reason for reluctance in Congress over dumping the Electoral College was a feeling states would not approve the amendment.

There is growing evidence they would. A New York Times survey recently indicated 30 legislatures already have evidenced determination to ratify, or lean in that direction. As only 38 are necessary, it looms as no insuperable task to persuade the remaining fence-sitter legislatures. The prospect that a President could ever again be elected by a minority or by logrolling deals in Congress, can be eradicated before the next presidential campaign in '72.

NEW INDIANAPOLIS POLICE PATROL INNOVATION CUTS CRIME RATE

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, the war on crime is one that never ends, and its wagging demands the initiative and inventiveness of all law enforcement agencies and individual citizens.

The city of Indianapolis, Ind., has come up with a plan, simple in concept yet effective in operation, that shows great promise. It is assigning personal patrol cars to policemen to drive off-duty as well as on. Indianapolis is the first major police department to utilize this, and the following story from the New York Times of Sunday, October 26, 1969, describes the practice, which could well be copied by other urban forces:

[From the New York Times, Oct. 26, 1969]
POLICE IN INDIANA DRIVE OWN CARS; NEW PATROL SYSTEM GIVEN CREDIT FOR CUT IN CRIME

INDIANAPOLIS, October 25.—In Indianapolis, policemen are assigned their own personal patrol cars to drive off-duty as well as on, and the system is given credit for helping to produce a pattern of reduced crime.

While the national average for the seven major crime categories in cities of half a million to a million increased by 13 per cent for the first nine months of this year, five of the seven categories showed a decrease in

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Indianapolis and all seven showed an average increase of only 1.2 per cent.

The record so far in Indianapolis this year is so encouraging to city officials that they are confident that the city's unusual pattern of big increases in most major categories may finally be broken.

Major crimes in Indianapolis increased at an average rate of 15.6 per cent in 1968 compared to 1967. Now, with the normally heavy crime months of June, July and August behind it, the Indianapolis police department thinks the average for 1969 may set a national example.

OFF-DUTY USE ENCOURAGED

Mayor Richard G. Lugar and Police Chief Winston Churchill give much of the credit to the system of individual patrol cars.

"Nearly all state police departments have assigned cars to individuals," says Raymond J. Stratton, deputy chief of operations, but we are the first police department to do so."

Under the Indianapolis plan, patrolmen are encouraged to use their cars, while off-duty for trips with the family to drive-in theaters or the grocery or church.

"As a result," says Maj. Frank Spallina, administrative assistant to Chief Churchill, "we may have as many as 400 cars on the street instead of the old 100 or so per shift."

Major Spallina says that "with all those cars running around or parked throughout the city" there is "more reluctance by juveniles to steal cars" and more hesitancy in general to commit crimes.

Several arrests have been made by off-duty policemen since the individual patrol car system went into effect in early June. Included were arrests made by off-duty policemen who stopped robberies or burglaries in progress.

A chief benefit of the program, according to Major Spallina, is the new spirit of pride it is giving the policemen, who have installed custom-fashioned equipment racks in their cars, or carpeted interiors, or who have spent their own money to improve such equipment as radios.

Major Spallina looks on the personal attention shown on the cars as healthy evidence of high morale.

In the first nine months of 1967, crime rose 16.1 per cent in Indianapolis compared to the previous year. In 1968, the increase was 21.2 per cent compared to 1967.

For nine months this year, only the categories of burglary and larceny showed increases—of 9.1 and 5.6 per cent respectively.

In the other major categories, murder was down 18.6 per cent; forceable rape was down 7.8 per cent; robbery was down 18.3 per cent; aggravated assault was down 6.6 per cent, and vehicle theft was down 12.3 per cent.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN A TIME OF CHANGE

HON. ED JONES

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. JONES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, in this time of unrest in our Nation, especially on our college campuses, it is reassuring to know that sanity still prevails among some of our educators. One voice of reason which rings out clearly in the Eighth Congressional District of Tennessee is that of Dr. Archie R. Dykes, chancellor of the University of Tennessee at Martin.

At the beginning of the current academic year, Dr. Dykes, one of the Nations truly outstanding college administrators, addressed his faculty with an analysis of the challenge facing higher

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education and a proposal for meeting this challenge. I was deeply moved by the speech, and because I feel that all American leaders can benefit from the reasonableness of Chancellor Dykes' observations, I am including the entire text of the address:

HIGHER EDUCATION IN A TIME OF CHANGE

The circumstances surrounding high education today are not unlike those portrayed by Charles Dickens in the *Tale of Two Cities*, describing the era of the French Revolution. To paraphrase his classic language:

"It is the best of times, it is the worst of times,

It is the age of wisdom, it is the age of foolishness,

It is the epoch of belief, it is the epoch of incredulity,

It is the season of Light, it is the season of Darkness,

It is the spring of hope, it is the season of despair,

We have everything before us, we have nothing before us . . ."

Indeed, these are difficult and trying times in America, perhaps the most trying and most difficult of any period since the Civil War, more than a century ago. Yet, within our complex, frustrating, and perplexing problems, there exist the greatest opportunities our nation or any nation has ever had before it. And these same circumstances characterize colleges and universities throughout our land. Perhaps never before has higher education generally and colleges and universities individually been confronted with problems which so clearly threaten destruction, while, simultaneously, unparalleled opportunities lie before them for progress toward undreamed of achievements.

Truly, we live in a time of unparalleled change. And no one would question, I believe, that these great changes going on about us have enormous implications for all of us, in our citizenship responsibilities, in our family obligations, but especially in our duties as faculty members in an institution of higher learning.

Some time ago, an article in *Fortune* magazine, seeking to dramatize the gap between our present era and the past, quoted Robert Oppenheimer as follows:

This world of ours is a new world, in which the unity of knowledge, the nature of human communities, the order of society, the very notions of society and culture have changed, and will not return to what they have been in the past. What is new is new not because it has never been there before, but because it has changed in quality. One thing that is new is the prevalence of newness, the change in scale and scope of change itself, so that the world alters as we walk in it, so that the years of a man's life measure not some small growth or rearrangement or moderation of what he learned in childhood, but a great upheaval.

Change, then, pervasive and revolutionary change, is the dominant characteristic of our time. We are living through a series of concurrent and interacting revolutions in science, transportation, agriculture, communications, demography, civil rights, and, yes, education. Each of these revolutions has brought spectacular changes. Each has its train of tumultuous social consequences.

As a result of these great changes, we in education, like everyone else, are forever required to see our world through new eyes and to behave in accordance with new understandings and new concepts. In a world changing as rapidly as ours, ideas, understandings, beliefs, and ways of doing things rapidly become obsolete. Our best knowledge and our best understandings have an ever diminishing life before they are replaced with new knowledge and new understandings. In brief, we have intellectual obsolescence in shorter times than we have ever faced before in man's history. To per-

sist in behaving and conducting our affairs as if change has not occurred can result in catastrophe.

For a few minutes this morning, I wanted to share with you some of my thoughts about the implications of these changes to those of us here in this room, the faculty and staff of The University of Tennessee at Martin. Let me mention just a few observations that may be relevant.

1. The first implication of these changing times has to do with what we are trying to accomplish in education. Traditionally, we have viewed the major function of education as the dissemination of information, the teaching of facts, the instilling of knowledge. This is and will continue to be an important function of education. But in the context of a world of revolutionary change, when knowledge is doubling every ten to fifteen years in some fields of study, when there is increasing finiteness to the length of time in which the best knowledge will hold true, when new facts and new information are coming into existence with unparalleled rapidity, I think we may well wonder if the primary function of education has not changed. If schooling is regarded primarily as a process of absorbing the funded knowledge of the past, it seems to me it may well lose its relevance to the world in which we live. And if teaching is regarded as simply the peddling of facts and information, its demise may come in the years immediately ahead.

The National Science Foundation now tells us that knowledge in science is doubling every ten years; that of all the research that has ever been published, more than half of it has been published since 1950; that more than half of all money spent on research has been spent in the last eight years; and that of all the scientists who have lived since the dawn of history, more than eighty percent are living and working today. We are told authoritatively that approximately 2,000 pages of printed materials are published every sixty seconds. If an individual attempted to keep informed by devoting his full time to reading, he would fall behind by more than one billion pages every year.

The explosion of knowledge, or the "information revolution," is probably the most important single factor forcing change upon education. So much has been learned in so many areas that it is no longer possible for students to learn even summaries of existing knowledge. The sheer bulk of knowledge defeats any effort to teach it as a body of facts. We can expect radical reorganization of a given body of knowledge not once in the coming century, but several times, at intervals of ten to twenty years.

It would seem, therefore, that the primary orientation of education today and in the future must be toward helping our young people assume responsibility for their own education and providing them with the knowledge, skills and understandings which will enable them to assume the responsibility effectively. In a world of rapid change, the students in our colleges and universities must become the kind of people who can continue to grow and change, who can make education a lifelong process.

The dimensions of the problem before us were well outlined by John Gardner, former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare:

"The task of the school is to develop skills, attitudes, habits of mind, and the kinds of knowledge and understanding that will be the instruments of continuous change and growth on the part of the young person. Then we shall have fashioned a system that provides for its own continuous renewal."

"This suggests a standard for judging the effectiveness of all education—and so judged, much education today is monumentally ineffective. All too often we are giving young people cut flowers when we should be teaching them to grow their own plants. We are stuffing their heads with the products of

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earlier innovation rather than teaching them how to innovate. We think of the mind as a storehouse to be filled rather than as an instrument to be used."

2. The second implication of our changing ambivalent era for those of us in education has to do with the value aspect of education. In a complex, uncertain, and rapidly changing age, values become increasingly important because they determine the focus of our lives and give meaning and substance to our daily activities. Dr. S. L. Halleck, a psychologist at the University of Wisconsin, in a paper presented at the American Association of Higher Education meeting last March, stated that our present lack of concern for the value aspects of education may well lead to an elimination of certain features of life which many have assumed to be essential to man's humanity. He says, "I doubt that man can live without intimacy, without compassion, without ideology, without beauty, and still be man."

In the complex, highly interdependent world in which we live, we must depend upon our fellow human beings to live by an acceptable code of ethics and moral responsibility. We simply cannot exist in any kind of satisfactory way unless we can trust our neighbor or our colleague, unless we can believe that he has some sense of concern for our welfare, unless we can place confidence in his honesty and integrity.

Yet, on many college and university campuses today, a certain cynicism prevails with respect to such attributes as truth, courage, integrity, generosity, compassion, honesty, love, and honor. In some places, students possessing such virtues are considered "old fashioned" or "odd," or something worse. Many of us, as adults, are possessed with a pervasive uncertainty about what it is we believe in. Many of us have no well-thought-out system of values; many of us have no commitments upon which we are willing to take a stand, or as some of the more radical critics have suggested, many of us have no commitments at all. We are thus pushed about willy-nilly by the events of daily life like a ship without a rudder.

We are unable or unwilling to be discriminating or selective with respect to what goes on about us, and horrendous circumstances are perpetrated upon us by a society that can't seem to distinguish between good and bad, right and wrong. Thus it is that newspapers, magazines, and television continue to give our young people a formidable display of violence, cruelty, dishonesty, and inhumanity to man, while our national leaders are, one by one, assassinated; while our minority groups continue to cry out for equality of opportunity that is not forthcoming; while our crime rate continues to spiral upward at an alarming pace; and while our basic intolerance, suspicion, and distrust of our fellow-man move us ever closer to open conflict within our own country, not to mention world-wide.

We must remind ourselves, I think, that no society can survive without a moral order sustained by the individual. As our social organization becomes more complex and interdependent, and the need for personal integrity and for commitment to human values becomes more imperative. As one writer has said:

"The strength of a nation lies not in armaments, but in the heart, mind, spirit, and conscience of its people. Its morality, not in laws and government, but in the honesty and moral responsibility of its citizens."

We must remind ourselves, too, that to give our young people the power which today's education and present knowledge can bring without appropriate values to guide them in its use can bring catastrophe. Let us remember that prior to World War II, the best educated people in the world, at least in a technical sense, were the citizens of Nazi Germany. Yet, what nation has perpe-

trated greater crimes of inhumanity on mankind or brought more grief to the world?

The Existentialist Movement, developed in Europe after World War II and so well articulated by Albert Camus and Jean-Paul Sartre, argues that man makes himself by his choices and that in choosing for himself, he inevitably chooses for everyone else, so interdependent, so interlocked, and so inextricably intertwined is our welfare. They pose a hypothetical question which they say should and must be answered by everyone who is genuinely interested in being a truly moral person. Their question is: "What would happen to man and to the world if everyone did as I am doing, if everyone lived his life as I live mine?"

The point I wish to make is, and I'm probably doing so very poorly, is that in our age we must educate people capable of imposing upon themselves values and morals necessary for us to live together in a highly complex, highly interdependent world of rapid change. The more complex and highly organized our society becomes, the more urgent will be the requirement for men to work together cooperatively in an atmosphere of mutual trust, confidence, and respect.

In our age, such basic values as honesty, integrity, concern for our fellow-man, and compassion become matters upon which our very existence as a civilized society depends. If we fall in our colleges and universities to foster these attributes, then much of the purpose of education is lost.

We should remember, as Richard Hofstadter, professor of history at Columbia University, said sometime ago, "that at any level, from the primary grades to the university, the teacher is not merely an instructor, but a potential personal model for his or her pupils and a living clue to the attitudes that prevail in the adult world."

The question before you and me as faculty members of this institution is whether we, as we go about our daily responsibilities, exemplify to our students models which are worthy of their emulation and which will help them become mature responsible citizens of a democratic society.

3. The third and final implication I see in these changing times for us is that we, students, faculty, administrative officers, and all other members of the university community, must learn how to interact with one another more sensitively, sympathetically, and democratically than we now do. The great changes going on in higher education today, deriving largely from the changing world about us, demand that we do so. I do not believe that there is any substantive difference between the goals and objectives of the students, the faculty, and the administration; the goals of one are the goals of the other. Ours is, or should be, a cooperative enterprise in which we work together for the achievement of common purposes. To the extent that we cannot work together in a cooperative manner, to the extent that one of us is suspicious or distrustful of the other, then to the extent our total welfare suffers. We cannot have a productive and stimulating educational environment, we cannot expect adequate financial support from the public treasury, and we cannot expect our University to progress unless we work together to bring these achievements about.

Here on this campus, as all of you know, important steps have been taken to secure greater and more effective involvement of all concerned in the affairs of the University. Steps have been taken to increase the effectiveness of various faculty committees, new ways of involving students in campus affairs have been developed, Student Government has been strengthened, and a dialogue has been created with student leaders which assures representation of student views in the most important decisions affecting the campus. Just recently, as a result of a two-day retreat of administrative officers and student government leaders, it has been

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recommended that each department head create a student advisory committee to work with him at the departmental level. But despite these important steps, more needs to be done toward making our campus a good model of democracy in action, and more will be done.

But while this progress is being made, while these steps are underway, universities must not permit themselves to be paralyzed by a tiny minority of anarchical students. There are processes, reasonable processes, through which change can be effected. We must insist that these processes be followed. The alternative to process is anarchy.

We in education sometimes seem bewildered by what has been happening on the campuses of our schools and colleges. We seem unwilling to speak out against lawlessness and anarchy because of fear of offending academic freedom or being labeled defenders of the status quo. But we must recognize that the basic freedoms of democracy can be destroyed by irresponsible action. Freedoms possessed by any person are precious, but they become obnoxious when one person encroaches on the freedom of another.

This is a principle we need to reiterate and emphasize today on every college campus through this land. For we live in a period when freedom is often equated with license to do as one wishes. Yet, we can have no freedom except within the context of laws and rules by which we are willing to live.

As an article in the *Washington Post* noted sometime ago, some of today's student radicals "are out of touch with and do not understand the principles of democracy. Their heroes are the modern revolutionaries and the language they talk is that of anarchy. Freedom of speech means nothing to them except as it protects their freedom to speak. The idea that differences are resolved through discussion and reason is irrelevant to them. The only thing that counts in their lexicon is power and the only way they believe power should be used is to enforce their belief on others. The more violent the action, the better it fits the rebels' purpose."

The historical parallels to this set of mind are only too easy to draw. It was Mussolini who used to distinguish between "a violence that liberates and a violence that enslaves . . . a violence that is moral and a violence that is immoral." And it was Hitler who wrote, "The very first essential for success is a perpetually constant and regular employment of violence." As Arthur Schlesinger has noted, "It is perfectly obvious why Mussolini and Hitler favored violence: It is because violence, by abolishing the procedures and civilities of society, opens the way for those who are most successful in the use of force."

No matter how worthy the goals, if they are sought through coercion and violence, the process of democracy itself may be destroyed. The abuses of freedom by a few could easily result in the loss of freedoms by us all.

I do not want my remarks to be misunderstood. Greater participation of students in university decisions, not only on our campus but elsewhere, is desirable and we should do what we can to bring that participation about. If we succeed, not only will the education of our students be enriched, but the quality of the decisions made will be enhanced. Faculty, students, and administration need to work together with greater resourcefulness than we have in the past to achieve a real partnership which will enhance the efficiency of the University as a real center of teaching and learning.

The subversion of the fragile structure of a university is all too easy, as we know from the events of recent months. That is why we must insist on a scrupulous and continued dedication to the conditions of orderly and peaceable discussion and dialogue in the decision-making process. Such strategies as sit-ins, occupation of buildings, the forceful

blocking of university activities are not acceptable in an institution which holds as one of its highest values reasoned and intelligent discussion of problems of mutual concern. Such techniques are a thrust at the vitals of university life and will destroy any university where they are employed.

We are living through a period in which the need for teaching and learning and the use of intelligence and rational discussion in settling our problems—the services a university performs and the things it stands for—is greater than ever before. What kind of people would we be if we allowed this center of culture and hope to languish and fail?

These, then, my friends and colleagues, are some of the thoughts I have as we begin another academic year. What the year shall be and what it shall bring depends very largely on those of us assembled here in this room and our colleagues over the nation. Whether the months ahead shall be the best of times or the worst of times, a time of wisdom or a time of foolishness, a season of light or a season of darkness, the spring of hope or a time of despair, will depend upon what we do, day by day, as we fulfill our duties and responsibilities to the young people who come to us in search of education and learning.

I solicit your interest in and concern for the affairs of the University in the days and months ahead. In a democratic society, the responsibility for decisions and actions rests with all of us. The "they" we sometimes talk so much about is not an anonymous mass of faceless strangers, it is ourselves. What our University is and what it shall become will be determined by what we are and what we do in the weeks and months to come.

DR. DOMENICK IERARDO OF SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE COLLEGE RECEIVES THE ELOY ALFARO GRAND CROSS

HON. ROBERT N. GAIMO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. GAIMO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report that one of my distinguished constituents, Dr. Domenick Ierardo of Southern Connecticut State College, has received the highest award of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama.

This foundation, named after the great Latin American statesman, Gen. Eloy Alfaro of Ecuador, has awarded its coveted Grand Cross to outstanding Americans from all walks of life, including six former Presidents. I am gratified that Dr. Ierardo, an outstanding educator and humanitarian, has been included in this distinguished group.

It is therefore my pleasure to insert at this point in the RECORD the formal presentation address of Dr. Herman A. Bayern, American provost of the foundation; the investiture speech by Dr. L. Lester Beacher, American deputy provost and chancellor of Canada's Philanthropic College; the presentation by Dr. N. R. Caine, American deputy provost; and the acceptance speech by Dr. Ierardo:

PRESENTATION OF ELOY ALFARO GRAND CROSS TO DR. DOMENICK IERARDO

ADDRESS OF DR. HERMAN A. BAYERN

We are assembled here in New York today to honor an outstanding and distinguished Educator of renown, Dr. Ierardo, Assistant Professor of Italian at Southern Connecticut

State College, with the top honor of this Foundation—The Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma.

We are here this morning to honor you in testimony; first, of our faith in the ideals of American democracy; secondly, in our devotion to the cause of universal education as the follower of these ideals; and thirdly, because of our confidence in the cooperation of all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere in the preservation of human freedom and peace of all the peoples of the world.

Such was the pattern of the life of our standard bearer, the immortal Eloy Alfaro, the great Democrat of Ecuador. As President of Ecuador at the turn of the century, he expanded and furthered educational institutions of his own country. He appealed to the Spanish Monarch to establish peace, and to grant the people of Cuba the freedom, for which they yearned and bled. Now, those people of Cuba pray once more that somehow, perhaps by Divine Guidance, they will again see their freedom restored—the freedom which Dr. Castro and the Soviet Union wrested from them, in direct violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

The Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama gathers and encourages the permanent political and moral values of the Americas. Eloy Alfaro was the most outstanding Ecuadorean in the Western Hemisphere. The action and thought which he placed at the service of his country were instrument and agency of the highest aspiration of half the globe. He worked for a broad land; he strove to raise the social level of the Indians; to spread education among his countrymen; to banish the exploitation of man by man; to act for the defense of liberty, regardless of frontiers; to create American public laws; and to free the flesh and the spirits from their chains.

The Eloy Alfaro International Foundation has neither political or lucrative purposes. The finality is to pay tribute to the memory of Eloy Alfaro, and make available all knowledge of his life and works, as a statesman and liberator. What Alvaro undertook and accomplished in half a century, constitutes the essential transformation of normal people.

Our guest of honor, Dr. Ierardo, was awarded the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma, by unanimous vote of the Board of Dignitaries, in recognition of his distinguished contribution to culture and humanity, and his outstanding merit and accomplishments in the field of education, in his work for worthwhile endeavors, and in further recognition of his efforts toward the establishment of international peace.

Eloy Alfaro was a citizen, not only of his native Ecuador, but of all the Americas. The personal integrity, the unwavering defense of the principles of truth, justice and friendship among nations; the self-control and self-sacrifice that marked one-quarter of a century of unflagging service to his fellow man, extended way beyond the confines of his own country, Ecuador.

He was a rebel and a conspirator, but his rebellion and conspiracy were directed against hatred, injustice, discord and tyranny. He was the leader of a generation fired with the hope and desire that responsible political action would enhance the prosperity of their country and the welfare of their people.

It is most fitting, therefore, for us this morning that we of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation, have selected to present this highest award to a great American, Humanitarian, and Educator. None can ever doubt the limitless faith of Dr. Ierardo to the ideals of democracy and in the belief of our guest of honor that it was not from human hands, but from the Great Creator that every man, woman and child inherits the inherent right of life, human liberty, happiness, and equal opportunity, for learning, which has been the lifework of Dr. Ierardo, and with such opportunity the

priceless possession of truth, which alone can make man free.

You know, my dear Dr. Ierardo, that you now join a very select and elite group of Americans who have been similarly honored in the past. They include former Presidents, John F. Kennedy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Herbert Hoover, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Harry S. Truman, President Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, and other dignitaries such as FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, former Governor Averell Harriman, the late General of the Armies Douglas MacArthur, Senators Mansfield and Dirksen, Dr. Marie L. Fetsch, Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, Lieut. Malcom Wilson, Congressmen Celler and Ford, Senators of the State of New York, Brydges and Zaretzki, Assembly speaker, Anthony J. Travia, the Hon. Charles J. Tobin, Jr., the U.S. Commissioner of Education, Harold Howe, II, and the Honorable Albert Conway, former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.

It now gives me great personal pleasure, and it is an honor and a privilege for me to call on that outstanding Scientist who did the original research and development in the field of contact lenses and applied Psychology and is the Chancellor of Philathea College. He has been honored by many nations and Universities in recognition of his achievements in his professional field.

I am sure that Dr. Beacher feels it now an honor to invest you, Dr. Ierardo, with the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma.

THE INVESTITURE SPEECH OF DR. L. LESTER BEACHER

I am aware of the achievements and accomplishments of Dr. Ierardo. He is highly regarded by many distinguished Educators and many of my colleagues.

In recognition of his outstanding service to his beloved country both in peace and war and service to mankind, in the fields of education and international relations, Dr. Ierardo's outstanding activities in behalf of humanitarian causes, through fraternal, civic and patriotic organizations, are in keeping with the aims, ideals and principles and purposes of this Foundation. Therefore, it gives me much happiness, particularly in light of my long interest in the field of education, and as a former recipient, to carry out the determination of the Board of Dignitaries. I hereby present him with the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma.

TRANSLATION OF THE DIPLOMA TO DR. IERARDO, FROM SPANISH INTO ENGLISH BY DR. N. R. CAINE

As a former recipient of this honor, I will now translate from Spanish into English the Diploma granted to you by this Foundation:

Thus one goes to the stars

The Eloy Alfaro International Foundation, recognizing the special value of the services rendered by Dr. Domenick Ierardo, in support of the objectives of this institution, he has been awarded the Cross of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation. In witness whereof, this diploma, with the seal of the foundation, is presented in the city of Panama, Republic of Panama, on the 25th of June, 1968.

ACCEPTANCE OF DR. DOMENICK IERARDO

I would like to express my gratitude to the Eloy Alfaro Foundation for the great honor bestowed on me today, by including my name among the select list of distinguished Americans.

It is only fifteen years ago since I arrived in this country from Italy with great hopes and a strong belief to succeed in my future life. Thanks to the constant and wonderful support of my wife, I am now back into the field of education. Today is for me the realization of my life's ambitions. I am proud to be a recipient of this high honor and I accept it with gratitude and a deep sense of humility.

If we examine the activities of General Alfaro, they reveal an outstanding leader of his generation who gave freely of his

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imagination and energy to all people who sought his counsel and assistance. While Alfaro lived a life devoted to the struggle for liberty and American unity, in the minds of Americans he is most revered because of his love for freedom and for Bolivar's ideal of American unity which the great Ecuadorian took of his own.

As we view present-day society, both at home and abroad, we observe that many problems arise, and there will be no better solution than human understanding to consolidate the ideals of democracy. Therefore, as education proceeds and knowledge increases, thought will be clarified, understanding will reduce prejudice, good will replace hatred, and the problems of the many minorities will find a solution.

Men can bring pacem in terris. There is a tremendous amount of good will in the world locked within the hearts of men and women of every race, creed, and color. If each one began to express to the best of his abilities the good will that he feels, there would be a better world within a matter of days—not months or years or centuries.

I shall always cherish this award, and I again express my appreciation to the Organization, to all who spoke in my behalf, to the American Provost for his confidence in me, and to all of you for coming here.

And may I close with words which, in many languages, in many forms, in many religions, have brought comfort and strength. "May the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, be with us and remain with us always."

CAMPUS UNREST

HON. GEORGE W. ANDREWS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the wave of unrest and disorder sweeping our Nation's college campuses have provided a severe test of the determination and ability of college administrators to restore order and return their institutions to some semblance of sanity. Many have failed the test. They have confused criminal activity with legitimate dissent.

A thoughtful and most reasonable approach to the rights and limits of dissent and a reminder to incoming students of the seriousness of purpose with which they should approach higher education was made recently by Dr. Harry M. Philpott, president of Auburn University.

The great Auburn president addressed a freshman convocation on September 19, 1969, and the following are excerpts from his very timely and thought-provoking speech:

EXCERPTS FROM A SPEECH BY AUBURN UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT HARRY M. PHILPOTT, FRESHMAN CONVOCATION, SEPTEMBER 19, 1969

You must enjoy freedom if you are to gain an education but this does not mean freedom as it is defined by some today. I trust that you did not come to Auburn with the idea of finding here a place "where every person can do his own thing." If so, you are in for a rude shock Monday morning at seven or eight o'clock when we have some antiquated ideas about class attendance and "doing your own thing" calls for more sleep. Freedom does not exist in the absolute for anyone. If we are to have freedom in the university, we must have safeguards that will prevent its destruction, safeguards that inevitably limit its expression. No freedom can exist without order, and order requires that we surrender some of our freedom for the common good.

For example, the university welcomes and encourages differences of opinion, knowing that this is necessary for great understanding. You will be free to advocate your opinions in discussion, debate and peaceful demonstration. However, you will not be free to advocate them in such a fashion that you deny freedom or the right to learn to others. Even as you do not wish to have opinions forced on you by others, you must not expect to be allowed to force your opinions on someone else.

The university relies on cooperation and not power, on diversity with tolerant understanding and not disturbance. It also requires from you commitment and dedication to things which are greater than you—to the ideal. In a society where too many seem totally preoccupied with their petty needs, vanities, and grasping egos, to speak of ideals may sound strange or even novel. I am, however, convinced that the unattainable quest for the ideal, the true and the beautiful is as fundamental to education today as it was in the Agora of Athens where in the shadow of the Acropolis Socrates prodded his students to think on these things.

Because of this, I have a strange sounding final word of advice for you. It is simply this: "Get lost." It does not mean that I want you to disappear but rather a simple reminder of the words of Jesus: "He that would find his life must lose it, and he that loses his life shall find it." Do you want an education? Lose yourself in the pursuit of knowledge and understanding. Do you want to be a constructive member of the human race? Lose yourself in helpful service to others. Do you want to find security and happiness? Lose yourself in great causes and endeavors. Do you want to find meaning and purpose for your life? Lose yourself in the higher purpose of the God who made you. "Get lost."

IN SUPPORTING SCIENCE—PUT FIRST THINGS FIRST

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the Nashville Banner in a recent editorial called attention to the importance of health research in the war on disease.

The Banner has some interesting and pertinent comments concerning the matter of priorities which involve decisions which the Congress must ultimately make.

Because of the interest of my colleagues and the American people in this most important subject, I herewith place the following Banner editorial of October 21, 1969, in the RECORD:

IN SUPPORTING SCIENCE—PUT FIRST THINGS FIRST

Research is the fulcrum on which the searching mind rests its lever, applying motive power to lift—as it were—the Earth. It is the essential forerunner of all scientific accomplishment; and there is both institutional and regional pride that much of the research that won the Nobel Prize in medicine for Dr. Max Delbrück, Dr. Salvadore E. Luria, and Dr. Alfred D. Hershey, was done at Vanderbilt University, where Dr. Delbrück was an associate professor of physics from 1940 to 1947.

Science is applied knowledge, and these men have applied it well in their discoveries concerning what technically is called the replication mechanism and the genetic structure of viruses. Discoveries by searching contribute to the gaining war on human diseases.

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Research is the key to progress in every field of science—in the vast catalogue of which Vanderbilt figures have engaged in their several departments, served notably the cause to which their dedicated work was addressed, and gained distinguished recognition.

The progress through research there is a dividend on the investments made—in the time devoted by the scientists to that phase of their calling, and the grants made in its behalf, by individuals, corporations, foundations, and the federal government—more of which are needed in the light of its demonstrated potential.

The record in this Nobel Award illustrates the point—for much of the exploratory undertaking was done during Dr. Delbrück's tenure at Vanderbilt, the pioneering enterprise which Dr. Luria shared while working here on a Guggenheim Fellowship.

Friends and colleagues congratulate them. At the same time, interest centers on the case for research, itself; more of which can be done in its area of expanding need, grants permitting.

It is an ironic post-development occurring in connection with these three Nobel recipients, in the announcement that each has suffered a reduction in his federal grant for his particular research. By National Institutes of Health disclosure—regretfully noted by NIH officials even as the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was congratulating them on the award—Dr. Luria's grant was cut from \$60,731 to \$55,266; Dr. Hershey's from \$45,399 to \$40,860; and Dr. Delbrück's from \$406,274 to \$373,780.

These are grants, remember, relating to the war on disease—and involving work for the health of human beings; including 200 million American citizens. Instead of cutting investments for the laboratories and scientists at work in such a field, it should be increased. It would be false economy indeed that curtailed it, for enlarged expenditures in any other field. Without derogating space projects in the slightest, it can be noted that in the order of importance, the moon shot or a trip to Mars cannot compare with the work for human health.

Congress it is that has wielded this axe, resulting in the cuts occurring—a setback which in the public interest, present and future, cannot be countenanced. There are places for the federal government to substantially trim—saving billions; but not at the expense of valid life-saving operations; nor to the diminishment of scientific skills to that end.

The federal government should establish priorities respecting its own investment for research; and there is no question but that health work, involving these hundreds of millions of lives, should head the list.

CAN WE AFFORD TO LET RAILROADS JUNK SERVICE?

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned over the curtailment of freight and passenger railroad service to our rural towns in Minnesota.

Curtailment of this service would be a severe blow to the ability of some of these towns to weather the crisis in which they already find themselves.

Many of these towns were established by the railroads themselves as a marshaling place for freight and passengers which provided the revenue for the railroads.

In order to be able to afford through

countryside America, the railroads, in their founding days, were given huge tracts of land by the Government. The land not used for the right-of-way was parceled out in townships and farms and sold to raise capital for railroad construction.

The railroads were very active in promoting immigration from Europe to settle these town and farmsites.

Today, the railroads find it more profitable not to stop at these small rural towns they helped to found, but rather to concentrate their efforts on long haul full car or full train load hauls, cross-continent, if possible.

And so the railroads are now abandoning service to countryside America. This is disturbing not only the small towns, but the cities as well.

Mr. Speaker, as an example of this concern in the cities, I would like, at this point, to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, an editorial written by William Sumner in the St. Paul Dispatch in regard to this problem:

CAN WE AFFORD TO LET RAILROADS JUNK SERVICE?

(By William Sumner)

It is absurd to let a basic transportation system crumble about us without reaching about for solutions. That is exactly what is happening to our railroads, however, and the reactions to each abandonment of a line here or a service there are predictable: public servants protest, but in the end have very little to offer the railroads as a substitute for revenues. This last deals with the passenger business, of course.

Now our Minnesota Public Service Commission promises to take a "hard line" against the abandonment of branch freight lines in the state, which is the most recent push of the Chicago and North Western Railroad. This public spirited company seems to be dedicated to the creation of instant ghost towns and antiques in the state, these being the small communities which have depended on freight service and the railroad stations left without function.

No one can be too impressed with any such hard line, however. Since 1956, when the ICC took firm jurisdiction, around 130 trains have either been abandoned or permitted curtailment of service. The main emphasis of concern has been placed on the abandonment of passenger trains, which is happening all over and attracts the cries and protests of airplane riding sentimentalists. But the abandonment of freights serving some of our small rural communities gets us into a different ball game, a situation in which it has to be asked (1) if this is something we can permit and (2) what alternatives there are to letting a transportation system junk itself.

The Public Service Commission apparently can do little. It isn't even current with all of the recent requests for cancellations. But before the rails become abandoned, to be invented at a later day when our highways and airports have become unusable, this state ought to acquaint itself thoroughly with what (on the surface, at least) resembles a crisis and raise some hell at the federal level, with Congress, not the ICC. It does little good to appear before a hearing board to beat one's breast over a proposed abandonment, particularly when the public official caught up in such testimony can't really recall the last time he has taken the train.

There has been so much propagandizing on both sides of this issue that one is hard pressed to find the truth. The railroads obviously don't want to get out of the big freight picture, just abandon runs they deem inefficient or nuisances, but with this, as with the abandonment of passenger service,

it seems that one can make profit and loss statements lie down and roll over at will. And while no one wants to force a private operation to lose money, there is a chicken and egg question at work here that hasn't been completely resolved in my mind.

I can't speak for the small-town freight services now in danger of abandonment. But which came first with passenger service: rotten service or the abandonment by the public? Not here, but elsewhere, with other railroads, there have been concrete examples of the actual discouragement of passenger use. But before getting sentimental to the point of tears about how fantastically good our own passenger lines are, I'll have to recall the round trip by rail last summer to the Democratic convention in Chicago. The train was fine, clean, fast and comfortable and even with a compartment it was cheap.

But at the Chicago end a passenger had to have divine guidance to find the right train or, as it turned out, the entrance to the station. Passengers riding "chair" had to wait in endless lines while conductors went through their mysterious 19th Century checking-in procedures. The old, the halt, those burdened with children were kept in sweaty procession while this endless foolishness was ground out in the filthy and very hot and humid lobby. Occasionally, someone could be heard to garble over the public address system, which was the railroads' way of telling us when a train was arriving or departing.

I bring this up, I think, because one day somebody will discover that the best and possibly fastest way to get to Chicago—or Milwaukee, or other medium-haul distances—will be by a modern rail system and because there is a possibility that those running the show may not believe this.

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AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED TO HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 966 TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

HON. JEFFERY COHELAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday the House will consider continuing resolutions for a number of departments. Included in these resolutions will be one for HEW. As my colleagues are aware, the House passed the HEW appropriation that provided over \$1 billion additional for the Office of Education. Together with 227 of my colleagues, I introduced a resolution that would enable OOE to expend funds at the House-passed levels to act as an interim measure until there is a final appropriation bill. The House Appropriations Committee has reported a continuing resolution that would decrease by \$649 million funds available for OOE. I am including for the membership the breakdown of the figures for their own States. Each Member can compare the figures for 1969—approximately equal to the Appropriations Committee's resolution—and the figures for H.R. 1311 which was cosponsored by 227 House Members. You will see that your State will suffer considerable losses in vital educational revenues. It is for this reason—the loss of necessary educational funds—that I plan to offer an amendment to House Joint Resolution 966 to provide adequate funding for these educational programs.

The material referred to follows:

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$37,773,357	\$34,985,664	\$38,198,857	\$38,580,846	\$44,504,965
State administrative expenses.....	377,734	349,908	381,989		
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	1,767,887	840,259	705,824	0	826,105
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	3,343,000	2,927,740	3,072,424	2,040,343	2,904,233
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	497,350	531,860	503,492	503,492	503,492
Grants for special projects.....					
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	1,918,412	1,888,098		0	34,770
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....		10,007			
State administration.....	36,897	35,243			
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V):					
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	46,178,627	41,884,029	43,081,907	41,124,681	49,084,592
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	9,155,000	9,530,000	6,177,000	2,362,000	11,075,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	617,391	681,900	328,000	328,000	328,000
Subtotal, school assistance in federally affected areas.....	9,772,391	10,211,900	6,505,000	2,690,000	11,403,000
Education professions development: Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....					
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....	852,199	262,781	346,324	346,324	346,324
Subtotal, education professions development.....	852,199	262,781	346,324	346,324	346,324
Teacher Corps.....	5,116	71,204			
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	2,243,228			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	227,647	224,435	227,680	227,680	227,680
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	238,807	240,381			
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....	2,081,890	2,007,067	1,037,770		
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	3,525,974	2,092,086	1,367,691	0	510,083
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....	127,207				
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	119,484	97,938	97,938		
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	3,487,390	221,745	1,067,215		
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	2,751,992	2,764,567	2,195,856	2,195,856	3,146,940
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	208,441	240,462			
Interest payments.....	(1)				
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	3,462,758	3,563,082	3,732,752	3,733,522	3,733,522
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....					
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	961,500			0	0
Training program (EPDA, pt. E).....				0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	19,436,318	11,451,763	9,726,902	6,157,058	7,618,225
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	5,730,515	5,755,151	5,493,553	5,493,553	8,442,754
Innovation.....			248,333	248,333	248,333
Work-study.....	197,787			0	197,686
Cooperative education.....			267,787	267,787	267,787
Consumer and homemaking education.....			346,640	346,640	346,640
Subtotal, vocational education.....	5,928,302	5,755,151	6,356,313	6,356,293	9,503,200
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	633,492	633,492	633,492	319,145	633,492
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	600,801	397,777	168,825	0	168,825
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	42,443	42,892	42,892	42,892	42,892
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,251	25,251	25,251	25,251
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	337,344			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....				0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	185,126	175,958	175,958	175,958	175,958
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	901,330	1,072,101	1,199,378	1,199,378	1,199,378
Special projects and teacher education.....	185,000			0	0
Education: broadcasting facilities.....				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	2,947,286	2,386,980	2,285,305	1,802,133	2,285,305
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	263,547	571,029	571,028	571,028	571,028
Teacher education and recruitment.....	425,211			0	0
Research and innovation.....	27,111			0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	7,151			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	723,020	571,028	571,028	571,028	571,028
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....				0	0
Research and development centers.....	88,493			0	0
General education.....		49,600		0	0
Vocational education.....			17,866	17,866	17,866
Evaluations.....				0	0
National achievement study.....				0	0
Dissemination.....				0	0
Training.....				0	0
Statistical surveys.....				0	0
Construction.....				0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	88,493	49,600	17,866	17,866	17,866

¹ Not available.

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....	\$25,639			0	0
Civil rights education.....	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill act).....	143,330	143,303			
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes act).....					
Student loan insurance fund.....				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	2,820,000			0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	89,470,721	72,837,766	68,940,645	59,115,383	80,879,540
OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF ALASKA					
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$1,816,482	\$1,725,848	\$1,731,032	\$1,731,032	\$2,093,044
State administrative expenses.....	150,000	150,000	150,000		
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	124,697	66,568	55,918	0	70,860
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	442,566	547,744	559,471	483,700	551,348
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	171,800	242,131	239,911	0	0
Grants for special projects.....					
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	105,239	106,156		0	13,333
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....		818			
State administration.....	10,000	13,333			
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V):	49,999	50,000	50,000	0	50,000
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	2,870,983	2,902,598	2,786,332	2,214,732	2,778,585
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	12,849,000	13,379,000	7,793,000	13,935,000	15,917,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	14,977	2,616,200	1,293,000	1,293,000	1,293,000
Subtotal, SAFA.....	12,863,977	15,995,200	9,086,000	15,228,000	17,210,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....					
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....	188,325	112,896	119,515	119,515	119,515
Subtotal, education professions development.....	188,325	112,896	119,515	119,515	119,515
Teachers Corps.....					
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	95,455			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	155,376	152,468	155,378	155,378	155,378
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	7,522	8,119		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....		74,015	50,000	0	0
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	250,972	116,613	76,235	0	50,000
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....	600,000			0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	36,480	33,660	33,660	33,660	33,660
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	62,580	6,680	32,147	32,147	23,675
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	76,880	83,276	66,145	66,145	94,794
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	50,000	25,000		0	0
Interest payments.....		(1)			
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	114,209	123,734	129,626	129,653	129,653
Special programs for disadvantaged students:					
Talent search.....				0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	43,800			0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E).....				0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	1,493,274	623,565	543,191	416,983	487,160
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	502,616	508,238	293,155	293,155	450,531
Innovation.....			203,530	203,530	203,530
Work-study.....	15,881			0	15,873
Cooperative education.....			204,951	204,951	204,951
Consumer and homemaking education.....			18,498	18,498	18,498
Subtotal, vocational education.....	518,497	508,238	720,134	720,133	893,383
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	136,935	136,935	136,935	115,172	136,935
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	115,670	124,125	86,150	0	86,150
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	40,169	40,200	40,200	40,200	40,200
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,017	25,017	25,017	25,017
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	39,905			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	45,069			0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	106,520	105,733	105,733	105,733	105,733
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	126,288	131,891	136,550	136,550	136,550
Special projects and teacher education.....				0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	572,306	603,410	570,094	462,181	570,277
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Teacher education and recruitment.....	49,391			0	0
Research and innovation.....				0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	487			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	149,878	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

¹ Not available.

October 27, 1969

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

31657

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF ALASKA—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....				0	0
Research and development centers.....				0	0
General education.....				0	0
Vocational education.....	\$10,723		\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Evaluations.....	46,835			0	0
National achievement study.....				0	0
Dissemination.....				0	0
Training.....				0	0
Statistical surveys.....				0	0
Construction.....				0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	57,558		15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....				0	0
Civil rights education.....				0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	\$50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	30,000	30,000			
Student loan insurance fund.....	950,000			0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....				0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	19,844,798	20,925,907	13,990,266	19,776,544	22,173,000
OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF ARIZONA					
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$9,976,695	\$9,380,743	\$9,528,554	\$9,528,554	\$9,882,769
State administrative expenses.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	816,510	422,604	354,990	354,990	425,551
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	1,618,000	1,516,112	1,578,993	1,143,854	1,526,861
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	300,954	368,490	361,205	361,205	361,205
Grants for special projects.....				0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	774,785	784,359		0	800,812
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....		11,366		0	0
State administration.....	16,782	16,488		0	16,610
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	211,034	147,487	102,607	0	148,584
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	13,864,760	12,797,649	12,076,349	11,538,603	13,162,392
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	8,700,000	9,059,000	5,139,000	6,526,000	10,825,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	1,832,067	1,417,300	175,000	175,000	175,000
Subtotal, SAFA.....	10,532,067	10,476,300	5,314,000	6,701,000	11,000,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....					
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....	1,252,709	181,870	223,887	223,887	223,887
Subtotal, education professions development.....	1,252,709	181,870	223,887	223,887	223,887
Teacher Corps.....	49,981	140,935		0	0
Higher Education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....				0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	180,951	177,936	180,964	180,964	180,964
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	166,905	166,461		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....	640,961	804,224	415,830	415,830	415,830
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	1,877,254	1,228,671	803,238	0	323,980
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....	452,296			0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	63,780	69,419	69,419	0	0
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	1,184,950	176,061	847,346	847,346	624,032
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	1,834,280	2,195,009	1,743,464	1,743,464	2,498,605
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	3,759	95,735		0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)				
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	1,233,700	1,339,632	1,430,424	1,403,713	1,403,713
Special programs for disadvantaged students:					
Talent search.....	130,400			0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	1,466,500			0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E).....				0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	9,235,736	6,253,148	5,463,685	4,591,317	5,447,124
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	2,122,115	2,133,895	2,237,119	2,237,119	3,438,112
Innovation.....			220,501	220,501	220,501
Work-study.....	83,735			0	83,692
Cooperative education.....			228,752	228,752	228,752
Consumer and homemaking education.....			141,161	141,161	141,161
Subtotal, vocational education.....	2,205,850	2,133,895	2,827,533	2,827,533	4,112,218
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	312,656	312,656	312,656	187,354	312,656
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	144,289	215,407	115,407	115,407	115,407
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	40,974	41,153	41,153	41,153	41,153
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,100	25,100	25,100	25,100
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	218,555			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	44,303			0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	138,461	134,680	134,680	0	0

¹ Not available.

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF ARIZONA—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Libraries and community services—Continued					
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States	\$302,940	\$346,188	\$379,898	0	0
Special projects and teacher education				0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities					
Subtotal, libraries and community services	1,263,928	1,114,693	1,048,403	\$2,827,533	\$4,112,218
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI):					
Teacher education and recruitment	103,733	224,757	224,757	224,757	224,757
Research and innovation	410,655			0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf	10,525			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped	2,591			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped	527,504	224,757	224,757	224,757	224,757
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories				0	0
Research and development centers				0	0
General education				0	0
Vocational education	22,048	50,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluations				0	0
National achievement study				0	0
Dissemination				0	0
Training				0	0
Statistical surveys				0	0
Construction				0	0
Subtotal, research and training	22,048	50,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs	83,054			0	0
Civil rights education				0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act)	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act)	51,789	51,789			
Student loan insurance fund	300			0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund				0	0
Total, Office of Education	39,139,726	33,475,036	27,243,614	28,999,630	38,347,596

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

OFFICE OF EDUCATION	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants	\$23,491,781	\$21,806,285	\$23,525,257	\$23,525,257	\$27,408,955
State administrative expenses	234,918	218,117	235,253	235,253	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II)	906,017	453,532	380,971	0	447,401
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III):	1,896,000	1,713,497	1,786,306	1,266,286	1,707,779
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States	328,124	388,193	371,742	371,742	371,342
Grants for special projects				0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States	1,000,044	991,055		0	978,829
Loans to nonprofit private schools		4,368		0	0
State administration	19,234	18,499		0	18,376
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V):	241,869	165,473	115,120	0	164,377
Subtotal, elementary, and secondary education	28,117,987	25,759,019	26,415,149	25,398,538	31,097,059
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874)	2,650,723	2,696,000	1,530,000	958,000	3,071,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815)	100,191	571,300		0	0
Subtotal, SAFA	2,750,914	3,267,300	1,530,000	958,000	3,071,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2)					
Training program (EPDA, pts. C and D)	538,632	187,861	232,954	232,954	232,954
Subtotal, education professions development	538,632	187,861	232,954	232,954	232,954
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III)	720,212			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones)	192,458	189,394	192,476	192,476	192,476
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A)	139,008	136,490		0	
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103)	157,505	1,079,144	557,980	557,980	557,980
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104)	2,424,251	1,167,862	763,483	0	283,138
Graduate facilities (HEFA II)				0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105)	80,915	74,344	74,344	74,344	74,344
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A)	1,660,440	148,326	713,863	713,863	525,728
Direct loans (NDEA II)	1,879,706	1,849,227	1,468,814	1,468,814	2,104,996
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds	7,607	122,516		0	0
Interest payments	(1)			0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C)	3,097,662	2,140,576	2,242,508	2,242,971	2,242,971
Special programs for disadvantaged students:					
Talent search	30,000			0	0
Personal development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV)	172,600			0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E)				0	0
Subtotal, higher education	10,562,364	6,907,879	6,013,468	5,250,448	5,981,633

¹ Not available.

October 27, 1969

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

31659

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF ARKANSAS—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	\$3,273,753	\$3,319,461	\$2,963,572	\$2,963,572	\$4,554,559
Innovation.....			225,660	225,660	225,660
Work-study.....	105,390			0	105,337
Cooperative education.....			235,988	235,988	235,988
Consumer and homemaking education.....			187,000	187,000	187,000
Subtotal, vocational education.....	3,379,143	3,319,461	3,612,220	3,612,220	5,308,544
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	319,716	391,716	391,716	219,830	391,716
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	398,255	346,970	128,570	0	128,570
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	41,336	41,581	41,581	41,581	41,581
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,138	25,138	25,138	25,138
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	211,575			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....				0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	147,398	142,316	142,316	142,316	142,316
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	538,398	631,826	701,583	701,583	701,583
Special projects and teacher education.....	200,000			0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	1,990,428	1,619,056	1,470,413	1,169,957	1,470,413
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	137,460	297,836	297,836	297,836	297,836
Teacher education and recruitment.....	340,493			0	0
Research and innovation.....				0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	2,089			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	480,042	297,836	297,836	297,836	297,836
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....	700,000			0	0
Research and development centers.....				0	0
General education.....	6,242			0	0
Vocational education.....	26,000	67,707	15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluations.....				0	0
National achievement study.....				0	0
Dissemination.....				0	0
Training.....				0	0
Statistical surveys.....				0	0
Construction.....	10,728			0	0
Subtotal research and training.....	742,970	67,707	15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs					
Civil rights education.....	128,540	31,000		0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	85,107	85,107			
Student loan insurance fund.....				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	1,604,000			0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	50,809,796	41,844,078	39,637,040	36,984,953	47,524,439

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF EDUCATION	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$85,936,416	\$80,215,617	\$84,053,448	\$84,053,448	\$97,929,519
State administrative expenses.....	859,364	802,900	840,534	840,534	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	9,337,909	4,786,011	4,020,285	0	4,801,557
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	15,774,000	14,182,781	14,922,033	9,681,939	14,208,380
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	1,895,749	1,908,448	1,847,729	1,847,729	1,847,729
Grants for special projects.....	41,491			0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	5,273,358	5,335,635		0	5,635,058
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....		148,476		0	0
State administration.....	177,666	174,462		0	175,073
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	2,234,188	1,560,552	1,085,684	0	1,566,092
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	121,530,141	109,114,882	106,769,713	96,423,650	126,163,408
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	74,952,000	78,042,000	40,218,000	25,225,000	88,431,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....		11,047,600	460,000	460,000	460,000
Subtotal, SAFA.....	74,952,000	89,089,600	40,678,000	25,685,000	88,891,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....					
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....	6,493,971	1,027,178	1,503,032	1,503,032	1,503,032
Subtotal, education professions development.....	6,493,971	1,027,178	1,503,032	1,503,032	1,503,032
Teachers Corps:					
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	165,000			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	523,580	519,125	523,740	523,740	523,740
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	1,585,616	1,577,046		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....	5,510,083	6,678,961	3,453,412	3,453,412	3,453,412
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	22,770,923	14,504,916	9,482,513	0	3,663,040
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....	2,598,126	600,000		0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	303,385	377,971	377,971	0	0

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Higher education—Continued					
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	\$8,581,990	\$1,570,013	\$7,556,158	\$7,556,158	\$5,564,771
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	15,775,127	18,828,396	15,547,238	15,547,238	22,181,155
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	837,865	1,079,211	.....	0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)	.....	.....	0	0
Work-study programs (HEFA IV-C).....	13,991,767	11,874,064	12,439,497	12,442,061	12,442,061
Special programs for disadvantaged students:					
Talent search.....	304,399	.....	.....	0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	7,583,700	.....	.....	0	0
Training programs (EPDA pt. E).....	251,828	.....	.....	0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	80,783,389	57,609,703	49,380,529	39,522,609	47,828,179
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	17,466,034	17,471,789	18,153,766	18,153,766	27,899,577
Innovation.....	422,522	422,522	.....	422,522	422,522
Work-study.....	919,639	.....	.....	0	919,170
Cooperative education.....	512,086	512,086	512,086	512,086	512,086
Consumer and homemaking education.....	1,145,491	1,145,491	1,145,491	1,145,491	1,145,491
Subtotal, vocational education.....	18,385,673	17,471,789	20,233,865	20,233,865	30,898,846
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	2,666,778	2,666,778	2,666,778	1,154,367	2,666,778
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	2,659,255	1,376,957	507,365	0	507,365
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	51,753	53,915	53,915	53,915	53,915
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	26,210	26,210	26,210	26,210
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	2,129,062	.....	.....	0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	724,486	.....	.....	0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	549,363	506,766	506,765	506,765	506,765
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	1,590,550	1,908,201	2,137,446	2,137,446	2,137,446
Special projects and teacher education.....	262,500	.....	.....	0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	10,695,497	6,578,336	5,937,988	3,918,212	5,937,988
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	1,106,581	2,397,629	2,397,629	2,397,629	2,397,629
Teacher education and recruitment.....	1,534,379	.....	.....	0	0
Research and innovation.....	900,600	288,883	.....	0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	216,828	151,339	.....	0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	3,758,388	2,837,851	2,397,629	2,397,629	2,397,629
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....	3,485,000	4,171,896	.....	0	0
Research and development centers.....	4,423,833	.....	.....	0	0
General education.....	2,737,359	455,000	.....	0	0
Vocational education.....	1,137,169	241,078	59,037	59,037	59,037
Evaluations.....	16,046	.....	.....	0	0
National achievement study.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Dissemination.....	631,725	.....	.....	0	0
Training.....	541,312	.....	.....	0	0
Statistical surveys.....	125,000	.....	.....	0	0
Construction.....	91,492	.....	.....	0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	13,188,936	4,867,974	59,037	59,037	59,037
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.					
Civil rights education.....	3,116,709	.....	.....	0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	414,306	.....	.....	0	0
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Student loan insurance fund.....	534,067	534,067	.....	.....	.....
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	1,676,000	.....	.....	0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	337,243,026	290,911,305	227,009,793	189,793,034	334,627,965

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF COLORADO

OFFICE OF EDUCATION	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$9,606,262	\$8,911,750	\$9,087,016	\$9,087,016	\$10,655,367
State administrative expenses.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	.....
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	1,064,689	541,044	454,481	454,481	543,947
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	2,044,000	1,744,119	1,819,046	1,307,980	1,769,391
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	347,190	410,474	401,556	401,556	401,556
Grants for special projects.....	519,924	258,547	.....	0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	812,768	806,722	.....	0	837,012
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....	20,077	14,921	.....	0	0
State administration.....	252,472	172,995	120,354	0	19,673
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V):					
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	14,817,382	13,029,912	12,032,453	11,401,033	14,402,926
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	12,765,000	13,291,000	7,539,000	3,109,000	15,522,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	1,099,028	2,525,300	.....	0	0
Subtotal, SAFA.....	13,864,028	15,816,300	7,539,000	3,109,000	15,522,000

¹ Not available.

October 27, 1969

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

31661

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF COLORADO—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Education professions development: Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....	\$1,851,536	204,815	258,608	\$258,608	\$258,608
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....				0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	1,851,536	204,815	258,608	258,608	258,608
Teachers Corps.....				0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA II).....	125,000			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	191,689	188,629	191,707	191,707	191,707
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	201,690	212,102		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....	248,359	935,812	483,869	483,869	483,869
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	3,129,478	1,691,038	1,105,508	0	414,543
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....	317,181	200,000		0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	91,749	80,092	80,092	80,092	80,092
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	1,982,840	228,321	1,098,863	1,098,863	809,263
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	2,769,953	2,846,550	2,260,975	2,260,975	3,240,262
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....		127,164		0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)			0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	1,846,965	1,603,919	1,680,296	1,680,643	1,680,643
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	75,000			0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	1,941,200			0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E).....	75,000			0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	12,996,104	8,113,627	6,901,310	5,796,149	6,900,352
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	2,427,432	2,452,139	2,410,681	2,410,681	3,704,851
Innovation.....			224,710	224,710	224,710
Work-study.....	101,059			0	101,008
Cooperative education.....			234,655	234,655	234,655
Consumer and homemaking education.....			152,113	152,113	152,113
Subtotal, vocational education.....	2,528,491	2,452,139	3,022,159	3,022,159	1,087,337
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	386,437	386,437	386,437	217,661	386,437
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	303,675	232,842	127,691	0	127,691
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	41,311	41,553	41,553	41,553	41,553
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,135	25,135	25,135	25,135
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	441,349			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	127,425			0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	147,594	142,295	142,295	142,495	142,495
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	228,507	255,893	275,835	275,835	275,835
Special projects and teacher education.....	66,996			0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	1,805,044	1,123,664	1,038,455	742,188	1,038,655
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	131,656	285,258	285,258	285,258	285,258
Teacher education and recruitment.....	675,135			0	0
Research and innovation.....	1,135,525	240,113		0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	30,589			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	1,972,905	525,371	285,528	285,258	285,258
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....	514,039			0	0
Research and development centers.....				0	0
General education.....	291,383	30,002		0	0
Vocational education.....	48,230	49,982	15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluations.....				0	0
National achievement study.....				0	0
Dissemination.....	119,558			0	0
Training.....	98,475			0	0
Statistical surveys.....				0	0
Construction.....	71,250			0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	1,142,935	79,984	15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....	103,826			0	0
Civil rights education.....	64,673			0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	66,744	66,744			
Student loan insurance fund.....	3,000			0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....					
Total, Office of Education.....	51,266,668	41,462,556	31,142,243	24,679,395	9,560,136

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

OFFICE OF EDUCATION	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$9,062,813	\$8,698,660	\$9,884,434	\$9,884,434	\$11,575,229
State administrative expenses.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	-----
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	1,400,476	717,392	602,615	0	718,570
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	2,775,726	2,333,909	2,447,224	1,687,122	2,343,122
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	386,662	449,925	461,634	461,634	461,634
Grants for special projects.....				0	0

¹ Not available.

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Elementary and secondary education—Continued					
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	\$718,891	\$724,973		0	\$734,201
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....	9,100	41,129		0	0
State administration.....	26,820	26,250		0	26,375
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	337,272	234,802	\$163,353	0	235,929
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	14,867,760	13,377,040	13,709,260	\$12,183,190	16,095,060
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	3,293,000	3,429,000	1,945,000	1,503,000	3,974,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....				0	0
Subtotal, SAFA.....	3,293,000	3,429,000	1,945,000	1,503,000	3,974,000
Education professions development: Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....		238,978	310,305	310,305	310,305
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....	782,618		0	0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	782,618	238,978	310,305	310,305	310,305
Teachers Corps:					
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....				0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	210,260	207,121	210,285	210,285	210,285
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	164,566	163,167		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....	763,269	875,107	452,481	452,481	452,481
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	2,676,180	1,784,439	1,166,568	0	454,530
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....	1,352,204			0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	113,326	91,548	91,548	91,548	91,548
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	1,531,380	194,680	936,956	936,956	936,956
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	2,417,182	2,427,138	1,927,841	1,927,841	1,927,841
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....		146,810		0	0
Interest payments.....	(0)			0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	1,463,032	1,505,555	1,577,248	1,577,573	1,577,573
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	231,240			0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	1,840,300			0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E).....	19,000			0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	12,781,939	7,395,565	6,362,927	5,196,684	5,651,214
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	2,643,558	2,634,697	2,613,726	2,613,726	4,016,898
Innovation.....			232,448	232,448	232,448
Work-study.....	132,821			0	132,753
Cooperative education.....			245,509	245,509	245,509
Consumer and homemaking education.....			164,925	164,925	164,925
Subtotal, vocational education.....	2,776,379	2,634,697	3,256,608	3,256,608	4,792,533
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	514,029	514,029	514,029	270,073	514,029
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	290,157	274,398	148,935	0	148,935
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	41,896	42,244	42,244	42,244	42,244
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,195	25,195	25,195	25,195
College library resources (HEA II-B).....	422,952			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....				0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	169,107	162,263	162,263	162,263	162,263
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	394,974	457,836	503,143	503,143	503,143
Special projects and teacher education.....	25,000			0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	1,919,865	1,515,474	1,435,318	1,042,427	1,435,318
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	170,519	369,463	369,463	369,463	369,463
Teacher education and recruitment.....	426,270			0	0
Research and innovation.....	9,324	22,500		0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	87,627	8,520		0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	693,740	400,483	369,463	369,463	369,463
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....				0	0
Research and development centers.....				0	0
General education.....	134,237	23,770		0	0
Vocational education.....	114,322	75,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluations.....				0	0
National achievement study.....				0	0
Dissemination.....				0	0
Training.....	148,100			0	0
Statistical surveys.....				0	0
Construction.....				0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	396,659	98,770	15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....	571,134		0	0	0
Civil rights education.....	79,000		0	0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	92,547	92,547		0	0
Student loan insurance fund.....				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	2,183,000			0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	40,487,641	29,232,554	27,453,881	23,926,677	32,692,893

¹ Not available.

October 27, 1969

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

31663

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$2,535,238	\$2,520,451	\$2,571,260	\$2,571,260	\$3,124,538
State administrative expenses.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	133,044
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	260,120	134,057	112,609	0	719,823
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	644,000	715,180	735,751	597,711	0
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	192,381	261,718	262,904	262,904	262,904
Grants for special projects.....				0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	163,493	165,504	-----	0	180,310
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....		6,777	-----	0	0
State administration.....	10,000	13,333	-----	0	13,333
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	65,045	50,000	50,000	0	50,000
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	4,020,277	4,017,020	3,882,524	3,581,875	4,483,952
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	1,741,640	1,922,000	1,756,000	1,388,000	2,212,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	16	898,900	801,000	801,000	801,000
Subtotal, SAFA.....	1,741,656	2,820,900	2,557,000	2,189,000	3,013,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....		125,971	139,299	139,299	139,299
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....	77,870	-----	0	0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	77,870	125,971	139,299	139,299	139,299
Teachers Corps.....				0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	82,908	-----	0	0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	160,608	157,678	160,612	160,612	160,612
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	26,440	26,175	0	0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....	139,307	163,085	84,324	84,324	84,324
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	516,926	316,172	206,696	0	85,158
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....			0	0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	94,966	47,476	47,476	47,476	47,476
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	322,720	29,757	143,214	143,214	105,471
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	216,403	370,989	294,671	294,671	422,301
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	10,000	29,209	-----	0	0
Interest payments.....	(0)	-----	0	0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	271,172	293,787	307,777	307,840	307,840
Special programs for disadvantaged students:					
Talent search.....				0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	177,000	-----	0	0	0
Training programs (EDPA, pt. E).....			0	0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	2,018,450	1,434,328	1,244,770	1,038,137	1,213,182
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	632,629	623,244	478,774	478,774	735,802
Innovation.....			206,110	206,110	206,110
Work-study.....	25,024	-----	0	0	25,011
Cooperative education.....			208,568	208,568	208,568
Consumer and homemaking education.....			30,210	30,210	30,210
Subtotal, vocational education.....	657,653	623,244	923,662	922,662	1,205,701
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	172,884	172,884	172,884	129,939	172,884
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	170,250	225,947	92,135	0	92,135
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	40,334	40,395	40,395	40,395	40,395
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	30,509	30,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,034	25,043	25,034	25,034
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	33,726	-----	0	0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....			0	0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	112,283	111,098	111,098	111,098	111,098
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	146,034	155,845	162,892	162,892	162,892
Special projects and teacher education.....			0	0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....			0	0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	737,261	770,712	643,947	499,867	637,947
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Teacher education and recruitment.....	105,723	-----	0	0	0
Research and innovation.....		26,378	-----	0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	2,523	-----	0	0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	208,246	126,378	100,000	100,000	100,000
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....				0	0
Research and development centers.....				0	0
General educations.....	22,231	-----	0	0	0
Vocational education.....	60,000	40,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluations.....			0	0	0
National achievement study.....			0	0	0
Dissemination.....			0	0	0
Training.....			0	0	0
Statistical surveys.....			0	0	0
Construction.....			0	0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	82,231	40,000	15,000	15,000	15,000

¹ Not available.

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.				0	0
Civil rights education.	\$99,224			0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).	30,000	30,000			
Student loan insurance fund.				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.	491,000			0	0
Total, Office of Education.	10,213,868	10,038,553	9,556,202	8,535,840	10,858,081
OBLIGATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.	\$5,933,620	\$5,655,271	\$5,710,453	\$5,710,453	\$6,204,418
State administrative expenses.	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).	336,897	167,514	140,713	0	163,966
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).	841,000	874,098	903,065	705,509	879,117
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.	206,022	273,711	274,302	274,302	274,302
Grants for special projects.				0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.	172,293	177,226		0	182,138
Loans to nonprofit private schools.		7,660		0	0
State administration.	10,000	13,333		0	13,333
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).	83,354	59,191	50,000	0	60,916
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.	7,733,186	7,378,004	7,228,533	6,840,264	7,778,190
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).	5,747,400	5,984,400	3,396,000	374,000	6,744,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).		908,400		0	0
Subtotal, SAFA.	5,747,400	6,892,800	3,396,000	374,000	6,774,000
Education professions development: Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).		132,452	149,107	149,107	149,107
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).	827,729			0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.	827,729	132,452	149,107	149,107	149,107
Teachers Corps.	425,423	155,267		0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).				0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).		165,197	168,166	168,166	168,166
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).	108,295	101,716		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).		143,332	74,111	74,111	74,111
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).	1,469,313	746,653	488,120	0	181,288
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).	237,225			0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).	31,542	64,151	64,151	64,151	64,151
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).	915,250	132,064	635,596	635,596	468,088
Direct loans (NDEA II).	1,715,440	1,646,480	1,307,776	1,307,776	1,874,208
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.	49,818	63,305		0	0
Interest payments.	(1)			0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).	810,839	707,424	741,110	741,263	741,263
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.	105,840			0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).	1,131,800			0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E).	160,000			0	0
Subtotal, higher education.	6,735,362	3,770,322	3,479,030	2,991,063	3,571,275
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.	769,427	774,982	650,227	650,227	999,302
Innovation.		207,739	207,739	207,739	
Work-study.	31,280			0	31,264
Cooperative education.		210,853	210,853	210,853	
Consumer and homemaking education.		41,029	41,029	41,029	
Subtotal, vocational education.	800,707	774,982	1,109,848	1,109,848	1,490,187
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).	224,762	224,762	224,762	151,249	224,762
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).	368,797	138,580	100,773	0	100,773
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).	40,571	40,676	40,676	40,676	40,676
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).		39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).		25,059	25,059	25,059	25,059
College library resources (HEA II-A).	308,721			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).	103,418			0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).	119,584	117,437	117,437	117,437	117,437
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.	196,191	216,690	231,310	231,310	231,310
Special projects and teacher education.	1,279,897			0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.	2,641,941	802,713	779,526	605,240	779,526
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).	100,000	100,397	100,397	100,397	100,397
Teacher education and recruitment.	454,447			0	0
Research and innovation.	1,287,431	858,792		0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.	527,094	560,414		0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.	2,368,972	1,519,603	100,397	100,397	100,397

¹ Not available.

OBLIGATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....	\$780,000	\$390,000	.....	0	0
Research and development centers.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
General education.....	1,836,048	949,292	.....	0	0
Vocational education.....	618,982	243,293	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Evaluations.....	332,676	.....	.....	0	0
National achievement study.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Dissemination.....	1,174,098	302,220	.....	0	0
Training.....	201,919	.....	.....	0	0
Statistical surveys.....	53,475	.....	.....	0	0
Construction.....	15,948	.....	.....	0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	5,013,146	1,884,805	15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....	541,059	.....	0	0	0
Civil rights education.....	130,560	152,065	.....	0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Student loan insurance fund.....	814,000	.....	.....	0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	33,779,485	23,513,013	16,307,441	12,234,919	20,677,582

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA

OFFICE OF EDUCATION	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$32,933,155	\$32,012,107	\$32,717,727	\$32,717,727	\$33,044,904
State administrative expenses.....	329,332	320,928	327,177	327,177	.....
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	2,648,847	1,358,173	1,140,875	0	1,385,908
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	4,898,000	4,530,189	4,759,524	3,182,146	4,603,634
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	652,801	709,479	679,935	679,935	679,935
Grants for special projects.....	234,000	.....	0	0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	2,266,670	2,281,979	.....	0	2,313,878
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....	6,170	30,966	.....	0	0
State administration.....	54,369	53,121	.....	0	54,190
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	683,699	475,164	330,574	0	484,750
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	44,707,043	41,772,106	39,955,812	36,906,985	42,567,199
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	16,684,000	17,351,000	10,201,000	5,013,000	20,056,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	554,293	2,615,300	17,000	17,000	17,000
Subtotal, SAFA.....	17,238,293	19,966,300	10,218,000	5,030,000	20,073,000
Education professions development: Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....	.....	363,114	498,152	498,152	498,152
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....	2,584,068	.....	0	0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	2,584,068	363,114	498,152	498,152	498,152
Teachers Corps.....	453,772	537,734	0	0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	676,663	.....	0	0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	267,693	264,313	267,743	267,743	267,743
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	386,333	398,154	0	0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEA I, sec. 103).....	2,329,696	2,308,003	1,193,372	0	0
Other undergraduate facilities (HEA I, sec. 104).....	5,526,744	3,533,473	2,309,990	0	902,586
Graduate facilities (HEA II).....	440,164	.....	0	0	0
State administration and planning (HEA I, sec. 105).....	135,710	125,891	125,891	125,891	125,891
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	3,133,560	1,370,462	1,782,958	1,782,958	1,313,069
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	4,594,743	4,618,666	3,668,541	3,668,541	5,257,482
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	17,279	325,297	0	0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)	.....	0	0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	3,601,075	3,910,790	4,097,018	4,097,862	4,097,862
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	69,495	.....	0	0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDE IV).....	2,399,200	.....	0	0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E).....	191,986	.....	0	0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	23,770,341	15,855,049	13,445,513	9,942,995	11,964,633
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	7,163,350	7,143,929	7,393,929	7,393,929	11,363,343
Innovation.....	.....	266,390	266,390	266,390	266,390
Work-study.....	272,860	.....	0	0	272,721
Cooperative education.....	.....	293,111	293,111	293,111	293,111
Consumer and homemaking education.....	.....	466,553	466,553	466,553	466,553
Subtotal, vocational education.....	7,436,210	7,143,929	8,419,983	8,419,983	12,662,118
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	908,640	908,640	908,640	432,168	908,640
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	1,300,823	551,144	214,637	0	214,637
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	43,703	44,384	44,384	44,384	44,384
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,381	25,381	25,381	25,381
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	566,810	.....	0	0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-E).....	166,482	.....	0	0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	241,536	227,490	227,491	227,491	227,491

¹ Not available.

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Libraries and community services—Continued					
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	\$874,905	\$1,040,045	\$1,159,832	\$1,159,832	\$1,159,832
Special projects and teacher education.....	516,000	0	0	0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	4,680,649	2,836,593	2,619,874	1,928,765	2,619,877
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	339,800	736,246	736,246	736,246	736,246
Teacher education and recruitment.....	678,392			0	0
Research and innovation.....	210,447	233,751		0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	9,840			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	1,238,479	969,997	736,246	736,246	736,246
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....				0	0
Research and development centers.....				0	0
General education.....	1,290,341	44,338		0	0
Vocational education.....	323,795	50,000	24,046	24,046	24,046
Evaluations.....	700			0	0
National achievement study.....				0	0
Dissemination.....	118,405			0	0
Training.....	344,079			0	0
Statistical surveys.....				0	0
Construction.....				0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	2,077,320	49,338	24,046	24,046	24,046
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....	337,479			0	0
Civil rights education.....	707,719	129,380		0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (Second Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	187,558	187,558			
Student loan insurance fund.....				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....					
Total, office of education.....	107,759,931	89,906,098	75,967,626	63,537,172	91,195,269

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA

OFFICE OF EDUCATION	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$37,681,381	\$34,744,894	\$37,800,275	\$37,800,275	\$44,040,582
State administrative expenses.....	376,814	347,488	378,003	378,003	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	2,152,555	1,089,383	915,090	0	1,086,360
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	4,235,273	3,625,930	3,807,496	2,519,142	3,623,910
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	577,997	628,796	588,363	588,363	588,363
Grants for special projects.....	483,412			0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	2,252,999	2,239,316		0	2,182,778
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....		9,660		0	0
State administration.....	45,633	44,018		0	43,958
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	573,845	393,735	273,924	0	393,215
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	48,379,909	43,123,220	43,763,151	41,285,783	51,195,166
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	15,440,556	16,421,000	11,575,000	5,749,000	18,978,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	1,224,508	3,172,400	1,598,000	1,598,000	1,598,000
Subtotal, SAFA.....	16,665,064	19,593,400	13,173,000	7,347,000	20,576,000
Education professions development: Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....		311,043	419,355	419,355	419,355
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....	2,372,079			0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	2,372,079	311,043	419,355	419,355	419,355
Teachers Corps					
Subtotal, higher education.....	251,055	261,751		0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	2,444,284			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	243,723	240,444	243,763	243,763	243,763
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	254,839	252,462		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....	430,589	2,056,751	1,063,460	0	0
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	5,553,318	2,476,634	1,619,087	0	615,620
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....	958,549	200,000		0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	114,696	113,760	113,760	0	0
Student aid:					
Education opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	2,348,100	263,868	1,269,944	1,260,944	935,257
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	2,962,869	3,289,729	2,612,985	2,612,985	3,744,737
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	129,249	306,131		0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)			0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	1,946,249	3,976,902	4,166,278	4,167,138	4,167,138
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	60,000			0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	1,929,600			0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E).....	221,200			0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	19,597,265	13,176,681	11,089,277	8,284,830	9,706,515

¹ Not available.

October 27, 1969

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

31667

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Vocational educational:					
Basic grants.....	\$7,106,953	\$7,105,908	\$6,961,237	\$6,961,237	\$10,698,362
Innovation.....			260,009	260,009	260,009
Work-study.....	247,836			0	247,709
Cooperative education.....			284,162	284,162	284,162
Consumer and homemaking education.....			439,251	439,251	439,251
Subtotal, vocational education.....	7,354,789	7,105,908	7,944,659	7,944,659	11,929,493
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	743,951	743,951	743,951	364,518	743,951
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	899,816	519,170	187,217	0	187,217
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	42,949	43,491	43,491	43,491	43,491
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,304	25,304	25,304	25,304
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	473,915			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	286,062			0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	207,226	196,164	196,164	196,164	196,164
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	1,132,351	1,352,356	1,515,610	1,515,610	1,515,610
Special projects and teacher education.....				0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	3,848,020	2,919,945	2,751,246	2,184,596	2,751,246
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	314,971	682,447	682,447	682,447	682,447
Teacher education and recruitment.....	501,825			0	0
Research and innovation.....	13,103	9,549		0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	6,476			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	836,375	691,996	682,447	682,447	682,447
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....	670,000	670,000		0	0
Research and development centers.....	1,237,326			0	0
General education.....	499,686			0	0
Vocational education.....	216,400		22,639	22,639	22,639
Evaluations.....				0	0
National achievement study.....				0	0
Dissemination.....				0	0
Training.....	157,700			0	0
Statistical surveys.....				0	0
Construction.....	92,143			0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	2,873,255	670,000	22,639	22,639	22,639
Education in foreign languages and world affairs:					
Civil rights education.....	562,105	319,299		0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	172,456	172,456		0	0
Student loan insurance fund.....				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....		922,000		0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	103,884,372	88,395,699	79,895,774	68,221,309	98,096,861

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF HAWAII

OFFICE OF EDUCATION	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$2,430,762	\$2,215,107	\$2,633,771	\$2,633,771	\$3,211,221
State administrative expenses.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	386,217	193,833	162,821	0	192,394
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	841,079	874,776	903,778	716,722	895,686
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	213,704	281,390	283,268	283,268	283,268
Grants for special projects.....				0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	298,618	301,047		0	325,337
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....	31,063	9,946		0	0
State administration.....	10,000	13,333		0	13,333
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	94,918	66,059	50,000	0	68,974
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	4,456,361	4,105,491	4,183,638	3,783,761	4,990,213
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	8,756,000	9,117,000	5,172,000	5,741,000	10,735,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....		1,785,000		0	0
Subtotal, SAFA.....	8,756,000	10,902,000	5,172,000	5,741,000	10,735,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....					
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....	569,568	137,551	156,823	156,823	156,823
Subtotal, education professions development.....	569,568	137,551	156,823	156,823	156,823
Teachers Corps					
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	139,266			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	165,040	162,092	165,047	165,047	156,047
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	51,362	58,366		0	0
Construction:					
Public community, colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....	276,813	327,314	169,240	169,240	169,240
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	857,813	547,034	357,621	0	127,380
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....	841,520			0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	20,269	51,522	51,522	51,522	51,522

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF HAWAII—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Higher education—Continued					
Student aid:					
Education opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	\$196,000	\$55,099	\$265,182	\$265,182	\$195,295
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	272,454	328,050	545,627	545,627	781,953
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	17,365	56,820	.....	0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)	.....	.....	0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	542,283	481,321	504,241	504,345	504,345
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	71,837	.....	.....	0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	485,800	.....	.....	0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E).....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	3,937,722	2,067,618	2,058,480	1,700,963	1,985,782
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	1,009,303	1,000,869	943,321	943,321	1,449,742
Innovation.....	.....	.....	210,047	210,047	210,047
Work-study.....	43,311	.....	.....	0	43,269
Cooperative education.....	.....	.....	214,090	214,090	214,090
Consumer and homemaking education.....	.....	.....	59,523	59,523	59,523
Subtotal, vocational education.....	1,052,614	1,000,869	1,426,981	1,426,981	1,976,691
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	203,338	203,338	203,338	142,449	203,338
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	320,520	140,944	97,206	0	97,206
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	40,473	40,560	40,560	40,560	40,560
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,049	25,049	25,049	25,049
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	55,822	.....	.....	0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	141,163	.....	.....	0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	117,338	115,728	115,728	115,728	115,728
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	211,515	235,281	251,540	251,540	251,540
Special projects and teacher education.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community centers.....	1,151,919	800,409	772,930	614,835	773,118
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	100,000	113,023	113,023	113,023	113,023
Teacher education and recruitment.....	115,744	.....	.....	0	0
Research and innovation.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	3,225	.....	.....	0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	218,969	113,023	113,023	113,023	113,023
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Research and development centers.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
General education.....	237,965	.....	.....	0	0
Vocational education.....	41,872	25,334	15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluations.....	.....	.....	0	0	0
National achievement study.....	.....	.....	0	0	0
Dissemination.....	.....	.....	0	0	0
Training.....	.....	.....	0	0	0
Statistical surveys.....	.....	.....	0	0	0
Construction.....	.....	.....	0	0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	279,837	25,334	15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....	203,182	.....	.....	0	0
Civil rights education.....	.....	.....	0	0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	31,661	.....	.....	0	0
Student loan insurance fund.....	1,000	.....	.....	0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	.....	.....	0	0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	20,869,858	19,413,496	13,948,875	13,602,386	20,795,650

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF IDAHO

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$3,095,753	\$2,945,733	\$3,006,605	\$3,006,605	\$3,488,547
State administrative expenses.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	180,068
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	360,311	180,728	151,813	0	855,370
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	831,000	858,909	887,072	689,438	.....
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	217,211	283,917	278,803	278,803	278,803
Grants for special projects.....	.....	.....	0	0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	360,587	358,140	.....	0	356,734
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....	10,000	13,333	.....	0	13,333
State administration.....	94,436	64,750	50,000	0	64,139
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V):					
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	5,119,298	4,858,558	4,524,293	4,403,649	5,236,994
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	2,551,000	2,656,000	1,507,000	1,044,000	3,225,000
Construction (Public Law, 81-815).....	.....	138,100	.....	0	0
Subtotal, SAFA.....	2,551,000	2,794,100	1,507,000	1,044,000	3,225,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....	142,113	135,012	152,981	152,981	152,981
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....	.....	.....	0	0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	142,113	135,012	152,981	152,981	152,981
Teachers Corps.....	.....	.....	0	0	0

¹ Not available.

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF IDAHO—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III)	\$102,500			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones)	165,858	\$162,907	\$165,865	\$165,865	\$165,865
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A)	62,099	65,468		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103)	330,390	400,064	206,857	206,857	206,857
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104)	854,005	546,443	357,234	0	132,503
Graduate facilities (HE FA I)		800,000		0	0
State administration and planning (HE FA I, sec. 105)	72,046	55,294	55,294	55,294	55,294
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A)	491,250	64,941	312,549	312,549	230,178
Direct loans (NEDA II)	618,496	809,643	643,087	643,087	921,626
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds		46,098		0	0
Interest payments	(1)			0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C)	618,851	549,749	575,928	576,046	576,046
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search				0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV)		192,700		0	0
Training programs (EPDA Pt. E)				0	0
Subtotal, higher education	3,508,195	3,500,607	2,316,814	1,959,698	2,288,369
Vocational education:					
Basic grants	1,191,853	1,202,766	1,032,903	10,32,903	1,587,417
Innovation			209,639	209,639	209,639
Work-study	38,980			0	38,960
Cooperative education			213,519	213,519	213,519
Consumer and homemaking education			65,176	65,176	65,176
Subtotal, vocational education	1,230,833	1,202,766	1,521,237	1,521,237	2,114,711
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I)	208,959	208,959	208,959	144,758	208,959
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II)	247,786	131,159	98,141	0	98,141
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III)	40,499	40,591	40,591	40,591	40,591
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A)	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B)	23,750	25,051	25,051	25,051	25,051
College library resources (HEA II-B)	88,375			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B)	17,392			0	0
University community service programs (HEA I)	116,923	115,079	115,079	115,079	115,079
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States	138,479	146,680	153,041	153,041	153,041
Special projects and teacher education				0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services	920,163	707,028	680,371	518,029	680,371
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI)	100,000	116,982	116,982	116,982	116,982
Teacher education and recruitment	133,155		0	0	0
Research and innovation			0	0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf	1,673		0	0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped	234,828	116,982	116,982	116,982	116,982
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories				0	0
Research and development centers				0	0
General education	9,233		0	0	0
Vocational education		50,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluations			0	0	0
National achievement study			0	0	0
Dissemination			0	0	0
Training			0	0	0
Statistical surveys			0	0	0
Construction			0	0	0
Subtotal, research and training	9,233	50,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs					
Civil rights education			0	0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act)	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act)	39,430	39,430		0	0
Student loan insurance fund				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund	12,000			0	0
Total, Office of Education	13,817,093	13,454,483	10,884,678	9,781,576	13,880,408

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants	\$47,565,775	\$44,407,826	\$46,788,843	\$46,788,843	\$54,513,049
State administrative expenses	474,998	444,130	467,888	467,888	0
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II)	5,337,276	2,681,475	2,252,460	0	2,672,463
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III):	9,382,000	8,223,590	8,648,036	5,650,541	8,251,199
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States	1,013,556	1,056,099	1,130,757	1,130,757	1,130,757
Grants for special projects				0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States	3,056,642	3,085,357		0	3,157,687
Loans to nonprofit private schools		181,753		0	0
State administration	102,071	99,990		0	100,742
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V)	1,283,562	894,406	622,243	0	901,171
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education	68,215,880	61,074,626	59,910,227	54,038,029	68,727,068

¹ Not available.

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	\$12,220,000	\$12,724,000	\$7,217,000	\$4,280,000	\$14,805,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	97,094	934,000		0	0
Subtotal, SAFA.....	12,317,094	13,658,000	7,217,000	4,280,000	14,805,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....	3,468,409	619,473	886,082	886,082	886,082
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....				0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	3,468,409	619,473	886,082	886,082	886,082
Teachers Corps:					
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	1,068,000			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	389,618	385,726	389,721	389,721	389,721
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	641,295	627,907		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEA I, sec. 103).....	2,776,977	3,299,943	1,706,263	1,706,263	1,706,263
Other undergraduate facilities (HEA I, sec. 104).....	10,439,144	6,640,145	4,340,960	0	1,688,339
Graduate facilities (HEA II).....	1,500,000			0	0
State administration and planning (HEA I, sec. 105).....	244,312	215,020	215,020	215,020	215,020
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	6,429,725	770,306	3,707,326	3,707,326	2,730,279
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	9,192,661	9,603,647	7,628,040	7,628,040	10,931,945
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	92,355	642,626		0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)			0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	5,129,105	6,321,681	6,622,714	6,624,079	6,624,079
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	255,380			0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	4,692,300			0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E).....	148,000			0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	42,998,872	28,507,001	24,010,044	20,270,449	24,285,646
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	10,397,146	10,300,874	9,830,472	9,380,472	15,169,414
Innovation.....			324,227	0	0
Work-study.....	503,371			0	503,114
Cooperative education.....			374,227	374,227	374,227
Consumer and homemaking education.....			622,822	622,866	622,822
Subtotal, vocational education.....	10,900,517	10,300,874	11,151,748	10,377,565	16,669,577
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	1,746,355	1,746,355	1,746,355	776,280	1,746,355
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	656,395	1,653,747	354,115	0	354,115
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	47,539	48,925	48,925	48,925	48,925
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,776	25,776	25,776	25,776
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	1,532,824			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	666,077			0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	359,848	333,347	333,346	333,346	333,346
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	1,221,492	1,460,494	1,633,780	1,633,780	1,633,780
Special projects and teacher education.....	483,000			0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	6,775,280	5,308,153	4,181,806	2,857,616	4,181,806
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	687,167	1,488,885	1,488,885	1,488,885	1,488,885
Teacher education and recruitment.....	1,211,167			0	0
Research and innovation.....	795,468	446,411		0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	77,590	49,465		0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	2,772,392	1,984,761	1,488,885	1,488,885	1,488,885
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....	600,000	270,000		0	0
Research and development centers.....	1,465,500			0	0
General education.....	1,554,377	137,690		0	0
Vocational education.....	1,022,991	363,581	32,100	32,100	32,100
Evaluations.....				0	0
National achievement study.....				0	0
Dissemination.....	64,312			0	0
Training.....	314,657			0	0
Statistical surveys.....	23,400			0	0
Construction.....	22,000			0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	5,067,237	771,271	32,100	32,100	32,100
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.					
Civil rights education.....	1,305,133			0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	264,413			0	0
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Student loan insurance fund.....	360,319	360,319		0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	6,875,000			0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	162,480,225	123,702,152	109,527,392	94,280,726	131,126,164

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF INDIANA

OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$15,973,503	\$15,013,815	\$16,019,525	\$16,019,525	\$18,664,129
State administrative expenses.....	159,736	150,191	160,195	160,195	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	2,534,729	1,286,642	1,080,789	0	1,282,958
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	4,550,000	3,980,987	4,181,310	2,766,361	3,989,229

¹ Not available.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF INDIANA—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Elementary and secondary education—Continued					
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	\$540,191	\$664,602	\$655,566	\$655,566	\$655,566
Grants for special projects.....			0	0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	1,946,443	1,950,699		0	1,941,848
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....		46,524		0	0
State administration.....	49,541	48,185		0	48,281
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V):	622,990	431,016	299,860	0	431,892
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	26,377,133	23,572,661	22,397,245	19,601,647	27,013,903
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874):	4,217,000	4,391,000	2,491,000	982,000	4,974,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815):		157,900		0	
Subtotal, SAFA.....	4,217,000	4,548,900	2,491,000	982,000	4,974,000
Education professions development: Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDAB-2):			349,257	477,138	477,183
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D):		3,286,966		477,183	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	3,286,966	349,257	477,183	477,183	477,183
Teachers Corps.....	507,039	244,449		0	
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEFA III):	124,715			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones):	260,822	257,471	260,870	260,870	260,870
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources.....	363,716	360,578		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103):	2,991,611	2,031,939	1,050,631	1,050,631	1,050,631
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104):	4,606,774	3,386,105	2,213,649	0	844,564
Graduate facilities (HEFA II):	714,815			0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105):	150,847	123,421	123,421	123,421	123,421
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A):	4,029,100	433,744	2,087,523	2,087,523	1,537,367
Direct loans (NDEA II):	5,726,806	5,407,627	4,295,200	4,295,000	6,155,565
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....		324,610		0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)			0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C):	2,041,745	3,352,294	3,511,927	3,512,652	3,512,652
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	57,000			0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV):	3,028,800			0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E):	64,128			0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	24,160,879	15,677,789	13,543,221	11,330,097	13,485,070
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	6,221,801	6,170,769	5,660,581	5,660,581	8,699,450
Innovation.....			261,231	261,231	261,231
Work-study.....	246,873			0	246,747
Cooperative education.....			285,876	285,876	285,876
Consumer and homemaking education.....			357,180	357,180	357,180
Subtotal, vocational education.....	6,468,674	6,170,769	6,564,868	6,564,868	9,850,484
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I):	861,433	861,433	861,433	412,777	861,433
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II):	775,944	206,881	206,777	0	206,777
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III):	43,487	44,128	44,128	44,128	44,128
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A):	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B):	23,750	25,359	25,359	25,359	25,359
College library resources (HEA II-A):	498,929			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B):	630,727			0	0
University community service programs (HEA I):		207,111	207,110	207,110	207,110
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	486,403	568,749	630,936	630,936	630,936
Special projects and teacher education.....	20,858			0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	3,379,531	1,953,170	2,015,252	1,359,819	2,015,252
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI):	343,940	745,215	745,215	745,215	645,215
Teacher education and recruitment.....	463,072			0	0
Research and innovation.....	114,982	94,169		0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	42,493			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	964,487	839,384	745,215	745,215	745,215
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....				0	0
Research and development centers.....				0	0
General education.....				0	0
Vocational education.....	523,919	107,602		0	
Evaluations.....	51,882	73,102	18,409	18,409	18,409
National achievement study.....				0	0
Dissemination.....				0	0
Training.....	146,557			0	0
Statistical surveys.....				0	0
Construction.....				0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	722,358	180,704	18,409	18,409	18,409
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.					
Civil rights education.....	697,910			0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act):	42,140	55,608		0	0
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act):	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Student loan insurance fund.....	193,488	193,488		0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	9,474,000			0	0
Total, office of education.....	80,541,605	53,836,179	48,302,393	41,129,238	58,629,516

¹ Not available.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF IOWA

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants	\$15,674,581	\$14,591,735	\$14,644,700	\$14,644,700	\$16,671,027
State administrative expenses	156,746	150,000	150,000	150,000	0
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II)	1,448,999	722,942	607,277	0	720,857
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III)	2,561,000	2,292,489	2,403,613	1,648,450	2,281,698
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					0
Grants to States	402,486	461,077	463,524	463,524	463,524
Grants for special projects	825,460			0	
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States	1,130,606	1,119,359		0	1,062,143
Loans to nonprofit private schools		32,966		0	
State administration	27,395	26,323		0	26,194
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V):	344,499	235,456	163,808	163,808	234,317
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education	22,571,772	19,632,347	18,432,922	17,070,482	21,459,760
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874)	3,258,294	2,605,000	1,478,000	310,000	3,033,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815)	113,030	240,500		0	0
Subtotal, SAFA	3,371,324	2,845,500	1,478,000	310,000	3,033,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2)		240,053	311,932	311,932	311,932
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D)	1,049,489		0	0	0
Subtotal, education professions development	1,049,489	240,053	311,932	311,932	311,932
Teachers Corps	26,584	339,668		0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III)	723,345			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones)	215,543	212,383	215,572	215,572	215,572
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A)	257,081	244,835		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103)	1,185,139	1,378,575	712,803	712,803	712,803
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104)	3,445,771	2,136,021	1,396,413	0	515,496
Graduate facilities (HEFA II)	1,716,940			0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105)	121,265	104,029	104,029	104,029	104,029
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A)	3,246,830	3,303,152	1,459,009	1,459,009	1,074,495
Direct loans (NDEA II)	3,799,627	3,779,492	3,001,996	3,001,996	3,402,240
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds	25,899	180,209		0	0
Interest payments		(1)		0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C)	1,742,555	2,425,315	2,540,806	2,541,330	2,541,330
Special programs for disadvantaged students:					
Talent search				0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV)	1,581,800			0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E)				0	0
Subtotal, higher education	18,061,795	10,764,011	9,430,628	8,034,739	9,465,965
Vocational education:					
Basic grants	4,174,189	4,106,252	3,309,767	3,309,767	5,086,608
Innovation			234,892	0	0
Work-study	140,039			0	139,968
Cooperative education			248,936	248,936	248,936
Consumer and homemaking education			208,844	208,844	208,844
Subtotal, vocational education	4,314,228	4,106,252	4,002,439	3,767,547	5,684,356
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I)	550,334	550,334	550,334	284,986	550,334
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II)	266,179	508,148	154,980	0	154,980
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III)	42,062	42,441	42,441	42,441	42,441
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A)	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B)	23,750	25,212	25,212	25,212	25,212
College library resources (HEA II-A)	491,770			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B)	24,960			0	0
University community service programs (HEA I)	167,349	159,710	159,710	159,710	159,710
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States	251,953	284,335	309,838	309,838	309,838
Special projects and teacher education				0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services	1,856,357	1,609,689	1,282,024	864,696	1,282,024
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI)	199,790	432,885	432,885	432,885	432,885
Teacher education and recruitment	343,156			0	0
Research and innovation	176,203			0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf	3,869			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped	723,018	432,885	432,885	432,885	432,885
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories				0	0
Research and development centers				0	0
General education	162,277			0	0
Vocational education	196,286	50,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluations	79,034			0	0
National achievement study				0	0
Dissemination				0	0
Training	220,100			0	0
Statistical surveys				0	0
Construction				0	0
Subtotal, research and training	657,697	50,000	15,000	15,000	15,000

¹ Not available.

October 27, 1969

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF IOWA—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....	\$66,990			0	0
Civil rights education.....	67,182			0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	122,556	122,556			
Student loan insurance fund.....				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....				0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	2,285,000				
	55,223,992	40,192,961	35,435,830	30,857,281	41,734,892
OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF KANSAS					
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$10,495,541	\$9,783,868	\$9,864,608	\$9,864,608	\$10,994,247
State administrative expenses.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	0
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	1,115,859	556,782	467,701		547,184
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	2,169,000	1,942,094	2,027,478	1,422,144	1,938,094
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	354,128	414,425	406,917	406,917	406,917
Grants for special projects.....			0	0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	898,884	898,921		0	906,782
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....		16,870		0	0
State administration.....	22,338	21,680		0	21,727
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	280,900	193,924	134,914	0	194,351
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	15,486,650	13,978,564	13,051,618	11,843,669	15,009,302
School assistance on federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	8,195,184	8,534,000	4,849,000	3,302,000	9,836,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....		642,400	63,000	63,000	0
Subtotal, SAFA.....	8,195,184	9,176,400	4,912,000	3,365,000	9,839,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....			207,864	263,222	263,222
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....	1,391,213			0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	1,391,213	207,864	263,222	263,222	263,222
Teachers Corps.....					
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	778,032			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	201,783	198,680	201,805	201,805	201,805
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	219,145	211,246		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....	624,135	1,027,111	531,076	531,076	531,076
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	2,908,099	1,725,656	1,128,139	0	412,235
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....				0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	104,673	94,510	94,510	94,510	94,510
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	2,747,810	265,188	1,276,297	1,276,297	939,935
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	3,561,037	3,306,185	2,626,056	2,626,056	3,763,740
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	11,157	147,214		0	0
Interest payments.....		(1)		0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	1,726,333	1,840,588	1,928,235	1,928,633	1,928,633
Special programs for disadvantaged students:					
Talent search.....	39,488			0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	1,296,400			0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E).....	63,000			0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	14,281,092	8,816,378	7,786,118	6,648,377	7,880,934
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	3,110,955	3,089,082	2,789,750	2,789,750	4,287,420
Innovation.....			228,104	228,104	228,014
Work-study.....	114,534			0	114,475
Cooperative education.....			239,415	239,415	239,415
Consumer and homemaking education.....			176,032	176,032	176,032
Subtotal, vocational education.....	3,225,489	3,089,082	3,433,301	3,433,301	5,045,446
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	455,789	455,789	455,789	246,149	455,789
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	292,693	211,413	139,238	0	139,238
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....		41,929	41,929	41,929	41,929
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....		39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....		25,168	25,168	25,168	25,168
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	467,032			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	74,880			0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	154,895	149,218	149,218	149,128	149,218
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	232,402	260,619	292,224	282,224	282,224
Special projects and teacher education.....				0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	1,677,691	1,173,645	1,133,075	784,197	1,133,075
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	156,308	338,673	338,673	338,673	338,673
Teacher education and recruitment.....	602,658			0	0
Research and innovation.....	293,077	248,450		0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	6,302			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	1,058,345	587,123	338,673	338,673	338,673

¹ Not available.

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF KANSAS—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Research and training:					
Research and development:				0	0
Educational laboratories.....				0	0
Research and development centers.....				0	0
General education.....	\$55,988			0	0
Vocational education.....	14,640	\$69,374	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Evaluations.....				0	0
National achievement study.....				0	0
Dissemination.....				0	0
Training.....				0	0
Statistical surveys.....				0	0
Construction.....				0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	70,628	69,374	15,000	15,000	15,000
Education foreign languages and world affairs.....	305,220			0	0
Civil rights education.....				0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	91,385	91,385		0	0
Student loan insurance fund.....	500			0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	574,000			0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	46,407,397	37,239,815	30,983,007	26,741,439	39,634,652

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

OFFICE OF EDUCATION	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$32,855,018	\$30,191,775	\$33,776,949	\$33,776,949	\$39,353,059
State administrative expenses.....	328,716	301,923	337,769	337,769	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	1,505,814	759,127	637,672	0	754,260
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	3,008,000	2,622,860	2,751,437	1,849,465	2,601,011
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	417,806	477,508	475,852	475,852	475,852
Grants for special projects.....				0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	1,610,633	1,581,651		0	1,524,396
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....		30,783		0	0
State administration.....	32,184	30,673		0	30,230
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	404,727	274,372	190,882	0	270,416
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	40,162,898	36,270,672	38,170,561	36,440,035	45,009,224
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	7,737,474	8,731,000	7,277,000	5,604,000	9,801,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	1,147,281	328,800	127,000	127,000	
Subtotal, SAFA.....	8,884,755	9,059,800	7,404,000	5,731,000	9,928,000
Education professions development: Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....			247,063	322,540	322,540
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....	733,071			0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	733,071	247,063	322,540	322,540	322,540
Teacher Corps.....	517,563	432,631		0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	786,310			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	222,214	219,025	222,244	222,244	222,244
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	237,717	233,537		0	
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 108).....	2,258,584	1,794,599	927,912	927,912	927,912
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	3,189,651	1,968,929	1,287,177	0	474,383
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....				0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	39,165	98,154	98,154	98,154	98,154
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	2,689,605	243,132	1,170,144	1,170,144	861,758
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	3,046,428	3,031,200	2,407,639	2,307,639	3,450,451
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	32,727	227,722		0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)			0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	2,370,942	3,130,019	3,279,067	3,279,743	3,279,743
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	128,472			0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	683,400			0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E).....				0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	15,685,215	10,946,317	9,392,337	8,005,836	9,314,645
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	5,414,324	5,459,534	4,984,998	4,984,998	7,522,868
Innovation.....			242,902	242,902	242,902
Work-study.....	175,651			0	175,561
Cooperative education.....			260,170	260,170	260,170
Consumer and homemaking education.....			308,872	308,872	308,872
Subtotal, vocational education.....	5,589,975	5,459,534	5,796,942	5,796,942	8,510,191
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	596,161	596,161	596,161	303,810	596,161
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	463,314	162,610	162,610	0	162,610
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	42,272	42,690	42,690	42,690	42,690
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,234	25,234	25,234	25,234
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	277,958			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	108,426			0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	177,483	168,818	168,818	168,818	168,818

¹ Not available.

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Libraries and community services—Continued					
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	\$768,082	\$910,457	\$1,019,688	\$1,019,688	\$1,019,688
Special projects and teacher education.....	250,000	.....	0	0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....	.....	.....	0	0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	2,745,446	1,945,479	2,054,710	1,599,749	2,054,710
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	235,368	509,972	509,972	509,972	509,972
Teacher education and recruitment.....	248,413	.....	0	0	0
Research and innovation.....	797,404	291,530	.....	0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	5,957	.....	0	0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	1,287,142	801,502	509,972	509,972	509,972
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....	.....	.....	0	0	0
Research and development centers.....	.....	.....	0	0	0
General education.....	38,097	.....	0	0	0
Vocational education.....	52,047	.....	15,919	15,919	15,919
Evaluations.....	.....	.....	0	0	0
National achievement study.....	.....	.....	0	0	0
Dissemination.....	38,400	.....	0	0	0
Training.....	.....	.....	0	0	0
Statistical surveys.....	.....	.....	0	0	0
Construction.....	.....	.....	0	0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	128,544	.....	15,919	15,919	15,919
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....	.....	.....	0	0	0
Civil rights education.....	372,735	.....	0	0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	143,135	143,135	0	0	0
Student loan insurance fund.....	.....	.....	0	0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	9,632,000	.....	0	0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	85,932,479	65,356,133	63,716,981	58,471,993	75,715,201

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF EDUCATION	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$32,644,294	\$30,427,822	\$32,519,870	\$32,519,870	\$37,888,454
State administrative expenses.....	326,736	304,314	325,199	325,199	.....
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	1,902,770	954,621	801,889	0	957,137
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	3,472,000	3,074,668	3,227,113	2,150,754	3,079,542
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	473,475	535,430	542,453	542,453	542,453
Grants for special projects.....	.....	.....	0	0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	2,009,273	2,016,264	.....	0	1,992,135
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....	.....	46,969	.....	0	.....
State administration.....	38,966	37,949	.....	0	37,976
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	490,008	339,449	236,156	0	399,712
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	41,357,522	37,737,486	37,652,680	35,538,276	44,897,409
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	3,285,016	3,431,000	2,023,000	770,000	3,960,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	648,108	1,087,700	666,000	0	0
Subtotal, SAFA.....	3,933,114	4,518,700	2,689,000	770,000	3,960,000
Education professions development: Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....	.....	284,936	379,850	379,850	379,850
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....	686,990	.....	0	0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	686,990	284,936	379,850	379,850	379,850
Teachers Corps.....	94,458	148,999	.....	0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	915,864	.....	0	0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	227,416	224,205	227,449	227,449	227,449
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	277,165	272,955	.....	0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEA I, sec. 103).....	1,478,016	1,817,845	939,932	939,932	939,932
Other undergraduate facilities (HEA I, sec. 104).....	3,676,876	2,317,459	1,515,027	0	564,669
Graduate facilities (HEA II).....	.....	250,000	.....	0	0
State administration and planning (HEA I, sec. 105).....	112,404	96,873	96,873	96,873	96,873
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	2,296,670	292,154	1,406,076	1,406,076	1,035,512
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	3,327,824	3,642,372	2,893,084	2,893,084	4,146,155
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	257,898	238,413	.....	0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)	.....	.....	0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	2,685,140	3,569,906	3,739,902	3,740,672	3,740,672
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	37,825	.....	.....	0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	1,497,900	.....	0	0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E).....	33,800	.....	0	0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	16,824,798	12,722,182	10,818,343	9,304,086	10,751,262

¹ Not available.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	\$5,497,316	\$5,453,039	\$5,488,273	\$5,488,273	\$8,434,640
Innovation.....			248,605	248,605	248,605
Work-study.....	198,269			0	198,167
Cooperative education.....			268,167	268,167	268,167
Consumer and homemaking education.....			346,307	346,307	346,307
Subtotal, vocational education.....	5,695,585	5,453,039	6,351,352	6,351,352	9,495,886
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	631,904	631,904	631,904	318,493	631,904
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	762,779	329,744	168,561	0	168,561
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	42,436	42,883	42,883	42,883	42,883
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,251	25,251	25,251	25,251
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	352,050			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	135,697			0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	186,934	178,251	178,251	178,251	178,251
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	1,061,473	1,266,373	1,414,980	1,414,980	1,414,980
Special projects and teacher education.....			0	0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....			0	0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	3,235,023	2,513,915	2,501,339	2,019,367	2,501,339
Educational for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	263,543	570,824	570,824	570,824	570,824
Teacher education and recruitment.....	249,776			0	0
Research and innovation.....			0	0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	10,181			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	523,410	570,824	570,824	570,824	570,824
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....				0	0
Research and development centers.....				0	0
General education.....	224,616	64,455		0	0
Vocational education.....	28,425	30,709	17,848	17,848	17,848
Evaluations.....				0	0
National achievement study.....				0	0
Dissemination.....				0	0
Training.....				0	0
Statistical surveys.....				0	0
Construction.....				0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	253,041	95,174	17,848	17,848	17,848
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....	210,800			0	0
Civil rights education.....	229,904			0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (Second Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	134,293	134,293			
Student loan insurance fund.....				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	13,473,000				
Total, Office of Education.....	86,701,948	64,229,538	61,031,236	55,001,612	72,624,418

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF MAINE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$3,600,248	\$3,351,971	\$3,554,215	\$3,554,215	\$4,273,001
State administrative expenses.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	506,785	253,111	212,615	0	251,104
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	1,057,000	1,031,142	1,068,404	804,617	3,079,542
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	235,168	303,881	303,463	303,463	303,463
Grants for special projects.....				0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	447,007	439,486		0	425,881
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....	10,385			0	0
State administration.....	10,000	13,333		0	13,333
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V):					
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	121,900	82,737	57,561	0	81,866
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	6,128,108	5,636,046	5,346,258	4,812,295	8,428,290
School assistance to federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	2,928,000	3,049,000	1,730,000	2,213,000	3,593,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....		25,500	22,000	22,000	22,000
Subtotal, SAFA.....	2,928,000	3,074,500	1,752,000	2,235,000	3,615,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....		149,034	174,200	174,200	174,200
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....	626,339			0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	626,339	149,034	174,200	174,200	174,200
Teachers Corps.....					
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....				0	8
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	173,038	170,056	173,048	173,048	173,040
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	60,131	59,256		0	
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....				0	283,459
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	1,353,033	595,828	389,519	0	152,426
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....				0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	57,987	62,713	62,713	62,713	62,713

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF MAINE—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Higher education—Continued					
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A)	\$579,900	\$62,852	\$302,492	\$302,492	\$222,772
Direct loans (NDEA II)	808,320	783,591	622,395	622,395	891,971
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds	10,000	67,789		0	0
Interest payments	(1)				
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C)	628,421	703,264	736,753	736,905	736,905
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search				0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV)	126,500			0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E)				0	0
Subtotal, higher education	3,897,330	3,053,563	2,570,379	2,181,012	2,523,294
Vocational education:					
Basic grants	1,484,258	1,490,962	1,387,705	1,387,705	2,132,693
Innovation			212,626	212,626	212,626
Work-study	51,011			0	50,985
Cooperative education			217,708	217,708	217,708
Consumer and homemaking education			87,564	87,564	87,564
Subtotal, vocational education	1,535,269	1,490,962	1,905,603	1,905,603	2,701,576
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I)	258,291	258,291	258,291	165,022	285,291
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II)	322,961	106,355	106,355	0	106,355
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III)	40,725	40,858	40,858	40,858	40,858
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A)	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B)	23,750	25,075	25,075	25,075	25,075
College library resources (HEA II-A)	150,755			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B)				0	0
University community service programs (HEA I)	124,078	121,158	121,158	121,158	121,158
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States	175,918	192,097	204,502	204,502	204,502
Special projects and teacher education				0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services	1,134,478	783,343	795,748	596,124	822,752
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI)	100,000	153,967	153,967	153,967	153,967
Teacher education and recruitment	123,140			0	0
Research and innovation				0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf	2,027			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped	225,167	153,967	153,967	153,967	153,967
Research and Training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories				0	0
Research and development centers				0	0
General education	6,400			0	0
Vocational education			15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluations			0	0	0
National achievement study			0	0	0
Dissemination				0	0
Training				0	0
Statistical surveys				0	0
Construction				0	0
Subtotal, research and training	6,400		15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs				0	0
Civil rights education				0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act)	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act)	48,182	48,182			
Student loan insurance fund				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund	190,000			0	0
Total, Office of Education	16,769,273	14,439,597	12,763,155	12,123,201	18,619,079

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND

OFFICE OF EDUCATION	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants	\$15,482,969	\$14,445,385	\$17,464,570	\$17,464,570	\$20,347,731
State administrative expenses	154,830	150,000	174,646	174,646	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II)	1,830,047	936,620	786,768	0	947,722
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III)	3,177,000	2,955,164	3,101,297	2,088,229	2,980,295
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States	462,140	529,969	536,320	536,320	536,320
Grants for special projects	359,217			0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States	1,304,710	1,312,943		0	1,326,935
Loans to nonprofit private schools		45,595		0	0
State administration	35,824	34,987		0	35,310
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V)	450,499	312,960	217,728	0	315,861
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education	23,257,236	20,723,623	22,281,329	20,263,765	26,490,174
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874)	23,862,000	24,846,000	13,893,000	3,387,000	29,362,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815)	3,247	520,300	23,000	23,000	23,000
Subtotal, SAFA	23,865,247	25,366,300	13,916,000	3,410,000	29,385,000

¹ Not available.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2)	\$739,788	\$281,448	\$374,573	\$374,573	\$374,573
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D)				0	0
Subtotal, education professions development	739,788	281,448	374,573	374,573	374,573
Teachers Corps				0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III)	655,541			0	
College of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones)	223,700	220,505	223,731	223,731	223,731
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A)	204,303	213,395		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103)	1,427,793	1,341,538	693,653	693,653	693,653
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104)	3,590,930	2,241,212	1,465,181	0	562,382
Graduate facilities (HEFA II)				0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105)	85,371	101,785	101,785	101,785	101,785
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A)	1,319,350	230,937	1,111,453	1,111,453	818,535
Direct loans (NDEA II)	1,852,803	2,423,641	2,286,880	2,286,880	3,277,388
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds	195,600	209,577		0	0
Interest payments	(1)			0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C)	1,104,303	2,166,864	2,270,048	2,270,516	2,270,516
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search				0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV)	1,765,600			0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E)				0	0
Subtotal, higher education	12,425,294	9,149,454	8,152,731	6,688,018	7,947,990
Vocational education:					
Basic grants	4,017,758	3,966,192	4,025,023	4,025,023	6,185,849
Innovation			244,939	0	0
Work-study	185,275				185,181
Cooperative education			263,026	263,026	263,026
Consumer and homemaking education			253,976	253,976	253,976
Subtotal, vocational education	4,203,033	3,966,192	4,786,964	4,542,025	6,888,032
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I)	606,374	606,374	606,374	308,005	606,374
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II)	318,000	423,052	164,310	0	164,310
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III)	42,319	42,745	42,745	42,745	42,745
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A)	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B)	23,750	25,239	25,239	25,239	25,239
College library resources (HEA II-A)	371,245			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B)	120,581			0	0
University community service programs (HEA I)	186,299	178,121	178,121	178,121	178,121
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States	525,086	615,676	682,321	682,321	682,321
Special projects and teacher education				0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities					
Subtotal, libraries and community services	2,231,654	1,930,716	1,738,619	1,275,940	1,738,619
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI)	227,938	493,874	493,874	493,844	493,874
Teacher education and recruitment	356,610			0	0
Research and innovation	138,995			0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf	157,249	10,347		0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped	880,792	504,221	493,874	493,874	493,874
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories	741,618			0	0
Research and development centers	468,880	85,255		0	0
General education	97,875	68,087	15,000	15,000	15,000
Vocational education	91,572			0	0
Evaluations				0	0
National achievement study				0	0
Dissemination	309,968	147,500		0	0
Training	99,000			0	0
Statistical surveys				0	0
Construction				0	0
Subtotal, research and training	1,808,913	300,842	15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs	94,938			0	0
Civil rights education	36,000	131,508			0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act)	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act)	118,672	118,672		0	0
Student loan insurance fund				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund	680,000			0	0
Total, Office of Education	70,391,567	62,504,976	51,809,090	37,113,194	73,383,262

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants	\$17,913,388	\$16,810,925	\$18,838,375	\$18,838,375	\$21,948,332
State administrative expenses	179,143	168,132	188,384	188,384	0
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II)	2,658,619	1,296,227	1,088,840	0	1,297,768
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III)	4,735,000	4,152,189	4,361,558	2,867,743	4,139,035
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States	566,428	626,114	658,831	658,831	658,831
Grants for special projects				0	0

* Not available.

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Elementary and secondary education—Continued					
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	\$1,553,953	\$1,557,326		0	\$1,577,173
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....	84,801	84,801		0	0
State administration.....	49,579	48,222		0	48,101
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	623,472	431,343	\$300,088	0	430,280
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	28,279,582	25,175,279	25,436,076	\$22,552,333	30,099,520
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874):	15,141,000	15,743,000	9,489,000	5,971,000	18,514,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	1,269	621,900	465,000	465,000	465,000
Subtotal, SAFA.....	15,142,269	16,364,900	9,954,000	6,436,000	18,979,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....	2,472,083	351,113	479,993	479,993	479,993
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....	460,699	639,692		0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	2,472,083	351,113	479,993	479,993	479,993
Teachers Corps.....					
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	272,376	268,977	272,428	0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	505,184	507,779	0	272,428	0
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....					
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....	1,732,775	2,156,180	1,114,870	1,114,870	1,114,870
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	6,379,032	4,253,422	2,708,652	0	1,038,447
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....	2,500,000	1,500,000	0	0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	166,066	163,315	163,315	163,315	163,315
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	4,945,790	575,618	2,770,332	2,770,332	2,040,225
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	7,240,532	7,176,411	5,700,121	5,700,121	8,168,993
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	143,679	335,071	0	0	0
Interest payments.....	(0)				
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	6,289,340	3,731,151	3,908,825	3,909,631	3,909,631
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	131,234		0	0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	4,500,500		0	0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E).....	26,799		0	0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	34,833,307	20,667,924	16,638,543	13,930,697	16,707,909
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	5,325,643	5,383,109	5,409,065	5,409,065	8,312,908
Innovation.....			261,910	261,910	261,910
Work-study.....	251,686		0	0	251,557
Cooperative education.....			286,828	286,828	286,828
Consumer and homemaking education.....			341,308	341,308	341,308
Subtotal, vocational education.....	5,577,329	5,383,109	6,299,111	6,299,111	9,454,511
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	940,815	940,815	940,815	445,385	940,815
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	227,848	825,850	219,994	0	219,994
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	40,100	44,558	44,558	44,558	44,558
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,396	25,396	25,396	23,396
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	839,866		0	0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	282,954		0	0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	230,913	216,889	216,889	216,889	216,889
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	635,897	750,102	835,242	835,242	835,242
Special projects and teacher education.....	250,000		0	0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	3,510,143	2,843,119	2,322,403	1,606,979	2,322,403
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	346,508	750,780	750,780	750,780	750,780
Teacher education and recruitment.....	936,824		0	0	0
Research and innovation.....	547,512	254,868	0	0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	127,962	124,975	0	0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	1,958,706	1,130,623	750,780	750,780	750,780
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....	1,041,162	959,655	0	0	0
Research and development centers.....			0	0	0
General education.....	1,684,846	99,032	0	0	0
Vocational education.....	889,343	85,670	17,591	17,591	17,591
Evaluations.....			0	0	0
National achievement study.....	135,900		0	0	0
Dissemination.....			0	0	0
Training.....		488,048	0	0	0
Statistical surveys.....			0	0	0
Construction.....			0	0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	4,239,299	1,144,357	17,591	17,591	17,591
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....	1,019,308		0	0	0
Civil rights education.....	77,104		0	0	0
Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	179,461	179,461	0	0	0
Student loan insurance fund.....	716,000		0	0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....					
Total, Office of Education.....	98,515,290	73,929,577	61,948,497	52,123,484	78,861,707

¹ Not available.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$34,269,334	\$32,388,788	\$36,415,621	\$35,415,621	\$42,427,340
State administrative expenses.....	342,693	324,175	364,156	364,156	0
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	4,634,860	2,326,201	1,954,026	0	2,353,365
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	7,720,000	6,801,512	7,150,833	4,691,787	6,834,442
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	955,682	990,466	1,009,723	1,009,723	1,009,723
Grants for special projects.....			0	0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	3,390,106	3,421,788	0	0	3,392,504
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....	32,670	116,396	0	0	0
State administration.....	87,856	86,061	0	0	86,366
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	1,104,807	769,811	535,562	0	722,571
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	52,538,008	47,225,198	47,429,921	40,572,287	56,826,311
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	4,393,000	4,574,000	2,594,000	2,852,000	5,211,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	8,734	183,300	3,000	3,000	0
Subtotal, SAFA.....	4,401,734	4,757,300	2,597,000	2,855,000	5,214,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....	3,260,365	550,647	781,932	781,932	781,932
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....			0	0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	3,260,365	550,647	781,932	781,932	781,932
Teacher Corps.....	646,968	886,855	0	0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	222,367	0	0	0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	335,949	332,282	336,028	336,028	336,028
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	642,527	629,980	0	0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I—sec. 103).....	6,981,435	3,291,573	1,701,935	1,701,935	1,701,935
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	5,678,517	6,116,396	3,998,561	0	1,469,623
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....			0	0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	217,585	187,096	187,096	187,096	187,096
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	6,097,311	707,638	3,405,717	3,405,717	2,508,158
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	8,851,398	8,822,344	7,007,462	7,007,462	10,042,578
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	75,000	502,588	0	0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)		0	0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	3,901,908	5,595,807	5,862,274	5,863,483	5,863,483
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	82,000		0	0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	2,817,200		0	0	0
Training program: (EPDA Part E).....			0	0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	35,903,197	26,185,704	22,499,073	18,501,821	22,108,901
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	9,577,289	9,284,246	9,105,044	9,105,044	13,993,069
Innovation.....			306,305	306,305	306,305
Work study.....	427,817		0	0	427,599
Cooperative education.....			349,093	349,093	349,093
Consumer and homemaking education.....			574,525	574,525	574,525
Subtotal, vocational education.....	10,005,106	9,284,246	10,334,967	10,334,967	15,650,591
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	1,377,606	1,377,606	1,377,606	624,808	1,377,606
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	425,120	945,566	292,719	0	292,719
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	45,850	46,926	46,926	46,929	46,926
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,505	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,602	25,602	25,602	25,602
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	834,073		0	0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	539,183		0	0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	303,097	283,198	283,198	283,198	283,198
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	835,165	991,837	1,106,931	1,106,931	1,106,931
Special projects and teacher education.....	510,000		0	0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....			0	0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	4,931,844	3,710,244	3,172,491	2,126,974	3,172,491
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	585,544	1,268,699	1,268,699	1,268,699	1,268,699
Teacher education and recruitment.....	1,374,884		0	0	0
Research and innovation.....	549,900	249,992	0	0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	28,809		0	0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	2,539,137	1,518,691	1,268,699	1,268,699	1,268,699
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....	800,000		0	0	0
Research and development centers.....			0	0	0
General education.....	1,200,261	25,399	0	0	0
Vocational education.....	730,421	114,979	29,611	29,611	29,611
Evaluations.....	269,073		0	0	0
National achievement study.....	6,980		0	0	0
Dissemination.....	338,930	18,675	0	0	0
Training.....	52,832		0	0	0
Statistical surveys.....			0	0	0
Construction.....			0	0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	3,398,497	159,053	29,053	29,611	29,611

* Not available.

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.	\$1,789,401			0	0
Civil rights education.	135,189			0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).	297,765	297,765			
Student loan insurance fund.				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.	2,473,000			0	0
Total, Office of Education.	122,380,211	94,625,703	88,163,694	76,521,291	105,102,536
OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA					
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.	\$20,020,502	\$18,633,330	\$19,301,245	\$19,301,245	\$22,487,615
State administrative expenses.	200,205	186,360	193,012	193,012	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).	1,979,521	996,022	836,666	0	1,004,025
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).	3,405,000	2,976,706	3,123,975	2,097,802	2,995,509
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.	482,274	544,185	406,917	406,917	406,917
Grants for special projects.				0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.	1,570,349	1,563,031		0	1,571,167
Loans to nonprofit private schools.	1,630	53,581		0	0
State administration.	37,165	35,901		0	36,211
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).	467,363	321,136	223,416	0	323,919
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.	28,164,009	25,310,252	24,085,231	21,998,976	29,185,363
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).	2,807,000	2,923,000	1,658,000	846,000	3,367,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).				0	0
Subtotal, SAFA.	2,807,000	2,923,000	1,658,000	846,000	3,367,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).					
Training programs (EPDA parts C and D).	1,110,830	292,956	391,986	391,986	391,986
Subtotal, education professions development.	1,110,830	292,956	391,986	391,986	391,986
Teacher Corps.	54,889	270,762		0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).	285,177			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).	231,144	227,918	231,178	231,178	231,178
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).	317,884	320,963		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I—Sec. 103).	1,515,629	1,840,248	951,515	951,515	951,515
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I—Sec. 104).	4,251,238	2,847,115	1,861,287	0	699,726
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).	1,383,086			0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I—Sec. 105).	110,883	115,978	115,978	115,978	115,978
Student aid:					
Education opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).	4,181,610	370,398	1,782,651	1,782,651	1,312,342
Direct loans (NDEA II).	4,782,904	4,617,870	3,667,909	3,667,909	5,256,576
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.	20,286	223,911		0	0
Interest payments.	(1)			0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).	2,869,480	2,935,632	3,075,424	3,076,058	3,076,058
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.	94,121			0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).	1,262,300			0	0
Training programs (EPDA, Pt. E).	220,000			0	0
Subtotal, higher education.	21,525,742	13,500,033	11,685,942	9,825,289	11,643,873
Vocational Education:					
Basic grants.	4,953,529	4,942,203	4,346,673	4,346,673	6,680,177
Innovation.			245,075	245,075	245,075
Work-study.	180,944			0	180,852
Cooperative education.			263,217	263,217	263,217
Consumer and homemaking education.			274,274	274,274	274,274
Subtotal, vocational education.	5,134,473	4,942,203	5,129,239	5,129,239	7,643,595
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).	657,518	657,518	657,518	329,014	657,518
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).	511,078	177,371	172,826	0	172,826
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).		43,022	43,022	43,011	43,011
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).	23,750	25,263	25,263	25,263	25,263
College library resources (HEA II-A).	520,029			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).	110,450			0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).	186,982	177,277	177,277	177,277	177,277
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.	314,574	360,302	393,947	393,947	393,947
Special projects and teacher education.				0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.	2,362,381	1,480,262	1,509,362	1,008,021	1,509,351
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).	255,057	552,623	552,633	552,633	552,633
Teacher education and recruitment.	572,900			0	0
Research and innovation.	131,620	51,643		0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.	8,500			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.	968,077	604,276	552,633	552,633	552,633

¹ Not available.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories	\$678,000	\$800,000		0	0
Research and development centers				0	0
General education	33,430			0	0
Vocational education	396,107	324,300	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Evaluations				0	0
National achievement study				0	0
Dissemination				0	0
Training	132,359			0	0
Statistica surveys				0	0
Construction				0	0
Subtotal, research and training	1,239,896	1,124,300	15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs	361,562			0	0
Civil rights education	185,054			0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act)	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act)	141,929	141,929		0	0
Student loan insurance fund	4,000			0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund	3,322,000			0	0
Total, Office of Education	67,431,842	50,639,973	45,077,393	39,817,144	54,308,801
OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI					
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants	\$39,559,828	\$36,593,942	\$39,842,067	\$39,842,067	\$46,419,446
State administrative expenses	395,598	366,015	398,421	398,421	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II)	1,173,309	589,397	495,098	0	578,180
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III)	1,746,000	2,072,827	2,166,252	1,502,449	2,056,765
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States	380,091	437,838	418,029	418,029	418,029
Grants for special projects				0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States	1,330,738	1,320,102		0	1,303,096
Loans to nonprofit private schools		7,100		0	0
State administration	25,594	24,641		0	24,357
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V)	321,854	220,413	153,342	0	217,880
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education	44,933,012	41,632,275	43,473,209	42,160,966	51,017,753
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874)	2,511,000	2,615,000	1,483,000	1,115,000	3,048,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815)	23,806	120,300		0	0
Subtotal, SAFA	2,534,806	2,735,300	1,483,000	1,115,000	3,048,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA, B-2)					
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D)	1,107,084	214,182	272,783	272,783	272,783
Subtotal, education professions development	1,107,084	214,182	272,783	272,783	272,783
Teacher Corps	332,649	308,409		0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III)	2,231,381			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones)	201,772	198,669	201,794	201,794	201,794
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A)	185,828	180,578		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103)	1,156,088	1,239,700	640,997	640,997	640,997
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104)	2,530,296	1,464,096	957,145	0	358,037
Graduate facilities (HEFA II)	445,096			0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105)	103,486	88,867	88,867	88,867	88,867
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A)	2,313,960	187,115	900,547	900,547	663,213
Direct loans (NDEA II)	2,226,527	2,332,825	1,852,929	1,852,929	2,655,482
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds			167,857	0	0
Interest payments	(1)				
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C)	3,142,390	3,012,946	3,156,420	3,157,070	3,157,070
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search	102,000			0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV)	370,700			0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E)				0	0
Subtotal, higher education	15,009,524	8,872,653	7,798,699	6,842,204	7,765,460
Vocational education:					
Basic grants	4,301,054	4,298,675	3,755,696	3,755,696	5,771,934
Innovation			233,534	233,534	233,534
Work-study	137,633			0	137,563
Cooperative education			247,032	247,032	247,032
Consumer and homemaking education			236,982	236,982	236,983
Subtotal, vocational education	4,438,687	4,298,675	4,473,244	4,473,244	6,627,045
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I)	455,712	455,712	455,712	246,118	455,712
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II)	354,809	139,226	139,226	0	139,226
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III)	41,629	41,928	41,928	41,928	41,928
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A)	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B)	23,750	25,168	25,168	25,168	25,168

¹ Not available.

October 27, 1969

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

31683

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Libraries and community services—Continued					
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	\$298,450			0	0
104,265				0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	156,385	\$150,559	\$150,559	\$150,559	\$150,559
University community service programs (HEA I).....					
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	702,974	831,474	936,895	936,895	936,895
Special projects and teacher education.....	580,000			0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	2,755,974	1,683,576	1,788,997	1,440,177	1,788,997
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	184,471	399,693	399,693	399,693	399,693
Teacher education and recruitment.....	250,817			0	0
Research and innovation.....	9,560			0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	2,696			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	447,544	399,693	399,693	399,693	399,693
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....				0	0
Research and development centers.....				0	0
General education.....	23,547	50,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Vocational education.....				0	0
Evaluations.....				0	0
National achievement study.....				0	0
Dissemination.....				0	0
Training.....				0	0
Statistical surveys.....				0	0
Construction.....				0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	23,547	50,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....				0	0
Civil rights education.....	255,574	79,971		0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	107,308	107,308		0	0
Student loan insurance fund.....				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	584,000			0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	72,579,709	60,432,042	59,754,625	56,769,067	70,984,731

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI

OFFICE OF EDUCATION	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$24,417,125	\$22,894,858	\$23,416,581	\$43,416,518	\$27,282,338
State administrative expenses.....	244,171	228,982	234,166	234,166	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	2,236,998	1,144,401	961,306	0	1,170,511
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	4,128,000	3,576,532	3,755,489	2,481,771	3,568,682
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	533,910	596,859	607,107	607,107	607,107
Grants for special projects.....				0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	1,639,964	1,655,991		0	1,688,243
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....		57,965		0	0
State administration.....	42,491	41,641		0	41,652
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	534,336	372,479	259,136	0	372,587
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	33,776,995	30,569,708	29,233,785	26,739,562	34,731,120
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	8,054,000	8,386,000	4,757,000	2,176,000	9,617,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	711,947	1,701,000		0	0
Subtotal, SAFA.....	8,765,947	10,087,000	4,757,000	2,176,000	9,617,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....		321,701	435,484	435,484	435,484
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....	1,674,432			0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	1,674,432	321,701	435,484	435,484	435,484
Teacher Corps.					
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	1,257,646			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	252,677	249,360	252,721	252,721	252,721
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA, VI-A).....	347,294	343,879		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....	1,628,650	1,967,078	1,017,094	1,017,094	1,017,094
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	5,129,496	2,975,596	1,945,280	0	728,823
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....	418,033	400,000		0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	148,193	126,859	126,859	126,859	126,859
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA, IV-A).....	3,551,200	399,142	1,920,990	1,920,990	1,414,723
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	5,001,432	4,976,231	3,952,550	3,952,550	5,664,502
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	25,980	286,755		0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)			0	0
Work-study programs (HFA, IV-O).....	2,303,117	3,526,985	3,694,937	3,695,699	3,695,699
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	143,280			0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....		2,708,600		0	0
Training programs (EPDA pt. E).....				0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	22,969,598	15,251,885	12,910,431	10,965,913	12,900,421

¹ Not available.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	\$5,926,270	\$5,909,451	\$5,453,944	\$5,454,944	\$8,381,883
Innovation.....			253,221	253,221	253,221
Work-study.....	216,555			0	216,445
Cooperative education.....			274,461	274,641	274,641
Consumer and homemaking education.....			344,142	344,142	344,142
Subtotal, vocational education.....	6,142,825	5,909,451	6,325,948	6,326,948	9,470,332
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	805,469	805,469	805,469	389,789	805,469
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	962,828	512,392	197,459	0	197,459
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....		43,824	43,824	43,824	43,824
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....		39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....		25,333	25,333	25,333	25,333
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	618,535			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	59,106			0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	209,693	198,738	198,739	198,739	198,739
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	629,682	752,562	824,641	824,641	824,641
Special projects and teacher education.....	331,771			0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	3,617,084	2,377,827	2,134,974	1,521,835	2,134,974
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	296,211	641,800	641,800	641,800	641,800
Teacher education and recruitment.....	570,107		0	0	0
Research and innovation.....	151,444		0	0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	20,956		0	0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	1,038,718	641,800	641,800	641,800	641,800
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....	2,080,000	2,637,713		0	0
Research and development centers.....		411,591	233,564	0	0
General education.....			17,737	17,737	17,737
Vocational education.....				0	0
Evaluations.....				0	0
National achievement study.....				0	0
Dissemination.....				0	0
Training.....		88,500		0	0
Statistical surveys.....				0	0
Construction.....		20,143		0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	2,600,234	2,871,277	17,737	17,737	17,737
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....	218,302			0	0
Civil rights education.....				0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	173,605	173,605			
Student loan insurance fund.....				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....		2,892,000		0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	83,925,951	68,718,835	56,507,159	875,279	69,998,868

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF MONTANA

OFFICE OF EDUCATION	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$3,666,149	\$3,459,155	\$3,521,648	\$3,521,648	\$3,710,421
State administrative expenses.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	371,750	185,736	156,019	0	182,895
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	811,500	857,962	886,077	86,277	850,697
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	214,585	282,290	280,509	280,509	280,509
Grants for special projects.....			0	0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	339,695	335,693		0	333,279
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....	13,500	6,285		0	0
State administration.....	10,000	13,333		0	13,333
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....		93,954	64,096	50,000	63,172
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	5,671,133	5,354,550	5,044,253	4,638,434	5,434,306
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	4,268,000	4,444,000	2,521,000	3,690,000	5,453,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....		831,000		0	0
Subtotal, SAFA.....	4,268,000	5,275,000	2,521,000	3,690,000	5,453,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....			135,982	154,449	154,449
Training programs (EPDA pts. C and D).....	380,383		0	0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	380,383	135,982	154,449	154,449	154,449
Teacher Corps.....				0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....				0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	166,038	163,086	166,045	166,045	166,045
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	59,288	59,639		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....	292,342	365,857	189,170	189,170	189,170
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	1,237,001	520,832	340,491	0	129,444
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....	229,794			0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	66,089	55,353	55,353	55,353	55,353

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF MONTANA—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Higher education—Continued					
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	\$762,650	\$70,373	\$338,689	\$338,689	\$249,429
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	858,217	877,358	696,872	696,872	998,706
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....		44,594		0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)			0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	2,576,281	564,130	590,993	591,115	591,115
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	49,903			0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	284,800			0	0
Training programs (EPDA pt. E).....	57,489			0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	6,639,892	2,721,222	2,377,613	2,037,244	2,379,262
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	1,102,142	1,116,404	971,393	971,393	1,492,881
Innovation.....			209,368	209,368	
Work-study.....	38,018			0	37,998
Cooperative education.....			213,138	213,138	213,138
Consumer and homemaking education.....			61,295	61,295	61,295
Subtotal, vocational education.....	1,140,160	1,116,404	1,455,194	1,455,194	2,014,680
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	210,196	210,196	210,196	145,266	210,196
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	345,689	98,347	98,347	0	98,347
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	40,505	40,597	40,597	40,597	40,597
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,052	25,052	25,052	25,052
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	102,979			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	45,690			0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	117,167	115,187	115,187	115,187	115,187
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	146,759	156,723	164,109	164,109	164,109
Special projects and teacher education.....			0	0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	1,070,735	685,611	692,997	529,720	692,997
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	100,000	112,296	112,296	112,296	112,296
Teacher education and recruitment.....	172,096			0	0
Research and innovation.....		7,710		0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	1,000			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	273,096	120,006	112,296	112,296	112,296
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....				0	0
Research and development centers.....				0	0
General education.....	1,000			0	0
Vocational education.....			15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluations.....			0	0	0
National achievement study.....			0	0	0
Dissemination.....				0	0
Training.....				0	0
Statistical surveys.....			0	0	0
Construction.....			0	0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	1,000		15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....			0	0	0
Civil rights education.....			0	0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	38,665	38,665			
Student loan insurance fund.....				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	492,000				
Total, Office of Education.....	20,025,064	15,497,440	12,422,802	12,682,337	16,128,694

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF NEBRASKA

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$6,029,159	\$5,668,814	\$6,994,964	\$6,994,964	\$8,242,079
State administrative expenses.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	742,427	374,367	314,472	0	368,323
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	1,471,000	1,355,131	1,409,507	1,350,932	1,024,798
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	274,980	340,817	344,772	344,772	344,772
Grants for special projects.....	152,605		0	0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	591,630	580,126			564,126
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....		19,509		0	0
State administration.....	14,368	13,673		0	13,656
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	180,680	122,306	85,089	0	122,154
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	9,606,849	8,624,743	9,289,804	8,840,668	10,679,908
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	4,329,717	4,429,000	2,513,000	2,286,000	5,298,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....		543,000		0	
Subtotal, SAFA.....	4,329,717	4,972,000	2,513,000	2,286,000	5,298,000

* Not available.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF NEBRASKA—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Education professions development: Preschool elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).	\$1,104,853	172,525	\$209,747	\$209,747	\$209,747
Training programs (EPDA pts., C and D).			0	0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.	1,104,853	172,525	209,747	209,747	209,747
Teacher Corps.	371,553	482,517		0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).			0	0	p
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).	183,546	180,520	183,560	183,560	183,560
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).	128,821	125,481		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I—Sec. 103).	270,275	694,437	359,064	359,064	359,064
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I—sec. 104).	1,966,169	1,082,752	707,844	0	273,714
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).		300,000		0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I—sec. 105).	81,500	71,072	71,072	71,072	71,072
Student aid:					
Education opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).	1,400,800	150,368	723,685	723,689	532,965
Direct loans (NDEA II).	1,837,691	1,874,681	1,489,033	1,489,033	2,133,972
Insured loans:		44,594		0	0
Advances for reserve funds.		(1)		0	0
Interest payments.				0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).	998,419	1,237,427	1,296,352	1,296,620	1,296,620
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.	60,442			0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).			0	0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E).			0	0	0
Subtotal, higher education.	7,466,563	5,761,332	4,830,614	4,123,038	4,850,967
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.	2,117,322	2,135,304	1,742,754	1,742,754	2,678,348
Innovation.			217,650	217,650	217,650
Work-study.	71,223			0	71,186
Cooperative education.			224,754	224,754	224,754
Consumer and homemaking education.			109,967	109,967	109,967
Subtotal, vocational education.	2,188,545	2,135,304	2,295,125	2,295,125	3,301,905
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).	330,484	330,484	330,484	194,677	330,484
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).	239,500	256,938	118,375	0	118,375
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).	41,055	41,249	41,249	41,249	41,249
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).	23,750	25,109	25,109	25,109	25,109
College library resources (HEA II-A).	199,896			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).				0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).	135,628	131,132	131,132	131,132	131,132
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.	188,955	207,912	221,891	221,891	221,891
Special projects and teacher education.			0	0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.			0	0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.	1,197,268	1,032,333	907,749	653,557	907,749
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).	100,364	217,458	217,458	217,458	217,458
Teacher education and recruitment.	183,938			0	0
Research and innovation.				0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.	214,214	250,338		0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.	498,516	467,796	217,458	217,458	217,458
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.				0	0
Research and development centers.				0	0
General education.	26,642			0	0
Vocational education.	118,212	50,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluations.			0	0	0
National achievement study.			0	0	0
Dissemination.			0	0	0
Training.			0	0	0
Statistical surveys.			0	0	0
Construction.			0	0	0
Subtotal, research and training.	144,854	50,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.			0	0	0
Civil rights education.			0	0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).	64,271	64,271			
Student loan insurance fund.				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.	829,000			0	0
Total, Office of Education.	27,851,989	23,812,821	20,337,497	8,690,593	25,530,734

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF NEVADA

OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.	\$960,917	\$887,582	\$893,858	\$893,858	\$1,174,544
State administrative expenses.	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).	218,847	113,689	95,499	0	117,828
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).	568,025	648,828	665,896	551,066	650,895
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.	186,787	259,550	255,964	255,964	255,964
Grants for special projects.			0	0	0

¹ Not available.

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF NEVADA—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Elementary and secondary education—Continued					
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	\$115,302	\$114,394	-	0	\$134,580
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....	0	1,583	-	0	0
State administration.....	10,000	13,333	-	0	13,333
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	52,999	50,000	\$50,000	0	50,000
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	2,262,877	2,238,959	2,111,217	\$1,850,888	2,397,414
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	3,320,000	3,457,000	1,961,000	1,426,000	4,130,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	1,520,744	233,700	14,000	14,000	14,000
Subtotal, SAFA.....	4,840,744	3,690,700	1,975,000	1,440,000	4,144,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....	86,885	122,025	133,328	133,025	133,025
Training programs (EPDA pts. C and D).....				0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	86,885	122,025	133,328	133,025	133,025
Teacher Corps.....					
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	156,781	153,867	156,784	0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	14,966	14,561	-	156,784	156,784
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....				0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I—sec. 103).....	421,948	118,399	61,219	61,219	61,219
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I—sec. 104).....		216,563	141,577	0	60,539
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....				0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I—sec. 105).....	42,400	37,239	37,239	37,239	37,239
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	136,764	18,232	87,748	87,748	64,622
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	217,624	227,307	180,546	180,546	258,746
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....		25,000	-	0	0
Interest payments.....	(0)		-	0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	230,375	182,457	191,145	191,185	191,185
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	22,971			0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	123,400	-	-	0	0
Training programs (EPDA pt. E).....	40,000			0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	1,456,869	993,625	856,258	714,721	830,334
Vocational Education:					
Basic grants.....	554,165	566,052	390,324	390,324	599,871
Innovation.....			204,616	204,616	204,616
Work-study.....	19,249		-	0	19,240
Cooperative education.....			206,474	206,474	206,474
Consumer and homemaking education.....			24,630	24,630	24,630
Subtotal, vocational education.....	573,414	566,052	826,044	826,044	1,054,831
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	146,589	146,589	146,589	119,137	146,589
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	127,559	129,580	87,757	0	87,757
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	40,213	40,253	40,253	40,253	40,253
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,022	25,022	25,022	25,044
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	24,143		-	0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....			-	0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	110,598	109,324	109,325	109,325	109,325
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	117,374	121,076	123,829	123,829	123,829
Special projects and teacher education.....			-	0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....			-	0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	648,226	611,353	572,284	457,075	572,284
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Teacher education and recruitment.....	65,749	-	-	0	0
Research and innovation.....			-	0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	1,266		-	0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	167,015	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....			-	0	0
Research and development centers.....			-	0	0
General education.....			-	0	0
Vocational education.....	9,748	-	15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluations.....	138,281		-	0	0
National achievement study.....			-	0	0
Dissemination.....			-	0	0
Training.....	58,350		-	0	0
Statistical surveys.....			-	0	0
Construction.....			-	0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	206,379	-	15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.					
Civil rights education.....			-	0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	30,000	30,000	-	50,000	50,000
Student loan insurance fund.....			-	0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	318,000	-	-	0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	10,620,409	8,402,714	6,639,131	5,586,753	9,296,888

¹ Not available.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$1,432,268	\$1,441,049	\$1,478,145	\$1,478,145	\$1,878,148
State administrative expenses.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	171,826
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	334,087	168,878	141,859	0	820,062
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	779,000	815,216	841,072	665,545	0
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	198,849	269,677	274,766	274,766	274,766
Grants for special projects.....		24,600		0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	262,364	259,469		0	259,521
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....	6,790	11,798		0	0
State administration.....	10,000	13,333		0	13,333
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	81,695	55,921	50,000	0	56,404
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	3,255,053	3,209,941	2,935,842	2,368,456	3,474,060
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	2,053,000	2,138,000	1,213,000	904,000	2,474,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	22,434	6,400	6,000	6,000	6,000
Subtotal, SAFA.....	2,075,434	2,144,400	1,219,000	910,000	2,480,000
Education professions development: Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....					
Training programs (EPDA pts. C and D).....	456,959	122,025	133,328	133,328	133,328
Subtotal, education professions development.....	456,959	122,025	133,328	133,328	133,328
Teacher Corps:					
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	281,257			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	164,426	161,480	164,432		
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	62,362	61,584		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I—Section 103).....	247,537	326,110	168,618	168,618	168,618
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I—sec. 104).....	856,176	509,125	332,838	0	124,716
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....	402,384			0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I—sec. 105).....	49,178	58,152	58,152	58,152	58,152
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	647,590	65,117	313,393	313,393	230,800
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	781,493	811,830	644,825	644,825	924,115
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	10,000	41,218		0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)			0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	601,991	457,694	479,489	479,588	479,588
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....				0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	315,500			0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E).....				0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	4,420,894	2,492,310	2,161,747	1,664,576	1,985,989
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	925,718	941,303	834,902	834,902	1,283,116
Innovation.....			208,146	208,146	208,146
Work-study.....	32,724			0	32,707
Cooperative education.....			211,425	211,425	211,425
Consumer and homemaking education.....			52,683	52,683	52,683
Subtotal, vocational education.....	958,442	941,303	1,307,156	1,307,156	1,788,077
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	199,116	199,116	199,116	140,714	199,116
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	100,968	152,108	96,503	0	96,503
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	40,454	40,537	40,537	40,537	40,537
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	27,750	25,047	25,047	25,047	25,047
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	378,499			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....				0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	116,434	114,625	114,624	114,624	114,624
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	143,716	153,033	160,283	160,283	160,283
Special projects and teacher education.....				0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	1,044,937	723,975	675,619	520,714	675,613
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Teacher education and recruitment.....	61,023			0	0
Research and innovation.....				0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	2,845			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	163,868	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....				0	0
Research and development centers.....				0	0
General education.....	20,113			0	0
Vocational education.....		44,575	15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluations.....				0	0
National achievement study.....				0	0
Dissemination.....				0	0
Training.....	36,124			0	0
Statistical surveys.....				0	0
Construction.....				0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	56,237	44,575	15,000	15,000	15,000

* Not available.

October 27, 1969

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

31689

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....	\$36,000	0	0	0	0
Civil rights education.....	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	34,050	34,050	0	0	0
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	0	0	0	0	0
Student loan insurance fund.....	0	0	0	0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	12,551,874	9,862,579	8,597,692	7,069,230	10,702,067
OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY					
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$25,471,868	\$24,484,252	\$27,555,556	\$27,555,556	\$32,104,600
State administrative expenses.....	254,719	245,001	275,556	275,556	0
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	3,214,941	1,652,599	1,388,195	0	1,655,018
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	5,899,000	5,248,181	5,515,448	2,626,822	5,260,743
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	679,227	738,898	780,240	780,240	780,240
Grants for special projects.....	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	1,792,228	1,807,039	0	0	1,886,094
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....	19,500	107,779	0	0	0
State administration.....	63,066	61,712	0	0	61,901
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	793,071	552,014	384,039	0	533,724
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	38,187,620	34,897,475	35,899,034	32,238,174	42,282,320
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	11,461,000	11,933,000	6,771,000	4,251,000	13,835,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	802,899	798,300	27,000	27,000	27,000
Subtotal, SAFA.....	12,263,899	12,731,300	6,798,000	4,278,000	13,862,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....	420,152	584,464	584,464	584,464	584,464
Training programs (EPDA pts. C and D).....	1,154,424	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	1,154,424	420,152	584,464	584,464	584,464
Teacher Corps.....	49,576	110,139	0	0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	0	0	0	0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	294,201	290,710	294,262	294,262	294,262
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	249,784	255,201	0	0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I—sec. 103).....	1,829,837	2,248,021	1,162,358	1,162,358	1,162,358
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I—sec. 104).....	5,281,400	3,425,890	2,239,658	0	854,466
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....	1,196,850	1,000,000	0	0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I—sec. 105).....	142,687	123,643	123,643	123,643	132,643
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	2,509,000	276,163	1,329,115	1,329,115	978,833
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	3,284,545	3,443,007	2,734,731	2,734,731	3,919,215
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	49,664	345,575	0	0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)	0	0	0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	2,847,534	3,091,504	3,238,718	3,239,386	3,239,386
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	135,370	0	0	0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	1,982,600	0	0	0	0
Training programs (EPDA pt. E).....	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	19,803,472	14,499,714	11,122,485	8,883,495	10,572,163
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	6,207,329	6,246,915	6,497,533	6,497,533	9,995,719
Innovation.....	0	278,202	278,202	278,202	278,202
Work-study.....	320,983	0	0	0	320,820
Cooperative education.....	0	309,677	309,677	309,677	309,677
Consumer and homemaking education.....	0	409,991	409,991	409,991	409,991
Subtotal, vocational education.....	6,528,312	6,246,915	7,495,403	7,495,717	11,304,409
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	1,090,767	1,090,767	1,090,767	506,982	1,090,767
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	611,734	545,193	244,961	0	244,961
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	44,537	45,371	45,371	45,371	45,371
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,467	25,467	25,467	25,467
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	398,075	0	0	0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	165,240	0	0	0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	256,589	249,254	249,254	249,254	249,254
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	888,911	1,057,036	1,177,851	1,177,851	1,177,851
Special projects and teacher education.....	523,145	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	4,040,748	3,052,597	2,873,180	2,044,434	2,873,180
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	400,066	866,823	866,823	866,823	866,823
Teacher education and recruitment.....	492,546	0	0	0	0
Research and innovation.....	3,900	0	0	0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	7,513	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	904,025	866,823	866,823	866,823	866,823

¹ Not available.

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....				0	0
Research and development centers.....				0	0
General education.....	\$80,399			0	0
Vocational education.....	379,015	\$53,000	\$21,131	\$21,131	\$21,131
Evaluations.....	265,323			0	0
National achievement study.....				0	0
Dissemination.....				0	0
Training.....	21,000			0	0
Statistical surveys.....				0	0
Construction.....				0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	745,737	53,000	21,131	21,131	21,131
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....	356,924			0	0
Civil rights education.....	151,928			0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	201,903	201,903			
Student loan insurance fund.....	900			0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	3,355,000			0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	87,794,468	73,130,018	65,710,520	56,462,238	82,416,490

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$10,494,933	\$9,792,738	\$9,875,844	\$9,875,844	\$10,025,844
State administrative expenses.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	585,437	288,109	242,013	0	283,617
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	1,176,000	1,112,240	1,153,785	860,486	1,108,128
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	255,743	319,982	315,386	315,386	315,386
Grants for special projects.....				0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	598,278	588,214		0	596,353
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....		8,085		0	0
State administration.....	11,763	13,333		0	13,333
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	147,918	100,396	69,846	0	100,238
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	13,420,072	12,373,097	11,806,874	11,201,716	12,442,899
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	9,726,000	10,127,000	5,745,000	6,147,000	11,299,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	810,794	779,200		0	0
Subtotal, SAFA.....	10,536,794	10,906,200	5,745,000	6,147,000	11,299,000
Education professions development: Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....			155,814	184,460	184,460
Training programs (EPDA pts. C and D).....	231,260			0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	231,260	155,814	184,460	184,460	184,460
Teacher Corps.....	162,609	415,442		0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	71,669			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	172,605	169,625	172,614	172,614	172,614
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	79,932	78,046		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....	63,667	595,008	307,654	307,654	307,654
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	1,841,833	720,943	471,313	0	184,264
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....	380,666			0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	67,280	59,379	59,379	59,379	59,379
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	1,045,970	83,504	401,890	401,890	295,974
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	1,053,809	1,041,075	826,911	826,911	1,185,068
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....		74,322		0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)			0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	1,110,790	918,722	962,471	962,669	962,669
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	112,960			0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	574,500			0	0
Training programs (EPDA pt. E).....	24,000			0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	6,600,081	3,740,624	3,202,232	2,731,117	3,167,622
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	1,513,307	1,547,049	1,524,933	1,524,933	2,343,590
Innovation.....			214,256	214,256	214,256
Work-study.....	57,748			0	57,719
Cooperative education.....			219,993	219,993	219,993
Consumer and homemaking education.....			96,223	96,223	96,223
Subtotal, vocational education.....	1,571,055	1,547,049	2,055,405	2,055,405	2,930,781
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	255,312	255,312	255,312	163,798	255,312
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	247,602	287,295	105,859	0	105,859
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	40,711	41,842	40,842	40,842	40,842
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,073	25,073	25,073	25,073
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	129,463			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....				0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	124,761	121,677	121,677	121,677	121,677
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	255,945	289,178	314,106	314,106	314,106
Special projects and teacher education.....	425,785			0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	1,541,329	1,059,886	902,373	705,005	902,378

* Not available.

October 27, 1969

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

31691

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	\$100,000	\$175,883	\$175,883	\$175,883	\$175,883
Teacher education and recruitment.....	278,536			0	0
Research and innovation.....				0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	241,741	343,473		0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	620,277	519,356	175,883	175,883	175,883
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....	751,867	862,244		0	0
Research and development centers.....				0	0
General education.....	206,657			0	0
Vocational education.....		50,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluations.....				0	0
National achievement study.....				0	0
Dissemination.....				0	0
Training.....	82,300			0	0
Statistical surveys.....				0	0
Construction.....	38,801			0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	1,079,625	912,244	15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....	91,720			0	0
Civil rights education.....	40,450			0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	43,107	43,107			
Student loan insurance fund.....				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....				0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	36,706,379	31,722,819	24,137,232	23,265,586	31,168,028

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF EDUCATION	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$121,097,330	\$120,384,848	\$150,747,783	\$150,747,783	\$175,634,174
State administrative expenses.....	1,210,973	1,204,063	1,507,478	1,507,478	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	8,122,336	4,090,893	3,436,381	0	4,076,563
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	15,217,000	13,257,957	13,948,354	8,869,461	13,007,779
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	1,450,224	1,474,815	1,610,917	1,610,917	1,610,917
Grants for special projects.....	157,882			0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	4,203,698	4,198,623		0	4,211,231
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....	105,472	297,422		0	0
State administration.....	161,727	156,767		0	153,851
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	2,033,751	1,402,273	975,568	0	1,376,253
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	153,760,393	146,467,661	172,226,481	162,735,639	200,070,768
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	16,900,000	10,127,000	10,605,000	6,027,000	20,504,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	38,200	1,994,400	1,688,000	1,688,000	1,688,000
Subtotal, SAFA.....	16,938,200	12,121,400	14,293,000	7,715,000	22,192,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....					
Training programs (EPDA pts. C and D).....	6,519,139	892,515	1,299,257	1,299,257	1,299,257
Subtotal, education professions development.....	6,519,139	892,515	1,299,257	1,299,257	1,299,257
Teachers Corps.....	930,097	986,175		0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	157,742			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	548,897	544,335	549,067	549,067	549,067
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	1,131,523	1,170,283		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....	1,309,379	5,073,163	2,623,120	2,623,120	2,623,120
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	17,906,116	11,355,730	7,423,750	0	2,780,466
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....	2,314,583			0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	352,753	327,907	327,907	327,907	327,907
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	11,133,286	1,231,458	5,926,758	5,926,758	4,364,792
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	15,013,651	15,352,980	12,194,653	12,194,653	17,476,477
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	1,530,833	1,010,476		0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)				
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	10,634,606	9,750,536	10,214,847	10,216,954	10,216,954
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	309,701			0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	9,164,800			0	0
Training programs (EPDA pt. E).....				0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	74,507,870	45,816,868	39,260,102	31,838,459	35,558,317
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	16,240,204	16,447,902	16,331,918	16,331,918	25,099,673
Innovation.....			401,206	401,206	401,206
Work-study.....	819,542			0	819,125
Cooperative education.....			482,191	482,191	482,191
Consumer and homemaking education.....			1,030,532	1,030,532	1,030,532
Subtotal, vocational education.....	17,059,746	16,447,902	18,245,847	18,245,847	27,832,727

¹ Not available.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	\$2,840,719	\$2,840,719	\$2,840,719	\$1,225,816	\$2,840,719
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	560,044	2,521,607	536,326	0	536,326
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	52,549	54,858	54,858	54,858	54,858
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	26,292	26,292	26,292	26,292
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	1,862,939			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	699,272			0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	542,140	493,850	493,849	493,849	493,849
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	2,446,242	2,946,251	3,299,893	3,299,898	3,299,893
Special projects and teacher education.....	279,367			0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	9,345,022	8,923,086	7,291,446	5,140,217	7,291,446
Education for the Handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	1,075,982	2,331,331	2,331,331	2,331,331	2,331,331
Teacher education and recruitment.....	2,220,227			0	0
Research and innovation.....	1,424,168	1,107,811		0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	548,630	162,459		0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	5,269,007	3,601,601	2,331,331	2,331,331	2,331,331
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....	3,618,385	3,632,494		0	0
Research and development centers.....	595,154			0	0
General education.....	3,121,648	286,646		0	0
Vocational education.....	385,645	315,611	53,113	53,113	53,113
Evaluations.....	156,795			0	0
National achievement study.....					
Dissemination.....	2,073,985	532,184		0	0
Training.....	986,522			0	0
Statistical surveys.....				0	0
Construction.....		3,955		0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	10,942,089	4,766,935	53,113	53,113	53,113
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....	2,785,841			0	0
Civil rights education.....	314,094			0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	575,316	575,316			
Student loan insurance funds.....				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	10,782,000			0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	309,778,814	240,649,459	253,050,577	229,408,863	296,678,959

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educational y deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$52,715,243	\$49,385,824	\$53,482,397	\$53,482,397	\$62,311,607
State administrative expenses.....	531,238	493,970	534,824	524,824	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	2,353,748	1,186,993	997,083	0	1,168,551
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	4,527,000	4,011,337	4,213,264	2,787,844	4,020,973
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	650,943	669,081	621,617	621,617	621,617
Grants for special projects.....				0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	2,578,787	2,543,076		0	2,469,235
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....	2,632	7,435		0	0
State administration.....	50,920	48,734		0	48,642
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	640,335	435,921	303,273	0	435,115
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	64,050,846	58,782,371	60,152,458	57,416,682	71,075,740
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	10,654,000	11,198,000	9,413,000	6,864,000	12,691,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	472,875	1,451,100	60,000	60,000	60,000
Subtotal, SAFA.....	11,126,875	12,649,000	9,473,000	6,924,000	12,651,000
Education professions development: Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....		329,952	447,970	447,970	447,970
Training programs (EPDA pts. C and D).....	1,368,284			0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	1,368,284	329,952	447,970	447,970	447,970
Teacher Corps.....	467,730	551,495		0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	2,246,326			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	258,295	254,954	258,341	258,341	258,341
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	364,690	364,447		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....	2,169,511	2,646,459	1,368,374	1,368,374	1,368,374
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	4,854,262	3,145,253	2,056,193	0	765,470
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....	1,000,000	400,000		0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	144,075	132,027	132,027	132,027	123,027
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	4,092,130	370,255	1,781,960	1,781,960	1,312,334
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	4,415,338	4,616,081	3,666,487	3,666,487	5,254,540
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	345,819	375,909		0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)			0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	3,958,954	5,091,502	5,333,954	5,335,054	5,335,054
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	17,500			0	0

¹ Not available.

October 27, 1969

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Higher education—Continued					
Personnel development:					
College, teacher fellowships (NDEA IV)	\$2,568,800			0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E)	205,000			0	0
Subtotal, higher education	26,640,700	\$17,396,887	\$14,597,336	\$12,542,243	\$14,417,140
Vocational education:					
Basic grants	8,680,047	8,749,892	7,956,680	7,956,680	12,228,673
Innovation			268,562	268,562	268,562
Work study	283,447		0	0	283,302
Cooperative education			296,158	296,158	296,158
Consumer and homemaking education			502,062	502,062	502,062
Subtotal, vocational education	8,963,494	8,749,892	9,023,462	1,074,738	13,578,757
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA D)	844,066	844,066	844,066	405,643	844,066
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II)	1,057,319	414,534	203,886	0	203,886
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III)	43,407	44,033	44,033	44,033	44,033
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A)	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B)	23,750	25,351	25,351	25,351	25,351
College library resources (HEA II-A)	649,113		0	0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B)	267,441		0	0	0
University community services programs (HEA I)	220,510	207,608	207,608	207,608	207,608
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States	1,250,671	1,495,891	1,677,851	1,677,851	1,677,851
Special projects and teacher education	379,996		0	0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities			0	0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services	4,774,273	3,070,992	3,042,304	2,389,995	3,032,304
Education for the Handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI)	371,623	805,195	805,195	805,195	805,195
Teacher education and recruitment	291,187		0	0	0
Research and innovation	37,348	135,136	0	0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf	6,966		0	0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped	707,124	940,331	805,195	805,195	805,195
Research and Training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories	693,744	820,000	0	0	0
Research and development centers			0	0	0
General education	143,379		0	0	0
Vocational education	888,143		25,876	25,876	25,876
Evaluations			0	0	0
National achievement study			0	0	0
Dissemination			0	0	0
Training			0	0	0
Statistical surveys			0	0	0
Construction	4,134		0	0	0
Subtotal, research and training	1,729,400	820,000	25,876	25,876	25,876
Education in foreign languages and world affairs	123,048		0	0	0
Civil rights education	811,263	202,747	0	0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act)	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act)	221,793	221,793			
Student loan insurance fund			0	0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund	1,879,000		0	0	0
Total, Office of Education	122,913,830	103,765,560	97,617,601	81,676,699	116,083,982

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

OFFICE OF EDUCATION	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants	\$4,467,399	\$4,033,581	\$4,353,378	\$4,353,378	\$5,194,875
State administrative expenses	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	160,353
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II)	331,096	162,589	136,576	0	802,305
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III)	790,000	815,806	841,693	653,528	
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States	201,759	273,216	272,624	272,624	272,624
Grants for special projects			0	0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States	341,302	331,874	0	0	318,932
Loans to non-profit private schools		6,377	0	0	0
State administration	10,000	13,333	0	0	13,333
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V):	87,691	58,864	50,000	0	57,048
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education	6,379,247	5,845,640	5,804,271	5,429,530	6,819,470
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874)	2,402,000	2,501,000	1,419,000	2,664,000	2,886,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815)		600	1,000	1,000	1,000
Subtotal, school assistance in federally affected areas	2,402,000	2,501,600	1,420,000	2,665,000	2,887,000
Education Professions Development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2)					
Training programs (EPDA pts. C and D)	996,248	131,498	147,663	147,663	147,663
Subtotal, education professions development	996,248	131,498	147,663	147,663	147,663
Teacher Corps:					
Higher Education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III)	511,740			0	5
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones)	165,032	162,084	165,039	165,039	165,030
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A)	67,127	71,130	0	0	0

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Higher education—Continued					
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....	\$402,759	\$388,321	\$200,784	\$200,784	\$200,784
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	525,545	538,486	352,032	0	129,049
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....				0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	64,116	56,364	56,364	56,364	56,364
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	856,135	76,821	369,723	369,723	272,284
Direct loans (NBEA II).....	973,480	957,750	760,727	760,727	1,090,218
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....		43,942		0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)			0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	792,307	661,478	692,977	693,120	693,120
Special programs for disadvantaged students:					
Talent search.....	37,000			0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	333,000			0	0
Training programs (EPDA pt. E).....	41,000			0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	4,769,541	2,956,376	2,597,646	2,245,757	2,606,858
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	1,245,848	1,270,281	975,062	975,062	1,498,522
Innovation.....			208,689	208,689	208,689
Work study.....	35,611			0	35,593
Cooperative education.....			212,186	212,186	212,186
Consumer and homemaking education.....			61,526	61,526	61,526
Subtotal, vocational education.....	1,281,459	1,270,281	1,457,463	1,457,463	2,016,516
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	203,285	203,285	203,285	142,427	203,285
Construction of public libraries (LASC II).....	57,000	256,991	97,197	0	97,197
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	28,315	40,560	40,560	40,560	40,560
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,049	25,049	25,049	25,049
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	126,024			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....				0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	115,922	113,911	113,911	113,911	113,911
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	156,675	168,753	177,469	177,469	177,469
Special projects and teacher education.....				0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	748,971	848,058	696,980	538,925	696,980
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	100,000	109,151	109,151	109,151	109,151
Teacher education and recruitment.....	170,326			0	0
Research and innovation.....				0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	1,178			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	271,504	109,151	109,151	109,151	109,151
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....				0	0
Research and development centers.....				0	0
General education.....	98,983			0	0
Vocational education.....		50,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluations.....				0	0
National achievement study.....				0	0
Dissemination.....				0	0
Training.....				0	0
Statistical surveys.....				0	0
Construction.....				0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	98,983	50,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....				0	0
Civil rights education.....				0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	42,740	42,740		0	0
Student loan insurance fund.....	1,000			0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	120,000			0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	17,161,693	13,805,344	12,298,174	12,658,489	15,348,638

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF OHIO

OFFICE OF EDUCATION	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$35,843,674	\$33,370,827	\$37,697,901	\$37,697,901	\$43,921,308
State administrative expenses.....	358,437	333,804	376,979	376,979	0
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	5,357,489	2,661,889	2,636,008	0	2,628,457
Supplementary education centers and services (ESEA III).....	9,299,000	8,124,450	8,543,658	5,570,394	8,132,773
Strengthening State department of education (ESEA V):					
Grant to States.....	1,078,054	1,110,464	1,124,085	1,124,085	1,124,085
Grants for special projects.....				0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	4,080,366	4,089,849		0	4,086,302
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....		125,561		0	0
State administration.....	104,331	101,489		0	101,499
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	1,311,989	907,814	631,571	0	907,940
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	57,433,340	50,826,147	51,010,202	44,769,359	60,902,364
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	10,143,000	10,561,000	5,990,000	1,182,000	12,384,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....		567,200		0	0
Subtotal, SAFA.....	10,143,000	11,128,200	5,990,000	1,182,000	12,384,000

* Not available.

October 27, 1969

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

31695

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF OHIO—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....	\$2,532,220	\$615,679	\$880,340	\$880,340	\$880,340
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....	610,589	537,214			
Subtotal, education professions development.....	2,532,220	615,679	880,340	880,340	880,340
Teacher Corps.....					
Higer education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	844,660			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	380,710	376,856	380,809	380,809	380,809
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	665,912	655,184		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....	4,077,474	4,271,348	2,208,535	2,208,535	2,208,535
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	11,149,073	6,588,302	4,307,068	0	1,642,921
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....		1,200,000		0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	174,076	205,775	205,775	205,775	205,775
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	6,040,322	758,574	3,650,862	3,650,862	2,688,696
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	9,231,770	9,457,380	7,511,862	7,511,862	10,765,447
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	896,259	639,023		0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)			0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	4,051,356	6,464,602	6,772,440	6,773,836	6,773,836
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	221,664			0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	3,300,500			0	0
Training programs (EPDA pt. E).....				0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	41,033,776	30,617,044	25,037,351	20,731,679	24,666,019
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	12,105,150	12,007,320	11,817,532	11,817,532	18,161,747
Innovation.....			328,571	328,571	328,571
Work-study.....	516,364			0	516,101
Cooperative education.....			380,320	380,320	380,320
Consumer and homemaking education.....			745,678	745,678	745,678
Subtotal, vocational education.....	12,621,514	12,007,320	13,272,101	13,272,191	20,132,507
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	1,685,152	1,685,152	1,685,152	751,140	1,685,152
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	1,465,162	1,080,285	343,925	0	343,925
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	47,259	48,593	48,593	48,593	48,593
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,747	25,747	25,747	25,747
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	1,170,103			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	332,973			0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	350,080	324,216	324,216	324,216	324,216
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	1,013,522	1,208,203	1,351,381	1,351,381	1,351,381
Special projects and teacher education.....	200,000			0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	6,326,001	4,411,705	3,818,523	2,540,586	3,818,523
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	701,492	1,519,923	1,519,923	1,519,923	1,519,923
Teacher education and recruitment.....	693,612			0	0
Research and innovation.....	84,821			0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	37,261			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	1,517,186	1,519,923	1,519,923	1,519,923	1,519,923
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....				0	0
Research and development centers.....				0	0
General education.....	604,576	350,000		0	0
Vocational education.....	2,366,013	1,491,513	38,432	38,432	38,342
Evaluations.....				0	0
National achievement study.....				0	0
Dissemination.....				0	0
Training.....	203,731	11,433		0	0
Statistical surveys.....				0	0
Construction.....				0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	3,174,320	1,852,936	38,432	38,432	38,432
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....	269,925			0	0
Civil rights education.....	70,820			0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	369,365	369,365			
Student loan insurance fund.....				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	4,758,000			0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	140,910,056	113,935,533	101,616,872	84,984,510	124,392,117

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$18,106,545	\$16,785,719	\$18,182,598	\$18,182,598	\$21,184,295
State administrative expenses.....	181,065	167,913	181,826	181,826	0
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	1,211,458	596,823	501,336	0	596,784
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	2,274,000	2,039,599	2,130,133	1,496,021	2,047,264
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	387,284	441,825	420,559	420,559	420,559
Grants for special projects.....				0	0

¹ Not available.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Elementary and secondary education—Continued					
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):	\$1,038,377	\$1,034,408	0	\$1,019,010	0
Grants to States.....	6,094	0	0	0	0
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....	23,180	22,411	0	22,483	0
State administration.....	291,500	200,465	\$139,465	0	201,120
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V):					
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	23,513,409	21,295,257	21,555,917	\$20,281,004	25,290,395
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874):	11,663,443	12,140,000	6,886,000	3,695,000	13,952,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815):	945,730	230,400	11,000	11,000	11,000
Subtotal, SAFA.....	12,609,173	12,370,400	6,897,000	3,706,000	13,963,000
Education Professions Development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2):	470,173	215,621	274,960	274,960	274,960
Training programs (EPDA pts. C and D):					
Subtotal, education professions development.....	470,173	215,621	274,960	274,960	274,960
Teacher Corps:					
Higher Education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III):	750,374	0	0	0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones):	205,341	202,223	205,364	205,364	205,364
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A):	243,931	243,359	0	0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103):	557,267	1,262,585	652,830	652,830	652,830
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104):	3,218,986	1,865,480	1,219,548	0	453,759
Graduate facilities (HEFA II):	553,153	0	0	0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105):	106,602	92,405	92,405	92,405	92,405
Student aid:					
Education opportunity grants (HEA IV-A):	2,170,375	266,727	1,283,705	1,288,727	945,391
Direct loans (MDEA II):	3,456,196	3,325,376	2,641,299	2,641,299	3,785,314
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	13,910	166,372	0	0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)	0	0	0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C):	2,161,525	2,264,220	2,372,040	2,372,529	2,372,529
Special programs for disadvantaged students:					
Talent search.....	40,000	0	0	0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV):	946,300	0	0	0	0
Training programs (EPDA pt. E):	25,000	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	14,448,960	9,688,747	8,467,191	7,253,154	8,507,592
Vocational Education:					
Basic grants.....	3,705,261	3,699,294	3,531,214	3,531,214	5,426,939
Innovation.....			230,683	230,683	0
Work-study.....	126,083	0	0	0	126,019
Cooperative education.....			243,033	243,033	243,033
Consumer and homemaking education.....			222,817	222,817	222,817
Subtotal, vocational education.....	3,831,344	3,699,294	4,227,747	4,027,747	6,018,808
Libraries and Community Services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I):	480,232	480,232	480,232	256,190	480,232
Construction of public libraries (LSCS II):	494,640	485,060	143,308	0	366,917
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCS III):	41,741	42,061	42,061	42,061	42,061
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A):	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B):	23,750	25,179	25,179	25,179	25,179
College library resources (HEA II-A):	346,633	0	0	0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B):	117,100	0	0	0	0
University community service programs (HEA I):	159,779	153,588	153,588	153,588	153,588
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	415,620	482,882	531,447	531,447	531,447
Special projects and teacher education.....	39,996	0	0	0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	2,157,491	1,708,511	1,415,324	1,047,974	1,638,933
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI):	169,344	366,917	366,917	366,917	366,917
Teacher education and recruitment.....	339,429	0	0	0	0
Research and innovation.....			0	0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	1,989	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	510,762	366,917	366,917	366,917	366,917
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....				0	0
Research and development centers.....				0	0
General education.....	132,210	0	0	0	0
Vocational education.....		50,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluations.....			0	0	0
National achievement study.....			0	0	0
Dissemination.....			0	0	0
Training.....			0	0	0
Statistical surveys.....			0	0	0
Construction.....			0	0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	132,210	50,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....			0	0	0
Civil rights education.....	506,748	0	0	0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act):	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act):	96,258	96,258	0	0	0
Student loan insurance fund.....			0	0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....			0	0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	58,326,528	49,541,005	43,270,056	37,022,756	56,125,605

¹ Not available.

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF OREGON

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$8,417,750	\$8,094,552	\$8,243,687	\$8,243,687	\$9,133,814
State administrative expenses.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	998,243	485,416	407,753	0	501,940
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	1,911,000	1,723,476	1,797,312	1,267,496	1,709,568
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	332,551	392,527	382,604	382,604	382,604
Grants for special projects.....	30,000			0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	745,215	745,867		0	739,672
Loans to non-profit private schools.....		11,645		0	0
State administration.....	19,157	18,609		0	18,340
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	240,909	166,454	115,803	0	164,054
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	12,844,825	11,788,546	11,097,159	10,043,787	12,649,992
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	2,430,000	2,535,000	1,453,000	791,000	3,076,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....				0	0
Subtotal, SAFA.....	2,430,000	2,535,000	1,453,000	791,000	3,076,000
Education professions development: Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....					
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....	2,123,269	194,038	242,301	242,301	242,301
Subtotal, education professions development.....	2,123,269	193,038	242,301	242,301	242,301
Teachers Corps.....	359,678	276,091		0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	142,845			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	192,040	188,978	192,058	192,058	192,058
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	189,903	198,461		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....	1,020,884	972,067	502,615	502,615	502,615
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	2,571,233	1,641,185	1,072,916	0	403,333
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....	1,859,065			0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	104,015	84,837	84,837	84,837	84,837
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	1,901,170	206,165	992,230	992,230	730,733
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	2,529,398	2,570,323	2,041,571	2,031,571	2,925,829
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	16,034	111,571		0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)			0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	3,420,605	1,451,453	1,520,570	1,520,884	1,520,884
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	70,000			0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	1,745,800			0	0
Training programs (EPDA pt. E).....	50,000			0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	15,812,992	7,425,040	6,406,797	5,324,195	6,360,289
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	2,500,861	2,503,962	2,410,600	2,410,600	3,704,727
Innovation.....			224,845	224,845	224,845
Work-study.....	100,578			0	100,527
Cooperative education.....			234,845	234,845	234,845
Consumer and homemaking education.....			152,108	152,108	152,108
Subtotal, vocational education.....	2,601,439	2,503,962	3,022,398	3,022,398	4,417,052
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	388,844	388,844	388,844	218,650	388,844
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	217,203	387,922	128,092	0	128,092
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	41,323	41,566	41,566	41,566	41,566
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	4,735	25,136	25,136	25,136	25,136
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	313,195			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	75,044			0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	147,325	142,684	142,684	142,684	142,684
Adult basic-education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	203,568	225,639	241,935	241,935	241,935
Special projects and teacher education.....	151,391			0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	1,580,628	1,251,300	1,007,766	709,480	1,007,766
Education for the Handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	128,794	279,058	279,058	279,058	279,058
Teacher education and recruitment.....	694,331			0	0
Research and innovation.....	429,454	363,867		0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	4,699			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	1,257,278	642,925	279,058	279,058	279,058
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....	1,543,500	1,690,000		0	0
Research and development centers.....				0	0
General education.....	907,859	64,723		0	0
Vocational education.....	281,229	50,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluations.....				0	0
National achievement study.....	143,921			0	0
Dissemination.....				0	0
Training.....		81,898		0	0
Statistical surveys.....				0	0
Construction.....		21,825		0	0
Subtotal, research, and training.....	2,980,232	1,804,723	15,000	15,000	15,000

¹ Not available.

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF OREGON—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Education in foreign languages and world affairs	\$107,350			0	0
Civil rights education	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act)	73,613	73,613			
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act)					
Student loan insurance fund				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund				0	0
Total, Office of Education	44,131,304	28,545,238	23,573,479	20,477,219	28,097,458
OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA					
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants	\$49,346,231	\$46,084,616	\$48,891,851	\$48,891,851	\$56,963,224
State administrative expenses	493,462	460,885	488,918	488,918	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II)	5,590,970	2,767,349	2,324,594	0	2,751,699
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III)	10,055,000	8,707,724	9,157,744	5,928,233	8,661,553
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States	1,034,524	1,071,500	1,160,013	1,160,013	1,160,013
Grants for special projects			0	0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):	4,036,478	3,992,360		0	3,923,184
Grants to States	197,971		0	0	0
Loans to nonprofit private schools	108,853	104,487	0	0	103,732
State administration	1,368,841	934,630	650,227	0	927,923
Guidance counseling and testing (NDEA V)					
Subtotal elementary and secondary education	72,034,359	64,321,522	62,673,347	56,469,015	74,451,328
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874)	8,556,000	8,953,000	5,365,000	856,000	10,184,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815)				0	0
Subtotal SAFA	8,556,000	8,953,000	5,365,000	856,000	10,184,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2)		636,109	911,256	911,256	911,256
Training programs (EPDA pts. C and D)	1,806,545		0	0	0
Subtotal, education professions development	1,806,545	636,109	911,256	911,256	911,256
Teacher Corps					
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III)	677,364			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones)	419,049	415,033	419,164	419,164	419,164
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A)	744,731	738,408		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I—Sec. 103)	4,325,660	5,326,884	2,754,310	2,754,310	2,754,310
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I—sec. 104)	11,036,512	7,301,223	4,773,136	0	1,787,686
Graduate facilities (HEFA II)	3,910,055	750,000		0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I—sec. 105)	275,771	242,374	242,374	242,374	
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A)	6,784,490	785,323	3,779,604	3,997,604	2,783,509
Direct loans (NDEA II)	9,331,205	9,790,882	7,776,759	7,776,759	11,145,077
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds	644,308	700,372		0	0
Interest payments	(1)			0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C)	5,882,082	7,462,074	7,817,411	7,819,022	7,819,022
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search	92,192			0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV)	4,590,600			0	0
Training programs (EPDA pt. E)	85,900			0	0
Subtotal, higher education	48,799,919	33,512,573	27,562,758	23,009,233	26,951,142
Vocational Education:					
Basic grants	13,502,873	13,607,721	13,347,672	13,347,672	20,513,341
Innovation			337,124	337,124	337,124
Work-study	552,457		0	0	522,175
Cooperative education			392,317	392,317	392,317
Consumer and homemaking education			842,231	842,231	842,231
Subtotal, vocational education	14,055,330	13,607,721	14,919,344	14,919,344	22,607,188
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I)	1,948,566	1,948,566	1,948,566	859,344	1,948,566
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II)	1,085,622	1,257,143	387,784	0	387,784
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III)	48,465	50,021	50,021	50,021	50,021
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A)	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B)	23,750	25,872	25,872	25,872	25,872
College library resources (HEA II-A)	1,245,906			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B)	323,037			0	0
University community service programs (HEA I)	382,852	350,978	350,977	350,977	350,977
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States	1,467,036	1,758,365	1,967,553	1,967,553	1,967,553
Special projects and teacher education	425,000			0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities				0	0
Subtotal, Libraries and Community Services	6,988,234	5,530,454	4,770,282	3,293,276	4,770,282
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI)	771,722	1,672,090	1,672,090	1,672,090	1,672,090
Teacher education and recruitment	1,151,743			0	0
Research and innovation	198,350	74,956		0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf	24,762	32,000		0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped	2,146,577	1,779,046	1,672,090	1,672,090	1,672,090

¹ Not available.

October 27, 1969

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....	\$2,089,240	\$2,700,000	.....	0	0
Research and development centers.....	1,465,482	.....	.....	0	0
General education.....	492,481	43,934	.....	0	0
Vocational education.....	897,690	319,539	\$43,408	\$43,408	\$43,408
Evaluations.....	205,768	.....	.....	0	0
National achievement study.....	505,927	.....	.....	0	0
Dissemination.....	171,118	.....	.....	0	0
Training.....	534,541	.....	.....	0	0
Statistical surveys.....	19,633	.....	.....	0	0
Construction.....	5,095	.....	.....	0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	6,386,975	3,063,473	43,408	43,408	43,408
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....	952,446	.....	.....	0	0
Civil rights education.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	437,176	437,176	.....	.....	.....
Student loan insurance fund.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	11,862,000	.....	.....	0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	175,114,615	132,866,982	117,967,485	101,223,622	141,640,695
OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND					
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$3,693,961	\$3,427,736	\$3,691,019	\$3,691,019	\$4,430,811
State administrative expenses.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	.....
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	423,153	210,946	177,196	0	211,557
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	948,008	950,675	983,688	751,529	947,120
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	211,259	280,536	289,098	289,093	289,098
Grants for special projects.....	445,921	70,000	.....	0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	286,848	283,347	.....	0	1,438,032
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....	10,000	13,333	.....	0	0
State administration.....	102,627	69,983	50,000	0	13,333
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	.....	.....	.....	0	69,618
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	6,271,769	5,473,293	5,341,001	4,881,646	7,399,569
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	3,436,000	3,578,000	2,030,000	1,585,000	4,048,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	.....	125,400	.....	0	0
Subtotal, SAFA.....	3,436,000	3,703,400	2,030,000	1,585,000	4,048,000
Education professions development: Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....	430,339	140,866	161,839	161,839	161,839
Training programs (EPDA pts. C and D).....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	430,339	140,866	161,839	161,839	161,839
Teacher Corps					
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	124,410	.....	.....	0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechan.c arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	170,429	167,458	170,438	170,438	170,438
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	77,739	75,611	.....	0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I—Sec. 103).....	306,428	366,701	189,606	189,606	189,606
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I—sec. 104).....	1,048,887	626,354	409,476	0	158,643
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I—sec. 105).....	48,306	58,413	58,413	58,413	58,413
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	782,260	88,597	426,398	426,398	314,023
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	1,051,909	1,104,564	877,340	877,340	1,257,338
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	10,000	65,219	.....	0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)	.....	.....	0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	404,658	632,631	662,757	662,893	662,893
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	1,242,500	.....	.....	0	0
Training programs (EPDA pt. E).....	98,700	.....	.....	0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	5,366,226	3,185,548	2,794,428	2,385,088	2,811,354
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	1,092,424	1,087,186	1,031,291	1,031,291	1,584,937
Innovation.....	.....	.....	210,590	210,590	210,590
Work-study.....	43,792	.....	.....	0	43,770
Cooperative education.....	.....	.....	214,852	214,852	214,852
Consumer and homemaking education.....	.....	.....	65,074	65,074	65,074
Subtotal, vocational education.....	1,136,216	1,087,186	1,521,807	1,521,807	2,119,223
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	240,363	240,363	240,363	157,658	240,363
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	241,676	145,913	103,370	0	103,370
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	40,643	40,761	40,761	40,761	40,761
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,066	25,066	25,066	25,066
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	210,264	.....	.....	0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
University community service programs (NDEA I).....	121,758	119,427	119,427	119,427	119,427
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	205,663	228,181	244,389	244,389	244,389
Special projects and teacher education.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	1,122,117	839,220	812,885	626,830	812,885

¹ Not available.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	\$100,000	\$127,696	\$127,696	\$127,696	\$127,696
Teacher education and recruitment.....	134,799	0	0	0	0
Research and innovation.....				0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	2,853			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	237,652	127,696	127,696	127,696	127,696
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....				0	0
Research and development centers.....				0	0
General education.....	279,569	0	0	0	0
Vocational education.....	20,000	133,069	15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluations.....				0	0
National achievement study.....				0	0
Dissemination.....				0	0
Training.....				0	0
Statistical surveys.....				0	0
Construction.....				0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	299,569	133,069	15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs	49,975	0	0	0	0
Civil rights education	72,563	0	0	0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act)	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act)	37,901	37,901			
Student loan insurance fund	106,000			0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund				0	0
Total, Office of Education	18,750,457	14,778,179	12,854,656	11,354,906	17,545,566

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF EDUCATION	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$32,279,410	\$29,996,824	\$32,555,993	\$32,555,993	\$37,930,541
State administrative expenses.....	324,107	300,015	325,560	325,560	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	1,286,889	647,442	543,856	0	637,976
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	2,367,000	2,247,084	2,355,812	1,634,142	2,258,692
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	404,942	462,194	437,803	437,803	437,803
Grants for special projects.....				0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	1,454,248	1,435,659		0	1,438,032
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....		5,414		0	0
State administration.....	27,970	26,798		0	26,879
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	351,727	239,707	166,765	0	240,441
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	38,496,293	35,361,137	36,385,789	34,953,498	42,970,364
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	7,899,000	8,446,000	5,432,000	3,589,000	9,872,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	7,787	1,583,100	559,000	559,000	559,000
Subtotal, SAFA.....	7,906,787	10,029,100	5,991,000	4,148,000	10,441,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....		225,427	289,799	289,799	289,799
Training programs (EPDA pts. C and D).....	363,538		0	0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	363,538	225,427	289,799	289,799	289,799
Teacher Corps.....	227,411	202,032		0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	1,198,329			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	206,632	203,508	206,656	206,656	206,656
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	153,439	145,939		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....	2,436,631	1,467,164	758,609	758,609	758,609
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	1,657,006	1,428,479	933,861	0	346,685
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....				0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	50,300	84,457	84,457	84,457	84,457
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	1,340,940	148,015	712,366	712,336	524,625
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	1,582,590	1,845,348	1,465,734	1,465,734	2,100,582
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	159,325	205,254		0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)			0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	1,099,985	2,761,976	2,893,499	2,894,096	2,894,096
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	33,000			0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	492,700			0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E).....				0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	10,410,877	8,290,140	7,055,182	6,121,888	6,915,710
Vocational Education:					
Basic grants.....	4,613,057	4,590,788	4,356,478	4,356,478	6,695,242
Innovation.....			238,015	238,015	238,015
Work-study.....	158,326			0	158,245
Cooperative education.....			253,315	253,315	253,315
Consumer and homemaking education.....			274,891	274,891	274,891
Subtotal, vocational education.....	4,771,383	4,590,788	5,122,699	5,122,699	7,619,708

¹ Not available.

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	\$489,102	\$489,102	\$489,102	\$259,833	\$489,102
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	606,269	267,614	144,785	0	144,785
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	41,782	42,109	42,109	42,109	42,109
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,183	25,183	25,183	25,183
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	376,277	.....	.....	0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	166,270	156,011	156,011	156,011	156,011
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	790,803	938,021	1,056,856	1,056,859	1,056,859
Special projects and teacher education.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	2,532,253	1,957,549	1,953,558	1,579,504	1,953,558
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	207,146	448,822	448,822	448,822	448,882
Teacher education and recruitment.....	140,119	.....	.....	0	0
Research and innovation.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	8,828	.....	.....	p	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	356,093	448,822	448,822	448,822	448,822
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Research and development centers.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
General education.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Vocational education.....	20,000	38,420	15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluation.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
National achievement study.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Dissemination.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Training.....	80,200	.....	.....	0	0
Statistical surveys.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Construction.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	100,200	38,420	15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Civil rights education.....	424,613	.....	.....	0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	114,757	114,757	.....	.....	.....
Student loan insurance fund.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	1,343,000	.....	.....	0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	67,097,205	61,308,172	57,311,849	52,729,210	70,703,961

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$5,815,575	\$5,384,852	\$5,848,099	\$5,848,099	\$6,919,112
State administrative expenses.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	366,853	181,001	152,042	0	177,119
Supplemental educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	813,000	839,155	866,275	670,038	826,702
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	214,536	280,643	278,896	278,896	278,896
Grants for special projects.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	361,319	353,360	.....	0	331,117
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....	6,114	.....	.....	0	0
State administration.....	10,000	13,333	.....	0	13,333
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V):	91,063	61,480	50,000	0	59,949
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	7,822,346	7,269,938	7,345,312	6,947,033	8,606,228
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	3,445,000	3,587,600	2,039,000	2,697,000	4,216,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	15,130	593,100	24,000	24,000	24,000
Subtotal, school assistance in federally affected areas.....	3,460,130	4,180,700	2,063,000	2,721,000	4,240,000
Education professions development: Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....	.....	135,065	153,061	153,061	153,061
Training programs (EPDA pts. C, and D).....	278,562	.....	.....	0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	278,562	135,065	153,061	153,061	153,061
Teacher Corps.....	.....	33,037	.....	0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	274,375	.....	.....	0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	166,175	163,222	166,182	166,182	166,182
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	71,127	70,545	.....	0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....	.....	424,274	219,374	219,374	219,374
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	1,185,946	551,808	360,742	0	133,587
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	68,989	58,633	58,633	58,633	58,633
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	923,890	75,090	361,394	361,394	266,150
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	974,234	936,172	743,588	743,588	1,065,656
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	.....	44,682	.....	0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)	.....	.....	0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	703,731	721,956	756,335	756,335	756,335
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	30,748	.....	.....	0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	255,100	.....	.....	0	0
Training programs (EPDA pt. E).....	44,406	.....	.....	0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	4,698,721	3,046,382	2,666,248	2,305,506	2,665,917

¹ Not available.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	\$1,253,667	\$1,271,620	\$978,137	\$978,137	\$1,503,248
Innovation.....		208,961	208,961	208,961	208,961
Work-study.....	36,093			0	36,074
Cooperative education.....			212,567	212,567	212,567
Consumer and homemaking education.....			61,720	61,720	61,720
Subtotal, vocational education.....	1,289,760	1,271,620	1,461,385	1,461,385	2,022,570
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	211,135	211,135	211,135	145,651	211,135
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	79,126	264,362	98,504	0	97,197
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	40,509	40,602	40,602	40,602	40,602
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,052	25,052	25,052	25,052
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	126,038			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....				0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	116,752	114,690	114,690	114,690	114,690
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	147,591	157,733	165,279	165,279	165,179
Special projects and teacher education.....				0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	782,901	853,083	694,771	530,683	693,364
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	100,000	113,577	113,577	113,577	113,577
Teacher education and recruitment.....	106,906			0	0
Research and innovation.....				0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	2,425			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	209,331	113,577	113,577	113,577	113,577
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....				0	0
Research and development centers.....				0	0
General education.....				0	0
Vocational education.....			15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluations.....			0	0	0
National achievement study.....			0	0	0
Dissemination.....			0	0	0
Training.....			0	0	0
Statistical surveys.....			0	0	0
Construction.....			0	0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....			15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....				0	0
Civil rights education.....				0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	42,940	42,940		0	0
Student loan insurance fund.....				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	716,000			0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	19,350,691	16,996,342	14,562,354	14,297,245	18,559,717

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$34,417,670	\$32,040,222	\$34,822,669	\$34,822,669	\$40,571,414
State administrative expenses.....	344,177	320,413	348,227	348,227	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	1,823,769	887,491	745,499	0	880,651
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	3,501,000	3,110,281	3,264,611	2,179,882	3,122,578
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	497,987	548,312	519,583	519,583	519,583
Grants for special projects.....				0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	1,912,391	1,880,219		0	1,829,702
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....	14,200	11,688		0	0
State administration.....	38,238	36,486		0	36,499
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	480,854	326,368	227,056	0	326,497
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	43,030,286	39,161,480	39,927,645	37,870,361	47,286,924
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	6,306,000	6,566,000	3,725,000	705,000	7,703,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....		227,000		0	0
Subtotal, SAFA.....	6,306,000	6,793,000	3,725,000	705,000	7,703,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....					
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....	1,677,094	271,931	360,170	360,170	360,170
Subtotal, education professions development.....	1,677,094	271,931	360,170	360,170	360,170
Teachers Corps.....	318,367	654,374		0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	1,467,120			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	234,786	231,544	234,822	234,822	234,822
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	303,624	293,417		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I—Sec. 103).....	1,536,015	1,917,695	991,560	991,560	991,560
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	3,800,692	2,381,394	1,556,824	0	580,969
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....	441,872			0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	127,776	110,157	110,157	110,157	110,157

October 27, 1969

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Higher education—Continued					
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A)	\$3,325,040	\$319,486	\$1,537,621	\$1,537,621	\$1,132,389
Direct loans (NDEA II)	4,016,640	3,983,133	3,163,746	3,163,746	4,534,047
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds	53,969	270,825	0	0	0
Interest payments	(C)	0	0	0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C)	3,510,350	3,757,566	3,936,497	3,937,309	3,937,309
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search	33,589	0	0	0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV)	1,631,900	0	0	0	0
Training programs (EPA, pt. E)	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, higher education	20,483,373	13,265,217	11,531,227	9,975,215	11,521,253
Vocational education:					
Basic grants	6,308,224	6,385,581	5,843,004	5,843,004	8,979,808
Innovation	0	0	250,098	250,098	250,098
Work study	204,525	0	0	0	204,420
Cooperative education	0	270,262	270,262	270,262	270,262
Consumer and homemaking education	0	368,691	368,691	368,691	368,691
Subtotal, vocational education	6,512,749	6,385,581	6,732,055	6,732,055	10,073,279
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I)	682,542	682,542	682,542	339,392	682,542
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II)	791,750	226,194	176,992	0	176,992
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III)	42,668	43,158	43,158	43,158	43,158
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A)	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B)	23,750	25,275	25,275	25,275	25,275
College library resources (HEA II-A)	662,815	0	0	0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B)	255,831	0	0	0	0
University community service programs (HEA I)	194,015	183,638	183,638	183,638	182,638
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States	934,037	1,111,779	1,243,389	1,234,389	1,243,389
Special projects and teacher education	0	0	0	0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services	3,625,408	2,312,095	2,394,503	1,874,262	2,393,503
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI)	273,483	592,555	592,555	592,555	592,555
Teacher education and recruitment	708,656	0	0	0	0
Research and innovation	440,118	110,494	0	0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf	138,615	211,303	0	0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped	1,550,872	914,352	592,555	592,555	592,555
Research and Training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories	0	0	0	0	0
Research and development centers	0	0	0	0	0
General education	266,633	43,947	0	0	0
Vocational education	158,530	0	19,002	19,002	19,002
Evaluations	0	0	0	0	0
National achievement study	0	0	0	0	0
Dissemination	0	0	0	0	0
Training	171,820	0	0	0	0
Statistical surveys	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, research, and training	596,983	42,947	19,002	19,002	19,002
Education in foreign languages and world affairs	150,955	0	0	0	0
Civil rights education	338,653	64,100	0	0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act)	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act)	159,386	159,386	0	0	0
Student loan insurance fund	0	0	0	0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund	1,715,000	0	0	0	0
Total, Office of Education	86,515,126	70,075,463	65,332,157	58,178,620	79,999,623

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF TEXAS

OFFICE OF EDUCATION	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants	\$73,883,619	\$73,314,190	\$74,534,785	\$74,534,785	\$81,072,087
State administrative expenses	771,220	734,549	745,348	745,348	0
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II)	5,322,514	2,723,308	2,287,600	0	2,739,956
Supplemental educational centers and services (ESEA III):	9,581,000	8,478,187	8,916,081	5,817,974	8,498,616
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States	1,175,595	1,214,477	1,145,009	1,145,009	1,145,009
Grants for special projects	167,801	88,900	0	0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):	5,073,092	5,083,507	0	0	5,081,022
Grants to States	0	52,814	0	0	0
Loans to nonprofit private schools	0	106,791	0	0	107,263
State administration	109,811	0	0	0	959,509
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V)	1,380,889	955,233	664,561	0	0
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education	97,463,541	92,751,956	88,293,384	76,335,939	99,603,462
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874)	29,911,398	29,659,000	16,878,000	7,709,000	34,617,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815)	401,579	5,347,300	309,000	309,000	309,000
Subtotal, SAFA	30,312,977	35,006,300	17,187,000	8,018,000	34,926,000

¹ Not available.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF TEXAS—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....	\$2,540,739	\$627,577	\$898,345	\$898,345	\$898,345
Training programs (EPDA pts. C and D).....	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	2,540,739	627,577	898,345	898,345	898,345
Teacher Corps.....	763,028	826,165	0	0	0
Higher Education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	1,871,346	0	0	0	0
College of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	377,698	373,856	377,795	377,795	377,795
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	815,281	818,531	0	0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....	3,827,937	4,418,353	2,284,545	2,284,545	2,284,545
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	12,209,445	7,073,695	4,624,391	0	1,792,795
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....	2,186,862	2,800,000	0	0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	269,709	217,421	217,421	217,421	217,421
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	7,057,490	860,039	4,139,194	4,139,194	1,132,389
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	7,327,310	8,541,379	8,516,635	8,516,635	12,205,414
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	611,754	705,733	0	0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)	0	0	0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	7,518,505	8,655,045	9,067,190	9,069,059	9,069,059
Special programs for disadvantaged students:					
Talent search.....	161,375	0	0	0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	3,018,200	0	0	0	0
Training programs (EPDA pt. E).....	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	47,252,912	34,464,052	29,227,171	24,564,649	27,079,418
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	15,034,097	14,936,466	15,170,553	15,170,553	23,314,833
Innovation.....	0	0	337,125	337,125	337,125
Work-study.....	563,525	0	0	0	563,239
Cooperative education.....	0	0	392,317	392,217	392,217
Consumer and homemaking education.....	0	0	957,253	957,253	957,253
Subtotal, vocational education.....	15,597,622	14,936,466	16,857,248	16,857,148	25,564,667
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	1,664,458	1,664,458	1,664,458	742,639	1,664,458
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	1,389,404	1,622,353	340,480	0	340,480
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	47,164	48,481	48,481	48,481	48,481
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,737	25,737	25,737	25,737
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	1,474,050	0	0	0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	456,118	0	0	0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	358,627	332,502	332,503	332,503	332,503
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	2,082,928	2,505,509	2,823,537	2,823,537	2,823,537
Special projects and teacher education.....	179,749	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	7,714,248	6,238,549	5,274,705	4,012,406	5,274,705
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA V).....	737,950	1,598,917	1,598,917	1,598,917	1,598,917
Teacher education and recruitment.....	1,154,437	0	0	0	0
Research and innovation.....	300,364	255,644	0	0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	32,636	6,299	0	0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	2,225,387	1,860,860	1,598,917	1,598,917	1,598,917
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....	1,400,000	1,700,000	0	0	0
Research and development centers.....	1,190,419	0	0	0	0
General education.....	212,512	2,430	0	0	0
Vocational education.....	539,717	0	49,336	49,336	49,336
Evaluations.....	0	0	0	0	0
National achievement study.....	225,000	0	0	0	0
Dissemination.....	0	0	0	0	0
Training.....	284,958	3,000	0	0	0
Statistical surveys.....	0	0	0	0	0
Construction.....	116,771	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	3,969,377	1,705,430	49,336	49,336	49,336
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....	498,436	0	0	0	0
Civil rights education.....	798,496	0	0	0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	359,602	359,602	0	0	0
Student loan insurance fund.....	0	0	0	0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	11,440,000	0	0	0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	220,986,365	188,826,957	159,436,106	132,384,740	195,044,850

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF UTAH

OFFICE OF EDUCATION	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$3,181,878	\$3,013,489	\$3,356,077	\$3,356,077	\$4,044,438
State administrative expenses.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	0	150,000
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	582,833	296,752	249,274	0	294,968
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	1,165,174	1,113,987	1,155,623	866,965	1,117,701
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	264,277	329,967	318,330	318,330	318,330
Grants for special projects.....	336,500	0	0	0	0

¹ Not available.

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF UTAH—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Elementary and secondary education—Continued					
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	\$560,955	\$562,511	-----	0	\$581,548
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....	2,067	-----	-----	0	0
State administration.....	11,533	13,333	-----	0	13,333
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	145,027	100,396	\$69,846	0	100,882
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	6,398,177	5,582,502	5,299,150	\$4,691,372	6,471,200
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	6,628,000	6,901,000	3,915,000	1,055,000	8,067,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	1,438,025	2,093,700	773,000	773,000	773,000
Subtotal, SAFA.....	8,066,025	8,994,700	4,688,000	1,828,000	8,480,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....	890,057	157,489	186,994	186,994	186,994
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....	-----	-----	0	0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	890,057	157,489	186,994	186,994	186,994
Teacher Corps.....	-----	-----	0	0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	45,000	-----	0	0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	171,169	168,195	171,178	171,178	171,178
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	159,410	189,561	-----	0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....	32,901	650,607	313,134	313,134	313,134
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	2,428,883	1,213,583	793,374	0	264,246
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....	445,563	-----	0	0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	57,435	64,949	64,949	64,949	64,949
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	1,228,410	188,084	905,211	905,211	666,647
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	1,123,561	1,221,118	1,862,525	1,862,515	2,669,234
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	-----	70,182	-----	0	0
Interest payments.....	(0)	-----	0	0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	1,475,446	1,022,006	1,070,673	1,070,894	1,070,894
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	38,750	-----	0	0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	1,115,000	-----	0	0	0
Training programs (EPDA pt. E).....	142,000	-----	0	0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	8,463,528	4,743,285	5,181,044	4,387,981	5,220,282
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	1,411,118	1,439,960	1,445,921	1,445,921	2,222,161
Innovation.....	-----	213,577	213,577	213,577	213,577
Work-study.....	54,861	-----	0	54,833	54,833
Cooperative education.....	-----	219,041	219,041	219,041	219,041
Consumer and homemaking education.....	-----	91,238	1,238	1,238	91,238
Subtotal, vocational education.....	1,465,979	1,439,960	1,969,777	1,969,777	2,800,850
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	245,448	245,448	245,448	159,746	245,448
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	307,796	243,914	104,217	0	104,217
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	40,666	40,788	40,788	40,788	40,788
State institutional library services LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,069	25,069	25,069	25,069
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	132,181	-----	0	0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	-----	-----	0	0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	124,273	121,786	121,786	121,786	121,786
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	138,059	146,169	152,742	152,742	152,742
Special projects and teacher education.....	-----	-----	0	0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....	-----	-----	0	0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	1,050,173	862,683	729,559	539,640	729,559
Education for the Handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	100,000	165,614	165,614	165,614	165,614
Teacher education and recruitment.....	289,553	-----	0	0	0
Research and innovation.....	9,291	-----	0	0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	4,751	-----	0	0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	403,595	165,614	165,614	165,614	165,614
Research and Training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....	-----	-----	0	0	0
Research and development centers.....	-----	-----	0	0	0
General education.....	88,896	24,466	-----	0	0
Vocational education.....	65,463	50,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluations.....	-----	-----	0	0	0
National achievement study.....	-----	-----	0	0	0
Dissemination.....	-----	-----	0	0	0
Training.....	-----	-----	0	0	0
Statistical surveys.....	-----	-----	0	0	0
Construction.....	-----	-----	0	0	0
Subtotal, research, and training.....	154,359	74,466	15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....	79,279	-----	0	0	0
Civil rights education.....	-----	-----	0	0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	38,478	38,478	-----	0	0
Student loan insurance fund.....	1,300	-----	-----	0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	-----	-----	-----	0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	27,060,950	22,109,177	18,285,138	13,834,378	24,749,299

¹ Not available.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and Secondary Education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):	\$1,754,215	\$1,654,401	\$1,749,298	\$1,749,298	\$2,190,937
Basic grants.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	0
State administrative expenses.....	208,063	104,377	87,677	0	111,049
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	550,756	637,800	654,286	543,738	640,054
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....					
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):	182,331	251,499	252,792	252,792	252,792
Grants to States.....			0	0	0
Grants for special projects.....					
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):	185,766	187,862	-----	0	179,379
Grants to States.....		5,611	-----	0	0
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....	10,000	13,333	-----	0	13,333
State administration.....	50,591	50,000	50,000	0	50,000
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V):					
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	3,091,722	3,054,883	2,944,053	2,695,818	3,437,542
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	114,000	119,000	67,000	4,000	138,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....			0	0	0
Subtotal, SAFA.....	114,000	119,000	67,000	4,000	138,000
Educational professions development:					
Preschool, elementary and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....	237,585	120,221	130,598	130,598	130,598
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....			0	0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	237,585	120,221	130,598	130,598	130,598
Teacher Corps.					
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	159,267	156,343	159,271	0	159,271
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	44,718	43,855	-----	0	0
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....					
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....	223,372	217,106	112,256	112,256	112,256
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	648,417	336,685	220,106	0	89,927
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....		800,000	-----	0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	61,298	54,115	54,115	54,115	54,115
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	526,980	49,560	238,524	238,524	175,662
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	638,789	617,884	490,776	490,776	703,344
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	25,000	27,932	-----	0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)	-----	-----	0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	360,309	356,835	373,827	373,904	373,904
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	19,000	-----	-----	0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	159,700	-----	-----	0	0
Training programs (EPDA pt. E).....			-----	0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	2,866,850	2,660,315	1,648,875	1,428,846	1,668,479
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	708,154	704,708	563,453	563,453	865,942
Innovation.....			205,159	205,159	205,159
Work-study.....	20,693	-----	-----	0	20,683
Cooperative education.....			207,235	207,235	207,235
Consumer and homemaking education.....			35,554	35,554	35,554
Subtotal, vocational education.....	728,847	704,708	1,011,401	1,011,401	1,334,573
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	163,671	163,671	163,671	126,155	163,671
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	148,391	90,601	90,601	0	90,601
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	40,292	40,345	40,345	40,345	40,345
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,030	25,030	25,030	25,030
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	179,215	-----	-----	0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....			-----	0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	109,865	108,892	108,892	108,892	108,892
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	125,774	131,267	135,709	135,709	135,709
Special projects and teacher education.....			0	0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....			0	0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	828,958	599,315	603,757	475,010	603,757
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI):	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Teacher education and recruitment.....	67,225	-----	-----	0	0
Research and innovation.....	36,556	-----	-----	0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	1,506	-----	-----	0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	205,287	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....			-----	0	0
Research and development centers.....			-----	0	0
General education.....			-----	0	0
Vocational education.....			15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluations.....			-----	0	0
National achievement study.....			-----	0	0
Dissemination.....			-----	0	0
Training.....			-----	0	0
Statistical surveys.....			-----	0	0
Construction.....			-----	0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....			15,000	15,000	15,000

¹ Not available.

October 27, 1969

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

31707

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....	\$30,645			0	0
Civil rights education.....				0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	33,318	33,318			
Student loan insurance fund.....				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	615,000			0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	8,802,212	7,441,760	6,570,684	5,910,673	7,477,949
OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA					
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$28,985,185	\$27,068,572	\$29,616,047	\$29,616,047	\$34,505,250
State administrative expenses.....	291,460	270,742	296,160	296,160	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	2,076,258	1,057,993	888,722		1,070,540
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	4,136,000	3,581,329	3,760,540	2,498,188	3,592,947
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	518,142	604,339	577,670	577,670	577,670
Grants for special projects.....				0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	1,974,056	1,960,992		0	1,927,258
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....		20,808		0	0
State administration.....	44,292	42,701		0	42,696
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	556,981	381,962	265,733	0	381,934
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	38,582,374	34,989,438	35,404,872	32,988,065	42,098,295
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	32,880,000	34,531,000	21,328,000	7,442,000	39,352,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	32,753	4,709,700	635,000	635,000	635,000
Subtotal, SAFA.....	32,912,753	39,240,700	21,963,000	8,077,000	40,187,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....					
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....	960,195	304,962	410,153	410,153	410,153
Subtotal, education professions development.....	960,195	304,962	410,153	410,153	410,153
Teacher Corps.....	106,134	295,747		0	0
Higher Education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	996,612			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	244,290	251,008	244,330	244,330	244,330
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	250,802	267,588		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEA I, sec. 103).....	1,707,311	1,908,903	987,014	987,014	987,014
Other undergraduate facilities (HEA I, sec. 104).....	3,742,069	2,548,584	1,666,124	0	626,507
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....	350,000			0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	120,886	109,974	109,974	109,974	109,974
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	2,012,260	253,931	1,222,117	1,222,117	900,034
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	2,778,077	3,165,833	2,514,577	2,514,577	3,603,706
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds	250,114	322,213		0	0
Interest payments	(1)			0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	1,349,248	3,373,306	3,533,940	3,534,668	3,534,668
Special programs for disadvantaged students:					
Talent search				0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	1,447,700			0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E).....				0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	15,249,369	12,191,340	10,278,076	8,612,680	10,006,233
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	6,724,762	6,700,866	6,456,132	6,456,132	9,922,095
Innovation.....			258,244	258,244	
Work-study.....	243,023			0	242,899
Cooperative education.....			281,687	281,687	281,687
Consumer and homemaking education.....			407,378	407,378	407,378
Subtotal, vocational education.....	6,967,785	6,700,866	7,403,441	7,403,441	11,112,303
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	747,843	747,843	747,843	366,117	747,843
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	956,718	294,128	187,865	0	187,865
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	42,966	43,512	43,512	43,512	43,512
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	49,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,305	25,305	25,305	25,305
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	438,070			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....				0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	207,934	196,597	196,597	196,597	196,597
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	951,508	1,132,973	1,272,206	1,272,206	1,272,206
Special projects and teacher education.....	456,550			0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....				0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	3,863,339	2,479,867	2,512,837	1,930,246	2,512,837
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	304,744	660,289	660,289	660,289	660,289
Teacher education and recruitment.....	411,611			0	0
Research and innovation.....				0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	22,034	13,675		0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	738,389	673,964	660,289	660,289	660,289

¹ Not available.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Research and training:					
Research and development:				0	0
Educational laboratories.				0	0
Research and development centers.				0	0
General education.	\$90,824			0	0
Vocational education.	18,862	\$23,272	\$20,996	\$20,996	\$20,996
Evaluations.	50,250			0	0
National achievement study.				0	0
Dissemination.	177,872			0	0
Training.				0	0
Statistical surveys.				0	0
Construction.				0	0
Subtotal, research and training.	337,808	23,272	20,996	20,996	20,996
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.	112,963			0	0
Civil rights education.	366,131	20,795		0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).	173,136	173,136			
Student loan insurance fund.				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.	3,198,000			0	0
Total, Office of Education.	103,618,376	97,144,087	78,703,664	60,152,870	107,058,106

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.	\$11,965,941	\$11,514,239	\$11,728,452	\$11,728,452	\$13,590,808
State administrative expenses.	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).	1,589,629	819,428	688,326	0	825,273
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).	2,806,000	2,506,213	2,628,629	1,854,696	2,609,323
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.	452,331	513,297	496,395	496,395	496,395
Grants for special projects.				0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.	1,100,863	1,111,709		0	1,137,535
Loans to nonprofit private schools.		19,520		0	0
State administration.	29,656	29,065		0	30,374
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).	372,927	259,983	180,872	0	271,705
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.	18,467,347	16,923,454	15,872,674	14,229,543	18,961,408
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).	12,426,000	12,938,000	7,339,000	4,852,000	15,097,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).		2,508,500	425,000	425,000	425,000
Subtotal, SAFA.	12,426,000	15,446,500	7,764,000	5,277,000	15,522,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).		258,745	340,217	340,217	340,217
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).	1,456,175		0	0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.	1,456,175	258,745	340,217	340,217	340,217
Teacher Corps.	4,295	273,459		0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).	206,044			0	
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).	217,818	214,648	217,847	217,847	217,847
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).	303,774	312,641		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).	1,358,537	1,372,312	709,565	709,565	709,565
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).	3,916,035	2,618,385	1,711,756	0	618,724
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).				0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 305).	123,648	101,240	110,240	101,240	101,240
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).	2,449,987	325,356	1,565,872	1,565,872	1,153,195
Direct loans (NDEA II).	3,983,053	4,056,316	3,221,874	3,221,874	4,617,352
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.	17,321	191,187		0	0
Interest payments.	(1)			0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).	2,684,129	2,244,596	2,351,481	2,351,966	2,351,966
Special programs for disadvantaged students:					
Talent search.	35,000			0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).	1,692,500			0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E).	35,000			0	0
Subtotal, higher education.	17,022,846	11,436,681	9,879,635	8,168,364	9,769,889
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.	3,679,098	3,610,797	3,519,602	3,519,602	5,409,092
Innovation.			239,372	239,372	
Work-study.	161,213			0	161,131
Cooperative education.			255,219	255,219	
Consumer and homemaking education.			222,085	222,085	222,085
Subtotal, vocational education.	3,840,311	3,610,797	4,236,278	4,236,278	6,286,899
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).	565,959	565,959	565,959	291,404	565,959
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).	867,052	323,350	157,581	0	157,581
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).	42,134	42,526	42,526	42,526	42,526
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).	23,750	25,220	25,220	25,220	25,220
College library resources (HEA II-A).	375,632			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).	164,471			0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).	172,599	165,768	165,768	165,768	165,768

* Not available.

October 27, 1969

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

31709

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Libraries and community services—Continued					
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	\$269,799	\$305,985	\$333,131	\$333,131	\$333,131
Special projects and teacher education.....			0	0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....			0	0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	2,519,396	1,468,317	1,329,694	897,558	1,329,694
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	208,605	451,985	451,985	451,985	451,985
Teacher education and recruitment.....	297,990		0	0	0
Research and innovation.....	112,516	128,907		0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	4,990			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	624,101	580,892	451,985	451,985	451,985
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....			0	0	0
Research and development centers.....			0	0	0
General education.....	50,744		0	0	0
Vocational education.....	214,941		15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluations.....			0	0	0
National achievement study.....			0	0	0
Dissemination.....			0	0	0
Training.....			0	0	0
Statistical surveys.....			0	0	0
Construction.....			0	0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	265,685		15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....	385,911		0	0	0
Civil rights education.....	130,509		0	0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	113,306	113,306			
Student loan insurance fund.....	640		0	0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	3,769,000		0	0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	61,075,522	50,162,151	39,939,483	33,665,945	52,727,092

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF EDUCATION	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$17,457,612	\$16,156,273	\$18,819,284	\$18,819,284	\$21,926,089
State administrative expenses.....	174,644	161,563	188,193	188,193	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	858,758	420,151	352,930	0	406,702
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	1,759,000	1,615,011	1,683,117	1,186,348	1,589,655
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	316,091	374,730	360,730	360,370	360,370
Grants for special projects.....	30,000		0	0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	928,179	897,323		0	851,102
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....		4,845		0	0
State administration.....	18,353	17,219		0	16,718
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V).....	230,719	154,028	107,158	0	149,551
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	21,773,428	19,801,143	21,511,052	20,554,195	25,300,187
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	397,000	413,000	234,000	18,000	490,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	8,575		0	0	0
Subtotal, SAFA.....	405,575	413,000	234,000	18,000	490,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2).....		181,395	223,169	223,169	
Training programs (EPDA pts. C and D).....	464,504		0	0	0
Subtotal, education professions development.....	464,504	181,395	223,169	223,169	223,169
Teacher Corps.....	391,132	191,882		0	0
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	857,592		0	0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	194,220	191,149	194,239	194,239	194,239
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	139,545	135,930		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103).....	618,228	1,177,790	608,986	608,986	608,986
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	2,271,473	1,177,342	769,681	0	288,927
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....			0	0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	85,914	75,790	75,790	75,790	75,790
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	1,417,090	148,226	713,383	713,383	525,374
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	1,839,474	1,847,984	1,467,827	1,467,827	2,103,582
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	8,129	126,142		0	0
Interest payments.....	(0)			0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	1,538,526	1,831,616	1,918,836	1,918,836	1,918,836
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	63,878		0	0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	185,300		0	0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E).....	90,000		0	0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	9,309,369	6,711,969	5,748,742	4,979,043	5,715,734

¹ Not available.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 27, 1969

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	\$2,974,705	\$3,010,158	\$2,836,702	\$2,836,702	\$4,359,578
Innovation.....			225,796	225,796	225,796
Work-study.....	103,465			0	103,413
Cooperative education.....			236,178	236,178	236,178
Consumer and homemaking education.....			178,995	178,995	178,995
Subtotal, vocational education.....	3,078,170	3,010,158	3,477,671	3,477,671	5,103,960
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	403,825	403,825	403,825	224,804	403,825
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	302,540	314,186	130,586	0	130,586
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	41,391	41,647	41,647	41,647	41,647
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,143	25,143	25,143	25,143
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	194,939			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....				0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	144,321	139,136	139,136	139,136	139,136
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	427,880	497,755	550,582	550,582	550,582
Special projects and teacher education.....			0	0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....			0	0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	1,576,646	1,461,202	1,330,428	1,020,821	1,330,428
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	144,955	314,074	314,074	314,074	314,074
Teacher education and recruitment.....	183,643			0	0
Research and innovation.....				0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	2,314			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	330,912	314,074	314,074	314,074	314,074
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....	993,795	895,478		0	0
Research and development centers.....				0	0
General education.....	9,127			0	0
Vocational education.....	10,000	55,277	15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluations.....				0	0
National achievement study.....				0	0
Dissemination.....				0	0
Training.....				0	0
Statistical surveys.....				0	0
Construction.....				0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	1,012,922	950,755	15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....	13,920			0	0
Civil rights education.....	14,313			0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	19,340	91,340			
Student loan insurance fund.....				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....				0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	40,859,231	33,176,917	32,904,136	30,966,047	38,542,552

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

OFFICE OF EDUCATION	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$15,343,592	\$14,387,918	\$15,295,449	\$15,295,449	\$17,820,517
State administrative expenses.....	153,436	150,000	152,954	152,954	
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	2,277,841	1,513,770	969,176	0	1,144,828
Supplemental educational centers and services (ESEA III).....	3,886,000	3,404,272	3,574,127	2,364,521	3,395,425
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	504,462	565,995	610,299	610,299	610,299
Grants for special projects.....	467,687			0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	1,729,885	1,730,053		0	1,707,176
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....		89,251		0	0
State administration.....	42,300	41,056		0	40,967
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V):					
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	351,987	297,500	255,495	0	366,463
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	1,537,000	1,600,000	1,278,000	571,000	2,660,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	313,950	99,700		0	0
Subtotal, SAFA.....	1,850,950	1,699,700	1,278,000	571,000	2,660,000
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2):					
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D).....	1,169,147	323,516	438,231	438,231	438,231
Subtotal, education professions development.....	1,169,147	323,516	438,231	438,231	438,231
Teacher Corps.....					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III).....	209,061			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones).....	243,929	240,649	243,969	243,969	243,969
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A).....	351,112	353,677		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I—sec. 103).....	1,724,477	1,996,287	1,032,197	1,032,197	1,032,197
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104).....	4,926,670	3,199,080	2,091,382	0	793,453
Graduate facilities (HEFA II).....	2,308,427			0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105).....	158,763	127,798	127,798	127,798	127,798

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Higher education—Continued					
Student aid:					
Education opportunity grants (HEA IV-A).....	\$4,128,840	\$391,466	\$1,884,045	\$1,884,045	\$1,387,514
Direct loans (NDEA II).....	4,721,068	4,880,526	3,876,532	3,876,532	5,555,560
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds.....	381,317	251,701	0	0	0
Interest payments.....	(1)	—	0	0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C).....	3,762,043	2,993,747	3,136,307	3,136,954	3,136,954
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search.....	82,926	—	0	0	0
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV).....	1,655,600	—	0	0	0
Training programs (DPEA, pt. E).....	—	—	0	0	0
Subtotal, higher education.....	24,654,233	14,434,931	12,392,230	10,301,495	12,277,445
Vocational education:					
Basic grants.....	5,501,195	5,447,743	4,890,133	4,890,133	7,515,390
Innovation.....	—	—	251,591	251,591	—
Work-study.....	207,893	—	0	0	207,787
Cooperative education.....	—	—	272,356	272,356	272,356
Consumer and homemaking education.....	—	—	308,566	308,566	308,566
Subtotal, vocational education.....	5,709,088	5,447,743	5,722,646	5,722,646	8,555,690
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I).....	745,365	745,365	745,365	365,099	745,365
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II).....	414,459	732,551	187,452	0	187,452
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III).....	42,955	43,498	43,498	43,498	43,498
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A).....	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B).....	23,750	25,304	25,304	25,304	25,304
College library resources (HEA II-A).....	538,517	—	0	0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B).....	330,858	—	0	0	0
University community service programs (HEA I).....	201,099	190,150	190,150	190,150	190,150
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States.....	465,302	543,151	600,765	600,765	600,765
Special projects and teacher education.....	—	—	0	0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities.....	—	—	0	0	0
Subtotal, libraries and community services.....	2,800,303	2,319,528	1,832,043	1,264,325	1,832,043
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI).....	288,659	625,438	625,438	625,438	526,433
Teacher education and recruitment.....	564,354	—	0	0	0
Research and innovation.....	360,371	276,372	—	0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf.....	15,484	290	—	0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped.....	1,228,868	902,100	625,438	625,438	625,438
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories.....	1,687,880	—	0	0	0
Research and development centers.....	637,920	19,994	—	0	0
General education.....	224,845	50,000	15,903	15,903	15,903
Vocational education.....	40,650	—	0	0	0
Evaluations.....	—	—	0	0	0
National achievement study.....	—	—	0	0	0
Dissemination.....	276,916	—	0	0	0
Training.....	192,200	3,500	—	0	0
Statistical surveys.....	—	—	0	0	0
Construction.....	119,074	—	0	0	0
Subtotal, research and training.....	3,179,485	73,494	15,903	15,903	15,903
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.....	862,617	—	0	0	0
Civil rights education.....	53,840	—	0	0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).....	162,247	162,247	—	0	0
Student loan insurance fund.....	—	—	0	0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund.....	18,750,000	—	0	0	0
Total, Office of Education.....	85,324,203	47,304,216	43,211,991	37,412,261	51,540,425

OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF WYOMING

OFFICE OF EDUCATION	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
Elementary and secondary education:					
Assistance for educationally deprived children (ESEA I):					
Basic grants.....	\$1,601,175	\$1,363,918	\$1,383,315	\$1,383,315	\$1,597,595
State administrative expenses.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	—
Grants to States for school library materials (ESEA II).....	174,290	87,394	73,412	0	86,211
Supplementary educational centers and services (ESEA III):	494,231	580,075	593,510	501,223	577,243
Strengthening State departments of education (ESEA V):					
Grants to States.....	181,253	249,634	247,006	247,006	247,006
Grants for special projects.....	—	—	0	0	0
Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling (NDEA III):					
Grants to States.....	150,938	145,138	—	0	145,029
Loans to nonprofit private schools.....	—	1,334	—	0	0
State administration.....	10,000	13,333	—	0	13,333
Guidance, counseling, and testing (NDEA V):					
50,000	50,000	50,000	0	50,000	—
Subtotal, elementary and secondary education.....	2,811,887	2,640,824	2,497,243	2,231,544	2,716,417
School assistance in federally affected areas:					
Maintenance and operations (Public Law 81-874).....	1,537,000	1,600,000	908,000	1,275,000	1,910,000
Construction (Public Law 81-815).....	39,780	—	—	0	0
Subtotal, SAFA.....	1,576,780	1,600,000	908,000	1,275,000	1,910,000

¹ Not available.

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OBLIGATIONS IN THE STATE OF WYOMING—Continued

Program	Actual, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Estimate, 1970	Nixon estimate, 1970	House passed appropriation bill
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued					
Education professions development:					
Preschool, elementary, and secondary:					
Grants to States (EPDA B-2)	\$135,082	\$116,931	\$125,620	\$125,620	\$125,620
Training programs (EPDA, pts. C and D)					
Subtotal, education professions development	135,082	116,931	125,620	125,620	125,620
Teacher Corps					
Higher education:					
Program assistance:					
Strengthening developing institutions (HEA III)	45,000			0	0
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (Bankhead-Jones)	157,845	154,927	157,849	157,849	157,849
Undergraduate instructional equipment and other resources (HEA VI-A)	26,936	28,359		0	0
Construction:					
Public community colleges and technical institutes (HEFA I, sec. 103)	145,951	169,890	87,843	87,843	87,843
Other undergraduate facilities (HEFA I, sec. 104)	465,602	247,470	161,782	0	62,265
Graduate facilities (HEFA II)				0	0
State administration and planning (HEFA I, sec. 105)	45,412	45,214	45,214	45,214	45,214
Student aid:					
Educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A)	382,740	33,374	160,621	160,621	118,291
Direct loans (NDEA II)	420,214	416,082	330,488	330,488	473,632
Insured loans:					
Advances for reserve funds		25,000		0	0
Interest payments	(1)			0	0
Work-study programs (HEA IV-C)	415,503	257,934	270,216	270,272	270,272
Special programs for disadvantaged students: Talent search				0	
Personnel development:					
College teacher fellowships (NDEA IV)	233,100			0	0
Training programs (EPDA, pt. E)	22,500			0	0
Subtotal, higher education	2,360,803	1,378,250	1,214,013	1,052,287	1,215,366
Vocational education:					
Basic grants	569,245	590,814	416,792	416,792	640,547
Innovation			204,345	204,345	240,345
Work-study	17,324			0	17,316
Cooperative education			206,093	206,093	206,093
Consumer and homemaking education			26,299	26,299	26,299
Subtotal, vocational education	586,569	590,814	853,529	853,529	1,130,600
Libraries and community services:					
Grants for public library services (LSCA I)	153,903	153,903	153,903	122,142	153,903
Construction of public libraries (LSCA II)	177,906	105,309	88,975	0	88,975
Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III)	40,247	40,292	40,292	40,292	40,292
State institutional library services (LSCA IV-A)	38,000	39,509	39,509	39,509	39,509
Library services for physically handicapped (LSCA IV-B)	23,750	25,025	25,025	25,025	25,025
College library resources (HEA II-A)	51,567			0	0
Librarian training (HEA II-B)				0	0
University community service programs (HEA I)	108,058	106,901	106,902	106,902	106,902
Adult basic education (Adult Education Act):					
Grants to States	120,299	124,625	127,831	127,831	127,831
Special projects and teacher education	27,999			0	0
Educational broadcasting facilities					
Subtotal, libraries and community services	741,729	595,564	582,437	461,701	582,437
Education for the handicapped:					
Preschool and school programs for the handicapped (ESEA VI)	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Teacher education and recruitment	84,580			0	0
Research and innovation	5,625			0	0
Media services and captioned films for the deaf	1,385			0	0
Subtotal, education for the handicapped	191,590	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Research and training:					
Research and development:					
Educational laboratories				0	0
Research and development centers				0	0
General education				0	0
Vocational education	68,865	34,049	15,000	15,000	15,000
Evaluations				0	0
National achievement study				0	0
Dissemination				0	0
Training				0	0
Statistical surveys				0	0
Construction				0	0
Subtotal, research and training	68,865	34,049	15,000	15,000	15,000
Education in foreign languages and world affairs.					
Civil rights education				0	0
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (2d Morrill Act)	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act)	30,000	30,000			
Student loan insurance fund				0	0
Higher education facilities loan fund				0	0
Total, Office of Education	8,553,305	7,136,432	6,345,842	6,214,681	7,845,440

¹ Not available.

CAN WE SAVE THE "QUEEN"?

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, it is possible that our "safety-at-sea" law has to apply to the only overnight passenger vessel left on our rivers—the *Delta Queen*.

The boat is never more than a few feet from the shore. She is the last of her class. She has put in every safety device possible. It would cost \$10 million to replace her and this cost is beyond the amount that may be recovered with normal usage even though the *Queen* has been running with 90 to 99 percent capacity for the last 5 years or more.

What can be done to save the *Queen*? I am inserting the story that appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on October 23. I am sorry that I cannot include the picture also, but I ask my colleagues to read the story, and if they have any solutions or suggestions, we would be glad to have them. Let the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee have your comments.

The story follows:

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch,
Oct. 23, 1969]

QUEEN'S REIGN NEAR END

(By Toni Flannery)

Only Congress can save the *Queen*.

Only preservation can keep it as a landmark reminiscent of the era of floating palaces.

Unless favorable legislation is passed before November 1970, the *Delta Queen*—last of the overnight river boats—will be forced into retirement, and at this point retirement means either being put in mothballs or converted into a short-run excursion boat.

Ironically, the *Queen* is too old to qualify as a modern vessel and too young to be designated a historic landmark by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Last week the Civil Aeronautics Board approved an application by Overseas National Airways to purchase controlling stock of the Greene Line Steamers, Inc., operators of the *Delta Queen*. Greene will become a wholly owned subsidiary but will continue to operate the boat. No changes will be made in crew or land personnel, it was announced.

The *Delta Queen*, which makes frequently stops in St. Louis, (it was docked here today), will continue to carry passengers until the 1970 deadline.

Under terms of the sale, Overseas will build a new boat at a cost estimated at \$10,000,000. It will not be a duplicate of the *Queen*, a California boat, but will be patterned after a typical Mississippi River boat, the *Belle of Louisville* (formerly the *Avalon*), with much more gingerbread and more ornate exterior.

The cause of the *Queen's* problem is the safety-at-sea law passed by Congress in 1966. It determines the safety requirements for passenger carriers and when interpreted strictly—as it is—applies to riverboats.

Capt. Clarke (Doc) Hawley, second master of the *Delta Queen*, pointed out on a recent stopover in St. Louis that riverboats are never out of sight of land. More specifically, the *Queen* is always within four minutes of land and can be debarking its passengers quicker than ships at sea can steer theirs into lifeboats.

Recently, William Muster, president of Greene Line, announced that the company had developed a design for a new riverboat.

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Shipbuilders were invited to bid, and it was discovered then that nineteenth-century riverboat elegance comes high.

Last November the low bid on a new boat was \$10,000,000. Todd Shipyards, Houston, asked \$8,500,000 and Bethlehem Steel, Beaumont, Tex., wanted \$8,600,000, both stipulating that the owner would have to provide almost \$1,500,000 in his own equipment.

A steam-powered paddlewheel was prohibited in cost. Estimated figures include smoke stack \$35,000, calliope with small steam boiler \$25,000, gingerbread, \$100,000, and interior wedding-cake staircase with brass risers and ornate metal grilles in handrails between the Texas deck and lounge, \$100,000.

Plans for completion of this design are in the hands of Overseas Airways. Joan Evans of Greene Line said this week that the joint venture opened up new possibilities of providing one-way passage for many travelers who found the return trip by boat a little trying.

When the airline made application to CAB last August, the Greene Line president said that stockholders of his company had decided to sell so that the "passenger river trade can be perpetuated." Overseas president Steedman Hinckley said the *Delta Queen* probably would be preserved, perhaps to operate as a floating restaurant or day-excursion boat at Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and other cities. The airline said the purchase would open up new prospects in the civil charter market by combining air flights with riverboat tours.

ONA has plans for a plane-boat-resort tour package.

Should the *Queen* be converted into an excursion boat the entire passenger quarters area would be torn out. If it cannot remain in service the company hopes that some kind of historic preservation will be attained, possibly as a river museum.

Greene Line applied for recognition of the *Queen* as a historic landmark. It was told by the National Trust that anything declared a landmark had to be at least 50 years old.

The Trust, however, is interested in the *Queen's* fate and has chartered two cruises next spring for its members.

James Biddle, Trust president, said recently in the American Art Journal: "We hope that some group will manage to save the *Delta Queen*, last of the Great Mississippi River steamboats and a surviving symbol of a whole chapter in American History. The *Delta Queen* represents a pure American era, just as Casey Jones has no counterpart in any other country."

Hawley, associate of Capt. Ernest Wagner, said that it "represents a bit of Americana . . . and should be saved." The *Queen* is the essence of nineteenth-century riverboat splendor and, except for the wooden structure, is as modern a facility as any afloat, he said.

The *Delta Queen* has had a colorful career. It was built in Scotland in 1926. The cost was \$875,000, highest price ever paid for a river steamer. When completed it was dismantled, crated and shipped to the United States where, at Stockton, Calif., it was reassembled and made ready for service between San Francisco and Sacramento.

It alternated ports with its sister ship, the *Delta King*, until the outbreak of World War II when both were turned over to the Federal Government and used as transport ferries in San Francisco Bay. Thousands of returning servicemen rode in them.

In 1947 the *Queen* was put on the market. Greene Line, with offices in Cincinnati, bought the boat but was faced with the problem of getting it to the Midwest. Federal authorities prohibited making the trip under its own power.

So the *Queen* was boarded up, towed through the Panama Canal and up the Mississippi. In Pittsburgh it was restored to its original grandeur.

Since then it has sailed the Mississippi, Ohio and other rivers from Cincinnati to New Orleans and St. Paul. It was here last week to take passengers for a three-day cruise and departed for another cruise on Monday.

Art Noveau elegance was built into the *Queen*, which accommodates 192 passengers and the crew. The brass is highly polished; most of the woodwork is mahogany, kept in high gloss; crystal chandeliers twinkle and the lavender and green copper lead-glass windows sparkle by the light of sun or moon. What was formerly the dining area is now converted to a lounge, and a former storage space near the galley is now the dining area with revamped decor, but the original iron-bark floor.

Passenger quarters range from deluxe twin bed accommodations with carpet, shower and toilet to upper-lower single bunks. There is only one class, however, and every passenger is permitted full use of public facilities.

An elaborate sprinkler system automatically turns on when a preset temperature is reached. A big bell that has been part of the gear of five major steamboats is available to sound an alarm, and, as an additional safety measure, the *Queen* is equipped with an oversized gangplank that can be swung to shore from either side of the boat.

The *Queen* is inspected annually by the Coast Guard and is given four spot checks by the Coast Guard at different ports each season.

The boat is built on a steel hull in which each rivet hole is galvanized to prevent rust. It is fitted with the largest cross compound steam engines ever built for a boat, and the original equipment is still turning the 26-ton paddlewheel.

The safety-at-sea law is the aftermath of a fire at sea aboard the 30-year-old Panamanian cruiser, *Yarmouth Castle*, in 1965. At that time legislation was before Congress to strengthen regulation of international passenger carriers, and the loss of 90 lives in the fire underlined the need for action. Shortly after, a fire at sea aboard the Norwegian Viking Princess and a fire in port on the German flagship Hanseatic, increased the demand for preventive measures.

The safety law was based in part on the Safety on Land and Sea Conventions—three multilateral treaties dealing with international safety standards—containing "grandfather clauses" that permitted ships built before 1936 to operate without complying with improved standards.

In 1967 a complementary measure was passed by Congress abolishing the clauses and prohibiting vessels from overnight service unless built of predominantly fire resistant materials. The *Delta Queen's* hull is steel but its superstructure is not.

The *Delta Queen* was granted a two-year reprieve, largely through the efforts of Representative Leonor K. Sullivan (Dem.) Missouri.

NATIONAL BUSINESS WOMEN'S WEEK

HON. CATHERINE MAY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, last week marked the 42d observance of National Business Women's Week, and I would like to take this opportunity to salute the thousands of professional and business women who are such a vital force in the life of every community in this land.

Perhaps one of the more significant signs of the progress American women have made during the past century is

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that so many women have achieved marked success in their chosen fields that those who are presidents of corporations, well-known lawyers, and respected public servants are no longer pointed out as unusual.

It is indeed an honor to join with the 180,000 members of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs in extending well-deserved kudos to the American women who are making such remarkable contributions to the civic, professional, and business life of our Nation.

HE DID NOT SURRENDER

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include an Associated Press release which I have recently read in the Fort Worth Star-Telegram for October 17 from the father of a young 18-year-old Army private first class who was killed in Vietnam. I would hope that those in this body who have supported the Vietnam moratorium and those who plan on supporting future ones would read this item.

The article follows:

[From the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Oct. 17, 1969]

"HE DID NOT SURRENDER"—DAD OF WAR VICTIM VOICES "OTHER SIDE"

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—"When they read my son's name to advocate peace at any price—the price being defeat, let them remember that he whose name they read did not surrender," wrote an anguished Malcolm Thompson.

"When they read the name of Gregory M. Thompson, let them realize that they are proving before the world the truth of the oft-repeated Communist claim that many Americans have become soft, decadent and yielding to any determined force which opposes them . . .

"When those hypocrites read the list of dead who defended South Vietnam, let them know that they have reached the ultimate low in the world record of human infamy, in that they willingly and cunningly utter a dead man's name to achieve the defeat of the cause for which he died."

Thompson's son, Gregory, was an 18-year-old Army Pfc. who was killed in combat in Vietnam May 17, 1969. The father's words, in a letter sent the Las Vegas Review-Journal the day after Moratorium Day, mirrored the other side of America's continuing Vietnam debate.

"It is the ones who saw his body returned in a flag-draped coffin who should be heard—not the protesters," Thompson wrote.

"These transparent propagandists were not there to see my son buried, nor do they accompany me on my trips to lay flowers on his grave . . .

"It is we the parents who said goodby to him when he went away to fight—not the peace agitators."

"It is we the parents who wrote long, anxious letters to him during his three months of almost continuous combat—not the agitators . . .

"My son was killed while fighting for his country."

"America cannot be permitted perpetually to persuade its citizens to instill in their sons a sense of patriotism, loyalty and a determination to defend the oppressed, and then, after the sons have died, suddenly change her mind and yield to those who killed him."

THE PRIVATE PLANE—MENACE OR WHIPPING BOY?

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the Sunday supplement, Parade magazine, carried an article written by Mr. Jack Anderson entitled "The Growing Menace of the Private Plane." It constituted a biased and unfair attack on general aviation. Mr. Anderson did not evidence knowledge of exactly what general aviation is and he obviously is not aware of the progress being made in recent years to establish a partnership between all segments of public and private aviation in behalf of maximum safety.

Mr. Arnold Lewis, aerospace editor of the Wichita Eagle and Beacon, has written a full and complete report on the nature and extent of the "Private Plane Menace." He has done a fine job of setting the record straight.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I want to call to the attention of House Members Mr. Lewis' article which should be "must" reading for those who have read the Parade magazine feature. The article follows:

THE PRIVATE PLANE—MENACE OR WHIPPING BOY?

(By Arnold Lewis)

Despite continuing progress toward developing and updating an antiquated national airport/airways system, the name-calling goes on.

Latest in the periodic verbal bursts of flak at so-called general aviation appears in the Parade Magazine Sunday supplement of The Wichita Eagle and The Beacon.

Authored by Drew Pearson's protege Jack Anderson, "The Growing Menace of the Private Plane" labels general aviation as primary villain in the turmoil created by overtaxed airports and navigational airways.

"His name is instant death," the article said of the private pilot hovering "unseen . . . in the crowded skies above the nation's airports."

To the private pilot, Parade gives credit for being present in four out of five in-flight near-misses over the nation's six busiest airports and for heavily financing a Washington lobby to preserve freedom of the skies.

Apparently unknown to the writer is exactly what general aviation is and the progress being made through cooperative efforts of the entire aviation community and federal government toward a modern and workable national airport/airways system.

In 1968 there were more than 124,000 "private" planes in the U.S. civil fleet, ranging from small, two-place Cessna 150s in the \$10,000 price range, up to the \$4 million to \$5 million Boeing 737 business jet.

Serving some 10,000 U.S. airports, private planes annually carry as many or more people than all domestic commercial airlines using approximately 650 airports.

At the upper end of the general aviation fleet, the sophisticated business jet serves as just that, a business tool for corporations

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large and small, its value often being compared with that of a computer.

At the lower end, two-place trainers turn out an ever increasing number of pilots, many going on to serve as pilots for the nation's airlines.

In between uses to which general aviation aircraft are put are as wide and varied as the imagination of their owners.

They patrol petroleum pipelines, provide quick transportation for the sick and injured, haul freight, double the effectiveness and mobility of the businessman, serve as aerial taxicabs and provide recreation.

Crux of the problem facing aviation today, however, is capacity. Airport and airway navigational and control facilities just have not kept pace with increased aircraft fleets and increased utilization.

Contacted by the Wichita Eagle for their reaction to the Parade article were Frank E. Hedrick, president of Beech Aircraft; Dwane L. Wallace, chairman and chief executive of Cessna Aircraft Co.; and Malcolm Harned, executive vice president and general manager of Lear Jet Industries Inc.

All agreed that use of the nation's airspace was a partnership proposition and noted that considerable rapport had developed this year between general aviation and the public air carriers.

Industry and government officials are clearly aware of the solution: more concrete for existing airports, new satellite airports for general aviation, additional air traffic controllers, more modern radar and tracking equipment on the ground and in the air, improved navigation systems to provide better separation between aircraft, and specific approach and departure corridors at major airports to segregate aircraft according to class and performance.

Question being pursued by all parties involved is how to accomplish these goals and who is going to pay the bill—a ticklish and lengthy process when dealing with many and varied interest groups.

All sides in the issue understand, however, they will have to "give" a little, both in terms of dollars and in terms of some of the "freedoms" they now enjoy in operation of their aircraft.

Over the long range, the Nixon Administration's Airport/Airways bill currently before Congress would go far to relieve the congestion problem.

Based on user charges to finance a major portion of the program, the bill would assess general aviation nine cents per gallon on all aviation fuel, (currently two cents non-refundable), including jet fuel, which is not now taxed federally; it would impose an eight per cent tax on all airline tickets (currently five percent) and a five percent tax on all air freight way bills.

One alternate proposal has been made by the House Ways and Means Committee which would include an annual registration fee to all aircraft according to weight, in addition to a total seven-cents per gallon fuel tax for general aviation.

It appears now the Nixon bill, in one form or other will make it through Congress, possibly this year, according to Washington sources.

In the more immediate future, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is attempting to formulate regulations which would segregate different classes of aircraft in high density hub airport areas to reduce possibility of in-flight and near in-flight collisions.

Included in a proposal that would require all aircraft landing at major airports be equipped with transponders—an electronic device which returns a positive signal from the aircraft to interrogating ground radar, thus facilitating positive air traffic control identification.

In-flight collisions such as that of Sept. 9, between an Allegany Airlines DC-9 and a

Piper Cherokee which claimed 83 lies, add new fuel to the airport/airways issues.

And, when a small general aviation aircraft is involved, the finger invariably is pointed toward the "little" plane by initial press reports.

Reaction holds the light aircraft had no right to be there, regardless who was at fault.

The Parade article declared: "It was a student with only 38 hours in the air, who rammed into an airliner in September over the Indianapolis airport while making a practice pass at the runway."

Actually the accident occurred some 20 miles southeast of the airport. Subsequent findings suggest it was the airliner that struck the light plane.

In an analysis of the 38 in-flight collisions occurring in the United States during 1968, the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), which investigates all fatal air accidents, found FAA's air traffic control system involved in at least seven.

And in all seven, traffic congestion, control tower visibility and human performance limitations, and inadequacy of VFR (aircraft operating under "see and be seen" visual flight rules) traffic flow procedures were found contributory to the chain of events leading up to collision.

"In-flight collisions are very rare at airports where traffic flow is directed in a positive and orderly manner," the NTSB declared.

In the analysis, NTSB said six of the 38 collisions occurred on or above an airport, 12 miles within the airport traffic pattern, five within two miles of the airport and 10 accidents more than five miles from the airport.

The collisions involved 76 individual aircraft and 71 fatalities, although total passengers and crew members totaled 246.

Of the aircraft, three were commercial airliners, one a military fighter and two were gliders—the remainder being powered general aviation aircraft. One collision, incidentally, involved two planes being used to herd horses in Wyoming.

Twenty-one aircraft were described as being on pleasure flights, while 20 were engaged in some form of flight instruction.

Concluded NTSB:

"While there was no evidence of adverse weather having been a significant factor in any of the 38 in-flight collision accidents, haze and/or smoke were likely to have been in the area in six instances; precipitation, showery in nature, was probably in the general area in 11 cases.

"All 38 collisions, however, occurred during daylight hours under VFR conditions (ceiling above 1,000 feet and visibility more than three miles).

"It was noted most collisions occurred in areas and periods of greatest general aviation activity and the most likely time and place for collisions to occur would be on bright clear Sunday afternoons in August at uncontrolled airports," NTSB said.

A common misconception among laymen, including the Parade writer, is that radar equipment on aircraft is used for spotting other aircraft.

Stated Parade: "Few private planes are equipped with radar, to act as extra eyes for the pilot."

No do any commercial airliners have these "extra eyes." Aircraft radar is for weather avoidance and does not detect other aircraft.

Parade also pointed out that the "private pilot who decides to go on a lark in the skies after drinking . . . is . . . probably the greatest threat to air safety."

It added that autopsies performed on pilots from the 692 fatal general aviation accidents during 1968 "indicate that as many as 200 had been drinking. Of these accidents, officials said that alcohol was the cause of 45 'beyond a shadow of a doubt.'"

As recently as September, however, Bernard Boyle, NTSB chief of the Safety Analysis Division, said he believed only a small

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percentage of private pilots fly after drinking.

In each of the past three years, he said alcohol has been attributed to 6½ to seven percent of fatal private plane crashes.

By way of comparison, National Safety Council states that alcohol probably is a factor in at least half of all fatal motor vehicle accidents.

Actually, the accident rate of general aviation aircraft is decreasing—5,069, or 1.36 accidents per every one million airplane miles flown in 1968 compared with 6,115, or 1.78 accidents per million miles flown in 1967.

The number of fatal accidents, however, increased from 603, or .18 per million miles flown, in 1967, to 692, or .19 per million miles flown in 1968.

At the same time there was a nine per cent increase in the general aviation fleet—from 114,186 in 1967, to 124,237 in 1968—and a corresponding nine per cent increase in the miles flown by general aviation aircraft, according to Aviation Data Service (ADS), Wichita.

Again for comparison, some 26 million (25.5 per cent) of the nation's 102.1 million motor vehicles in 1968 were involved in accidents accounting for 55,200 motor vehicle deaths, according to National Safety Council figures.

There were 1.5 accidents per one million miles driven by motor vehicles and .04 fatalities per million miles driven.

The FAA categorizes all non-airline and non-military aircraft in the United States as general aviation, or "private" aircraft. Its own fleet numbers more than 100.

Of the 24 million general aviation hours flown in 1968, as a point in fact, 69 per cent were for business purposes and 31 per cent could be labeled "personal use of aircraft," according to ADS.

The picture appearing at the top of the Parade article apparently was intended to depict the "private" plane menace.

A check by the Wichita Eagle of records maintained on each aircraft flown in the civil system revealed that all aircraft pictured have transponders, radar, distance measuring equipment, autopilots, redundant communications and navigation systems and, in essence, were equipped comparably or better than the two commercial jetliners shown in the background.

The five "private" aircraft in the picture represent a transportation investment by "private" businesses of \$7.2 million, of which nearly \$1 million is represented by the cost of electronic communication and navigation equipment alone.

Indeed, these private planes are waiting for the navigation, air traffic control and federal communications system to catch up so equipment they have installed can be used on any airport in the U.S.

Most businesses and corporations utilizing their own private aircraft today also are heavy users of the commercial airlines.

Whether public or private, air safety is a vital concern to all.

SALUTE TO GEORGIA COOPERATIVES

HON. ROBERT G. STEPHENS, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. STEPHENS. Mr. Speaker, it has been brought to my attention that the month of October is "Co-Op Month." The theme this year is "Cooperatives: Progress Through People."

The State of Georgia is observing this "Co-Op Month," along with the rest of the Nation. As part of this observance,

the Georgia Council of Farmer Cooperatives prepared a leaflet showing the diverse ways cooperatives serve their members in Georgia. I think this information will be of interest to the Members of Congress. I am, therefore, including the following summary of these interesting statistics.

In the marketing area in Georgia there are 23 cooperatives with 87,700 members. These cooperatives have 7,170 employees and do a gross volume of business of \$329,100,000. The major products marketed by these cooperatives are poultry, peanuts, milk and milk products, and grain and soybeans.

In the area of production supplies there are 14 cooperatives with 84,000 members. These cooperatives have 470 employees and do a gross volume of business of \$49,-129,000.

In the area of services, credit is provided through Federal land bank associations and Production Credit Associations. Electric membership corporations provide electrical power and dairy herd improvement associations provide management services.

These are just some of the many services which are provided through cooperatives to aid farmers in nearly every aspect of their farm business. I join with the citizens of Georgia in saluting the fine work of our Georgia cooperatives.

It might also be of interest to point out that the first agricultural cooperative marketing association formed in Georgia was in our 10th District. This was in the early part of the 1930's when the Athens Cooperative Creamery was established in Athens, Ga., by my wife's father, A. P. Winston, Judge Henry West, L. M. Sheffer, Dr. Henry Fullilove, Dr. Harvey Cabaniss, and Emmett Cabaniss. It is still a successful operation, being now Better Maid Dairy Products, Inc.

SEEK MEASURES TO CONTROL PORNOGRAPHY

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include my statement on H.R. 6186 which would seek measures to control pornography, which I am cosponsoring:

STATEMENT OF JAMES B. UTT ON H.R. 6186

Mr. Chairman: I appreciate this opportunity of including some comments in the record of testimony on the various measures seeking to control pornography. I am a co-sponsor of H.R. 6186 which would prohibit the dissemination through interstate commerce or the mails of materials harmful to persons under the age of eighteen years and would restrict the exhibition of movies to such persons.

My state of California has seen both a flood of the most vile presentations sent through the mails to the homes, and an expansion of the producers of the filth. Printing presses have run around the clock turning out the tons and tons of advertising material in full color and great detail. My constituents who are receiving such material are demanding that steps be taken to protect their loved ones from being exposed to the shock of seeing such trash.

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There are now in effect laws that provide for imposing a prohibition on individual business firms against repeating a mailing to one who has objected to the post office, upon the receipt of what he considers objectionable material. This has only limited effect upon the pornographers. They can still make the first mailing with impunity. And furthermore, each separate filth peddler can make a first mailing to the same household.

H.R. 6186 details what would be considered pornographic and to be unlawful if sent to the home in which there is a minor. The broad interpretation of the word "knowingly" in the proposal would make it financially uneconomical for these depraved distributors to broadcast their filth on a mass basis. They would have to consider that any home could have minors present, and before making the first mailing, would have to determine in advance that such a condition did not exist.

I believe this would effectively stop this obnoxious practice without being subjected to the charge of censorship. I hope that the legislation can be approved by your committee at an early date.

A REPORT ON THE PRESENT GREEK SITUATION

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, the news from Greece shows a rising tide of protests against the military dictatorship there. Unfortunately, the same news shows that the U.S. Government continues to be linked with that dictatorship, resulting in a rising tide of anti-American feeling.

The current of events in Greece was recently studied by N. A. Stavrou, a professor at Howard University. He has been kind enough to provide me with a copy of his excellent report, one that details fully what is happening in Greece.

I insert this documented and firsthand study into this RECORD:

A REPORT ON THE PRESENT GREEK SITUATION

(By Prof. N. A. Stavrou)

The present report is based on facts assembled during a research trip to Greece which lasted from August 1 to September 13, 1969. This trip was made possible by a Research Grant given by the Social Science Division of Howard University and had as its primary objective the study of Protest Groups and their formation. A specific research plan had been worked out prior to my departure from the States. However, soon after my arrival in Greece I discovered that scientific research was impossible under a regime of martial law. I was given warnings by many people not to proceed with the idea of conducting a survey of public opinion by submitting questions to ordinary people, because they told me, "You don't know to whom you are talking." Consequently, I had to revise my research methodology in several ways. Systematic sampling of opinions had to be substituted by selective gauging of reactions to questions purposely made to provoke. To support such responses I sought to examine the behaviors of groups of discontented persons. I thought I would have a better understanding of what is happening in Greece if I concentrated on five sources of information: a) former political leaders now in active opposition; b) former high ranking military officers as well as officers in active duty when this was possible; c) former elected officials of small towns or

private associations; d) plain people from all walks of life whose confidence I had to cultivate before they could talk as they felt, and e) the government's position which could easily be sampled from the censored press, or personal interviews when possible.

Some of the political leaders and personalities with whom I had extensive discussions on the subject matter of my study and the current Greek political situation are:

Hon. Panayotis Kanellopoulos, Former Prime Minister, Minister of Defense and Leader of the E.R.E. Party.

Hon. Stephanos Stephanopoulos, Former Prime Minister, Minister of Economic Coordination, Foreign Affairs, and leader of Liberal Party founded after his break with the Center Union (FDK).

Hon. Evangelos Averoff-Tositzas, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs (ERE).

Hon. Ioannis Zygklis, Former Minister of Industry (Center Union).

Hon. Emmanuel Kothris, Former Minister of Commerce, Deputy of Center Union.

Hon. Ioannis M. Tsouderos, Former Deputy of Center Union.

Hon. Spyros Markezinis, Former Minister of Economic Coordination and Leader of the Progressive Party.

Hon. Constantinos N. Rallis, Former Deputy and Minister of Information.

Hon. George Mavros, Former Minister of Defense and Interior, Governor of the Bank of Greece, presently considered as the leader of the Center Union.

Hon. George Rallis, Former Minister of Interior (ERE).

Hon. Harris Rentis, Former Deputy of Center Union, Minister.

Hon. Ioannis Varvitsiotis, Former Deputy of ERE.

Lt. Gen. Theodoros Grigopoulos, Former Chief of Defense Staff, Chief of the Army, author (Retired).

Lt. General Petros Nikolopoulos, Former Chief of the C.I.A. of Greece, Former Chief of Staff of the Army.

Lt. Gen. Ioannis Sorokos, Deputy Chief of the Armed Forces (1969), Ambassador Appointed to London.

Gen. Alexandros Hatzipetros, Chief of C.I.A. of Greece.*

Lt. Col. L. Mavraganas, C.I.A. of Greece.

Gen. George Thomopoulos, Chief of G.D.E.A. (General Directorate of National Security).

With General Sorokos I had a rather extensive and probing (on both sides) conversation, while with the latter three individuals I discussed no substantive matters. From Gen. Hatzipetros I requested information on Front Organizations functioning in Greece between 1955-1967. He introduced me to Lt. Col. Mavraganas, who was ordered by the General to assemble unclassified information available in the Agency and give it to me. At the same time, Gen. Hatzipetros said that most of such information is kept by G.D.E.A., where he introduced me to Gen. Thomopoulos. Lt. Col. Mavraganas, after I told him what I was looking for, promised to send all information available and unclassified "as soon as the Colonel who specializes in such matters returns from his leave." Gen. Thomopoulos requested a specific list of types of information and I submitted one to him. He, too, promised to mail available information as soon as it could be assembled. So far, I have received no material requested from either agency.

In addition to the above-mentioned personalities, I have met a number of formerly high-ranking officials, local leaders, Union personalities, newspapermen and former Ministers who wish anonymity. Through newspapermen and friends, I have tried to get some information on the role and fate of the 45 generals who have been arrested and kept under solitary confinement in a

hotel outside of Athens. One high-ranking officer whom I was able to meet in his place of exile talked with me "freely" after I told him who informed me of his whereabouts. The only place where I found suitable for an exchange of views with the gentleman was by the sea, where we could swim and talk without being followed by his guard, a plain clothesman, never more than 10 feet away. The number of swimmers made it difficult for the guard to see anything unusual going on between the General and another swimmer who could not be identified as a foreigner in the water. The gentleman not only talked to me under such circumstances, but he was also kind enough to write an extensive analysis of the issues of Anti-Americanism and effectiveness of the Armed forces. I had to make special arrangements to get this document, which is now in my possession.

On the basis of information received from the above-mentioned individuals as well as from hundreds of plain people I have the following observations to make on the current Greek situation:

Political Process: There is almost unanimous agreement among the politicians, former Deputies and local leaders that Greece is in for an absolute dictatorial regime which will be more repressive as the time passes. In support of such arguments everyone points to the current developments, such as decrees promulgated, compulsory laws enacted and proposed (the Press Law was the conversation piece during the last three weeks of my stay in Greece) as well as public pronouncements by government leaders. They all believe that the Salonica speech of Mr. Papadopoulos should suffice to convince any extreme optimist of the fact that Greece is going rapidly backwards. In addition to this, they point to the day to day behavior of the government, always with specific and irrefutable examples of brutal actions and uncontrollable arrogance on the part of the authorities. It appears to them, they argue, that the regime becomes daily more insecure and more repressive. They feel, and know, they say, that a police state is rapidly being perfected and political persecution continues unabated. Personally, I had opportunities to observe the presence of the police state. Deputies and former Ministers who wanted to meet with me hesitated to do so because they were followed by plainclothesmen. At least three former Ministers who met with me were continuously being followed and I was a witness of this. They are Mr. George Mavros, followed by three men in a Volvo car; Mr. George Rallis and one former Minister who wishes his name not to be mentioned. All political leaders that I have talked to, with the exception of Mr. Evangelos Averoff-Tositzas, feel that compromise with the present regime is impossible and whoever suggests it must be naive. The government, they point out, does not have and never has had such intentions. They have impressive evidence to support their position.

Mr. Averof feels that the government is of course unwilling to compromise, but a militant position by other political forces will prevent solutions from within or without the junta. "When you promise to court-martial them," he said, "they will fight and they will stick together." In line with this position, Mr. Averof feels that "the Mevros-Kanellopoulos Political manifesto was a mistake." Another slight variation from the position of the political world as I understand it comes from Former Minister of Economic Coordination and leader of the Progressive Party Mr. Spyros Markezinis. Mr. Markezinis feels that the present leaders are inept and inevitably will need the help of experienced people, if they "properly care about Greece, as they claim." He is also willing to be the Prime Minister of a Transitional government. "After all," he said, "I was a successful Minister of Economic Coordination and

*Introduced to him by Gen. Sorokos.

do not wish to become a Minister again." However, he, too, is pessimistic about the prospect of the junta giving up or even sharing power with anyone, and he qualifies his willingness to be Prime Minister with important conditions.

Many feel that the junta will try occasionally to absorb political personalities of Pipinelli's type and transform them into "Von Papens of Greece." Such occurrences will help the government in certain ways, but it will not break the front of opposition. Personally, I have the feeling that two or three such persons entertain the thought of entering the governmental fold, but it is also quite likely that others who are with the government will resign. One candidate for resignation is Prof. Kyriakopoulos, Minister of Justice, who, I was told, had nothing to do with the Press Law, nor was he properly consulted about it. I feel that the arrival of the new American Ambassador will be the catalyst of certain developments in the relations of the Junta with the opposition, *if the Ambassador comes with specific policies in mind*. However, no one believes that the American policy will change drastically and furthermore, those who could have helped to an orderly development, have reasons not to trust the Americans.

Prospects: Everyone feels that as the government becomes more repressive and the opposition more experienced, organized violence will increase. My survey indicates, and practically all political leaders I have talked to agree, that the government has reached the point of almost complete separation from the people. The present rulers of Greece have absolutely no appreciation of the importance of support from below. At least four Former Ministers suggested that violence is justified because the regime itself is violence *par excellence*. Furthermore, they argue, "the bombs are better heard by the State Department and the C.I.A. than the voices of reason." "The Americans," they say, "do not consider the Greek problem critical so as to stop doing certain things because it does not appear critical. They look in the night clubs and bouzoukia joints and conclude that here is a happy people. Perhaps few bombs will help them awaken and realize that we are in a deadly crisis." In conclusion, everyone feels that orderly developments with the present government as a partner are impossible. Violence is to be expected and in the long run it will be more extensive. I have asked many leaders why they don't make an opening for a dialogue with the government. Their answer was quite simple and pragmatic: "The Greek people will brand anyone who deals with the present government a traitor and quisling. After all," they say, "if elections were to be held tomorrow, the political parties of 1965-67 will receive the same number of votes as then. We have our following intact," they say, "the junta does not have any at all." I sought to check on this claim and asked a local leader who is quite familiar with the attitudes of the countryside. He agrees that the political forces are divided as they were before the coup, but "parts of those forces have become militant" and in any outbreak of violence they will move to the left regardless of where they belonged before April 21, 1967. Mr. Mavros said that "we made our offer. In the political proclamation with Kanellopoulos, we stated that we are ready to form or support a transitional government," he said. The offer has been laughed off by the junta, who keeps referring to them as the "Ex-politicians."

On Support: I indicated above that the present regime of Greece has absolutely no appreciation for popular support and in the two years of its presence has done more to alienate its supporters than increase them. It is commonly agreed that even those who granted them good intentions earlier regret it now. Consequently, the support they have

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does not come from the people in general but from the following categories of special groups:

(a) People who make their living from governmental employment, especially those who got their jobs after April 21, 1967. From this group, however, one must differentiate, a subgroup which actively opposes the regime. There is, for example, an active underground group made up of Civil Servants which circulates pamphlets with anti-regime material.

(b) People who make their living indirectly from the state and from whom support is extracted rather than offered.

(c) Several extremist groups made up of people who have been active in the period between 1944 (such as people who composed the organization X, under George Grivas) and who have the stigma of cooperation with the Germans. These people are presently zealous informers for the regime and are being identified by the people as such. It is also a rather curious development to note that former Communists are among those who have become informers and supporters of the regime. The noted examples are, of course, Mr. Savas Constantopoulos, editor of the newspaper *Eleftheros Kosmos* (Free World) who was a high-ranking member of the Greek Communist Party and Mr. Th. Papakonstantinou, another high former ranking member of the Communist party who was Minister of Education and who has the distinction of having studied in the Marxist Schools of Moscow.

One serious problem with all those who are working for the state is that it is expected of them to prove their loyalty by concrete acts of support for the "National Government." This is more evident in the countryside where everyone knows everyone else.

(d) A fourth group which supports conditionally the present regime is Big Business. Their support, as usual, depends on benefits they get by governmental policies. However, their rivalry can have serious political implications. Shipping magnates who brought their ships under the Greek flag, for example, did so for a very simple reason: They do not as yet pay a single penny of taxes to the State. This was confirmed by a former Minister of Economic Coordination, who is furious of the fact that the government insists on collecting taxes from his writings (exorbitant in his view) while big business gets a free ride. The fact that the Greek shipowners do not pay any taxes at all is based on a little known decree issued by the government which classifies ships into several categories for purposes of taxation. Ships over twenty-five years old, for example, are free of taxation for several years. Newly-constructed ships are free for ten years; ships repaired in Greek shipyards are free of taxation at a rate of one year per one hundred thousand dollars worth of repairs.

This business group will continue to support the government as long as it promotes its interests. It will also increase the opposition because the workers will be forced eventually to oppose it actively and with it the government. As of now, no one can speak of trade unionism in Greece and it is expected that the workers who lost all gains of the last twenty-five years will join the active opposition, and the government relations with big business will be affected seriously.

Opposition: It is rather difficult to examine the makeup of the active opposition. However, it is my view that the present regime is rejected by the vast majority of the Greek people of which a minority is prepared to do something against it.

Potential opposition will come, many believe, and I agree, from all those people directly affected by the present regime. The number of such people is quite impressive and it is sufficient to make up a strong revolutionary force. Many feel it reaches the

vicinity of half a million people. When challenged on this figure, they proceed to calculate. They claim that there were over one hundred thousand elected officials who lost their jobs, beginning with the Mayor of Athens and ending with the water distributor (an elective position in some places) of the remote village. Add to this, fired civil servants and dismissed officers as well as all those individuals who had a "file" in the Security Agencies, as well as their relatives and you come up with a larger not a smaller number. Furthermore, they say, practically more than three-fourths of the leaders of associations of all sorts have been forced out. Many believe that not only do we have sufficient forces for future violence and upheavals, but also opposition leadership with respect and following.

From this number of affected individuals one ought to deduct a smaller group which has been "revolutionized" by brutal violation of individual rights. They are the people arrested since April 21, 1967. Many say the often-mentioned figure of six thousand is incorrect. They put the number of persons arrested at 70,000 with detainment periods roughly from a few days to years. The figure of 70,000 arrested was supported by a former Lt. General who wishes his name not to be mentioned. He himself has been arrested and detained for a prolonged period. I sought to crosscheck this information. From further investigation, I found nothing to warrant rejection of the 70,000 figure. It is claimed by many, and I fully agree on this, that the forces of potentially extensive violence are all present in Greece. What is lacking is organization and this might take some time because the opposition functions under a severe police regime which is in many respects harsher than in Communist states.

Active Opposition: There are opposition groups from all three political groupings. However, so far the Right Wing and Center Forces are playing their role. Mostly the Right Wing. The Center Forces, I was told, have not yet played their role fully, while the Left is rubbing its hands with pleasure seeing the government effectively destroying institutions which they could not. A former Minister told me that in many cases leftists organizations have betrayed other opposition groups to the authorities. For doing such things, he said, they are rewarded with state employment thus achieving another goal: infiltration of state agencies. Other Deputies and former Ministers had specific cases of such occurrences to reveal.

It appears to me that the active opposition is presently structured in three layers with only the Royalists and the Right systematically active. The Center Forces which according to some encompass a wide spectrum of intellectuals is rapidly organizing and will come forward. In the Center, I include the forces of Andreas Papandreou. The percentage of his following is disputed by many. One former Minister placed the following of Andreas at 20% of the Greek voters. Others give invariably larger or smaller figures. A former Minister of the Interior stated: "Regardless of what the precise number of Andreas' following is, the Americans must realize that he is a force and any solution without him is difficult if not impossible."

Tortures of Prisoners: I was very much interested in examining the charges of torture by the police authorities in Greece. My findings confirm that there was both psychological and physical torture. I have asked many people to express themselves on such charges, both former officials and plain people. One Minister believed that there was no wide-scale torture, but definitely there was, and still is, taking place in "preventive cases." People identified as opposition leaders, or people who are suspected of having information on opposition groups are systematically tortured, he said. He further stated that he "knew of four such cases in which

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prisoners were brutally tortured." The same views have been expressed by a former Minister of Interior. This gentleman, whose honesty was never questioned, said, "It is repugnant to think that the Secretary General of the Ministry of the Interior and other high officials will themselves beat prisoners." He personally knows of prisoners beaten by Mr. Ladas. I have specifically checked on the case of Professor Mangakis, whose wife was court martialed and imprisoned for four years because she sought the help of foreign leaders for her husband. The government presented Professor Mangakis in a Press Conference in which he denied being tortured. Thus she was accused of slandering the authorities and a court martial sentenced her to four years in prison. It is widely believed, though, that the Conference itself was staged and at least five creditable people told me that the "correspondents" were intelligence officers. This I cannot confirm. I simply convey the allegations of people whose honesty I have no reason to doubt.

Besides the physical there is also psychological torture. It involves people who are repeatedly called into the police station for purposes of intimidation. One person, for example, told me of the pressures put upon his family a day after the constitutional referendum in which he voted "no." The man (in Northern Greece) returned in the evening from his fishing trip to find out that his entire family was in the police station for at least three hours, being drilled as to "why they voted no." Torture by police, I was told, does not involve only political crimes; it expands on any and all crimes. The individual has absolutely no protection and cannot complain anywhere, being afraid that he will be court-martialed for "slanderizing the authorities." There are two cases which I can refer to here. One involves a single Gendarm (horopylakas policeman) who sent to court 10 percent of the population of a small town in three days. When I asked why several people didn't complain somewhere, the person who offered the information said: "No one is crazy to go to the Court Martial on top of it."

Another case which gives some indication of police behavior involved a person in the area of Thebe. Sometime ago a number of robberies and murders had been committed in Greece. The police naturally were looking for suspects. Finally they concentrated on one individual as the prime suspect. He was beaten so badly to "admit" the crimes, that he lost his sanity as well as his physical health. However, it was discovered later that all robberies and murders had been committed by a group of German tourists who have done the same in England and other European countries. They were tried and convicted, and their death penalty is now being appealed.

Economy: Not being an economist, I cannot offer an expert opinion on the subject. However, a comparative report of the state of the Greek economy composed by a number of former deputies and specialists signed by former Minister of Commerce Emmanuel Kothirs contradicts with figures the claims of the present government. Personally, I have the following observations to make:

For the time being there is economic stability in Greece about which I am not prepared to state how long it will last. The government is only doing patchwork with repeated loans and spending without control. Salaries of officers of all ranks have doubled in the last two years and the peasantry is offered "bribe-loans" and no one knows where the money comes from. There are definitely hidden dangers for an abrupt collapse of the Greek economy. This might be precipitated by the deadly struggle currently in progress between four economic giants: Onassis, Niarchos, Andreadis and Pappas. I can say definitely that the Niarchos-Onassis conflict had and will have political implica-

tions. A number of junta officers were furious, for example, when George Papadopoulos intervened in the refinery case in favor of Onassis after two expert Committees favored Niarchos. There is a group within the junta which is pressing for "moral purification" (*ethiki apokatharsis*) of the "Revolution" and this group was absolutely furious when Mr. Papadopoulos intervened in favor of Onassis after the two men had a man to man talk on the refinery contract. This group, apparently, is led by the commander of ESA (Greek Military Police), Col. Ioannidis, the man who sued Mrs. Mangakis for slandering his outfit. The Colonel was furious with Papadopoulos and his men when he learned that the leader who came to power to stop favoritism intervened personally in favor of Onassis. The Onassis-Niarchos feud brought to surface other disagreements among the junta officers. The "purists" pressed Papadopoulos to put an end to the question of monarchy "one way or another." They suggested that pressure ought to be put on the King to take a position, any position, on the issues of bombs and resistance movements, as well as on the question of his return which is favored by another group of officers.

The outcome of such pressures was a severe campaign against the monarchy during the first week of September in violation of Articles of the Constitution which have not been suspended. The same pressure was also behind the Papadopoulos speech in Salonica in which he rejects in toto the parliamentary system because he said "nowhere was progress achieved with Parliamentary system."

In conclusion, I would say that the struggle on economic giants in Greece will have serious political implications. Secondly, in the long run Greece is risking economic disaster and social discontent because so far all serious economic measures favor the big business. The repatriation of Shipping Magnates to Greece has no practical benefit for the Greek state and the collection of revenues, since no one pays any taxes for several years. Many claim that the return of Greek ships under the Greek flag provides for employment of Greek hands. This view is also erroneous. I was told authoritatively that the shipping magnates have been pressuring and got tacit permission to hire as many as 25% foreign crewmen. This means that they are free to hire seamen from India and Pakistan at cheap salaries. From seamen, I learned that all benefits achieved during the last twenty-five years of unionization have been eliminated by daily decrees coming out of the Ministry of Merchant Marines. For example, now a seaman who works for a ship for less than two years, but who decides to return home before the two-year period, is obliged by law to pay his way back as well as the way of his replacement. Imagine what this means for a seaman who is in Japanese ports and wishes to return home. Seamen tell stories of daily posting of orders and memos in ships telling them what "they cannot do."

There are similar developments in other trade unions. For all practical reasons, one should consider free trade unionism as dead in Greece. Such organizations which are still formally in existence now have taken up another role totally unrelated to the interests of the membership: they have become the "transmission belts" or the regime and megaphones for propaganda. One example is the case of Professor Karageorgas who is imprisoned for his participation in resistance movements. During my stay in Greece, there were resolutions passed by many associations "condemning his activities with disgust," something that is totally unrelated with their official role.

Anti-Americanism: There is widespread anti-Americanism in Greece and it comes from all sides, including the Government. The opposition and the average Greek is anti-

American because he believes that the present regime came to power with U.S. aid, and stays in power with their help. To my statements that they had a wrong view of the U.S. position invariably everyone would answer: "If the Americans did not like the present government, it could fall in 24 hours. They like it and they keep it." This answer was given to me by former Prime Ministers and by plain people. One Prime Minister said flatly, "The Americans can topple them in 24 hours. If they stop the jet fuel and other supplies, they cannot last long."

Another world-respected leader was bitter about the American role. "I don't say that the United States brought them to power as the average Greek does," he said, "what I am saying is that with your policies, you keep them in power."

I tried to rationalize with him, saying that the United States has a dilemma here as to what to do with an ally who fulfills its obligations to the alliance but whose regime the United States do not approve of. I mentioned to him the letter of the 50 Congressmen and Senators, and the answer of the Undersecretary of State as an example. He had many praising words for the Congressmen and Senators, but he insisted that "it is wrong to say that Greece fulfills her obligations to the alliance for several reasons: First, the alliance was set up to protect the Democratic way of life and the partners have undertaken the obligation to do that. Greece obviously violates the cardinal ideal of the alliance. Secondly," he said, "Greece's participation in NATO is only academic."

The Greek armed forces today have been transformed into a "politicized police force and the Greek people view NATO as the vehicle by which they were enslaved. Therefore, the armed forces do not fulfill their obligations to the alliance, as the Americans are led to believe. As for the occasional expression of concern about the prevailing Greek situation," he continued, "they are negated the day after they are made. Here is," he said, "the Secretary of State saying one thing the first day, and the next your government sends over an astronaut with an autograph for Mr. Papadopoulos, or Dr. von Braun, who is quoted as saying that 'Greece knows how to govern itself.'

One high-ranking officer (I do not mention the service to avoid the likelihood of being identified by the authorities in Greece) who has been persecuted in a number of ways by the government, wrote an extensive analysis for me of the issue of anti-Americanism and its sources. "How can the Greek former Comrades-in-Arms not be anti-American, when the Americans are silent about their fate and when they are kept in prison?" He, himself, returned several honors and resigned in protest from inter-allied associations.

A former Minister of Education told me that the issue of anti-Americanism is very serious and the government of Greece is responsible for this. "In their search for respectability," he said, "they sought accomplices for what they did on April 21. At first, the people were led to believe that the coup was the outcome of a collusion between three accomplices: the palace, the Americans, and the Army. The King, with his coup of December 13, proved to the nation that he was not an accomplice to this coup, at least. The Americans did not prove yet that they are not guilty. On the contrary, by their acts, they support the view that they are."

Origins and Make-up of the Junta: Authoritative information regarding the origins of the present military Junta contradict another myth: that they came to save Greece from Communism. Recent editorials in the "Eleftheros Kosmos"—a pro-government newspaper—places the origin of the Papadopoulos idea "to save the nation in 1958." My information supports the following:

(a) The conspiracy started as an idea in

1956, when the military organization, I.D.E.A., sought to convince a General to seize power and declare a personal dictatorship. The General reneged at the last moment and later became Minister in the Karamanlis government.

(b) In 1958 the "Idea" of Papadopoulos was taking the shape of an organization "within the I.D.E.A." or the officers of the organization still in active duty.

(c) At least one General realized that "something was going on around Papadopoulos" and sought to disperse the key members of what appeared to him to be an organization. "I send," he told me, "Papadopoulos to Kilkis, Ladas to Filiates, etc." However, the General was accused by a prominent political leader of "persecuting officers friendly disposed towards E.R.E." (the rightist party). At one time, it said, the General raised the question of removing Papadopoulos from the Army for "medical reasons, since he was not old enough to be retired." However, during my interview, he avoided the question: "What was wrong with him?"

(d) Some of the key members of the present Junta, I was told by the same General, had political connections with political parties. Specifically, Ladas, Makarezos and a few others kept referring to Spyros Markezinis as "our leader." "I was teasing them," the General continued by referring to Markezinis as "their boss."

(e) The organization was tentatively identified as E.E.N.A. (standing for National Union of Young Officers).

(f) It is widely agreed, however—and there is substantial evidence to this—that the original members of the organization proceeded rapidly with the creation of power bases and satellite organizations of their own. This, they believe, will provide the seeds for developments from within. One such "satellite organization" is the group of Col. Ioannidis, Chief of Military Police.

(g) It is also agreed and partially substantiated, that the government is rapidly promoting officers of trust and retires professional soldiers who were not members of the Junta but stayed with it for purely professional reasons. Newly promoted officers, when placed in key positions, tend to be "independent" of their leader Papadopoulos and the army is thoroughly splintered.

Solutions Proposed or Expected: The "best solution" proposed by former political leaders is a solution from the Army itself. They don't call it a counter-coup but there is no doubt about what they mean when they say, "The Army has a duty to vindicate itself in the eyes of the Greek people, and return to them what it has forcefully taken away."

A competent military leader suggests that out of 11,000 officers only a maximum of 2,500 ought to be considered committed Junta people. The rest remain professional soldiers whose effectiveness is jeopardized by a bad public image.

It is an undeniable fact that the officers corps is viewed upon as an "oppressive group and praetorian guard" by the people, and the element of time is important for a solution from within, i.e. before the officers condition themselves being also an elite group. A second solution supported by some is a "transitional government" which will prepare the nation for a return to Democratic procedures. This is not rejected by the political leaders as a "bad solution" but as "academic, because the present group has no such intention." The third "non-solution" will be violence and everybody agrees that it will increase as the time passes.

The element which will precipitate the first solution is commonly agreed to be a clear-cut declaration of opposition against the present government by the United States, or at least a clarification of the U.S. policy regarding the Greek problem. If the

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

United States makes it clear and known that it is not happy with the prevailing conditions in Greece, there will be developments from within the junta. On the contrary, if we insist on a "business as usual policy," there will be an increase in violence from below. Furthermore, if we promote a "gimmick-solution" by insisting a compromise between the political world and the junta be made, then the violence will continue and it will be controlled by the left, while all those politicians who would cooperate with the present regime "will be isolated together with it."

As is evident from the present report, I do not propose any solution for the Greek problem. This is left to the policymakers. What I propose, however, is a clarification of the U.S. policy and a coordination of the activities of the U.S. missions in Athens. With such a clarification, the people and the Army will know what to expect and what to do other than what they are already doing.

MR. PRESIDENT: VIETNAM MORATORIUM SUPPORTED BY ESTABLISHMENT

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, last week the Nation expressed itself on American involvement in the Vietnam war. The President has made the decision to involve, Vietnamize or depose. There is little secret left with respect to American intentions. I pointed up yesterday that the students were not alone in their encouragement of the President's action—they were joined by a large portion of rural America.

Senator GOLDWATER and Gov. Ronald Reagan last night in Norfolk severely represented the moratorium expression of opinion to the President. They apparently think their hawkish, know-nothing views on nuclear bombardment of Hanoi should ring in a vacuum in the President's ears.

As further evidence of the broad support of the moratorium, I include at this point in the RECORD a letter from one of my Davis, Calif., constituents containing a published plea from the mayor of our town:

DAVIS, CALIF.,
October 19, 1969.

Congressman ROBERT L. LEGGETT,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LEGGETT: The enclosures speak for themselves; however we hope this cover-letter will make it easier for you to receive the message of the 393 citizens of the city of Davis, California.

On October 8th Mr. Ralph Aronson wrote a letter to our local newspaper giving a personal statement of his sympathy for the Vietnam moratorium and his concern that the U.S. government not continue more-of-the-same in Vietnam. ("Vietnamization," in my own opinion is NOT a new solution—this having been what we originally set out to do from approximately 1954-55 on.)

The reaction to Mr. Aronson's letter was one of general agreement, but even more, it was a spur to try to communicate our own feelings as well. The 393 signees in the enclosed advertisement and attached sheet chose the method of a public advertisement as possibly a more effective form of "protest" than individual letters (that often exist in

"intention") might have been. Not only do YOU receive the message, our community received it. There was no organized "push" for these signatures—people just passed the sheet from hand to hand from Friday, October 10 until Monday, October 13. The additional signatures are those of people who did not come in contact with a "sign-sheet" before the cut-off date for publication of the advertisement. They left their signatures at the editorial office of the local newspaper that they might be included with the "group" letter to you. High school and college students were not approached in this petition—we wanted to hear from the non-vocal part of our community and felt that student groups were making their own statement. Might I add that we were surprised to find a very wide cross-section of participation from conservative to liberal elements in our town.

Sincerely,

Mrs. BERDYN MUSOLF.

WE SUPPORT AND ENDORSE MAYOR ARONSON'S REQUEST FOR . . . A MORE PROGRESSIVE AND POSITIVE ACTION TO THE WITHDRAWAL OF OUR TROOPS AND AN END TO THE (VIET NAM) WAR"

(The entire text of Mayor Aronson's letter follows.)

Youth should not be blamed for the restlessness regarding the commitment of funds for SST planes—their impatience for funds for ABM over funds for poverty—or their concern for funds for Mars over solutions to problems of people—or their concern for programs benefiting minorities or disadvantaged.

It is time some of their restlessness, impatience and concern is rubbed off on some, or all, of us and we take up the struggle, declare ourselves and take a stand. I cannot, in my own mind, be convinced of our leaders' statements that the cessation of the Vietnam war will not release funds toward the problems in this country. Since according to them, this money cannot, or will not, be forthcoming for use at home. Is this then to be construed as a valid reason to continue this war which, in all purposes, it and all its attached problems represent the greatest concern of all?

Up to now I have been silent and apathetic to the cause, believing our statesmen were progressing toward a solution. I have allowed myself to be lulled by the pre-campaign strategy of our honorable President of the "secret" solution to the end of the war. After six months I have been more convinced that the "secret" lies in other hands than our own President and our own military and political leaders. We are being asked to enter into a 60 day moratorium not to publicly protest or demonstrate or criticize our leaders regarding their progress concerning the Vietnam war. Our honorable President seems to have forgotten that it was this same criticism and demonstration against the past political party's policy that got him elected. We have already had six years of such a moratorium regarding the apathetic attitude of the American people and, rather than a 60 day moratorium, against protesting the war. I favor a 60 day peaceful, responsible, protest with letters to congressional leaders advocating a more progressive and positive action to the withdrawal of our troops and an end to the war.

I have been soothed by the declaration we are training more South Vietnamese to take over their own cause. I cannot believe that this, in itself, is a solution either, since this seems to be only a method of perpetuating a war rather than a solution to peace. If the training of South Vietnamese is itself a solution, then let's do it—if we can train our own boys in California, Texas, Georgia to fight under conditions in Vietnam, then bring 25,000, or 50,000, or 100,000 South Vietnamese here and train them quickly, easily, for fighting in their own country.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

I don't know if a Mayor of a community of 20,000 people can have an affect in this regard, but if all Mayors of cities of 20,000 can reach Mayors of larger cities, and citizens of larger cities can effectively reach their State officials to communicate this concern to our National officials, perhaps they will get the message.

No more, enough!

I am not affiliated in this proposal with any organization, local or national, radical or conventional, I take this stand as an individual and ask other concerned citizens to join me as individuals.

RALPH ARONSON,
Mayor of Davis.

We, the undersigned, subscribe to the spirit of Mayor Ralph Aronson's statement and agree to have our names appear with an advertisement in the Davis Enterprise stating this fact and to have the advertisement distributed to President Nixon and Senators George Murphy, Alan Cranston and Representative Robert C. Leggett.

Dr. and Mrs. Jack Major, Kay Ogasawara, Terry Lyon, Dorothy Dreyfus, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd L. Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. Horton M. Laude, Marion E. Small, Mrs. Beatrice B. Reynolds, Nora Sterling, Holley M. Grain, Christopher G. Grain, Mrs. R. Hands, Mr. and Mrs. Donald W. Kyhos, Mr. J. T. Leffingwell, Marjorie L. Dolcini, Donna Walter, Charles W. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. Don Brush, Maxine Schmalenberger, Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Wheat.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Q. Paris, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Oliveira, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. McKlesick, Duane Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon C. Rausser, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Stults, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore P. Lianos, Elvi Toricillo, W. F. Trainor, Cynthia Hills, Juanita A. Hills, F. J. Hills, James R. Hutchinson, Patricia A. Hutchinson, Richard K. Creveling, Kay C. Burrill, Dona Lee Brandon, William G. Burrill.

Edwin L. Blackmore, Richard A. Crawford, David E. Lee, Thomas Cleveland, Joan Cleveland, Dr. and Mrs. Philip Yarnell, Dr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Gabor, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Renoud, Julia R. Kulmann, Beverly Farmer, Richard W. Kulmann, Mr. and Mrs. Tony Smith, Dean Karnopp, Grace Noda, Nancy Cutler, Sandy Gee, Karl M. Romstad, C. K. Shen, Harumi Kawatomari, Sylvia Lane.

Stanley Johnson, Beth Johnson, Marvin Fisher, Cecile Carter, James R. Douglas, Lindy F. Kumagal, Hisa A. Kumagal, Carroll E. Cross, Janet S. Cross, Wm. Hamner, Dave & Mary Lee, David & Jane Deamer, Ethel M. Espana, Carlos Espana, Elizabeth Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Smith, Mary Cooper, Milton and Jeanne W. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Kinsell L. Coulson, Mr. and Mrs. James Biggar.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Burch, Mr. Gerald Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Donald C. Swain, Mr. and Mrs. Issao Fujimoto, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lilyblade, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Gould, Lois L. Poppino, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Castelfranco, Roberta M. Kenney, Linda A. Fitzgerald, Joan Weschler, Colin G. King, Adrian A. Bennett, Cynthia B. Bennett, W. Eric Gustafson, Eric E. Conn, Louise K. Conn, Grant Noda, John E. Draper.

Deborah Poineau, Elizabeth Draper, James H. Balderston, Kathy Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Neal F. Peek, Mr. and Mrs. Don Christiansen, Janet L. Hall, Kenneth M. Hall, Calvin and Tippy Schwabe, Mrs. Betty J. Longshore, Ralph Stocking, Elsie Stocking, Jerome Rosen, Sylvia T. Rosen, Mrs. Jane K. Keller, Katie Keller, Anna Keller, Daniel S. Keller, Sam Smith, Otto Heck.

Shirley Kirkpatrick, Donald Ross, Peggy S. Eichorn, Jane Carey, Christine Hawthorne, Ginny Lee, Henry Hagedorn, Betty O'Neill, Charlotte Musker, Margaret Hill, Anne and

Bud Steubing, Ron and Flo Holmes, Charles and Carol Van Alstine, Bob Fitzgerald, Bud and Laura Goodman, Madelon Pytel, Alan and Terry Klinger, Stephne F. Moore, Jinny Moore, James Ganzer.

Carol and Richard DeTar, Peggy Dougharty, Janet and Eill Weigt, Milton and Marie Morse, Susie Boyd, Erlean Hills, Betty Jane Polk, Elizabeth B. Gustafson, Dulores O. McColm, Douglas W. McColm, Louis F. Weschler, Dennis Barrett, Herman Fink, Martha Barcalow Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Allen J. Manzano, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Child, R. W. Harris, Vera M. Harris, Doug Waterman.

Donna Waterman, Roland Hoermann, John F. Pamperin, Phyllis Jacobs, Barbara D. Hoermann, Teri Wheat, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Wade, Donald & Edith Rothchild, Celia Rabinowitz, Dick & Lois Grau, Donald M. Reynolds, P. R. Painter, Jeff Drowely, Judith P. Deyo, Viola and Frederick Peters, J. W. Osobold, Charles M. Hardin, Donald P. Keisler.

Dolores E. Rhode, E. A. Rhode, Mr. & Mrs. Richard F. Walters, Mr. and Mrs. K. Uriu, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. Paul K. Stumph, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Spurr, J. G. Wheat, Amy L. Wheat, Margery M. Vasey, Mrs. H. J. Phaff, Olive G. Lorenz, Oscar A. Lorenz, Jeanne R. Enos, L. Reed Enos, J. A. Stannard, Anthony A. Stannard, Dianne M. Sullivan, James J. Sullivan, Stephan Cohen.

Robert Miller, ElRoy L. Miller, Pat Collins, Bill Collins, Wayne Gerrard, Rodney Shephard, Bonnie Shepherd, Albert A. Royval, Twila Royval, Hazel V. Gerrard, Mayme A. Butler, Sheila Day, D. C. Hudson, Ben and Merry Hart, W. C. Weir, Elizabeth R. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Musolf, Mrs. Max Rothe, Mary G. Scott, Betsy LeNoue.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Sorenson, Ann E. Denny, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Alderman, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Zetterbaum, Dr. and Mrs. Robert K. Sarlos, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rappaport, Clarace J. Cooper, Bonnie Farla, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Constantine, The Rev. and Mrs. R. E. Senghas, Deborah E. Semerak, Ken Greider, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin D. Sokolow, Mrs. M. Goldman, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Sosnick, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Maisel, Mr. and Mrs. Martin P. Oettner, Mr. and Mrs. David Volman, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Stein.

Mr. and Mrs. James Valentine, Mrs. Margaret Seibel, Dorothy L. West, Dick Longenbaugh, Martin C. Hagan, Trude Parkinson, Margaret Neu, Pierre J. Neu, Mrs. Donna Mickie, Michael C. Hancock, Pleasant Gill, Marcella Eddy, Mrs. C. Assimachopoulos, Ronald D. Maus, Will Lotter, Jane B. Lotter, Shirley R. Maus, Thomas L. Allen, Patricia P. Allen, Robert M. Cello.

Patricia Bernauer, Irene M. Cello, Marian Hamilton, Sumner Morris, Joyce Morris, William Hamilton III, Kathleen M. Murphy, Alan Stambusky, Barbara Gunn, Dorothea Knowles, P. F. Knowles, Jerry Murphy, Rita T. Stambusky, Ruthann Seeley, John A. Seeley, Benjamin Lane, Robert E. Smith, Loren D. Carlson, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis C. Neu, David C. Lewis.

Harriet K. Lewis, Richard L. Manford, Yvonne A. Manford, Barbara R. McKinney, Charles L. McKinney, Marian G. Carlson, William F. Riddle Jr., Howard T. Nelson, Roy J. Hendrickson, Ronald D. Schechter, Gary O. Eumgio, Janice B. Belding, Mrs. Vernon Clift, Vernon Clift, Mr. and Mrs. Alden Crafts, M. J. Vepaska.

Susan C. Fegley, Sue Ellen Tatter, Pattism Tutton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Metz, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Duckor, Dr. and Mrs. O. A. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. James Neiswonger, Mr. and Mrs. Bickford O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. Hoagland, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Lindberg, John C. Wetzel, John Vanliat, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Neiswonger, Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Smith, Barbara Larsen, Rose M. Jacobson.

October 27, 1969

BIG TRUCK BILL

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, my editorials for today are from the Worcester, Mass., Telegram and the Boston Herald Traveler, in the State of Massachusetts. The editorials follow:

[From the Worcester (Mass.) Telegram, Aug. 5, 1969]

BEWARE THE BEHEMOTHS
(By James J. Kilpatrick)

WASHINGTON.—At one time or another, every motorist has known the miserable experience—sometimes the terrifying experience—of trying to pass a tractor-trailer truck in foul weather conditions. The boxcar profile blocks the road ahead. One gropes through rain and flying spume, hands gripping the wheel. Just a couple of feet to the side, 35 tons of steel are rolling along at 60 miles an hour. At last you get around; and behold: Another truck ahead.

NEW MAXIMUMS

A House subcommittee resumes hearings this week on a bill that brings these recollections vividly to mind. The bill would set new permissible maximum width, weight, and length limits for the Interstate highway system. Truck and bus companies are ardently supporting the bill; the American Automobile Association, representing passenger car drivers, is just as dead set against it. For my own part, I wish there were some way to find a compromise down a middle lane.

Proponents of the bill make an excellent case—up to a point. The present Interstate width and load limits were fixed 13 years ago, according to standards laid down in 1946. Since then, the interstate highways have come into being. It is a plausible contention that these magnificent freeways are capable of handling wider and heavier loads than the old primary highways could take.

The bill would permit the states to authorize an increase in single-axle loads from 18,000 to 20,000 pounds; an increase in tandem-axle loads from 32,000 to 34,000 pounds; and an increase in the gross load limit from 73,280 pounds to a higher figure obtained from a length and axle formula. The maximum permissible width would be increased from 96 to 102 inches.

WIDER TRUCKS

These changes are recommended by the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads. They are not opposed by the American Association of State Highway Officials (AASHO). The point is made that roughly half the states already permit these higher load limits, under a grandfather clause inserted in the basic federal act of 1956. The proposed increase in maximum width would make it possible for trucks to carry cargoes (such as plywood) that comes in multiples of eight feet; the extra six inches, it is said, also would contribute to greater stability and to greater safety.

So far, so good. The ordinary motorist may wince at the greater width, but it is hard to object to the proposed new limits on weight. At about this point in the debate, however, the proponents run out of gas; the remainder of their case is much less impressive.

The bill proposes a federal length limit of 70 feet. It's too much. Oregon now allows up to 75 feet on designated highways, and Nevada has a 70-foot limit, but 27 states hold to 65 feet, Iowa limits length to 60 feet, and 20 states have a 55-foot limit. Both the Bureau of Public Roads and AASHO recommend 65

feet. In asking for this added length, the truckers are getting grabby.

"ONLY PERMISSIVE"

Proponents of the bill emphasize that the bill is "only permissive"—no state would have to approve the higher limits; and they point out that the new dimensions would apply to the interstate highways only. The answer to this is, unh-hunh, or who's kidding whom? Once the higher limits were authorized, the truckers' lobby would roll into high gear; few legislatures would resist. And, as spokesmen for counties and cities have observed, the new behemoth trucks would have to get on and come off the interstate system by way of old highways and bridges not meant for the mastodon size.

The truckers say that larger trucks will produce economies in freight expenses, which economies in turn will be passed along to consumers. It seems doubtful. Consumers have not seen many such economies lately. The truth is that this bill would benefit truck and bus companies. Okay, but let's leave it at that.

Substantially this same bill passed the Senate last year, but died in the House when the 90th Congress ran out of time. On balance, the better arguments still lie against the bill. Unless a reasonable compromise can be found, the resurrected measure ought to be interred again.

[From the Boston Herald Traveler, Aug. 27, 1969]

LOAD LIMITS DO NOT EXCEED

When Congress reconvenes next week it will face more prospective legislation calling for increased limits in size and weight of tractor-trailer combinations permitted to travel the interstate highway system.

Congress will be asked to approve a vehicle length limit of 70 feet (most states allow 65 feet or less), increase allowable width from 96 to 102 inches, single-axle weight from 18,000 to 20,000 pounds and tandem-axle weight from 32,000 to 34,000 pounds.

Spokesmen for trucking associations and some users claim that the additional cargo allowances would impose no greater stress on existing highways or bridges, would enhance vehicle safety, would enable up to 10 per cent savings on consumer commodities and would afford truckers a more equitable return on their road-use taxes.

According to numerous studies, there is little if any truth to these claims. The Bureau of Public Roads reports that a 20,000-lb. axle weight causes 51 per cent more pavement deterioration than an 18,000-lb. one; and a 22,000-lb. axle weight (still under the Massachusetts limit) causes 118 per cent more wear than a 20,000-lb. one. Also, the Bureau indicates most of the country's half-a-million bridges would require reinforcement to take the increased poundage safely.

As for vehicle safety, American Automobile Association surveys reveal that heavy trucks—over 13 tons—are involved in a disproportionately large share of fatal accidents, and that in collisions with passenger cars, occupants of the latter are far more liable to suffer grievous injury or death.

Concerning transportation costs, it would be naively optimistic to assume that a 10 per cent saving would be passed intact to the consumer; such economy would in any case be erased by increased costs of highway reconstruction and maintenance, for even the higher road-use taxes currently paid by trucks do not offset the accelerated deterioration they cause.

The proposed legislation serves only special interests, not the public interest, and Congress should reject it on those grounds. Locally, the Massachusetts legislature would do its constituency a service to consider retrenchment of heavy-truck limitations along current federal lines.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRESSIONAL DUTY TO KEEP COUNTRY MILITARILY STRONG

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

MR. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, the current debate over defense spending, and at what level our defenses should be, has unfortunately generated in many instances more heat than light. Not only the military, but the Congress itself, has come under heavy and frequently unfair and prejudiced attack.

The following article by Mr. John R. Blandford, chief counsel of the House Committee on Armed Services, appeared in the October 1969 issue of Government Executive. As Russ Blandford makes the point, it is the duty of Congress to keep the country strong:

A CONGRESSIONAL REQUIREMENT: TO KEEP AMERICA MILITARILY STRONG

HIGHLIGHTS

1—Soviets could substantially surpass the U.S. in the number of ICBM launchers by 1972.

2—Three Soviet ballistic-missile submarines are on station 800 to 1,000 miles off the U.S. coast.

3—The Soviet Navy is strengthening quantumly as the U.S. Navy weakens with age and small ship construction authorizations.

4—Section 412 of the Military Construction Act of 1959 and its amendments insures that more members of Congress are knowledgeable about weapon systems procurement.

5—"Congress may have to revert to the days when it operated only with ad hoc committees or as a Committee of the Whole, with no legislative committees with jurisdictions created by law."

6—"Very little is said about the fact that other agencies of the Federal Government have increased their expenditures during 1964-70 by over \$47 billion."

7—"The scapegoat of the year is the military-industrial complex."

8—"The Systems Analysis Office still exists in the Department of Defense, although there is reason to believe, or perhaps hope is a better expression, that to some extent the wings of the analysts have been clipped."

9—"In discussing cost overruns, some non-military Federal projects make interesting reading."

10—"The chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina, is accused of having an inordinate number of military facilities and defense contractors in his district."

(By John R. Blandford)

In the furor of debate over the *Safeguard* system and the size of the Defense budget, little attention was paid to a stark statement in the Soviet Armed Forces Communist Party Journal *Kommunist Vooruzhennikh Sil* that it is mandatory for young recruits in the Soviet armed forces to be educated in "hatred for the enemy and the enemy is led by the United States."

A recent article declares that Russia not only is closing the ICBM gap, but by 1972 could substantially surpass the United States in the number of intercontinental ballistic missile launchers. The charge has not been refuted. Some even claim the Soviets already have an ICBM superiority.

The published report on "Soviet Sea Power" by the Center for Strategic and International Studies, states categorically: "The new Soviet Navy is the most modern in the world—a very large percentage of the ships afloat being less than 20 years old. The sub-

marine fleet is the world's largest, consisting of between 350 and 385 ships, of which more than 100 are missile-armed. Forty to 45 are nuclear-powered and, since 1962, Soviet submarines have been able to fire ballistic missiles while submerged. The USSR is presently developing a *Polaris*-type submarine with 16 missiles and a present range of 1,500 miles. Shipbuilding yards in the USSR have a present capacity to build one of these SSBNs a month, and the number of USSR submarine-based ballistic missiles could surpass the U.S. total by 1971. Already, the USSR keeps three ballistic missile submarines cruising on station 800 to 1,000 miles off the U.S. coast, a number which could increase rapidly as the Soviets improve their on-station replenishment and supply system.

"The Soviet surface fleet consists of two helicopter carriers, two to 24 cruisers, 110 to 120 destroyers and frigates, 92 ocean-going escorts, about 150 missile-armed patrol boats, 400 fast patrol boats, 270 coastal escorts, 250 or more landing ships and a large assortment of mine sweepers, as well as support and auxiliary vessels; these vessels, along with the submarines, are distributed in five fleets—totaling about 3,000 ships—in the oceans of the world. Warsaw Pact navies add to the potential strength of the Soviet fleets."

In contrast to the strength of the growing Soviet Navy, 58 percent of the combatant fleet of the U.S. Navy is over 20 years old.

But these frightening challenges to the survival of our Nation have been obscured by an attack, wittingly or unwittingly, upon the so-called U.S. military-industrial complex and military expenditures.

As former Secretary of State Dean Acheson succinctly stated: "One of our failings as people, I think, is a preoccupation with witches . . . the witch has changed and is now the military-industrial complex."

It has become very unpopular to defend our military. And those committees of Congress charged with the responsibility for legislation dealing with our national defense are under increasing attack, both within the Congress and by all forms of news media.

The underlying cause is undoubtedly the frustration many Americans feel with respect to the war in Vietnam. But the debate over defense spending, overruns, revised estimates and the procurement of weapon systems overlooks the genesis of the authorization process which has made it possible for Congress to become more fully informed with respect to defense spending over the past eight years than ever before.

Prior to 1960, the great *Safeguard* debate might never have taken place or it might have been swallowed up by the magnitude of the entire defense budget. In 1959, the Congress amended Section 412 of the Military Construction Act of 1959 by providing that "no funds may be appropriated after December 31, 1960, to or for the use of any armed force of the United States for the procurement of aircraft, missiles or naval vessels unless the appropriation of such funds has been authorized by legislation enacted after such date."

Thus, since the beginning of 1961, two legislative committees of the Congress, specifically the House and Senate Armed Services Committees, have authorized all major weapon systems before funds could be appropriated for such systems.

In 1962, the Congress amended the new authorization procedures by adding research, development, test and evaluation with respect to aircraft, missiles and Naval vessels.

In 1963, the law was further amended to include all research, development, test and evaluation performed by the armed services.

In 1965, the law again was amended to include all tracked combat vehicles. It is not unlikely that the law may be further amended to include other major procurement expenditures.

The so-called "412" legislation, since 1961, has controlled authorization bills (and re-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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sultant expenditures) in sums ranging from \$13 billion to \$23 billion annually. By this action alone, many additional members of Congress have become increasingly knowledgeable about the weapon systems to be procured, their use, their cost and the process by which they are to be procured.

Prior to "412," only the Appropriations Committees were fully informed, except for information gleaned from posture briefings presented to legislative committees for information purposes only.

DISAPPEARING MYSTIQUE

But now, the Congress no longer simply appropriates money in large "blank checks" for use by the armed services as they see fit. Specific sums are requested for aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles and all research and development. During the classified hearings, so-called "below the line items" which make up the total lump sum requested for the major procurement items are presented to the Appropriations Committee.

The services may not later deviate from the numbers authorized by the Committees without prior approval of the appropriate committees, or without notifying the appropriate committees of their intention to do so. This procedure is called "reprogramming" and is the process by which the services may change up or down the number of weapon systems to be procured by using funds authorized and appropriated for other items in the defense budget. It is carefully supervised and controlled.

Thus, in a period of eight years the mystique of defense spending has been slowly disappearing. There still are large expenditures which are not specifically authorized by the Congress annually for such things as ammunition, small arms, artillery, petroleum, uniforms, food and other military necessities. Nevertheless, the House and Senate Armed Services Committees have, with each passing year, delved more deeply into defense expenditures.

Study groups and task forces have been created in and out of the Congress to study the defense budget. It is not unlikely that several nongovernment organizations or groups may take it upon themselves to present independent defense budgets each year. This may well lead to similar study groups or task forces being created within the Congress—although not necessarily associated with the jurisdictional committees—to look into parity prices, foreign affairs, poverty programs, public works, Medicare, veterans benefits and many other matters involving substantial Federal expenditures. If this is carried to its logical extreme, the Congress may have to revert to the days when it operated only with ad hoc committees or as a Committee of the Whole, with no legislative committees with jurisdiction created by law. Whether this would be a healthy move is debatable, but the trend today might make it inevitable.

SPENDING ANALYZED

The present attack upon the standing committees of the Congress charged with the responsibility for writing the laws and authorization bills dealing with national defense (Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946) could well lead to a complete upheaval in the legislative process.

Defense spending is the target—or, perhaps, the committee system itself is under attack.

To the uninformed or to those dead set on reducing defense expenditures, regardless of the consequences, it might be well to analyze defense spending.

In spite of the size of the defense budget, defense spending, as presented by the present Administration for Fiscal Year 1970, is estimated at approximately \$78 billion. This is an astronomical sum, but it only represents

about eight percent of the Gross National Product.

In relation to the Federal budget, recommended defense spending amounts to approximately 39 percent of Fiscal Year 1970, compared to 42.5 percent in 1968, 41.8 percent in 1964 and 62 percent in 1953.

THE SCAPEGOAT

It also is interesting to note that from 1964 to 1970 defense expenditures have increased by \$27 billion, which by itself may have led to the overdone and out-of-context military-industrial complex charge. Very little is said about the fact that the other agencies of the Federal Government have increased their expenditures during this same time period by over \$47 billion.

Nor is that other part of President Eisenhower's now famous military-industrial complex address quoted very often in which he said: "We face a hostile ideology—global in scope, atheistic in character, ruthless in purpose and insidious in method. Unhappily the danger it poses promises to be of indefinite duration. . . . A vital element in keeping the peace is our military establishment. Our arms must be mighty, ready for instant action, so that no potential aggressor may be tempted to risk his own destruction."

Those who decry the military-industrial complex never refer to the fact that from Fiscal Year 1968 to Fiscal Year 1970 defense expenditures declined by \$100 million, while other agencies of the Government increased their expenditures by \$12.4 billion.

So the scapegoat of the year is the military industrial complex. But, those who attack it seldom if ever mention that more than half of the defense budget involves fixed charges that can only be reduced by drastically cutting back the size of the armed forces.

More than half of the defense budget, some \$41 billion annually, is spent on people, including pay, allowances, transportation, retired pay and other costs which involve the procurement of no material things.

As Secretary of Defense Laird has said on many occasions, we spend over \$41 billion annually, none of which buys a paint brush, a nail or a bullet.

PHILOSOPHY OF PARITY

Other parts of the defense budget involving operation and maintenance costs—including the cost of ammunition, fuel and the war in Southeast Asia—account for half the remainder, leaving about 25 percent of the defense budget for the procurement of weapon systems.

The House Committee on Armed Services is most conscious of this fact. When efforts are made to bring about reductions in defense spending, there are really only three areas subject to paring: the cost of the war in Vietnam, the cost of people and the cost for new weapon systems. And since new weapon systems, in most cases, replace aircraft and ships that simply wear out or are lost in operational or combat missions, it is significant to point out that our inventory of aircraft, ships, spares, guns, etc., is not increasing and, in some cases, is actually declining.

Even a substantial reduction in the size of the armed forces, for example, a reduction of approximately one million persons on active duty, would only reduce spending for people by some \$8 billion annually. And if an all-volunteer force is the desire of the American people, then the \$8 billion savings would be offset by the pay increases necessary to attain an all-volunteer force.

The House Committee on Armed Services looked for areas in which expenditures could be deferred for Fiscal Year 1970. One area was in the field of military construction. And here the Committee did defer programs.

Another area is in the field of research and development. But cuts here pose a more difficult problem. The Committee on Armed Services cannot ignore the fact that substantial cuts in research and development may lead to serious weapons gaps in the years ahead.

There appears to be an abiding faith in the minds of some that if we do not devise new weapon systems, devastating as they may be, the Soviet Union or Communist China will be happy to maintain a state of parity with us. Somewhere along the line, in the past few years, the philosophy of parity, as opposed to the philosophy of superiority, in the defense of the Nation, has crept into many decisions affecting our security.

But those members of the Committee on Armed Services who must deal daily with orders of battle, are not at ease when they realize that the Soviet Union has 350 submarines, as opposed to our 146. The Committee on Armed Services of the House is not happy about the fact that the Soviet Union has 25 surface-to-surface missile ships—destroyers and cruisers—and we have none. And we are well aware of the fact that the Soviet Union has 150 missile patrol boats, while we have none. But there are some who feel that, since we have 16 attack carriers and the Soviets have none, we no longer need to build new carriers.

The Soviets have at least 13 new fighters, eight of them prototypes. Our newest operational fighter is the F-4, first flown in 1956. With the exception of the F-111, the United States does not have a new fighter in production now. This serious gap will be bridged in part by the production of the F-14 for the Navy and the F-15 for the Air Force.

SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

But there are or were those in the Department of Defense, particularly in the Office of Systems Analysis, who believe it is a mistake to build the F-14 and F-15, based on the theory that the aircraft are too expensive and that there is no need for such sophisticated weapon systems, with all-weather capability and highly accurate bombing devices. This philosophy is most mystifying. It seems to be based on an assumption that any war involving the use of fighter aircraft will be conducted in Europe, in lovely weather and in the daytime only.

The Systems Analysis Office still exists in the Department of Defense, although there is reason to believe, or perhaps hope is a better expression, that to some extent the wings of the analysts have been clipped.

Because of the experience with the C-5A and F-111 and the cancellation of the Navajo, the MOL and the B-70 and other expensive programs, there are those who believe that vast amounts of money have been wasted by the Department of Defense and, thus, by the Congress for not anticipating the problems encountered in these programs.

A study of any of those programs will reveal, however, that the technical gains to the Nation in many cases far exceeded the entire cost of the program, including cancellation costs. The present inertial guidance system came from the Navajo. New wing structures and new metals came from the B-70 program. Miniaturization and new control methods came from the MOL program.

The so-called overruns of the C-5A program became newspaper headlines until a clear analysis established that the costs overruns were not nearly as great as advertised. Inflation, over which neither the Government nor the contractor had any control, accounted for a large portion of the overruns. There were unanticipated engineering difficulties and these led to the "milestone" approach for the new defense procurement programs. (The "milestone" approach provides for a scheduled periodic review and decision-making point in the development of

a program to insure that the program is meeting quantity, cost and time factors.)

The "milestone" approach may also eliminate complex formulas for second runs, based upon the over-costs of the first runs. But there is hardly a defense program today that has not experienced some cost increase, simply because of the rising cost of living.

Those programs that are almost on target—such as the production of the Navy A-7E, the Air Force A-7D and the development of SAM-D by the Army—are not headline makers.

In discussing cost overruns, some non-military Federal projects make interesting reading.

The interstate highway system was originally estimated to cost \$27.6 billion. Today, the cost estimate is \$56.5 billion, a 104 percent increase. The Kennedy Cultural Center in Washington, D.C., was estimated to cost \$46.4 million. Its present estimated cost is \$66.4 million, a 46 percent cost overrun. The lunar module, in our space program, was estimated to cost \$388 million. Its current estimate is \$1.9 billion, a 389 percent increase. In 1958, Medicare costs were estimated to be \$3.79 billion. The present estimate is \$5.33 billion, a 40 percent increase.

These cost overruns are not particularly well advertised, but woe to the defense contractor who has to enter into a new field, for his cost overruns will be front page stories in the present atmosphere of downgrading the military and everything associated with it.

OTHER DISTRICTS VIEWED

The chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina, is accused of having an inordinate number of military facilities and defense contractors in his district. As of June 30, 1968, there were in Chairman Rivers' district 11,300 active duty military personnel and 14,790 civilian employees. The military payroll was \$63 million annually and the Federal civilian payroll was \$123 million annually. Prime contract awards involved \$1 million in Fiscal Year 1968.

Let's look at eight other areas of the country during this same period:

San Antonio, Texas, had 53,000 active duty military personnel and 38,000 civilian employees. The estimated payroll for Fiscal Year 1969 was \$284 million annually for military personnel and \$324 million annually for the Federal civilian employees. Prime contract awards in San Antonio in Fiscal Year 1968 amounted to \$96 million.

The Atlanta, Ga., area had 50,000 active duty military personnel and 14,000 civilian employees. The payroll of the military involved \$250 million annually and the payroll for Federal civilian employees was over \$122 million. The Atlanta area had \$775 million worth of prime contract awards in Fiscal Year 1968.

The Pensacola, Fla., area had over 33,000 active duty military personnel and 14,000 Federal civilian employees. The military payroll is over \$205 million and the payroll for Federal civilian employees exceeds \$123 million annually. There were over \$66 million in prime contract awards in Fiscal Year 1968 in the Pensacola area.

The Chicago area, including Great Lakes, had 35,000 military personnel on active duty and over 6,000 civilian employees. The military payroll is \$159 million and the civilian payroll exceeds \$48 million annually. There were \$38 million in prime contract awards made in Fiscal Year 1968.

San Diego had over 95,000 military personnel and more than 24,000 civilians. The payroll for the military exceeded \$401 million and the civilian payroll was over \$229 million. Prime contract awards in Fiscal Year 1968 involving defense matters exceeded \$391 million.

The Bremerton-Seattle-Tacoma area in the State of Washington had over 53,000 active duty military personnel and more than 24,

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000 civilian employees. The military payroll exceeded \$259 million and the civilian payroll exceeded \$218 million. Prime contract awards in Fiscal Year 1968 exceeded \$470 million.

Fort Rucker in Alabama had 11,555 active duty military personnel and 3,205 civilian employees. The military payroll exceeds \$68 million annually and the Federal civilian payroll exceeds \$24 million annually. In 1968 there were over \$37 million in prime contract awards.

The Norfolk-Portsmouth area of Virginia had more than 21,000 military personnel and nearly 35,000 civilians employed. The military payroll is almost \$94 million annually and the civilian payroll is in excess of \$271 million. Prime contract awards amounted to \$68 million in Fiscal Year 1968.

But, depending upon which newspaper one reads, it would be easy to conclude that the vast bulk of defense spending is in the Charleston, S.C., area. The newspaper attacks made upon the House Armed Service Committee and some of its members make prophetic those words of Alexis de Tocqueville: "In order to enjoy the inestimable benefits that the liberty of the press ensures, it is necessary to submit to the inevitable evils that it creates."

And—sadly enough—defense spending and the much maligned military-industrial complex are not the only targets of those who would take over the functions of the Bureau of the Budget, the Department of Defense and the House and Senate Armed Services Committees.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE

From press reports and the *Congressional Record*, one gains the impression that the Nation is completely disenchanted with the present Selective Service System. Strangely enough, public opinion polls and the lack of complaints from those most vitally affected—the inductees—do not substantiate the charge of disenchantment. (This, however, should sound familiar, since the public opinion polls with respect to the ABM system throughout the Nation are almost universally two-to-one in support of the ABM system, notwithstanding the close vote in the Senate.)

And then there is the Uniform Code of Military Justice, which applies to our armed forces. It was written under the mandate of Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution, but is a favorite target for many courts, not excepting the Supreme Court. Perhaps discipline is not vital to a military organization, but no one has suggested a better alternative.

And in attempting to maintain discipline, the military must also assure justice. The two do not always coincide.

Perhaps the Constitutional rights so many Americans have fought so hard to preserve are now being very cleverly exploited to destroy us.

Only time will tell, but the United States of America cannot indulge the luxury of defeat, with the hope that her conquerors will be as generous as we have been to those we have defeated.

One thing is certain: So long as the present senior members of both the House and Senate Armed Services Committees are in the Congress, President George Washington's advice that "to be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace" will continue to be their watchword.

H.R. 5582

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include my statement on H.R. 5582 which

would permit three additional judges for the southern district of California, which I am cosponsoring:

STATEMENT BY MR. UTT ON H.R. 5582

Mr. Chairman, I am a cosponsor of H.R. 5582 which would permit three additional judges for the Southern District of California, one of the fastest growing areas in the world.

Fast growth is always accompanied by problems of a legal nature, both criminal and civil, and Southern California is no exception. The two active judges now permanently assigned to this District are carrying a case-load, which in 1967, was 826 per judge as compared with the national average of 252.

Indicative of the growth of cases, in 1968 there were approximately 2,500 criminal cases filed in the District as compared with 2,094 in 1967. This heavy load requires that civil cases drag on interminably, with only a handful being processed annually. The problem is mitigated somewhat by the use of one and sometimes two visiting judges, but they seldom handle pleas, arraignments, pretrial motions.

Crime is on the increase throughout the nation, and it can only be helped to prosper when criminals fail to get quick and sure punishment for their transgressions. This is impossible when there is a shortage of judges in an area.

The Chief Judge of the District stated that "we are in desperate straits," and no more urgent plea can be made for the approval of this legislation at the earliest possible date.

CONGRESSMAN CARL ALBERT INVITES ATTENTION TO THE REMARKABLY FINE CONTRIBUTION OF GREEN THUMB, INC., TO IMPROVEMENT IN THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF ELDERLY CITIZENS IN RURAL AMERICA

HON. CARL ALBERT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I have had occasion to visit the locations of projects in my home State by which Green Thumb, Inc., has brought increased income and new hope to elderly men in Oklahoma. I have read of its splendid work in other States.

On October 12 of this year there appeared in Oklahoma Ranch and Farm World an excellent and informative article concerning the work of Green Thumb in the State of Oklahoma. At this time I am presenting this article for publication in the *Congressional Record* so that all interested persons may learn what is being done by the National Farmers Union in cooperation with the Labor Department and local community action programs to advance the cause of elderly people in our rural communities. The article is as follows:

GREEN THUMB

(By Herb Karner)

"Green Thumb" may mean an extra amount of gardening skill to some, but to a growing army of old men, it means much more. It means a chance to retain the dignity of work; a chance to earn a half-way decent living in declining years; it means a way of avoiding the stigma of "welfare" and it means a chance to contribute something worthwhile to society.

What is "Green Thumb"? It's a program dreamed up and fought for, and now admin-

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istered by the National Farmers Union in cooperation with the Labor Department and local Community Action Programs (CAP) which in turn is part of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO).

Green Thumb would never have become a reality had it not been for leaders of National Farmers Union who fight battles of small farmers. They became enraged when they stood by and watched what was happening to old farmers, and launched a battle for their survival.

It's not an expensive program as most such self-help projects go. The amount of federal money is a pittance compared to others. But it does help and that's the big objective of NFU—helping old farmers.

Green Thumb provides supplemental income for needy rural residents with agricultural backgrounds. Originally Green Thumb workers were assigned to highway beautification projects but these activities have been extended to the development of roadside and community parks, landscape around public buildings and hospitals and emergency activities such as assisting school districts.

In the Southwest, Green Thumb has been most active in Arkansas, but is now being implemented in seven Oklahoma counties where needs are greatest. Oklahoma's program is headed by Chester Stone, staff member of the Oklahoma Farmers Union at Oklahoma City.

Nationally the project was given the green light in January of 1966 with funds provided by OEO through the Department of Labor.

Five Arkansas counties were selected to try the experiment. Pike, Cleveland, Fulton, Madison and Newton. More than half of the residents in these counties were far below the poverty income level. Lewis J. Johnson, Jr., is director of the program for the Arkansas Farmers Union; and Dr. Blue Carstensen, of the National Farmers Union Washington Office, is national director.

Since the beginning in Arkansas, not only has the program spread to other counties, 14 states have adopted Green Thumb. They are besides Oklahoma and Arkansas, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

This year there will be more than 2,000 Green Thumbers doing gainful work. They'll average about 68 years old, and—get this—their average yearly income per couple averaged around \$900 before getting Green Thumb work. The general criteria for Green Thumb jobs was to need supplemental income; be past 60 and be able to do outdoor work. Goal of Green Thumb leaders is to give old men an opportunity to earn up to \$1,500 a year additional income. Green Thumbers earn the federal minimum wage of \$1.60 an hour and work eight hours a day, but are limited to three days work weekly.

How's it working? The year the program began it provided work for about 140 men. In 1967 it was expanded to include 11 counties in Arkansas and employed about 236. Last year 537 were employed in 31 counties and it is hoped to include 35 counties with more than 600 working in Arkansas, according to Johnson.

Green Thumb started in Oklahoma last year and currently is active in Lincoln, Oklahoma, Sequoyah, Haskell and LeFlore counties. Helping Stone as state supervisor, is Ronald Ragland who is field supervisor for the eastern part of the state.

Sooners who work on the project also must be older than 60 and follow the same regulations.

"We want to spread the funds as far as possible," Stone said. "To be eligible a person's income must be under \$3,000 a year if he has a family, and below \$1,700 if he's single. He's got to have a farm background, and need a job."

Surprisingly, there's a waiting list for old men wanting work. They are not on welfare rolls. Some get small Social Security checks, but are victims of economic inflation. They cannot compete with younger men for jobs, but they still have skills, energy, know-how and desire to do a day's work for a day's pay.

While money is important, it isn't everything to the Green Thumb crew. Take the case of John McKinney. He's a 78-year-old retired farmer living in Sallisaw.

"I'm sure thankful for the Green Thumb program. Gives me a chance to get out in the country. After all, I spent my life with cows, mules and horses and growing things.

"Oh, I've got a garden in town—have a city lot, and a good garden. Course, it's kinda burned out now, but a garden ain't the same as farming.

"Quit 'bout 10 years ago. Biggest mistake I ever made. Had about as good a 140 acre farm as you'd find, but my wife wanted to move to town, so I sold out and moved to town to please her.

"And, she's real well satisfied. But not me. Now, working three days a week gives me something to do beside sit in the house and stare at four walls," he said.

"Yessir! Never dreamed 10 years ago that land would get as high as it is . . . it was bringing around \$25 to \$30 an acre, and that's what I got for mine. But it didn't go far, and this extra I earn sure comes in handy," McKinney said.

Currently projects in Oklahoma involve city parks, and other municipal projects. Green Thumb officials work in cooperation with city officials who are in need of dependable labor, have the equipment and necessary funds for improvements. Green Thumb supplies the labor.

"Kinda like the old WPA days," one old-timer said who is working on the Vian City Park. "Back in them days we built a lot of things. Bridges, courthouses, roads—you name it, we built it. 'Made work' they called it, but by God, we at least gave 'em their money's worth."

And everyone concerned with Green Thumb today agrees that these old men—considered over the hill by society—are giving more than their money's worth to society.

"Without the assistance of the Green Thumb in the building of toilets, fireplaces, picnic tables, as well as the clearing of trees and brush burning, the development of these assets in Becker County (Minn.) would not have been possible," said Duane N. Winter, land commissioner.

And, Sister Mary Michael, administrator of the Eureka Springs Municipal Hospital at Eureka Springs, Ark., said "twice during the past year our hospital has benefitted by the work of the Green Thumb men. The first was a rock retaining wall along the street in front of the new wing. In December these good men transformed our dark, dingy basement in the old hospital building into a bright, clean sparkling place."

There's an added dividend. More than 100 Green Thumbers last year found jobs with other employers. Almost without exception what happens is this: The Green Thumb work proves to the world that age does not keep a person from doing a good job. But the most important thing is that it proves to the Green Thumber himself that he's not a "has-been." He finds out that he can still do a day's work. Sometimes this is the most important part.

Green Thumb officials are encouraging and helping Green Thumbers find employment with private employers. For one thing, they can usually earn more money on such jobs. For another thing, when they move out to a new job, they make room for another old man to take their place.

So keep your eyes open as you drive around Oklahoma and Arkansas. If you see an old man cheerfully working away, and if he's

wearing a shiny green hard hat, he's a member of a proud corps, the Green Thumb. Stop and get acquainted. He'll take time to tell you what he's doing, and how proud he is to be doing something worthwhile.

REFLECTIONS ON VIETNAM

HON. CATHERINE MAY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, a number of my colleagues know Robert W. Lucas, until recently assigned to the Washington press corps. Bob is a newspaperman of wide experience and I am happy to say is now executive director of the Yakima Herald-Republic in my hometown of Yakima, Wash.

Bob Lucas recently wrote an editorial entitled "Reflections on Vietnam." It is the finest piece of its kind and I, therefore, want to share it with my colleagues:

[From the Yakima Herald-Republic,
Sept. 18, 1969]

REFLECTIONS ON VIETNAM

(By Robert W. Lucas)

It is not easy to write with fairness and balance about the war in Vietnam. The more one knows about it, its political origins, the dismal chronology of faulty assumptions and indecisive and senseless engagements—the heroism and sacrifice, the corruption and waste, the suffering and grief associated with it—the more difficult it becomes to judge the war coolly and responsibly. But this is an effort to do just that.

President Nixon continues to support the general hypothesis of his predecessor on the rationale of the war, although with significant modifications of strategy designed to end it. Both the Johnson and the Nixon administrations may be right in justifying their commitment of United States power in Asia. But I have never seen it that way and do not now.

Since 1965 and until this summer, I had unusual opportunities in Washington to follow the course of decisions on the prosecution of the war. As a White House correspondent, in constant and close contact with both columnists and reporters, and the highest officials of the government, I watched the policy struggles at close hand. And on occasion I was privileged to meet and talk informally and off-the-record with, among others, Walter W. Rostow, Cyrus Vance, Robert S. McNamara, Dean Rusk, Elsworth Bunker, Vice President Humphrey and President Johnson himself.

With great respect for the sincerity, the depth of commitment and the exhausting labor of those men who were carrying the lawful burdens of the conflict, I concluded that they were often victims of events almost beyond their control. They were forced to grapple with an inexplicably confusing challenge to free world interests in old Indochina, and do so coincidental with the eruption of serious troubles at home. And this mix of cause and effect led them into the blind alley called Vietnam.

When the scholars and the historians have had time to analyze events of the late decade, this is what I believe they will find:

What started as a hopefully pragmatic, idealistic and even inspired effort to help those Vietnamese who, for political or religious reasons, attempted to remain outside Ho Chi Minh's Communist dictatorship in Hanoi, was transformed by our political rhetoric and military pressure into quite

something else. The rescue mission was enlarged to become a crusade against the flood of Red Communism into all Southeast Asia and, as an afterthought, to honor treaty pledges presumably valid under the SEATO pact.

Now, our modest adventure which started with the dispatch of 35 American military advisers in August, 1950, has become an essentially futile, unacceptably expensive and brutalizing misuse of American military power.

Why? Some people seriously believe the war could have been won and could still be won without setting off the holocaust of World War III. They may be right. But it seems clear to me that a majority of the American people do not want to take that chance.

Why, then, have we wandered so far into the trackless wilderness of Asia where General Eisenhower refused to go for the relief of the besieged French at Dien Bien Phu? Here are the reasons as I see them:

We did not give due regard to the history, character and traditions of the 30 million Vietnamese people.

We failed to pay intelligent respect for the struggle of those ancient, culturally distinctive and durable people to free themselves from the domination of invading Mongols, the Chinese, the Japanese and the French over the last 2,000 years.

We ignored the inherent and inescapable limitations of involving ourselves, with our machines of modern warfare, in the civil strife of an Asian society, 10,000 miles from home, at the vortex of a social upheaval that had within the last two decades thrown up a militant, menacing and dominant power of a half-billion people—Red China.

We did not reckon with the sophistication, independence and enlightenment of the college-age generation of Americans—the most worldly, best-informed and least tractable generation in our history.

We paid too little attention to the subsurface but powerful and prevalent abhorrence of modern weaponry and warfare as projections and instruments of foreign policy.

And finally, we did not anticipate the deadly fallout of distrust, contempt and suspicion for the word, the judgment and the motives of this country's leaders.

The staggering mood of frustration among so many people of this country arose from the war. But it was intensified by the convergence of other crises in our national life.

The shocking increase of crime—an offshoot of social mobility and the scandalously unfinished business of urban reconstruction and reform.

The explosion of the Negroes' aspirations and resentment, and their desperate catch-up quest for identity, social justice, and a fair chance as equal citizens of a free country.

Without the war and its byproducts of divisiveness and nihilism, our society would still be guilt-ridden and restless. With the war—its toll of blood and treasure and its forced tithe of resources—the American people are gravely threatened with loss of confidence in their system, a decline of faith in their constitutional principles and a dilution of trust in their institutions of government.

I personally observed a President of the United States reduced from a strong, optimistic, humane and immensely talented chief executive to a humbled, addled and rejected politician, Lyndon B. Johnson was badly informed. I think he was cut down and left vulnerable by the miscalculations of advisers in both the military and diplomatic cadres under his command.

I witnessed the slow and painful recognition of error among some of the men close to Mr. Johnson.

Proud, vain and at times overpowering, Lyndon Johnson listened to the rising chor-

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us of dissent. But having tested and tested again the incomparable intelligence available to him, President Johnson—convinced of the weighted accuracy of that guidance, and deeply persuaded of the righteousness of his course—would not and could not measure the real scope and depth of that dissent. He clung to the belief that the protests were largely the work of Commies and their dupes, visionary academicians and their misguided students and a mischievous press.

Now it is Mr. Nixon's war—to enlarge, to diminish or to end. I believe he is trying, as Mr. Johnson tried, to find a way out—and with results that are measurable if not sensational.

Those who are dogmatically demanding a precipitous and total withdrawal are ignoring dangerous consequences of such action to the internal political stability of this country, in my opinion. But Mr. Nixon should be aware that further deception, rationalization or manipulation of public opinion to sugar coat the bitter pill of American disengagement in Vietnam would be a cataclysmic mistake—not only for Mr. Nixon—just one expendable citizen among us—but for all the people of this nation. And the people, God bless 'em, are what count.

NEIGHBORHOOD LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAM SHOULD NOT HAVE GOVERNOR'S VETO

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, someone once said, "Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law."

As legislators, I am sure most of us in Congress would not want this criticism leveled at us, and yet sometimes one has to wonder.

A recent move by the senior Senator from California would amend the anti-poverty authorization bill to provide for a Governor's final veto over activities of the neighborhood legal services program.

Writer William Raspberry ably describes the havoc that would result across the Nation if this amendment is allowed to become law, in his column in the Washington Post of Friday, October 24.

The neighborhood legal services program was included in the war on poverty so that there would not be one law for the rich and one for the poor. It provides legal representation for the disadvantaged, research into the legal problems of poverty, education for the poor regarding their rights and responsibilities, and in general tries to help people improve their circumstances.

In Pittsburgh, specifically, a team of 24 attorneys assists an average of 1,700 clients in consumer problems, housing, bonding, social security, veterans', and family problems each quarter.

I certainly intend to express my opposition to the chairman of Education and Labor Committee concerning the Murphy amendment, and oppose it on the floor should it be offered when the House debates this legislation.

The Raspberry editorial is included herewith in the RECORD for the attention of my colleagues:

DEVELOPMENT OF POVERTY LAW IS THREATENED BY SENATOR MURPHY

(By William Raspberry)

It is easy to confuse the function of the Neighborhood Legal Services with that of other lawyers—say public defenders or court appointed attorneys—who handle legal matters for poor people.

Much of the NLS work is precisely like that of the old-line programs, providing routine legal representation for people who can't afford to purchase it.

But if that were all there was to it, NLS would not have become the vital force it is. Nor, of course, would it have aroused the hackles of Sen. George Murphy (R-Calif.).

Where NLS has made its mark is not so much in the routine practice of law as in the development of poverty law.

Take landlord-tenant law, which had undergone virtually no change at all over the past hundred years. Then came the Neighborhood Legal Services with its suits on behalf of poor tenants, suits which are beginning to clarify the rights of tenants in courts that have traditionally been the hand-maids of landlords.

Much law is being made in the process. It is no longer, for example, just a matter of having a judge consider whether an eviction has been properly carried out in terms of sufficient notice and that sort of thing.

The courts had always acted on the assumption that a landlord could evict, absent a lease, anytime he chose to do so. They had never addressed themselves to such questions as retaliatory evictions against tenants who exercised their right to complain about housing code violations or to organize tenants' groups or otherwise "make trouble" for landlords.

Now it seems clear that there is underway a legal trend that will lead to unprecedented protection of tenants, rich as well as poor, against the whims of their landlords.

This sort of case law development is difficult enough for litigants who can pay for good legal counsel. It would be impossible for poor people except through something very much like the Neighborhood Legal Service.

Much of the work done by NLS attorneys has been directed at reform of state and local government institutions—the attack on welfare residency rules, for example.

And therein lies the real mischief of Sen. Murphy's amendment to the antipoverty authorization bill. The amendment would give governors final veto power over NLS activities. (Under present law, a governor's veto can be overridden by the Office of Economic Opportunity.)

Can you imagine the governor of New York (or the mayor of Washington, D.C., for that matter) not exercising his veto over NLS attempts to knock down the one-year residency requirement for welfare recipients? Or the governor of California holding still while NLS lawyers attacked his attempt to whack \$16 million off the State's Medicaid program?

These are matters of vital interest to poor people, even when they run counter to what state officials see as their own best interest.

The Murphy amendment says it's all right for poverty lawyers to act so long as they don't interfere with the institutions and attitudes that are keeping poor people poor. If the amendment is adopted, it could reduce the NLS to the sort of bandaid legal assistance that court-appointed lawyers provide.

Fortunately, opposition to the Murphy proposal is coming from such irreproachable sources as the board of governors of the American Bar Association and the National Legal Aid and Defender Association.

Congress' choice is either to kill the Murphy amendment or to kill effective poverty law.

RELIGION REMAINS TARGET IN RUSSIA

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as the Soviet propaganda machine labors to create an image of their being "the good guys in the white hats," it is necessary that an objective rather than dreamy attitude be maintained toward the Soviet Union. A column by the distinguished international correspondent of the Copley Press, Dumitru Danielopol, in the September 23 Elgin (Ill.) Daily Courier-News has just come to my attention. The information contained in the article is, I believe, essential to our understanding of true conditions in the Soviet Union.

The article follows:

[From the Elgin (Ill.) Daily Courier-News, Sept. 23, 1969]

INTERNATIONAL SCENE: RELIGION REMAINS TARGET IN RUSSIA

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

WASHINGTON.—Religious persecution inside the Soviet Union no longer captures headlines, but it proceeds in grim inexorable fashion. From time to time we are reminded of this sordid Russian tragedy.

Two Baptist ministers, Trofim Feidak and Vladimir Vichinsky, leaders of a 500-member Baptist community, have been sent to labor camps for five years for conducting religious services.

In the Ukraine, Catholic Archbishop Vasyl Velychkovsky, who had been released after many years in prison camps, was arrested again last January along with numerous priests, monks and nuns.

The National Council of Churches recently reported that "the continuing harassment and persecution of Christians and Jews is an alarming reminder that freedom of religion in the Soviet Union is still under severe limitations."

Those "limitations" are increasing.

The Kremlin has apparently decided it must step up anti-religious efforts for its own survival.

A half century of preaching atheism and persecuting all forms of religion, Soviet leaders find has failed to uproot the Russian's convictions. Even the younger generations who were never supposed to hear about religion have shown a disturbing interest in the churches of their fathers.

The Soviets, of course, blame their failure on the West.

"During recent years the anti-Communists have noticeably increased their religious propaganda in the ideological battle against the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries," says one Moscow propagandist.

"Liars, provocateurs and falsifiers of all shades, coming from Imperialist centers of propaganda infringe Soviet laws and social standards by encouraging religious groups and individual fanatics."

V. Suyarko, writing in the government Nauka i Religia, says:

"It is of special importance to pursue the process of change and elimination of faith in God . . . the turning away from religion . . . and bring the Soviet citizens who are still living in captivity of religious illusions along the road of spiritual liberty . . ."

The Kremlin will learn that this resurgence of religion in the Soviet Union has nothing to do with "imperialism."

It springs from a deep religious strain in the peoples of Russia and it reflects their protest against the fossilized, reactionary

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tyranny which claims the right to think, to speak and to decide for all men.

The most significant return to Christianity is that Stalin's own daughter Svetlana Alliluyeva who was baptized into the Christian faith in May 1962 long before she ever thought of leaving the Soviet Union.

DR. JOHN A. GRONOUSKI

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, the University of Texas has been fortunate to secure the services of Dr. John A. Gronouski as dean of the new Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs.

Dr. Gronouski, we will remember, is the former Postmaster General and Ambassador to Poland. I am certain my colleagues remember Dr. Gronouski's term as Postmaster General. We came to respect him as a man and administrator, and an outstanding educator. He brings to Texas a wealth of experience. In talking with public administrators, I have learned that this new school of public affairs holds the promise of becoming the Nation's top training ground in this vital field. We are, indeed, honored to have gained such a qualified dean as Dr. Gronouski.

I include in the RECORD the following article from Texas Times, a publication for the University of Texas system:

GRONOUSKI NAMED TO PUBLIC AFFAIRS DEANSHIP

Dr. John A. Gronouski, who has been U.S. postmaster general and ambassador to Poland, is the new dean of the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs at The University of Texas at Austin.

Dr. Gronouski's appointment was approved Sept. 12 by the Board of Regents on recommendation by UT Austin President Norman Hackerman and Chancellor Harry Ransom of the UT System.

"The University and the School are indeed fortunate in Dr. Gronouski's acceptance of this appointment," Dr. Ransom said. "He brings excellent academic credentials to the post, combined with broad experience in administrative government at the state, national and international levels."

HOLDS JOINT APPOINTMENT

Dr. Hackerman said Dr. Gronouski's teaching experience in the academic community and his professional experience as postmaster general, ambassador to Poland, and tax commissioner for Wisconsin, give Dr. Gronouski a fine base from which to develop an excellent program and recruit faculty for outstanding students the school will attract.

Dr. Gronouski, 49, will hold a joint appointment as professor of economics at UT Austin. His appointment as dean and as professor of economics was effective Sept. 15.

The LBJ School of Public Affairs will offer graduate level programs in public administration and service. The school, which will be in the north Section of Sid W. Richardson Hall, is adjacent to the Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library.

FIRST STUDENTS IN 1970

The school will accept its first students in September, 1970. The Regents also approved a Master of Public Affairs degree program for the school, subject to approval of the Coordinating Board, Texas College and Univer-

sity System. The school will eventually have several hundred students.

Dr. Gronouski, a native of Dunbar, Wis., earned a bachelor's degree at the University of Wisconsin in 1942.

He entered the Army Air Corps in April, 1943, as a private. He became a navigator, flying 24 combat missions over Europe. He was discharged as a first lieutenant.

Dr. Gronouski returned to the University of Wisconsin, earning a master's degree in 1947. Prior to receiving a Ph.D. from the same institution in 1955, he taught at the University of Maine and served as a research associate for the Federal of Tax Administrators.

ARTICLES, STUDIES

The author of numerous articles and studies, Dr. Gronouski joined the faculty of Wayne State University in Detroit in 1957, teaching public finance, state and local finance, and money and banking.

Dr. Gronouski in 1959 won a Civil Service appointment as research director of Wisconsin's Department of Taxation. In October, 1959, he became executive director of the Revenue Survey Commission and in January, 1960, was named State Commissioner of Taxation.

The late President John F. Kennedy nominated Dr. Gronouski as postmaster general on Sept. 9, 1963.

He was reappointed by President Johnson as postmaster general and sworn in in February, 1965.

In August, 1965, President Johnson announced that he was naming Dr. Gronouski ambassador to Poland.

Warsaw has been the contact point for the U.S. with Communist China. In his role as ambassador, Dr. Gronouski was the United States' representative in the "Warsaw talks" held periodically with the Chinese ambassador in Warsaw. He also was as deeply involved in efforts of the U.S. government through the Polish government to induce North Vietnam to engage in peace negotiations. Warsaw contacts were used extensively during the bombing pause at the Christmas season, 1965, in the winter of 1966 and during the period early in 1968 leading up to the Paris peace talks.

HONORARY DOCTORATES

Dr. Gronouski, who holds honorary doctorates from Alliance College and Fairleigh Dickinson University, serves as a trustee of the John F. Kennedy Library. He also is a member of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences, honorary co-chairman of the committee for the endowed chair in Polish studies at the University of Chicago, and a member of the board of trustees of the National Urban League.

Dr. Gronouski is married to the former Mary Louise Metz. They have two daughters, Stacy and Julie.

ON REORGANIZING THE NAVY DEPARTMENT—ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL?

HON. SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mrs. CHISHOLM. Mr. Speaker, for the past several months I and several other Members have been waging a losing battle with the Navy Department over the transfer of activities from the Naval Applied Sciences Laboratory in Brooklyn to other areas of the country, notably California and Maryland.

Since the Navy failed to ever justify the

transfer on fiscal grounds one must suspect that there were other reasons. The ad hoc Committee To Save the Naval Applied Sciences Laboratory has come up with some interesting statistics which show that while the Department of Defense

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fense employment figures have increased nationwide by 30 percent between the years 1960 and 1968, in New York State there has been a decrease of 40 percent. Those figures are submitted below for the RECORD:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EMPLOYEES, BY STATE

States	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Alabama	36,040	35,950	35,384	33,485	33,147	32,160	31,986	27,212	26,040
California	139,710	144,765	142,166	138,052	135,227	145,077	168,951	175,246	174,772
Colorado	14,002	14,716	14,813	14,577	14,427	14,985	16,716	17,576	17,439
Florida	23,589	24,246	24,147	24,407	24,475	25,708	30,301	31,624	32,468
Georgia	31,754	32,666	34,160	33,004	33,393	34,815	43,437	44,024	46,612
Hawaii	18,855	18,848	18,545	18,390	18,626	29,551	21,742	22,831	22,767
Illinoi s	27,978	28,495	30,059	28,332	28,479	27,544	29,972	30,711	31,083
Indiana	10,806	11,258	11,651	11,787	11,986	12,756	15,671	17,123	18,471
Kentucky	11,302	12,283	12,215	11,533	11,548	13,064	17,027	17,331	16,658
Maine	11,574	11,550	11,137	10,478	9,087	9,093	10,037	10,545	10,32
Maryland	22,559	23,828	23,987	24,187	24,332	25,152	28,182	29,408	29,675
Massachusetts	25,400	27,488	26,495	25,610	23,310	22,336	22,652	23,190	21,688
Michigan	9,749	10,960	11,445	11,764	11,413	11,548	13,413	13,302	13,067
Missouri	14,317	14,123	14,990	15,057	15,944	18,091	21,717	22,921	23,099
New Jersey	26,434	26,841	26,651	24,560	24,674	25,677	29,648	30,554	29,691
New Mexico	11,440	11,394	11,200	10,758	10,640	10,857	11,670	10,903	11,287
New York	51,678	50,956	52,267	50,799	47,011	37,672	32,984	31,594	30,758
North Carolina	9,994	10,395	10,183	10,085	10,133	10,584	13,335	13,860	14,035
Ohio	37,968	38,490	38,758	38,193	36,639	36,805	38,997	38,134	37,816
Oklahoma	24,560	24,783	25,503	25,038	24,631	27,193	33,772	34,134	34,471
Pennsylvania	66,741	68,519	68,935	68,380	66,032	67,767	71,301	69,957	69,268
South Carolina	14,295	14,869	15,313	14,636	14,722	16,646	18,676	19,460	19,302
Texas	57,495	59,207	60,362	58,857	58,064	61,848	73,689	75,853	74,587
Ut h	17,547	18,516	19,637	19,384	18,711	22,703	30,240	29,526	28,380
Virginia	44,388	46,558	46,636	45,497	44,273	45,221	52,337	54,084	53,350
Washington	23,424	23,649	23,099	21,238	21,486	22,342	26,036	27,117	26,522

Total, Department of Defense, 50 States 1,032,033 1,059,068 1,066,824 1,043,361 1,019,382 1,057,483 1,229,779 1,270,510 1,316,977

Note: For States having over 10,000 employees.

Source of information: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Statistical Abstracts of the United States 1961-69.

DRAFT REFORM

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, the President's draft reform legislation gives us an opportunity to do something constructive for our young people—to minimize the disruption of the draft on individual lives and to make it as fair as possible.

Basically, the President proposes to reduce the period of prime vulnerability to the draft from up to 7 years to 12 months. And he proposes to select men for induction, from among those classified as available, on a fully random basis, giving all an equal chance.

It is my conviction that there is a broad national consensus as to the desirability of the so-called prime age group system, with prime vulnerability of 12 months. Under it, selections for inductions would be made each year from class I-A men aged 19 at the start of the year and those whose college or other deferments expire during the year.

We have got to recognize that there are more men available and qualified in each class of 19-year-olds—and those coming off deferment—than are needed for service. The fairest way to make the selection in these circumstances is by a fully random system.

Enactment of the President's legislation would permit him to provide for random selection—the fairest, the simplest and most understandable method of initiating a prime age group system in present and foreseeable circumstances.

DRAFT REFORM

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to add another thought in connection with the President's request for reform of our present draft system.

Not only does equity require a change from our present requirement of choosing the "oldest first," as the President noted in his message, but the history of the current GI bill education and training program also suggests that the older a veteran is, the less likely he is to take advantage of his education and training entitlement after he returns from service.

Young Americans should have their period of prime vulnerability to military service reduced from 7 years to 12 months. They should also know that, if they are called into service, they can look forward to resuming their education at a relatively young age when they return from service; an education provided them by a grateful Nation under the GI bill.

It seems to me that those young Americans liable for military service would prefer having their period of liability shortened. And I am certain that our young citizens who cannot afford to go to college would much prefer completing their service obligation at the youngest possible age so that they could enter college after service under the GI bill and still be competitively young with their contemporaries when they graduate.

This is just one additional reason the draft reform recommended by President Nixon should be enacted by the Congress.

AMERICAN LEGION SEEKS CURB ON FLOW OF SMUT TO MINORS

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the need for action to curb the flow of smut to homes where minors reside is fully recognized by our Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Hearings on various proposals, including my own, now are underway before our Subcommittee on Postal Operations, whose chairman is the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Nix).

The demand for action is overwhelming. Every Member of Congress is receiving complaints almost daily from rightfully indignant constituents.

Because of the traditional privacy of first-class mail, effective law is not easy to develop.

PUT ONUS ON DISTRIBUTOR

What we need to do—and what I propose—is to put the onus and the responsibility directly upon the smut distributor.

I believe our approach will work and I appreciate the support which my proposal is receiving.

In particular, I am appreciative of the very helpful and well-prepared statement which was presented to the subcommittee the other day on behalf of the American Legion.

This organization—of which I am proud to be a member of one of its larger posts—has been in the forefront of this fight right along and once again has made a valuable contribution to our legislative deliberation.

Mr. Speaker, as part of my remarks, I include the text of the statement made to our subcommittee by Chairman Earl Franklin, Jr., of the Legion's National Child Welfare Commission:

STATEMENT OF EARL FRANKLIN, JR., CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION, THE AMERICAN LEGION, BEFORE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON POSTAL OPERATION, OCTOBER 22, 1969

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

On behalf of The American Legion I thank you for the opportunity to place on the record our views on the dissemination of obscene and pornographic materials.

And may we say at this point, gentlemen, we do have some understanding of the tremendous complexity and intricacy inherent in this subject.

Like many other groups, including the Congress of the United States, The American Legion has wrestled with this problem in its present context since 1946.

As an organization we have adopted no less than twenty resolutions since that time and have worked with many different civic groups in an attempt to find an appropriate solution to this vexing and needless scourge which has and is inflicting itself upon our society.

Yet, we find today's tide of filth defies description.

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FAVOR PROSECUTION

The American Legion deplores the further extension of the printing, publishing and pandering by purveyors of these sexually provocative publications, whether they are distributed through the mails or in other ways.

We are in favor of prosecuting these merchants of filth.

We endorse the position of Professor Harry Clor who, in a book published last spring titled "Obscenity and Public Morality," indicated true freedom of press must be preserved, but "obscenity is an evil of sufficient magnitude to require the attention of organized society."

Mr. Chairman, The American Legion, as an organization, does not assert that it qualifies as an expert in constitutional law, but we do not believe one has to be a expert in constitutional law to recognize and discuss pornography.

In order to save the time of this Subcommittee and to avoid repetitive testimony you have undoubtedly received from other sources, let us qualify ourselves as having at least some knowledge of the subject in this way.

LEGION HAS DONE HOMEWORK

We have reviewed the relevant sections of Title 18, United States Code Annotated. We have examined Federal law pertaining to the postal service in 39 U.S.C.A. We are acquainted with the series of decisions of the Supreme Court in this area.

We are familiar with the July 1969 Progress Report of the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography. We have read many treatises in various University Law Reviews. We have talked with postmasters of different sized cities and are aware of the constitutional rights and shadows involving First Amendment protection versus Federal censorship.

We realize that although some would make the Postal Department the "whipping boy" and others would make the same department the "nation's censor," the mailing of objectionable material is but one facet of the whole problem.

We have discussed the subject with literally thousands of people at our Child Welfare Conferences held annually in five different areas of the United States. We have examined many of the approximately 140 bills introduced by about 175 members of the Congress in this session.

We have read studies of "cause and effect" and have been unable to determine they are conclusive. We have read the testimony of the Postmaster General given on July 8, 1969, before a Subcommittee of House the Committee on Government Operations.

These, Mr. Chairman are some of the things The American Legion has done in order to have a better grasp and understanding of a very complex and intricate problem.

LEGION RECOMMENDATION

In order to contribute by way of active participation to the solution of this problem as an organization, The American Legion has in recent years tackled the problem in three specific ways:

First, we have recommended to our members and to the general public that when they receive unsolicited offensive and objectionable material, they immediately contact the post office with the request that they, as addressees, receive no further material of this nature through the mails.

The second recommendation that we have made to our members is that they give strong support to their police departments, their prosecuting attorneys, other law enforcement officials and the Postal Department and show a willingness to testify in cases in which they have first-hand knowledge.

We likewise suggest that our members encourage the prosecuting attorney in each of the states to take cases to the grand jury if he is undecided in the matter of "contemporary community standards."

The third thing we have done as an organization is to transmit to our various American Legion state officials a copy of New York Penal Law No. 484-h which has been declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH PRIMARY CONCERN

As I am sure this Subcommittee is aware, this law addresses itself to the exposing of minors to "harmful materials." As a National Child Welfare Commission, children and youth are our primary concern.

In our discussions with our members across the nation we find increasing concern, indignation and anger because so many advertisements which they consider obscene are mailed to juveniles.

We find an increasing hostility, not only to those who mail such material, but also to those, who in the judgment of some of our members, permit it to continue.

We find in discussions with postmasters of different sized locations that this is a problem faced by rural areas, small towns and large cities alike.

We find that in perhaps the last three years there is an increase of possibly 100 per cent in the amount of objectionable materials being mailed without solicitation.

We find, as this committee is undoubtedly aware, mass mailing techniques have been adopted by many distributors.

LAW ON BOOKS 100 YEARS

Under Federal law for more than one hundred years it has been a criminal offense to send obscene material through the mails.

On July 8, 1969, the Postmaster General testified that although some 400 commercial dealers were under investigation currently, an estimated 95 per cent of all complaints resulted from the indiscriminate direct mail advertising of perhaps 15 major promoters.

It is difficult to understand and to us it seems almost unbelievable that in a Nation of over 200 million people, many must suffer what to them is the indignity of unsolicited obscenity because of the actions of some 15 individuals or corporations.

These statistics cause one to wonder what has really happened to law enforcement in the United States.

It is not difficult to understand, however, after reading a number of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, why there is confusion in the minds of postal officials, police officers, prosecuting attorneys and other law enforcement officials in the area of pornography and smut.

NEED TO DISPEL GRAY AREA

That there is confusion is, in our judgment, beyond debate.

It appears to us the apparent and obvious reason for this confusion is that insufficient guidelines have been developed to dispel the "no man's land"—"the gray area"—in the minds of both the general public and particularly those charged with law enforcement.

Frankly, we have about reached the conclusion that in matters of determining what is and what is not obscene, the Nation is not much further along than was chemistry in the days of alchemy.

In reading arguments both pro and con, we have many times been reminded of the medieval philosophers who, by repute, ardently debated how many angles could stand on the point of a pin.

We do not mean to be facetious for the fact remains that no official body has yet been willing to specifically define what is obscene and what is not. No one has been willing to delineate between what is constitutionally unlawful and what is morally sinful.

JOB FOR CONGRESS

Since to us it seems to be essential that such distinctions be made in order to establish guidelines for the direction of law enforcement

officials, the courts and other agencies of Government, it would appear that the Congress—as the elected representatives of the people—would be the logical body to make this determination.

That this is a difficult job certainly goes without saying, but in the history of this great Nation, the Congress has debated and found solutions to many difficult issues that were acceptable to the majority of citizens.

It is the position of The American Legion that while it, too, may not be able to define hard core pornography, it, like Mr. Justice Potter Stewart, "knows it when it sees it."

A great many of the bills introduced on this subject in the Congress contain one or more sections which provide that any person who mails sexually oriented advertisements must place his name and address on the envelope or cover and "such mark, symbol or notice as the Postmaster General may prescribe."

VIOLATE FIFTH AMENDMENT?

Although some of the bills carry provisions for restrictive use of such information as may be provided by the special mark or symbol, we, as laymen in a lay organization, wonder if the courts might not take the position that such a requirement violates the Fifth Amendment.

Also in some of the bills that have been introduced is a provision for amending Chapter 51 of Title 39, United States Code.

Basically, such suggested amendment would make it possible for anyone on his own behalf or on behalf of children under 19 years of age who reside with him, to file a statement with the Postmaster General to the effect that he desires no sexually oriented advertisements to be sent to him through the mails from any source.

The Postmaster General would maintain a list of the names and addresses of such persons, such list to be made available to any person on conditions established by the Postmaster General including such service charges as he determines.

Any mailing of objectionable material to anyone whose name appears on the "prohibited" list would be cause for civil action.

ADMINISTRATIVELY FEASIBLE?

Mr. Chairman, we believe such amendment of the United States Code might be effective in helping stop the flood of material now being mailed.

However, we want to quickly point out that we are in no position to determine if such a plan would be administratively feasible.

We know from our own experience in mailing *The American Legion Magazine* to each member on a monthly basis that we have about 25,000 changes of address per month. Based on current membership figures this means that about .9 per cent of our members move each month.

Should about the same percentage of persons moving hold good for the population in general we would visualize a tremendous administrative job for the Post Office Department in keeping such "prohibited list" up to date.

If one assumes that such a list could administratively be established and maintained, we believe it would be of value in several ways.

First, it would remove many names from present mailing lists used by distributors for we feel sure many organizations such as The American Legion, religious groups and civic organizations would make a concerted effort to get families with minor children to place their names on the post office list.

PUTS BURDEN ON DISTRIBUTOR

It would also put the "burden of proof" on the distributor rather than the receiver. Under present regulations it is theoretically possible for one person who does not wish to receive such material to be forced to file several hundred complaints with the post office.

It would increase the administrative costs of the distributor for not only would he be charged a service fee to obtain the post office list but, likewise, he would have to check his own mailing lists against the post office list.

Regardless of whether the procedure we have been discussing is adopted as an amendment to Title 39, United States Code, we still believe, Mr. Chairman, that the first order of business is to specifically define what is and what is not obscene.

As we mentioned earlier, we believe this is the responsibility of the elected representatives of the people.

We recognize that Congress is confronting a time consuming job. We suspect, however, that the members of Congress on both sides of the aisle have been and are receiving a large volume of correspondence on this subject from their constituents.

As an organization, The American Legion believes that despite the difficulty of the subject matter it is not insoluble. We also believe that the Congress can develop guidelines and definitions that will be acceptable to the majority of the citizens of the United States.

Again, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, let me express the appreciation of The American Legion for the opportunity to place our views on the record.

OPERATION BETTER BLOCK

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, American cities in recent years have found it increasingly difficult to be described in terms other than "urban blight." From this point of departure, observers then go on to cite rising crime, air pollution, traffic snarls, strikes, growing slums, and a host of other evils as proof that the destiny of American cities is irretrievably bleak.

This Mr. Speaker is both unfortunate and unfair. For as long as persons can find involvement in city betterment there is a future for our cities.

New York, as you know, has been particularly vulnerable to criticism. For as a world center, and heir to many titles, it has also gained a reputation for being a paragon of problems.

Surprisingly enough, and quite rewardingly I might point out, this very city has also given rise to the unique project which very well may lead to the rejuvenation of not only this city, but cities across the Nation as well. This is the renewal project called Operation One Better Block.

The plan, in effect, makes use of citizens' individual talents for the improvement of the particular neighborhood in which they live.

The remarkable success of this project should act as incentive to Congress to supply adequate funds for urban renewal and similar programs. For this Operation Better Block is testimony to citizen willingness to aid efforts to improve our cities.

A noted newspaper columnist and a close friend of mine for many years, has been very instrumental in the accomplishments achieved by this project. Miss Sylvia Porter, whose excellent column is

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read throughout the country, by continually reporting on the success of various neighborhood projects has spurred increased and dedicated efforts in Operation One Better Block.

Recently, another close and respected friend of mine, Ed Wimmer, a radio broadcaster for radio WPFB had a program dealing with this special urban renewal project. Since it warmly and comprehensively provides insight into the success of personal involvement in urban renewal, I would like to extend my remarks to include the transcript of Ed Wimmer's broadcast in the RECORD. I feel it confirms that our cities can survive as long as American citizens contribute their abilities to curing metropolitan ills.

The remarks follow:

"OPERATION ONE BETTER BLOCK"

(By Ed Wimmer)

In a recent broadcast over this microphone, I spoke to you about a Sylvia Porter column entitled "Operation One Better Block," praising a war going on in New York City against dirty streets, littered lots, ugly store and home fronts, open garbage cans, or any other kind of ugliness that individual citizens could attack.

According to Miss Porter (whose popular column is read by more men than women) "Operation One Better Block" is a clean-up, brighten-up drive that can start with one carpenter, one plumber, one clerk, housewife, teen-ager landlord, teacher, janitor, or businessman, making it individual, collective and contagious.

One Negro lady, Sylvia reports, spoke admiringly of her teen-agers who "cleaned up a vacant lot, and with a little financial help and guidance from guidance officials, turned it into a playground." Others pointed to flower boxes, neat fences and bright window panes. A start. Miss Porter says by the end of this year there should be "300 Operation One Better Blocks" in New York alone, if early enthusiasm and drive can be maintained.

Since 1947, our National Federation of Independent Business has been needling landlords, renters, small businessmen, taxing authorities, city planners, home builders, highway engineers, architects, building materials suppliers, painters, carpenters, plumbers, Chambers of Commerce, Congress, and local, state, and federal authorities all over the country, to institute programs aimed at ending blight. Ending it for the sake of people's health. For the sake of children—and as a means of saving countless thousands of small businesses so vital to the social and economic well-being of the nation.

New York is the biggest and has the worst problems of any city in America. Its budget approaches \$7 billion. The air is so foul, reports one expert, that an average family spends \$800 a year for medicine, cleaning, and hairdos. Crime records show homes robbed as if by schedule. Children are confined to their homes on Halloween, for other kids rob and mug them. Fifty per cent of known drug addicts are in New York. Jails are filled. Police protection has broken down. Courts are years behind in settling criminal cases. Teenagers roam the streets by the hundreds of thousands.

There are 1,000,000 on New York's relief rolls. Relief loads are increasing at the rate of 20,000 monthly. If the welfare recipients were moved out of New York City, they could become the eighth largest city in the U.S.

Behind these conditions, however, there is an enormous power for good in this great city. It can be found behind the wheel of a taxicab. In the vast office buildings and in the city's schools. On the police force. Millions of kids growing up who, if their intellectual capacities to meet new challenges are developed, will respond to such terms as Jus-

tice, Honor, Self-reliance, and Brotherhood, and to phrases like "Freedom of opportunity for all."

Where the biggest gap in New York's resistance to social, economic and political decay exists, I think, is in the colossal indifference of the people who head the giant corporate combines, huge banking institutions, chain stores, discount houses and international unions. They remind me of the biggest businesses of Calcutta, India, where only one per cent of \$4 billion in profits in 1967, was given over to the social ills of a city where millions die of hunger, and in a country that has received some \$10 billion in U.S. aid.

Imagine what could be achieved in social, economic and political reforms if the power represented in New York's corporate-banking and labor-union dynasties was directed against the evils threatening the city's very existence. Instead of devotion to people, however, there is only devotion to building bigger corporate combines, bigger bank mergers and holding companies, greater union power, and bigger skyscrapers to house them, so their emissaries can move across the nation, buying more farms, more corporations, more banks—creating bigger unions and greater centralization in government.

When we view the whole New York scene, and think about the power complex that the city represents, "Operation One Better Block" takes on a pitiful, insignificant resistance to the inevitable. So long as one human being is standing against the tide, however, resistance is never "pitiful or insignificant." It is magnificent, and it is for this reason that New York's press, city officials, educators, religious leaders and every other center of influence should give the movement support.

During the past ten years, the federal government has aided cities in bulldozing thousands of people out of home and business, letting the majority shift for themselves, many moving into fine neighborhoods where they create new slums, with only two out of five small businesses able to relocate and begin anew. An auto-dealer member of our organization decried this process and wondered why the urban renewal people didn't take a block or two at a time, weed out the worst and preserve the best, moving the displaced back into their neighborhoods as the projects proceeded.

Such a process may have been a little more costly. There may have been added disruption to rehabilitating large areas, but the people would have remained where they had chosen to live, and the small businesses could have held their clientele and continued to serve their community. It is true that the bulldozer theory is being abandoned in favor of "save the good and get rid of the bad" in slum or semi-slum housing, but the progress being made is so slow that, according to George Romney, it will take 40 years to make a dent in the problem.

Under such circumstances, what can self-reliant citizens do, but follow the example of "Operation One Better Block," and start on their own housing, on their own stores, factories, yards, streets, apartment buildings, sidewalks, churches, litter and weed-filled vacant lots, and thus begin millions of little projects that in the end may save us all from turning everything over to federal caretakers.

In one of our community beautification campaigns, a grouchy shoe dealer ready to throw in the towel was induced to put down a bright rug, modernize the front of his store, re-upholster his chairs in bright colors, and add some flowers and music. In thirty days he was smiling all over the place with a 300 per cent increase in his business. But this wasn't all. The steps he took led to modernization of the entire block.

The Secretary of a Chamber of Commerce in Pennsylvania writes:

"We see it, but we can't believe our eyes. After your talk the whole downtown came

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to life. There are seven modernization projects underway. Two vacant corners are being black-topped for parking. Arrangements have been made to flower-box the store fronts, and the hotel has a contractor beginning modernization next week. The press has gotten behind us for the first time we can remember."

Scores of communities report similar demonstrations of local initiative, begun by our Federation, and we have asked Congress and municipal governments to develop tax incentives. An incentive such as a city giving owners or renters a five-year moratorium on tax increases when they upgrade properties. There is also the almost disheartening job of getting contractors, painters, fixture companies, architects, unions, and others who depend on upgrading properties and businesses for a livelihood, to get out of their swivel chairs and show people what they can do for themselves.

Color has become a principal weapon of defense against decay. It is a way of life. It builds morale in the conduct of small businesses, wins customers for small business, attracts young people to old neighborhoods; and what family is happy in a drab, darkened household? What community is moving ahead that lacks color and light?

Jefferson once said that "all things should be planned with an eye to its effect upon the human spirit; we should surround ourselves with a maximum of beauty." After a long and careful study, a French scientist claimed that "high tension, heart action, anxiety," et cetera, can be reduced in surroundings painted in the right colors.

Compare the inside of most commercial aircraft with the inside of a railroad passenger car, and you will see why brightly costumed airline hostesses have bright smiles, and why passenger service on trains has all but died. Even bad food doesn't taste as bad in a colorful restaurant as it does in most of the eating places that mark our older communities.

In advocating an all-out effort of this kind, I realize the obstacles in many cases seem insurmountable, but anyone can improve his surroundings by improving his attitudes, without first waiting for someone else to change his or her thinking.

After the so-called "war" in Vietnam is over (if we can avoid another involvement to which we have already agreed on some forty-odd fronts), and if we can prevent ourselves from being stamped into more rounds of huge defense expenditures, there will be enormous sums available to attack the slum problem, build new cities already on the drawing board, and get other projects underway to employ the victims of peace.

Until such a change is upon us, however, we had better realize right now that the ghettos and the campuses aren't going to wait for "peace on earth, goodwill to man" promises to be fulfilled later. Agitators won't just fade away. All reasons why any self-help started in blighted areas must receive all the outside help we can muster, and now.

If private initiative is mustered in this same period for block-by-block attacks on property deterioration, we will have something going that can pick up steam without waiting for cessation of hostilities. Thousands upon thousands of business streets can be saved, can draw trade away from the huge chains taking over everything in sight, so we have a lot more at stake than the usual chatter of too many Chamber of Commerce officials about painting up for profits.

I've said all along, that when a small business dies because of run-down conditions, lack of community pride, or absence of personal ownership responsibility, a part of democracy dies with it. If the people who have sat back and watched local ownership shrink to skeleton proportions in a growing number of towns and cities will respond to the "Operation One Better Block"—now, who

knows but what we may have a miracle by the tail.

Jane Jacobs, famous author of "Death and Life of Great American Cities", a longtime critic of the bulldozer theory, and friend of small business, defends the need of re-developing all areas of our older towns and cities, but she says that when a city heart stagnates or disintegrates, a city as a "social neighborhood" begins to suffer its worst setbacks. Her own words:

"Without a strong and inclusive heart, a city tends to become a collection of interests isolated from one another. It falters at producing something greater, socially, culturally and economically, than the sum of its separated parts."

There is much talk today about building great numbers of NEW cities, and of abandoning the old, but what kind of business will monopolize the new if not the chains, so what have we gained as "a nation"? We need a new tax structure, and an aroused, enlightened public opinion, and our chances of winning both will depend on how deserving we become.

**PRIVATE POWER COMPANY PRO-
VIDES CITY LEADERS**

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest assets in any community is to have privately owned and operated public utilities. In our area, we are fortunate in having our light, gas, and telephone all owned and managed by private enterprise.

These leaders not only do an efficient job of operation, but they add so much in building stronger communities. During the past decade Dallas County has been one of the fastest growing areas in America. The privately owned and operated utilities in Dallas County have been able, through long range planning and forecasting, to meet the rapidly increasing demands on their systems.

Dallas Power & Light Co. is an investor-owned electric utility, served by four electric generating stations. These stations have a total generating capability of 2,206,000 kilowatts today compared to 1,131,000 kilowatts a decade ago, and two more plants are now under construction.

The average annual kilowatt-hour use per residential customer is considerably in excess of the national average, having reached 9,189 kilowatt-hours at the end of September 1969. This compares to 4,289 10 years ago. The average cost per residential kilowatt-hour at the end of September 1969 was 1.85 cents compared to 2.31 cents at the end of September 1959. In a period of rising costs, efficiency and good management have provided electricity savings.

And, in the power company, we see another strength that goes into community building. This week, I attended the meeting of the Oak Cliff Chamber of Commerce. This is the largest area chamber in the United States, representing over 1,200 Dallas firms. The president of the Oak Cliff Chamber is Bill Lewis who is the manager of the Dallas Power & Light Co. in the area.

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This called to mind the fact that in Duncanville, the president of the chamber of commerce is Ray Shaver, who is the manager of Texas Power & Light.

We have a big campaign going to raise \$7 million for the YMCA. The chairman of the YMCA board in Irving is Mark Gordon, the manager of Texas Power & Light there. Next door in Grand Prairie, the board chairman of the YMCA is Texas Electric Manager Tom Bracken.

Right now, Dallas is engaged in its united fund drive to provide the community's private needs for 70 agencies. The chairman of the United Fund Drive is Lee Turner, president of the Dallas Power & Light Co. Last year we had an endowment fund drive for Dallas Baptist College and the leader of this was Lewis Austin, president of Texas Power & Light. The year before I had worked with Lewis when he was chairman of a fund campaign to double the size of the hospital out in Irving.

C. A. Tatum, who is chairman of the board of Dallas Power & Light, serves the executive committee of SMU and has been chairman of every committee on the Dallas chamber. And Charles Watson, vice president of Dallas Power & Light has been president of the Council of Social Agencies and for 15 years has been the right arm of the county hospital board.

For building hospitals, building schools, industry, providing funds for private charity, building YMCA's, planning highways, strengthening law enforcement, and in every way that we build a better community in which to live, we find the leaders of public utilities giving generously of their time and efforts.

It would be well for the Members of Congress to consider transferring all types of Government operations, including utilities, post offices, and public services of every type, over to private corporations. They will operate more efficiently and at lower cost and even more, they can also aid immeasurably toward building stronger communities.

In Dallas today, we are using twice as much electricity as we did 10 years ago—at a lower price of 1.85 cents compared to 2.31 cents. And we are never short of power, good prices, good service because we have top leadership through private utilities.

**WE ARE NOT RUNNING FOR OFFICE
SO WE CAN SPEAK OUR MINDS**

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I include a statement contained in an advertisement which was carried in the October 27 issue of U.S. News & World Report. The article follows:

WE'RE NOT RUNNING FOR OFFICE SO WE CAN
SPEAK OUR MINDS

1. No taxpayer we know would allow anyone to go hungry, but he's getting tired of soaring relief rolls in this decade of all-time high prosperity, and he feels he's being

over-taxed to support people not willing to look very hard for jobs to support themselves.

2. We believe leaders who know far more about it than we do get us involved in Vietnam, and other leaders will get us out as soon as it is safe for America, but in the meantime we believe we should support our fighting men and not support our enemies by attacking our government.

3. We think every worker should be paid well for what he produces, but we object to the kind of inflation brought on by unions who demand more and more money for no more productivity.

4. Every American should get as much education as he can afford and absorb, but we think unkempt youngsters trying to tell a college what to do should be disciplined and sent home until they learn manners.

5. We believe this is the greatest nation in the world but that's in spite of—not because of—too many politicians who keep themselves in power by squandering the tax-payers' hard-earned money.

And we think the great majority of the 200 million Americans feel the same way we do.

We hope they'll say so.

DAY OF PRAYER PROCLAIMED FOR LOUISIANIANS

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, this body on October 14, unanimously passed House Joint Resolution 910 calling for a "Day of Prayer" for our prisoners of war, those missing in action, and our fighting men in Vietnam.

I am hopeful that the other body will, in its wisdom, enact similar legislation and a Presidential proclamation will be issued.

I am proud that the Governor of my State, himself—like many of us—a combat veteran, has seen fit to proclaim November 9, 1969, as a "Day of Prayer" in Louisiana, urging each citizen to support his church in honor of those who are now defending our great United States and especially those who are among the missing in action and prisoners of war being held captive by the North Vietnamese.

The proclamation follows:

PROCLAMATION OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BATON ROUGE

Whereas, there are more than 1,355 United States servicemen listed as Missing in Action or Prisoners of War; and

Whereas, more than 200 United States servicemen have been listed as Missing in Action or Prisoners of War for three or more years, longer than any United States Prisoner of War of World War II; and

Whereas, it is our duty as American citizens to urge support of the joint resolution before Congress relative to the Geneva Convention; in that, all Prisoners of War receive humane treatment, and such resolution (S. Res. 245) found in the Congressional Record and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations reads as follows:

"Whereas the Government of North Vietnam, the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, and the Pathet Lao—

(1) have consistently refused to release the names of prisoners of war;

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(2) have declined to release immediately sick and wounded prisoners;

(3) have refused to permit impartial inspection of their prisoner of war camps;

(4) have not guaranteed the proper treatment of all prisoners; and

(5) have not permitted a regular flow of mail between prisoners and their families; all such actions being in violation of the Geneva Convention and basic standards of human decency:

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the Senate of the United States most urgently calls upon the President, the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and all other concerned departments or agencies of the executive branch, the United Nations, the peoples of the world, vigorously to use all means of peaceful persuasion at their disposal to bring the facts concerning treatment of prisoners of war by the Government of North Vietnam, the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, and the Pathet Lao, to the attention of all other governments, with a view of eliciting international support and respect for such measures as may be undertaken by the President, or such departments or agencies, and the United Nations, to obtain the prompt release of all Americans so held as prisoners of war.

Whereas, the Governor of the State of Louisiana asks that every church in Louisiana have a Day of Prayer on Sunday, November 9, 1969, in remembrance to all the brave men who have given their lives for our country, but especially remembering those who are Missing in Action and those who are held captive by the North Vietnamese.

Now, therefore, I, John J. McKeithen, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby proclaim the day of November 9, 1969 as a "Day of Prayer" in Louisiana and call upon each citizen of Louisiana to support his church in honor of those who are now defending our great United States and especially those who are among the Missing in Action or Prisoners of War being held captive by the North Vietnamese.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to have the Great Seal of the State of Louisiana affixed. Done and signed at the Capitol in the City of Baton Rouge on this—the 17th day of October, A.D., 1969.

JOHN J. McKEITHEN,
Governor of Louisiana.

Attest by the Governor:

WADE O. MARTIN, JR.,
Secretary of State.

TASK FORCE ON AID

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, early this month L. Maynard Catchings, director for International Development, United Church of Christ, wrote to the New York Times concerning the makeup of President Nixon's task force to review the U.S. aid program. Mr. Catchings' views are worthy of our attention. I introduce them as they appeared in the Sunday Times, October 12, 1969:

OCTOBER 2, 1969.

TO THE EDITOR:

As reported in The Times, President Nixon has finally appointed the task force which was called for by the Javits Amendment to review the U.S. aid program. The line-up of this group is disturbing.

Over 50 per cent of the sixteen members

represent the business and banking community and 25 per cent are university professors or administrators. Notably absent are people who by their involvements and commitments are in touch with the aspirations of the poor.

There is not a single black in the group who might have a sensitivity to the lot of the poor; there is not a single woman member who has struggled for women's freedom. There is not in the task force a single Protestant clergyman who has tried to respond to the claims of the ghetto, and there is not included a single youth who has reacted against the systematic exploitation of the poor by the Establishment.

Due to the built-in biases this task force cannot be expected to come up with bold new recommendations. It may be expected to further refine existing rationalizations for what obviously is an inadequate U.S. response to world needs.

It is indeed tragic in this day and time when we as a nation have the opportunity to lead the world out of the divisive state of affairs stemming from the gap between the rich and the poor countries that the Administration would call together such a task force. In its membership it has no unequivocating advocate for the poor nations of the world, yet we ask it to make recommendations for future directions of the U.S. foreign assistance program.

UCLA—EXTRAORDINARY JUBILEE

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, the University of California at Los Angeles will celebrate the UCLA Extraordinary Jubilee at the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion of the Los Angeles Music Center on the evening of November 2. It is, to be sure, an extraordinary jubilee. The event signifies far more than the lighting of 50 candles on a birthday cake in honor of a great institution of learning. It signifies rather the lighting of many millions of candles against the darkness of ignorance. It demonstrates particularly the harmonious and productive manner in which a great university and a great community can work together and enrich each other. It is a success story that speaks well of the present, and bodes well for the future.

The story of the University of California at Los Angeles is the story of how higher education can combine its resources with the community for the common good. In addition to inspiring hundreds of thousands of students to achievement in higher education, UCLA has effectively played an added vital role. Programs for urban progress, cooperative effort with the Office of Economic Opportunity, summer camps for needy children sponsored by the student body—these are only a few of the ways UCLA has helped the community in building a better society for all its people. UCLA today is indeed an integral part of the community.

The American university system has become an essential factor in meeting many important national needs. Community involvement on the part of a university is as necessary today as the

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university's time-honored role of protecting and preserving the principles of freedom in learning. The value of a university is measured not only by its educators, its libraries, its research facilities, and as the birthplace of great ideas, but, just as importantly, by the contribution of its students and graduates to public service.

Nowhere is this blending of community involvement with academic achievements more dramatically told than in the 50-year history of UCLA. It is this special accomplishment that will be proudly celebrated by the UCLA Extraordinary Jubilee. As such, this event deserves attention and tribute from the Nation.

THE TOUGHEST CONSUMER PROTECTION CODE IN THE NATION

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

MR. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, in recent years, one of the most significant domestic developments has been the increased activity by both Government and the private sector in the area of consumer protection. Although no one will claim that the marketplace is now free of deceptive practices and underhanded dealings, most will agree that some governmental agencies, with notable exceptions, are at least more aware of their responsibility to assure fair dealing to the American consumer.

But mere awareness on the part of governmental agencies is not enough. What is needed is a spirited and conscientious discharge of obligations by those agencies charged with protecting the consumer. An agency which undertakes such a vigorous enforcement action is the Trade Standards Division of Metropolitan Dade County, Fla.

The following article from the October 12, 1969, Washington Post states that the division enforces the "toughest consumer code in the Nation" and has the power to prosecute lawbreakers:

MIAMI BUREAU KEEPS WATCH TO FOIL FRAUDS

(By Paul Ashdown)

MIAMI.—Mrs. Richard Schermer scraped together \$290 to enroll her daughter in a computer programming school. The class was never held and after her fifth attempt to get her money back she dialed a telephone number embossed in red ink on a business card someone had handed her.

It was the consumer hot line number.

High in the aging Dade County Courthouse, in a cluttered dusty office next to the palatial suite occupied by metropolitan Mayor Chuck Hall, a red phone rang and John Mays reached across a paper strewn desk to answer it.

"Trade Standards Division," he announced and patiently listened to Mrs. Schermer's plea for assistance.

SCHOOL OVERSIGHT

Mays went to the school and demanded Mrs. Schermer's tuition money be returned.

"We don't have it and I don't know any Mrs. Schermer," a gruff attendant told him.

Mays reached into his pocket and pulled

out his credentials as a deputy sheriff. He was quickly ushered into another office.

An hour later he presented Mrs. Schermer with a check for \$290, which had been misplaced through an "oversight" by the school's management.

Mays is a warm, cherubic man who looks anything but a consumer's advocate armed with police powers to enforce the toughest consumer protection code in the nation.

FIFTY CALLS A DAY

He answers the red phone more than 50 times a day to field complaints from Dade countians who feel they've been gyped and want something done about it.

Calls range from the bizarre to the insane, and include the dramatic.

A light bulb guaranteed for five years burns out in a week. A size 42 bra becomes a size 38 after three washings. A baby almost chokes to death on a pacifier that is "guaranteed safe."

More than 4,000 complaints have been filed since opening day last October.

The division is entirely separate from, but in communion with the Better Business Bureau. The division gives no advice about the reputation or ethics of the business community, as does the BBB. But it has power to prosecute lawbreakers. The BBB does not.

TOUGH ORDINANCE

The division's bible is a sleek, 28-page ordinance written into the county's municipal statutes. It took a special enabling act of the state legislature to get the landmark code into operation.

It's a tough law. Violators may be fined up to \$500 and jailed for 60 days.

Mays and his staff have police powers to investigate, arrest and prosecute fly-by-night operators and crooked businessmen. The office can, but seldom does, attack rackets and large-scale fraudulent operations such as the home repair racket. These are left to other law enforcement agencies.

HONEST MISTAKES

Peculiarly, the office's implied powers have been enough to make the hair bristle on the necks of the county's gyp-artists. Only 17 cases have been filed—four are pending—and only two convictions have been made. Hundreds of other grievances have been straightened out by a quick phone call.

Sometimes an honest mistake has been made and easily rectified.

A man who rented a car for which he was to pay a charge for each mile driven complained when he noticed the odometer whirling at a pretty good clip and became suspicious. A check showed the mileage meter running 60 percent faster than the car actually traveled.

"He was good and steamed up," Mays recalled, "and who could blame him."

Mays found, after much investigation, that the rented car had originally been manufactured for export and the odometer was set to register, not in miles—but in kilometers.

UNITED NATIONS DAY

HON. ABNER J. MIKVA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1969

MR. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my distinguished colleague and friend, GEORGE E. BROWN, JR., of California, as a cosponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 367, which declares the support of the Congress for the establishment of October 24, United Nations Day, as a permanent international holiday.

During the last several years, all Americans, Congressmen, and voters alike, have become increasingly concerned about the level of violence in our country. We have discussed this problem at length. We have conducted extensive hearings, and we have provided for the establishment of national commissions on civil disorders on the causes and prevention of violence, and on law enforcement and crime prevention. Our concern has clearly been based on the premise that the use of violence in our social and political life is inappropriate and illegitimate. I believe that this premise is a proper one and that we should do everything within our power to minimize, if not eliminate, the use of violence in our domestic life.

At the same time our interest in domestic violence has increased. We seem to accept the use of violence in our international affairs as either natural or inevitable. This need not be true today, and it must not be true tomorrow. The same arguments which cause us to deplore and seek to eliminate violence in our internal life clearly apply with equal rigor and even greater urgency to violence in our international life. As we muddle through from day to day, from one minor crisis to the next, I fear that we sometimes lose sight of the constant danger of immediate and absolute annihilation.

The possibility of nuclear disaster with which we have lived for 20 years has not yet caused us to reconsider and revise our conceptions of national interest and national security. I am pleased to note that this very necessary reexamination seems to be beginning. We have begun to recognize that the domestic violence we all deplore is, in part, a consequence of our concentration on military might, regardless of its impact on our domestic life. We have only begun a long overdue discussion of national priorities, and I hope that we are beginning to understand that "providing for the common defense" and "promoting the general welfare" are bound together inextricably, that we shall never be secure as a nation until all our fellow citizens are secure as individuals.

But even within the international arena, our traditional conception of national security is dangerously outmoded. Since the development of nuclear parity, we have relied on variants of a theory of deterrence. Our continued survival demonstrates that deterrence has worked—at least so far. And therein lies the danger. So long as we continue to equate military power with national security, the danger of ultimate international annihilation remains. Indeed, this danger increases as our military technology becomes more and more sophisticated. If the United States and the other nations of the world continue on their present course, I fear that we are only postponing the inevitable.

No, Mr. Speaker, our security must not continue to depend on our military prowess. Our ultimate security depends on our patient but continuous efforts to eliminate the need for our massive military strength. Just as we have sought to establish the rule of law in our national life, so too must we strive to establish

the rule of law in our international life. Just as we cherish our traditions of discussion and compromise nationally, so too must we devote ourselves to the establishment of the same traditions internationally. Only in this way can we hope to eliminate what Raymond Aaron has called "the balance of terror." Only in this way can we ever hope to establish an international peace based not upon the constant threat of death, but on the continued assurance of international justice and equity.

The United Nations can be the instrument which will transform this vision into a reality. To date, however, our support for the principles of the U.N. Charter has been more profound in rhetoric than in practice. In the last decade particularly, we have not done all that we could have done to develop the U.N. as a forum for the peaceful discussion and settlement of international disputes.

All of our national holidays are in celebration of events in our past. We celebrate the events of 1776, 1918, and 1945, among others. I urge now that we should celebrate our hopes for a peaceful future, in addition to our pride in our past military achievements. I urge the passage of this resolution not only to praise what the U.N. has been, but to remind ourselves of what it must become.

VIETNAM MORATORIUM

HON. BARRY M. GOLDWATER, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, an editorial which appeared in the October 20 edition of the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner is an excellent commentary on the October 15 Vietnam moratorium. I believe it adequately discusses the attitudes of America's largest city toward the protest:

Whatever else it showed, the so-called Vietnam moratorium must be considered a victory for President Richard M. Nixon.

Called by its ill-advised sponsors for the avowed purpose of a public declaration of "no confidence" in the President's pursuit of an honorable solution to the Vietnam conflict, the day of protest was a fizzle.

Outside the student community and a few dissidents, the nation was distinctly overwhelmed by the whole thing. The fact emerged that while everyone wants a just peace, there simply is no widespread dissatisfaction with our President's approach to the problem.

This was particularly true in Southern California. Attempts by the protesters to halt, or slow down, work at area plants were promptly and properly rebuffed by workers. Rallies throughout the area drew little or no support from any one but students with time to fritter.

Despite the hopes of its organizers the only fair evaluation of the day must be that, by and large, Americans support their President.

The concern of the students over the war is understandable. They are the ones who may be called upon to fight it. We wish, however, that in a day when students cry for an increased role in our society, they could show more capacity for facing up to the hard re-

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sponsibilities—such as fighting for one's country—as well as the easier tasks of participating in American society.

While Los Angeles generally did not sympathize with the Vietnam moratorium, it was good to see the tolerance the community showed to those whom many felt were giving "aid and comfort to the enemy."

A minor plus of the day was the clear evidence that the city can take dissent in its stride and, despite the plea of the protesters, maintain "business as usual."

YOU CAN KEEP THE CHANGE

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, this year at the Old Thresher's Celebration in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, it was my great privilege to be present at the evening festivities at which an outstanding play was presented that reminded us of the rich heritage of our farm people in Iowa and the interesting story of our early development. This program was all done by local people and in the typical farm setting of an earlier period. It was very much enjoyed and appreciated by the thousands of people there. As part of that program, Dr. George E. La More, Jr., was invited to speak and he spoke on the subject, "You Can Keep the Change."

Dr. La More is head of the department of religion at Wesleyan College in Mount Pleasant. He has been there for at least 16 years and has been a highly respected member of the faculty. His reputation as a speaker is nationally known. He has been called upon hundreds of times for graduation exercises.

It is natural that he would be involved in this kind of program because he is the kind of a man that has been involved in all major projects that help to make a community more worthwhile.

His talk before the audience that evening had to do with the importance of recognizing our problems and seek solutions with the guidance of experience. Because I think there is something of great worth and an important message in what he said, I am placing it in the RECORD so it can be read by many Americans:

YOU CAN KEEP THE CHANGE—ARE WE A CITY
OR A PARADE?

(By George E. La More, Jr.)

THE FEAR AND HOPE OF CHANGE

All our hope and all our fear come packaged in the same event—the phenomenon of change. Change is the competition between yesterday and tomorrow, and every generation is locked into the tight challenge of negotiating some truce between memory and hope.

It can be stated more simply. Men seem to see life two ways, and the difference between the two has recently been repackaged as something "brand-new"—the "generation gap." Some men see reality as very static and feel they must stimulate change. This point of view seems to characterize persons under thirty-five. Other men see life as constantly changing in all directions, and feel their noblest efforts should be to create some stability and permanence. These seem to be a little older. Clearly, both visitors are

true, but whole generations seem to specialize in one or the other of these views. In fact, which of these two views a culture takes most seriously may well be the most influential thing about it. Just now, in a period radically attached to youth and change, we desperately need to restore a balanced view, for total change is chaos as surely as total stability is death.

THE CONVULSIVE ACCELERATION OF HISTORY

The pace and acceptance of change in our time defies all previous historical comparison. John Gardner calls it an age of "change gone wild." It is a period of convulsive acceleration of the time process. The decade has replaced the century and the half decade is now replacing the decade. I mean that we now experience about a hundred years worth of historical change in a five year period, as measured by the clocks of yesteryear. The question is: Who can keep the pace? Who can keep sane?

A CALL FOR STABLE IDENTITY

Sanity can be maintained only if we can add two dimensions to the change *stable identity and intentional direction*. By stable identity I mean you. If you keep changing with the cultural change you are not simply a chameleon, but you change personalities every Tuesday and Thursday and become a successive nobody. Change becomes growth only when you add continuity, and in this bean bag universe the continuity has to be you! The trouble is that most of our identity is from the past. Most of your identity is postmarked yesterday and we abhor yesterday.

Lose your memory and you lose your name, rank and serial number. Just now we seem to be practicing what I call deliberate socialized amnesia, "Trust nobody over 35!" Beautiful. That should permit us to repeat the Nazi blunder twice in about seventy years. Hosea Ortegary Gassett once said—man has no identity, only a history. He is right, thus it is small wonder that a generation that rejects its past is confronted by an identity crisis.

A CALL FOR INTENTIONAL DIRECTION

The second factor we must find to keep change sane, is intentional direction. The main reason why we fear and resent change is not that we don't know where it is going. It is where it is going. I mean that somebody else is calling the shots. Michael Harrington in the Accidental Century rightly points out the fact that somebody else, some unexpected stranger, is always calling in the latest change and we are constantly caught trotting with our habitual pants half down trying to catch up to his change.

The only help for this comes when we begin to deliberately choose our future and steer our own change necessary to get from where we are to where we want to go.

Change there will be, inevitably, but we have the choice of whether we shall change forgetfully, recklessly, grudgingly, or deliberately.

IS HISTORY A PARADE OR A CITY?

Just now it is very, very difficult to get persons to commit themselves to an intentional future. Why? For many reasons—ranging from man's habit of cool, wait-and-see objectivity to the string of disappointments of our futuristic commitments have brought in this century.

But our basic problem rises from a deeper source. Our notion of the shape of history. Essentially we have the mental picture that history is a Parade in which the latest is always somehow better (more modern, more advanced) than anything before it.

We see how often man has committed himself to "sure things" in the past, only to be proved horribly wrong a little later. After we see that cycle repeated enough times we say, "Who am I to be committed to anything today—it will soon be disproved or overrun!"

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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Soon we take no age seriously, including our own. We live by a Kleenex calendar in which all pages are to be thrown away.

I suppose we got this notion from three major sources (besides our over-kill reporting of past failures). They are Darwin, Technology and Madison Avenue.

Darwin was not so naive as to believe in inevitable progress, but by the time Spencer peddled him we were told that each age is but cannon fodder to the better things to come! Who can take his own time seriously when it's what's up front that counts—a kind of futuristic, horizontal supernaturalism. This is receding carrot-on-the-stick hope!

The native assumption of technology has usually been inevitable progress. At least mouse traps are never expected to get worse. The newer the gadget, the better.

Of course, Madison Avenue has made its fortune on this model of history. The NEW is always better than the OLD on Madison Avenue, so be the first one in your block to buy a new—.

Out of all of this we have created a deliberate arrogance and scorn for our past. The first act of the barbarian in a literate society is to burn the books, so he can tell his lies retroactively. We are psychic book burners in a New Generation that uses the dateline the way people used to use the railroad tracks—"Trust nobody from the other side!"

The crudest discrimination in our culture has nothing to do with race or poverty or peace. It is age! The ultimate disenfranchisement of man is to rub out his influence at death. Now we do it a little earlier—sixty-five at the latest! Try to get a job after you're fifty. Try to buy meat with your life savings—even your old value money is no good. Society builds for old people living mausoleums on the edge of town and thinks it a favor.

I have heard the Blacks properly fight their old image and absence in our radio, T.V. and magazines, but tell me, how must a forty year old listen to radio when it all sounds as if teenagers had taken over the transmitter? A Martian reading a Sears and Roebuck catalogue could only conclude that nobody lives past thirty in this country.

Someone will say, "Then organize the aged, they have fabulous voting power." Trying to organize the aged is like trying to stage a demonstration at a correspondence school. They are the only individuals we've got left.

Perhaps some will aim their remarks between my eyes: "LaMore, you're just showing your age." There is also a response for that: "You're next." You may not change colors but you are going to wrinkle!

There are deeper dangers, however, in our intergenerational discrimination. Nothing is more wasteful of man than for history to repeat itself. Now, history doesn't repeat itself automatically as the Greeks and certain Orientals said—We make it happen and we bring it about either of two ways: either by loving the fact too much and thus apeing it, or by loving it too little, thus forgetting it, and waddling out to repeat the same blunders, as Santayana warned, over and over—or to storm the same beaches generation after generation, when we could be getting on from that.

The other danger of scorn for yesterday is the one Etton Trueblood dubbed the "cut flower civilization". We live on the borrowed moral capital of the Puritans while laughing at them. Even Hugh Hefner depends on the afterglow of Puritan morality to give one that charming sin feeling when he unfolds his two dimensional woman in three places. Lose that feeling and nobody will buy the magazine.

We want the goodies without the founding faith—the free lunch without buying any beer. We like to recite "We hold these truths to be self-evident." When they aren't evident

from a hole in the ground apart from the founding faith of Jefferson. We persuade the Hopi Indians that it is not the founding theology that justifies their rain dance but its usefulness for social cohesion. Then we wonder why they all stop dancing.

Today we love to laud the futuristic reformer. Well and good. But the authentic reformer does not break with the past. That's the burn-baby-burn rebel! Rather he builds on the best of the past. There was never more futuristic people than the Biblical Hebrews—always reaching for a promised land, a time beyond the Exile, the Messianic age, but while reaching for that future (on a landscape of radical change at the hands of Egyptians, Syrians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Greeks and Romans) they kept the strictest account of their part so as not to repeat it or forget who they were. Jesus was a profoundly Jewish innovator, and thus a conservative innovator, building on the best of the past, while very sharply purging it. "Think not that I have come to destroy the Law and the Prophets: (the best of yesterday) I have come to fulfill them"—build on them—carry them out a second mile!

In the book *The Lessons of History*, Will and Ariel Durant put it this way:—No one man, however brilliant or well informed can come in one lifetime to such fulness of understanding as to safely judge and dismiss the customs or institutions of his society for these are wisdoms of generations after centuries of experiment in the laboratory of life."

History is not a parade which keeps burning off its own tail because it is old and cold. It is a City. In this City of History there are old buildings, new buildings and middle age buildings as Robert Capon put it. In the course of a time some old buildings crumble, but some hold up, some should be renovated for the beauty and meaning they hold. A city of all new buildings is even more drab than one of all old buildings. If you don't believe it, go to Florence then compare it to certain total urban renewal jobs (in other substitut).

A DEMOCRACY OF AGE AND YOUTH—THE LIVING AND THE DEAD

In other words I am calling for an intergenerational democracy of the living and the dead in which a man can dare to commit himself totally to visions of the current period, not held back because next year they'll think him a fool. No, in the city of history the insights that come from our failures are praised as much as our successes, for they save the future the trouble of finding this out themselves.

In this society of memory and hope Homer and Hemmingway are contemporaries, and so are Napoleon and Nixon, Jesus and John Glenn. Don't think this is ethereal poetry. It is very tangible. Right now there are more people reading Homer than ever read Homer when he was alive. He is more alive today. Shakespeare is still the number one playwright, by number of performances in America. He is more alive than Tennessee Williams or Edward Albee. Nietzsche and Hitler said, "We are the new Master Race standing on the rubbish of old fools. So many slogans of youthful rebels today really cloak the belief, "History was a waste of time until we rolled in." On the other hand a fourteenth century scholar once said "We are dwarfs standing on the shoulders of giants." What vast historical commentary could be written around those two notions! I say we are fellow citizens with all ages.

Just now our old, live older, and our young dance earlier. We must reason together respectfully across the years. Change will destroy our every achievement and rub out our every hope unless we build this city.

You are a generation *gung ho* for reconciling man across divisions of race, poverty, ignorance, nationalism, denominations. You

do a good job but now that you have built up some competence in crossing smaller streams I call upon you to bridge the great river—time—the adventure of change. I call you no longer to strut in a master-race parade, scornful of all those who passed before, but to build a city with spreading suburbs of memory and hope—a city which has come to terms with man's greatest adventure: the challenge of change.

CHESAPEAKE BAY STUDY

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, because of my very great interest in Maryland's greatest natural resource, the Chesapeake Bay, I wish to call attention to the recent remarks of Maryland Public Service Commission Chairman William O. Doub. In a letter to Dr. William Eaton, chairman of the Governor's task force on nuclear powerplants, Doub recommended an independent study and ecological research on the effects of nuclear powerplant operations on the bay. Early last month I called on the House Public Works Committee to consider prompt action for full funding of the Chesapeake Bay study and construction of the hydraulic bay model. One of the first tasks would be the study of the effects of the widening of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, a project now 80 percent complete, on the salinity of the bay.

Various construction projects along the bay raise many questions about the growth of marine life and the ecology of the bay.

Suggestions such as Chairman Doub's merit official and public attention and I wish to share with my colleagues his remarks as reported in the Washington Post of October 16, 1969:

OFFICIAL ASKS STUDY OF BAY ATOMIC PLANT
(By Hal Willard)

BALTIMORE, October 15.—The chairman of Maryland's Public Service Commission proposed today that an "independent, in depth" study be made of the effects of nuclear power plants on Chesapeake Bay ecology.

Chairman William O. Doub said that although the commission has ruled that it has no jurisdiction over the construction of the nuclear plants now being built on the bay at Calvert Cliffs, "I personally have a continuing concern over the operational (effects) . . ." on the bay environment.

He said, "We can anticipate that efforts will be made to construct additional plants on the shoreline of the bay" and the study should "consider the cumulative effect" because the bay is "Maryland's greatest natural resource."

Doub told this reporter he had been informed that two more nuclear plants are planned for the bay by the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, builders of the one at Calvert Cliffs.

Austin E. Penn, chairman of BG&E, said in a telephone interview that the company has a site near Perryman in Harford County where it intends to build a nuclear plant, but no specific plans have been made and operation would not begin for another decade. He said it would have two reactor units, as will Calvert Cliffs, but that no other plants are planned.

The commission ruling that it does not have jurisdiction over the plant already un-

der construction is being contested in court by plant opponents because a state law that took effect July 1, 1968, provides such jurisdiction.

But the company maintained, and the commission agreed, that its \$50-million investment in the project at the time justified its claim that construction was underway before the law took effect.

Construction also was underway before any federal or state permits were issued or any public hearings held.

In that context, Doub sent a memorandum yesterday to all electric companies operating in Maryland asking that they start planning generating plants further ahead of the time they actually will be needed.

He told this reporter he was tired of having the commission "clubbed over the head" by operational deadlines that electric companies say are needed to prevent "the lights from going out." He said the commission should have more time for careful hearings without deadline pressures.

For example, the commission has jurisdiction over transmission lines for the plant under construction and hearings that began May 26 still are going on. (Other issues and other cases are being heard simultaneously.)

The company continually has pointed out that if delays force postponement of the January, 1973, operations date, some areas of Maryland could experience a shortage of electricity.

Doub also suggested in his study proposal that it be financed by private companies that will benefit economically from nuclear power plants. He said that in addition to Maryland electric companies, funds could come from member companies of the Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Maryland interconnection system and major industrial suppliers of nuclear equipment such as General Electric, Westinghouse, Babcock and Wilcox and Combustion Engineering. He also suggested that "certain charitable foundations" might contribute.

Penn indicated preliminary objections to BG&E sharing in the cost because "I'm not quite sure that studies by the state should be paid for by utility companies." BG&E has its own studies of bay ecology underway.

Doub's proposal was made in a letter to Dr. William Eaton, chairman of the governor's task force on nuclear power plants. Doub offered to meet with the 17-member task force to discuss the matter in detail.

Eaton said in commenting on the letter that although he had not yet discussed it with other members of the task force he feels "the question of further ecological research of the bay is important and merits serious consideration. The task force will give a report to the governor on the subject in the reasonably near future."

POLICE ARE DOING A GOOD JOB

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial appeared on Chicago's television station WBBM, which is a Columbia Broadcasting System affiliate.

Mr. Edward R. Kenefick, vice president and general manager, and Mr. Richard Westerkamp, editorial director, have performed a notable service in putting into proper focus the role of the Chicago police.

The editorial of September 25, 1969, follows:

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POLICE ARE DOING A GOOD JOB

These are dangerous and explosive days in Chicago. They are days when the city's police are being called upon to maintain discipline and remain cool, even as their own safety is jeopardized.

They are doing their job well—they deserve praise. Yesterday at the Federal Building, a mob of youths attacked a police contingent. Ten policemen and two assistant corporation counsels were hurt. One of the injured policemen received severe cuts on his face as he was knocked to the ground and beaten. This violence was committed by men and women who were demonstrating in support of the eight being tried on charges of crossing state lines with the intention of committing a riot during the democratic convention.

Police then were accused of overreacting, of assaulting demonstrators, or taking part in what the Walker Report termed a police riot. The Chicago police today are acting intelligently and with great restraint. At the U.S. Customs Building this morning, there was another mob; this time an all white mob of some 3,000 building tradesmen who left their jobs to disrupt labor department hearings into charges of discrimination in the building trade unions. Again it was a mob control job for Chicago's police. Two more policemen were injured in a scuffle before that mob left the site.

Yes, these are dangerous days for policemen, and they are conducting themselves professionally—protecting the right of assembly and free speech under difficult circumstances.

We repeat, we support the rights of citizens to assemble, to demonstrate, to exercise their right of free speech. But we condemn mob action and we condemn attempts to provoke police with violence. We believe those who try this should be arrested and prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

FALMOUTH MORATORIUM

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, the recent Vietnam moratorium gathered citizens together all across our country, in impressive displays of national concern over the war in Vietnam. There were 100,000 in Boston; there were 50,000 here in Washington. But even more impressive, in some ways, were the smaller gatherings—in some of the villages and towns of our Nation.

One of many such gatherings took place in Falmouth, Mass. The Falmouth Enterprise has written an editorial that I think captured much of the essence of the occasion, and I would like to share it with my colleagues:

FALMOUTH'S VIETNAM MORATORIUM

The Vietnam Moratorium observance here on Wednesday was a moving thing for those who participated. It may, too, have moved some who, at the start, were hostile.

There was a touch of venom in the hostility, which was apparently due to an expectation of something distasteful, of something abhorrent to patriotism and decency.

The affair in the high school auditorium was about as decorous a meeting as this town has seen. The President's name, when it was used, was used with respect. The speakers were articulate and restrained. They were impressive because they spoke reasonably and with such deep conviction

of the great issues of war and peace and the future of this country and of mankind.

It was one of those incredibly beautiful October afternoons. The procession from the high school through Main street to the Village Green was a stroll, rather than a march.

A policeman watching the marchers go past said scornfully to an onlooker, "You can tell them by the dirt on them."

It was a curious remark to make about fellow townspeople, surely a reflection of what the policeman wanted to see, rather than what he saw. Perhaps he regretted it after he said it.

The marchers sat on the grass around the base of the flagpole and listened to the Rev. Robert A. Mayo; sat in the circle of intimacy created when a person speaks to a group without the electric amplification of a microphone. Mr. Mayo speaks to the American spirit, to the faith that endures so sturdily in this country through the most awful discouragements.

When he had finished, the group sang "We Shall Overcome". The singing was so soft that it was inaudible a few yards beyond the circle of singers. It is a moving, a strangely buoyant song that makes a great many things seem possible when one hears it sung.

IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 14020

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 14020, to raise the maximum allowable interest rate ceiling on U.S. savings bonds to 5 percent from its present level of 4½ percent.

Under the terms of the bill the new interest rate will apply to all savings bonds issued on or after June 1, 1969, and to outstanding savings bonds for interest periods beginning on or after June 1, 1969.

The need for this legislation is obvious. The high interest rates being offered on competitive forms of savings have reduced the attractiveness of U.S. savings bonds to the point that redemptions now exceed sales. Since December 1968, the amount of savings bonds outstanding has decreased by more than \$300 million. Because of the low volume of sales of bonds the Federal Government was recently forced to borrow funds on the open market at interest rates as high as 8 percent to meet its financial obligations.

No private financial institutions have voiced opposition to this legislation, and passage of the bill will have no appreciable effect on inflationary trends.

While enactment of this legislation will insure a stronger financial footing for management of the national debt, a failure to increase the interest rate would be a disservice to the 11 million people who buy bonds through the payroll savings plan.

Why should citizens who directly support the financial soundness of the Nation be penalized in the form of low returns on their investments?

I have been in frequent contact with the Treasury Department on the subject of noncompetitive interest rates on U.S. savings bonds, and many of my constituents have written me urging congress-

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sional action to rectify this unfortunate state of affairs.

I find the present situation intolerable and I urge immediate and favorable action on this critically needed measure.

JOHN GLENN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS SEND LETTERS ON VIETNAM MORATORIUM

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the peaceful efforts of the John Glenn High School students in my district to participate in the recent Vietnam moratorium.

On October 16, Joseph Chin, the president of the high school student council, and James McLaughlin, a Glenn faculty member, traveled to Washington to personally deliver over 1,500 letters written the previous day expressing the growing concern of the students over the war in Vietnam. In conjunction with the peaceful actions of those connected with the moratorium movement across the country, the students chose the means they felt would be most effective in presenting their ideas to the leaders of this Nation. Rather than participating in a boycott of classes or an organized demonstration, the students attended a formal faculty debate planned by Mr. Frank Higgins, principal of the Westland school, concerning the U.S. commitment to Vietnam. Following the presentation, each student wrote to me expressing his own feelings and suggesting policy changes.

According to Joseph Chin, the reaction was "overwhelmingly enthusiastic." The young people felt it was a constructive channel for student dissent while following the guidelines of the democratic process.

The student's letters ranged from humorous policy suggestions to poignant pleas for change, but in seven out of every 10 cases, the cry was the same: "Let us have Peace." As one student said:

It seems impossible that Man, Human, Intelligent Man, can only find a destructive answer in a constructive world. I hate war. But I don't have another answer. Just God. Just Prayer. Just Hope.

Many of the opinions expressed were divided sharply along age lines. Most of the ninth graders had not yet developed definite opinions on the Vietnam conflict. The greatest number of supporters of the U.S. commitment to Vietnam were found in the 10th and 11th grades, while seniors generally had very pronounced feelings for an immediate U.S. pullout.

Quite often girls requested help in revising draft laws. As one young lady put it:

Sending our boys to Viet Nam isn't helping our population any.

Another suggestion read:

They should send all the old men from ages 40 to 50. Because they had already had their lives to live and they should put something to good use when they are old. Soon there won't be any boys left.

Although most of the letters reflected feelings for immediate peace, some of the students supported the Vietnamese conflict. Most expressed a concern for the welfare of the South Vietnamese people. The need for a new rise in patriotism was cited by many disillusioned students.

I know we have the most democratic government around and I am glad that I live here.

One student wrote—

But who is to say we can't better ourselves. I still stand behind my President, my Country, and my Flag.

The vast majority of letters expressed a desire for immediate peace. Following the example of moratorium participants across the country, the students made their pleas quietly, but emphatically. As one read:

We love the people who are getting killed today.

Another student wrote:

Let there be peace on earth, to men of good will. It is time for us to prove that we are men of good will.

These young people have shown that they are no longer a part of the silent majority. By petitioning the Government on a subject of their great concern, John Glenn students have given us the opportunity to welcome them into the democratic process. It is time to give our attention to the young people's cries for peace, for no one is more directly affected by the Vietnam war than the young men called upon to give their service, and perhaps their lives, for a cause they do not understand.

On the evening of October 14, the night before moratorium day, I joined in an attempt to keep the House in session for an all-night debate on the Vietnam issue. I felt then, and I believe now, that a full discussion of the Vietnam situation is long overdue.

The President has stated, clearly and unequivocally, that we are no longer seeking a military victory in Vietnam. In view of this, I see no point in a continued sacrifice of American lives and money. I think it is essential that President Nixon provide the American people with an outline of the steps he plans to take for an orderly and sensible troop withdrawal.

I am well aware that such a withdrawal can be made only after full consideration of all factors relating to the safety of our troops. In a speech before an "action teach-in" at Ann Arbor, Mich., recently, Robben W. Fleming, president of the University of Michigan, cited a plan for troop withdrawal including the following points:

1. An announced unilateral decision to withdraw from Viet Nam.

2. Massive troop withdrawals, by which I mean Clark Clifford's goal of 100,000 by the end of 1969, and McGeorge Bundy's formula for removing 100,000 to 150,000 per year for the next two years until we are ultimately down to 100,000 volunteers serving on a rotating basis.

3. Advice to our friends in both Viet Nam and Southeast Asia that we will make the above moves and that we must therefore re-evaluate, with them, our position in that area of the world.

October 27, 1969

I support President Fleming's suggestion for troop withdrawal, and, in light of the tremendous support of the American people for the recent Vietnam moratorium, encourage each Member of the House of Representatives to do the same. In the words of a John Glenn High School student:

A policed world we are, but a policeman nation we should not be. Such a responsibility should not be on anyone's shoulders. Man is not as intelligent as he believes he is if he cannot find a better way, a better world, and a better peace.

LETTER FROM MOTHER OF VIETNAM CASUALTY

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, recently I received one of the most difficult letters I have had to answer since I came to Congress. It was from the mother of a boy who was killed in Vietnam. The questions she asked are ones which each of us in Congress has had to face time and time again. They are the questions which President Nixon faces daily. I am placing her letter to me, and my answer, into the RECORD, so that many Americans across the Nation may read this thoughtful, provocative letter:

WHITE HALL, ILL.
October 9, 1969.

Representative PAUL FINDLEY,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The scrapbook we started when our only son was born 25 years ago has now ended. In it are clippings about his activities as A Boy Scout, his church work, when he was elected to the Honor Society, captain of the basketball team, president of the Student Council, when he entered the army and his marriage. The last entry in the book is when you had his name entered in the Congressional Record after he was killed almost a year ago in Vietnam. He was the last of the Tunison name and now the farm which has been in the Tunison name since 1821 will have none to carry on. He is the last of the five generations who have lived here.

May I ask what did he accomplish by his death? What good has it done for all these 40,000 men to give their lives? He often wrote that they were fighting with about a third of their real capabilities. Now there is talk of bringing home some of the men. Do you really think that the Vietnam forces in the South can hold the line, and what about our boys who are left over there without adequate support? Bob thought he was doing something for his country. Did he die that now we give up and quit when we really have not proved anything? Do you think if we give the North Vietnamese all the concessions they ask without having a single concession from them, that when we withdraw they will not sweep the whole of Southeast Asia into the camp of the communists? Where will we attempt the next stand or will we just sit down and let them take the Philippine Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, and on to our own country?

I am troubled for the future of a nation where the young men in college are so concerned as to how they can avoid the draft. We have degenerated a great deal from the days when Nathan Hale said he regretted that he had but one life to give for his country. Another twenty five years of drugs, agi-

tation, and draft-dodging and we will not even have a country. It is time that the people ended this racial strife, curbed the rising crime rate, supported our government at home and abroad while we still have a country. We have all heard it said that history repeats itself and signs are everywhere that if we want to remain strong, we had better change our course. Reducing our navy seemed a step in the wrong direction where our enemies become stronger every year. Arms reduction and limitation sound fine, but can be deadly unless both sides follow that line.

I would also like to know how many other places where we have our men stationed around the world can become future Vietnams? What have we learned that will prevent other Vietnams? I will say with Shakespeare: Beware of entrance to a quarrel; but being in, Bear't that the Opposed may beware of thee.

You have weighty problems to solve, and I hope you and your other Congressional leaders know the answers. But I would like to hope that we could eventually let our son know that his loss which was such a stunning catastrophe for us really did something for his country, and that it was not all wasted.

Sincerely,

Mrs. ENNIS TUNISON.

OCTOBER 23, 1969.

Mrs. ENNIS TUNISON,
White Hall,
Illinois.

DEAR MRS. TUNISON: If it were possible for me to share the burden of grief which you must feel over the tragic loss of your son, George, I would gladly. But that is a special burden which over 40,000 other American families have had to face in the last five years, and one which no degree of sympathy, no matter how genuine, can ever fully appreciate.

My burden is of a different kind. The people of Illinois have sent me to represent them in Washington in the Congress. Under the Constitution, it is the Congress which is charged with declaring war and raising and supporting an army. Yet we in Congress have not fulfilled that responsibility, and it is this burden which weighs heavily upon me. Ours is a duty which cannot be laid aside by inaction, for 40,000 men have died in Vietnam just as if Congress had acted to declare war back in 1964. That this has happened is unspeakable tragedy. Yet we must speak of it, we must learn from it, if we are to avoid a similar recurrence in a similar war in the future.

I am troubled by many of the same things which trouble you, and there are many things to which I do not have the answers. But of one thing I am certain. Your son did not die in vain. The price has been high, but America's sons will no longer have to go to war to settle brush-fire outbreaks of violence halfway around the world. Our own national security is not so infirm as to require our intervention every time there is an uprising on another continent. It is ironic indeed that we had to go to war in Vietnam to find out that we would not have to go to war in other "Vietnams." But the men who died there did not die in vain, because America will live on all the stronger, renewed and secure in the knowledge of her limited but vital role in the world.

A century ago, confronted with a similar tragedy which tore our nation apart, Abraham Lincoln pointed the way which we must follow today. Our duty, he said, is "that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom."

The freedom we seek is one which will save thousands of our men from an untimely death in a far-off corner of the world. This is not freedom without responsibility,

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nor is it one which neglects our friends, when they most need us. Rather, it is freedom which recognizes the strengths and limitations of a great people, and by so recognizing them, becomes all the stronger.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL FINDLEY,
Representative in Congress.

NEW MARITIME POLICY

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, I have long been aware of and concerned with the perilous state of our merchant marine. Thus, it was with a great deal of pleasure that I learned of the President's new plan to revitalize the Nation's merchant shipping capabilities. It is a plan that I believe has wide support throughout the Nation. The Patriot-Ledger, a daily paper from Quincy, Mass., has printed an editorial that reflects this national sentiment, and I am pleased to be able to share it with my colleagues:

[From the Quincy (Mass.) Patriot-Ledger, Oct. 22, 1969]

MARITIME POLICY

President Nixon's decision to revitalize the declining U.S. merchant marine is welcome.

Following World War II, American flag ships carried 57.6 per cent of U.S. foreign trade. By 1968, the total had dwindled to 6.4 per cent. Among world maritime nations, the United States now ranks sixth in the number of cargo ships and fifth in cargo capacity.

Additionally, the fleet is old and is not being replaced rapidly enough to offset the pace of decline. Seventy per cent of the freighters, 90 per cent of the bulk carriers and 50 per cent of the tankers are more than 20 years old, adding to the high costs of the U.S. merchant marine by being expensive to operate and maintain.

The precise details of Mr. Nixon's program have yet to be announced. Yet the broad outlines are apparent. The President wants a stepped-up merchant vessel construction program—about 30 ships a year, triple the existing pace; and he wants to increase the portion of the nation's foreign commerce being carried in American-flag vessels from the current 6 per cent to a stable level of about 30 per cent.

At least this is a start towards a coherent merchant marine policy after years of talk and no action, and disputes among the shipping industry, labor and the federal government.

The United States has a continuing interest in having a modern, efficient, competitive merchant fleet carrying a substantial portion of its foreign commerce. In this effort to improve our merchant fleet, we should be making the most of technological advances and automation. Many of the new merchant vessels should be nuclear-powered. The United States built the world's first nuclear-powered merchant vessel, the NS *Savannah*. But we have not taken advantage of our headstart.

There should also be acceptance by the sea-faring unions of the necessity for utilizing automation. If a new vessel can be operated with a reduced crew because of automation, the unions must realize that this is an opportunity for stable employment with higher pay for such crews, and that an expanded merchant marine by itself will increase employment opportunities even if average crew sizes are reduced. And the

prospect of higher pay, improved living and working conditions on modern vessels, and hopefully speedier turnover times and shortened voyages, can make the merchant marine a more attractive profession.

OIL DEPLETION—A POLITICAL FOOTBALL

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, the level at which depletion allowance for the oil industry should be set has become quite an emotional issue. There is an old statement which says: "Don't bother me with facts—my mind is made up." With respect to the depletion allowance matter I would hope that those who are interested will take the time to study the facts contained in an article prepared by George H. Fancher, Jr., which follows:

[From the Denver Post, Sept. 28, 1969]

Oil Depletion—A Political Football

(By George H. Fancher, Jr.)

The 1969 tax revision bill has passed the House of Representatives and is now before a Senate committee for review. In this bill, Congress recommends, among other things, that the oil depletion allowance be reduced from 27½% to 20%, that percentage depletion on foreign oil and gas production be eliminated for tax purposes, and production payments will be treated essentially as loans.

The basic tax structure of the United States was devised with the idea of taxing income and not capital assets. In the case of a manufacturing company, ordinary capital assets are depreciated, i.e., regular deductions are allowed over the life of the equipment with the idea of returning the cost of the asset—tax free—so that it can be replaced when worn out. The principle, though sound for the manufacturing business and other depreciating items, does not apply to depleting assets such as oil and minerals.

Tax laws must be based on realities in order to provide equity in taxation. The original intention of percentage depletion was to return as a tax deduction the value of oil in the ground including, to some extent, the exploration costs of finding new oil reserves. The present 27½% depletion allowance provides on the average a deduction of only \$0.85 per barrel. It is extremely doubtful that anyone can buy or find economic oil reserves in the ground today in the U.S. for \$0.85 per barrel. A more realistic cost for oil reserves is \$1.25 per barrel. Therefore, the 27½% depletion allowance, similar to depreciation, is an equitable means of returning the cost of the capital asset so that a well can be replaced after the oil has been produced.

Critics of the petroleum industry challenge the depletion allowance as a tax loophole. A review of the facts should clarify this misconception.

1. Current gasoline prices are only 6% above the 1957-59 level compared to a 21% increase in the Consumer Price Index for the same period.

2. Oil company profits for the 20 year period through 1966 were below all other industries.

3. The oil industry paid 5.1% of gross revenue in direct taxes in 1966 compared to 4.5% for all corporations in the United States.

4. Domestic oil production is vital for our national security.

5. Depletion is a necessary incentive to encourage exploration in order to reverse the

decreasing trend in reserves and to meet the increasing demand for petroleum products.

LOW PRICES

Percentage depletion is responsible for keeping the price of petroleum products at a low level. The price of crude oil has remained essentially constant for the past 10 years, although the average price of all items included in the Consumer Price Index has risen 21% over the same period. The reason the retail price of gasoline has increased at the pump is because gasoline taxes have increased 21%.

BELOW AVERAGE PROFITS

In the past 20 years the earnings of the U.S. petroleum companies averaged 12.5% of invested capital, compared to 12.7% for all industries. On the basis of sales, only seven of the top 25 U.S. corporations are petroleum companies. However, it is interesting to note that not one of the petroleum companies is in the first 75 on the basis of returns on invested capital.

FAIR TAXES

The petroleum industry pays their fair share of taxes. In addition to income taxes, oil companies pay other direct taxes, one of which is the severance tax, paid only by extractive industries. In 1966, the petroleum industry paid \$2.5 billion in direct taxes or 5.1 cents for every dollar of gross revenue compared to 4.5 cents for each dollar of gross revenue for all U.S. corporations.

Many critics charge that percentage depletion allows oil producers to recover their costs many times over. The facts are that while the oil industry realizes approximately one billion a year through this provision, it invests about five billion a year in exploration and development of new reserves.

NATIONAL SECURITY

Domestic oil production is essential to our nation's security. Inadequate import controls would severely weaken the national economy. Various levels of local government would be deprived of vital tax revenue which would necessitate an increase in the tax burden of all concerned, including the individual taxpayer.

INCENTIVE

Percentage depletion provides an incentive for operators to accept the great risks involved in the exploration and development of all mineral resources so essential to our economy and national security. Continued incentive is vital. Exploratory drilling has declined nearly 50% in the past 10 years due, in part, to Federal regulations on interstate gas production, increased drilling and exploration costs, low crude prices and increases in state and federal taxes. As a result, the oil reserves in the United States have declined to new 10 year lows for the second consecutive year. Today the petroleum industry provides 75% of our total national energy requirements. Federal government estimates indicate that by 1980 the need for petroleum products will increase by 50%. The petroleum industry will not be able to meet these demands if exploratory drilling continues to decline.

Add these facts together and it should be readily apparent that the petroleum industry needs greater incentives to establish new reserves, not a reduction of those now in force.

PFC. TERRY L. BOOTH

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I announce the death of

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another of our brave fighting men, Pfc. Terry L. Booth, of Clairton, Pa., who was killed in Vietnam on October 15, 1969.

We owe a profound debt of gratitude and appreciation to our dedicated servicemen who sacrificed their lives for this great country. In tribute to Private Booth for his heroic actions, I wish to honor his memory and commend his courage and valor, by placing in the RECORD the following article:

PFC. TERRY L. BOOTH

Marine PFC Terry L. Booth, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Booth of 16A Woodland Terrace was killed in action Oct. 15 while serving with the First Marine Division in Quang Nam Province, South Vietnam, it was learned.

Pvt. Booth, a 1968 graduate of Clairton High School, had been in Vietnam only 45 days at the time of his death. The city Marine enlisted in the corps March 6 of this year.

CRISIS IN AIR TRAFFIC

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, everyone is aware of the impending crisis in air traffic if constructive measures are not taken soon. Both the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and the Senate Commerce Committee have held hearings on this general subject regarding an Administration proposal. This proposal, the Aviation Facilities Expansion Act, is good; it would create additional airports, require a study of our airways by the Secretary of Transportation, propose a 10-year plan for adequate airport development. But, this bill fails to mention a vital part of any airport operation, the air traffic controllers.

Currently pending before both these committees of Congress is another proposal, one which would amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 in order to establish certain requirements with respect to air traffic controllers. Together with 28 of our colleagues, I have cosponsored legislation which would remedy serious weaknesses in our air traffic safety by upgrading the air traffic controller system. Senator HARTKE and 17 other Senators have introduced identical legislation, on which no action has been taken. Mr. Speaker, these bills which are endorsed by the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, a professional group, concern essential aspects of the Nation's airports.

The Miami air traffic controllers have contacted me regarding the recent congressional hearings that have been held on airport development and airport safety. These men feel that testimony before congressional subcommittees by FAA officials has been less than equitable for all concerned. From the Miami Center, 150 air traffic controllers have requested me to enter in the RECORD the following letter which they wrote to FAA Administrator, John Shaffer. I do so at this time in order to bring the concern of the many air traffic controllers to the attention of our colleagues.

The letter follows:

October 27, 1969

MIAMI AIR ROUTE,
TRAFFIC CONTROL CENTER,
Miami, Fla.

MR. JOHN H. SHAFFER,
Administrator, Federal Aviation Administra-
tion, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SHAFFER: We are the one hundred and fifty Air Traffic Controllers that staff the Miami Air Route Traffic Control Center.

At this time there are one hundred and fifty confused and disappointed controllers at this facility. We have tried honestly and desperately to understand why you have undermined—without plausible cause—our every aspiration and failed to produce an alternate, workable solution to our problems. Perhaps if you knew the background of our dilemma, you would understand why we feel as we do.

For many years, Controllers all over the country could see the advent of the air traffic crisis. We lived through many years of promises made and broken by the FAA. During the Johnson administration we suffered major cutbacks in manpower and material. At this very time the airlines and aviation industry were building at a fantastic rate, but no allowances were made in air traffic control to compensate for this build-up in the sky. The Controllers' plea for help fell on deaf ears.

Finally in January of 1968, we, the Air Traffic Controllers of this country, united and formed our own professional organization in order to speak in unison to the layman and the Congress. This was done with our own time and money which we could ill afford but were eager to contribute for a better understanding of our cause. We were proud when we brought about Operation Air Safety, and to the best of our knowledge, not one Controller abused this operation. We merely stopped cutting corners—dangerous corners that would eventually lead to loss of lives. All Controllers had been extending themselves far beyond safe tolerance, trusting in their good judgments to cope with increasing work loads, but all Controllers feared the words, "relieve this man, he can't handle it." Yes, thank God for Operation Air Safety.

This organization we formed is called Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization (PATCO). It was then, and is now, the only representative voice of the Controller. It is the Controller.

Other organizations represented the Controller before we organized PATCO. ATCA was the first. Today it is representative in FAA management and corporate membership only. It does not represent the Controller. AFGE and NAGE were taken on by the Controllers as the next step under executive order 10988. These did much for local policy but were never meant to be the voice of the Controller on professional matters. When these organizations began fighting PATCO, their memberships dropped sharply and will continue to do so. The Miami facility, which had exclusive NAGE membership, now has less than two dozen members, including teletype operators. Our PATCO membership is 97%. This, we believe, is the true picture throughout the country.

Now that it has been established that PATCO is the Controller, let us go on to what we have accomplished. We have brought out in the open, to all the public and the Congress, that there is an air traffic crisis. We remember vividly the words of our past Administrator, Mr. McKee—"You have done what no one else has been able to do; you have given us the vehicle with which we can approach Congress for assistance." We were getting somewhere. We then gathered all available data and, with the help of Congressmen, drafted a bill entitled "The Air Traffic Controller Bill" (S 1026; HR 7870). This Bill has as its background all the wisdom gained from years of study and all the best medical opinions available from extensive research. This truly was our salvation, and every Controller in this country

placed all his confidence in its passage. We have written to Congressmen in the past year asking support of the legislation. The support was tremendous and we had faith—a faith in the Democratic process which has made our country great. Finally, after waiting a year and a half, legislative hearings began.

Just prior to the hearings, the Controllers in Miami hosted the PATCO convention. We describe it as having been a most dramatic and highly professional affair. At the banquet, we vowed to do our best to hold together this present air traffic system until conditions improved. Senator Vance Hartke, our guest, gave an excellent speech complimenting the Controllers and the FAA.

The fateful day when the hearings began was the day when you, Mr. Shaffer, sat before that Committee and by your testimony shattered the hopes of every Controller in the country. We all had been pressured from every direction—stress, tension, overwork, and yes, underpay. Naturally, the news media released your testimony and a few disheartened and embittered Controllers walked off their positions. We were all angered enough to do so, but only a few took this drastic measure. You blamed this on PATCO as a well organized plan of action whereas, in fact, if it were not for Mr. F. Lee Bailey's requesting that we not lose our heads and that we stay on our positions, the following days would have been a disaster.

Mr. Shaffer, you now say that you were quoted out of context by the news media, but that does not diminish the fact that Congress, the Controllers and the flying public have interpreted your testimony as antagonistic toward our legislation. In only four months you seemed to know better what was needed, regardless of what years of collective experience and research indicated in the views and proposals set forth in our Bill. If you gained your knowledge from FAA management, couldn't you realize that you were dealing with a very antagonistic group—a group that has long been bombarded by everyone concerned for allowing this system to become so antiquated? If a system is inadequate, we have to know why it is inadequate before we can remedy it. Somewhere the blame must be placed, and in this case it is FAA management.

We then learned that you had an eight point program that was better than our Bill. This restored some of our hope and we began to regain faith in you. But then came the "witch hunts"—the interrogation by FAA Security Agents at Denver, Kansas City, New York, etc.—regarding the Controllers' absenteeism. You indicated that this was required procedure—a mere formality—and that nothing would come of it. But within two days, via a barrage of telegrams, you gave us a warning, the notice of punitive action to those involved in the walk-offs, and withdrawal of dues deductions and PATCO recognition. You say that you have the highest regard and respect for all Controllers and at the same time you try to kill PATCO which is the Controller.

We would like to know why the Professional Air Traffic Controller cannot help management solve the air traffic crisis. We would like to know why the Blue Ribbon Panel was instituted when it is common knowledge that for years every possible study has been made on the Air Traffic Controller. We would like to know why the Agency has seen fit to tell Congress that our salary is \$18,000 to \$22,000 a year when the average radar Controller with eleven years of service and overtime is actually making \$14,000. We would like to know why Congress was informed that there are 18,000 Controllers when there are less than 10,000 tower and center Controllers. We assume you are including flight service specialists in this count and they do not control traffic. We would like to know what has happened to your package.

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And finally, we would like to know why the Agency is against the Controllers' Bill and is anxious to stall until the next session of Congress, as it appears.

Mr. Shaffer, mere words cannot appease us. If you would listen to and support our ideas as represented in our Bill, you could build a system that would be admirable and acceptable to all. In the past, you have listened to false prophets that envisioned an automated air traffic control system placing control back in the cockpit. Even ALPA cannot be taken in by such unrealistic procedures. The idealist who envisioned this piece of equipment forgot about weather factors and the assistance of radar vectoring around weather and traffic. Every pilot and Controller knows that the air space element in any Controller environment changes constantly. Listen to the wisdom of active pilots and Controllers rather than to those of the past who have lost the picture. Invite them to go into the field and talk with the present-day Controllers who can best convey the many needs associated with air traffic control, such as:

1. Operational NAS equipment at every center and approach complex
2. A workable ALPHA Numeric System within the NAS equipment
3. Radar at every facility that handles air carrier jets.
4. Better radar and how and where it can be obtained
5. More runways and airports and suggestions as to their locations
6. More Controllers of the highest caliber
7. Higher pay to compensate for the tremendous pressure, tension, and responsibility connected to air traffic control
8. Early retirement for depleted Controllers

We could go on. But now is the time for deeds rather than words. Now is the time for the voice of the Controller to be heard with sincerity and honesty. Headlines such as "Major Air Disaster Claims 500 Lives" are tragic announcements, but more tragic is the reluctance to take appropriate action for which we are fighting to eliminate such headlines.

Yours sincerely,

150 AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS.

THE BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the Bay Area Rapid Transit System that will be in effect in Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Francisco Counties within the next few years will be one of the most advanced and sophisticated rapid transit systems in the country. The managers of the Bay Area Rapid Transit System were not inhibited, therefore, they have designed a system that will incorporate the most modern technology.

The cars for the system will be built by Rohr Corp. under the direction of Robert J. Rucci. Rohr's reputation has been well established. It has been a subcontractor in the space program, and has applied their know-how to its undertaking as the builder of BART cars.

The cars will substantially be built of aluminum, and will have a dual braking system; one system of brakes will be friction brakes on the wheels, and the other system will slow the electric motors that

drive the wheels. It is expected that they can decelerate from a speed of 80 miles in 20 seconds as smoothly as an automatic elevator.

We, of the bay area that will be served by BART, are very proud of the initiative involved in trying to solve the massive transportation problems that confront all metropolitan areas. We are happy to know that the modern technology developed in the space effort is being applied in the design of the cars, the track, and all other facilities.

I congratulate the Rohr Corp. of San Diego on the great contribution it is making in this area.

A CONCERNED VICE PRESIDENT

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, Vice President SPIRO AGNEW is a concerned American. Just why he is concerned and how he became concerned is outlined in part by the distinguished columnist Stewart Alsop in this week's issue of *Newsweek*. In light of the tremendous amount of controversy attendant upon some of the Vice President's remarks in recent days Mr. Alsop's remarks take on added significance:

SPIRO SPEAKS

(By Stewart Alsop)

WASHINGTON.—What follows was excerpted from six double-spaced pages of notes on a talk last week with Vice President Spiro T. Agnew. It is an attempt to catch the flavor of the Vice President's manner of talking and thinking. The flavor seems worth trying to catch, and not only because Mr. Agnew is again in the news, with his famous speech about those "impudent snobs." There is another reason—the fact that Spiro T. Agnew could, quite conceivably, be President one day. There is a third reason, too.

*Office in Old State, huge fireplace, gilded mirror, eagles on doorknobs, the works. Vice President reading blue-covered booklet with stars and seal, marked *The President's Daily Briefing*—the CIA intelligence summary. Face pink, healthy-looking, hands carefully manicured, French cuffs with gold cuff links, small, controlled smile. Talks easily with air of candor. Looks as though he'd been dieting. Rather Presidential-looking—a casting director would instantly choose Agnew over Nixon for role of Modern President.*

He himself instantly brings up the subject of the "impudent snobs" speech:

"You know, there's a certain humor in the situation. They land on me for a few words out of context, but the other side can attack, and no matter what language they use, there's no criticism . . .

"Yes, I wrote the speech myself. I never submit my speeches to anyone. I did that speech on a Saturday, and there were not many people around . . . the trouble was, nobody paid any attention to what I really said . . .

"You have Ed Muskie asking why we won't stop testing MIRVs and Ed Brooke saying we're responsible for the strategic arms race. I was trying to answer that sort of thing . . . We've built no ICBMs since 1967, no nuclear submarines since 1965 . . . The Russians have 64 ABM's already, more than we'll have in 1974. They're building 100 ICBMs this year alone, and they're building nuclear subma-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

rines just as fast as they can. Yet you have these statesmen blaming us for the strategic arms race. That's what I meant by masochism . . . I've seen dozens of editorials about my speech, and not one line about this subject.

"I suppose if you want to get a point across, you say it in exciting language, and then bland out everything else . . . Of course if you use punchy language, you're automatically attacked for intemperance. But that risk is counterbalanced by the attention you get for what you say. If you can get your thought through to people, it can be worth the risk . . . If I had it to do again, I'd still deliver the speech just as I wrote it."

Agnew on the young:

"There is a fascination among young people with demonstrations as a means of communication. I have a theory about that. There is a direct relationship between the popularity of confrontation with young people, and the fact that they were brought up on television, not books. They're conditioned to action and emotion, not words. This is a perfectly natural thing—every day, they see action, violence, confrontation on television, and they are naturally more conditioned to action than logic. But there is a danger there."

"Young people who become involved, often for very salutary reasons, in a demonstration or confrontation, tend to become caught up in the event itself, emotionally, tend to be carried away by mob psychology . . . that is the danger . . ."

Agnew on his own generation gap:

"My 14-year-old daughter, Kim, wanted to wear a black arm band to school, to demonstrate against the war. I told her I had no objections if she really understood the fact. So I took a lot of time to tell her how we got involved in Vietnam, and the situation there, and so on. She said 'I understand what you're saying, but I don't agree.' So I explained the whole situation again, about the 1954 accord, and the 1962 accord, and she said, 'All right, but why not just get all of them out of there?' So I said, 'Kim, I have given you the arguments for not just getting out, and you just haven't given me a logical argument against it. So [here voice rises in parental authority] there will be no black arm band and no participation in a demonstration.'

"Well, there was the usual crisis, and I guess some mutual trauma, but after that, I think, I was nicer than usual to her, and she was nicer to me . . . I think kids keep pushing these days, to find authority, that they need authority at some point, and when they don't get it they're unhappy . . ."

Agnew on politics, George Wallace, and the South:

"I hope I'm still a politician, though some people might dispute it [small smile]. I've just come back from the South, and I'm sure now most of the people in the South don't want George Wallace. They didn't really want George Wallace in 1968, but they felt they had no alternative. They didn't really know who Nixon was—all they knew was that he was a professional politician who'd been around the track before. Now they've seen the President in action, I'm sure they feel more confidence with Nixon than with Wallace."

"I made a speech the other day in Jackson, Mississippi—2,400 people at a hundred a plate, the biggest political gathering in the state's history . . . In the South, the politicians have been caught in a cross fire, between George Wallace on the right, and Ed Muskie or George McGovern on the left. In 1968, they felt they had no place else to go but Wallace. But that's no longer true. Most people in the South, as elsewhere, want to be somewhere near the middle of the spectrum.

"We've made it clear that we will not support a racist policy . . . But there have been steps taken which the South understands and appreciates. Revenue sharing, for example . . . And we recognize the Supreme Court decision against artificial segregation, but we also recognize that the decision does not mean artificial integration . . . Wallace can't get off the ground now . . . I think the President can retain his support in the South, and I think he can retain his general support in the rest of the country . . ."

More talk about Vietnam, politics, and daughter Kim (who must be a strong character) which the Vice President puts off the record, and talk ends.

The third reason it is worth trying to understand the way Spiro T. Agnew talks and thinks is that he is a more formidable political figure than those who laugh at him realize. What he says may not be particularly original or profound. But he is formidable, all the same, because his style of speech and thought precisely mirrors the style of the "Middle Americans" who make up the great majority of the American electorate, and who will therefore elect the next President. After all, a lot of them have their Kims to worry about, too.

A CONSTITUENCY IS HEARD

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, all of us have found that representing our constituents becomes a more complicated business with each succeeding year. I return home as often as this body's busy calendar permits and on those weekend trips I try to speak with as many of my constituents as possible.

A handshake, however time-honored this political practice is, can hardly be a substitute for a meaningful discussion of the issues confronting the Nation and its legislature. If you speak with 100 people on a weekend, can you be certain that their views are truly representative of your nearly 500,000 constituents?

All of us have been elected certainly to use our judgment, particularly as the issues grow more complicated and technology seems to want to outstrip our comprehension. But the Federal system mandates that each of us represent our constituent views in the councils of this Government.

Like many of my colleagues, I have adopted use of the questionnaire to determine the views of the people back home. I have been most impressed by my constituents' mounting disenchantment with the war in Vietnam. It is obvious they have had enough of the war and are interested in disengagement leading to eventual and total disengagement.

I will not presume to judge their motives. Some no doubt believe the war an immoral excess on the part of this Nation. Others are appalled by the war's expense, now \$30 billion a year, and the fact that its conduct is distracting and dividing America at home. Others have lost sons or husbands. And many, no

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doubt, are exhausted by the conflict and the controversy and now believe it is time to withdraw.

But whatever the individual reasons, these citizens have coalesced into an impressive majority which now speaks to the Congress and the President and says, "Enough."

With the unanimous consent of my colleagues, I here enter in the RECORD my most recent newsletter which includes the results of my questionnaire:

A BETTER TAX BREAK FOR ALL

OCTOBER 1969.

DEAR FRIEND: If you have been following the news from Washington you know that a battle is underway in Congress on the vital issue of taxes and a better break for all.

In August, the House of Representatives passed a tax reform bill which provides relief for all taxpayers, including the home-owning job-holding middle class. The bill also makes a start on closing some of the unjust tax loopholes which allow special interests and the very rich to avoid paying their fair share of taxes.

Although I am still not satisfied that the bill passed by the House does all that needs doing, it is a good beginning. It incorporates many of the provisions of legislation I introduced and it will assure a tax reduction over the next three years for virtually everyone in the Northeast.

The tax relief in this bill take effect as money gained by closing loopholes and drawing on other sources becomes available. The reform bill closes some of the obsolete and unwarranted loopholes that we have led to so much tax gimmickry and unfairness. Other loopholes were tightened including the oil and gas depletion allowance, reduced from 27½ percent to 20 percent.

As approved by the House, the bill will provide a tax cut of at least five percent for every lower and middle-income taxpayer.

THE SENATE MUST CHOOSE

First, however, the mill must clear the Senate in its present form without that body watering down the reform and relief provisions it presently contains. It is my sad duty to report that the bill and its provisions for tax relief are under attack in the Senate.

The Administration is seeking to cut the House-approved tax reductions by an average of about 50 percent. The Administration also has asked that corporate income tax rates be reduced by two percentage points rather than increased or held at the current rate.

The Administration is trying to make a public case that the House bill would reduce revenues to the Federal government in a significantly, unacceptable way. The simple fact is there is no significant difference in the revenues the House reform bill would provide with revenues the Administration's tax package would produce. The difference is who would pay, the middle class or the corporate rich and privileged. The House bill would require that the rich and the privileged pay.

The Senate must choose between justice and equity as embodied in the House bill and favoritism and special privilege as proposed by the Administration.

YOUR OPINIONS ARE HEARD

In the late spring, I asked you to give me your views on the major issues of the day and legislative proposals before this Congress. I want to thank the many of you who took time from your busy schedules to answer the questionnaire. After a busy summer of studying the questionnaires and reading the letters that accompanied them, the results have been tabulated. Here are those results by percentage.

JOSHUA EILBERG.

1969 CONGRESSIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

		Yes	No	Undecided	No response
1. (a) Do you favor the Nixon administration's proposal to retain the 10-percent surtax through 1969 to curb inflation?.....		54	37	6	3
(b) If you answered "Yes," would you at the time insist upon closing tax loopholes?.....		60	1	3	36
(c) If you answered the first question "Yes," would you also insist on substantial cuts in military spending?.....		33	21	7	39
(d) Do you favor my bill to raise the standard tax exemption from \$600 to \$1,000?.....		83	4	2	11
2. President Nixon has said he will deploy Safeguard, a limited antiballistic missile system. Which of these options do you support?					
(a) President's proposal.....		38			
(b) No ABM system.....		31			
(c) Thin system.....		7			
(d) Thick system.....		12			
No response.....		12			
3. Most people believe that nonessential Government spending must be cut. In which of these areas would you cut spending? (Check up to 3. Figures tally above 100 percent because of option of selecting 3.)					
(a) Defense budget.....		39			
(b) Aid to education.....		8			
(c) Aid to cities.....		9			
(d) Space program.....		40			
(e) Health.....		2			
(f) Welfare.....		33			
(g) Foreign aid.....		80			
(h) Poverty programs like Get Set, Job Corps.....		32			
4. Would you increase or cut Federal aid to:		Increase	Cut	No response	
(a) Private and parochial schools?.....		44	44	12	
(b) Elementary and secondary public schools?.....		67	12	21	
(c) Colleges and universities?.....		37	46	17	
5. When the Federal Government assists in building low and middle income housing, should the community involved be consulted about location, need, and type of structure?.....		86	6	3	5
6. (a) In view of the closeness of November's presidential election, do you think we should change the way we elect our Presidents?.....		79	13	3	5
(b) Are you in favor of my proposal to abolish the electoral college and substitute direct popular election of the President?.....		77	12	5	6
7. Are you in favor of reducing the voting age?.....		43	49	3	5
8. (a) Do you think the present draft system is fair?.....		22	63	8	7
(b) Do you think the draft system should be changed or reformed?.....		67	16	6	10
(c) Do you think the draft should be abolished in favor of an all-volunteer Army?.....		26	57	9	8
9. We all want the war in Vietnam to end. Which of these possible courses of U.S. action in Vietnam do you now most support? (Check one.)					
(a) Immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces.....		16			
(b) Gradual withdrawal of U.S. forces.....		32			
(c) Immediate cease-fire as the basis for talks.....		10			
(d) Continue present levels of military action.....		3			
(e) Step up military activity.....		7			
(f) Resume bombing of North Vietnam.....		5			
(g) Invade North Vietnam.....		5			
(h) Use nuclear weapons against North Vietnam.....		2			
No response.....		20			
(i) Do you think the Paris talks will lead to peace?.....		19	51	23	7
(j) Do you think the Nixon administration is doing enough to end the Vietnam war?.....		22	48	23	7
10. (a) Which do you think possesses a greater threat to world peace?					
The war in Vietnam.....		29			
Tension in the Middle East.....		56			
No response.....		15			
(b) Who do you think is wrong in the Middle East?					
Israelis.....		4			
Arabs.....		41			
Both of them.....		47			
No response.....		8			
(c) Do you think the United States should help in imposing a Big Power settlement on the Middle East?.....		29	50	14	7
11. Do you believe additional Federal laws are needed to protect the consumer?.....		83	8	3	6
12. Do you think the Constitution should be amended to permit prayer in the schools?.....		64	24	6	6
13. Campus disorders have spread across the country. If you were a college president and 100 students sat in your office would you:					
(a) Try to talk to them?.....		37			
(b) Kick them out immediately?.....		24			
(c) Call police?.....		20			
No response.....		19			
14. What kind of job do you think President Nixon is doing?					
(a) Fine.....		18			
(b) All right.....		52			
(c) Poor.....		17			
No response.....		13			
15. What do you think are the three most important issues facing America today? Please list below in order of urgency. (Using a weighted point system, the following results were tabulated by percentage):					
(a) The war in Vietnam.....		26			
(b) Urban problems.....		21			
(c) Law and order.....		13			
(d) Campus disorders.....		9			
(e) The economy and inflation.....		9			

The remaining 22 percent went in descending order to foreign affairs, ethics in government and politics, the public spirit and morality, the Communist threat, the Middle East, the problems of senior citizens, education, the antiballistic missile system, national resources and pollution, big government, the population explosion, and finally, big business.

JOSEPH L. GERHART GIVES A PERSPECTIVE WHICH THE NEWS MEDIA NEGLECTS

HON. BURT L. TALCOTT
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, every genuine American is "against war." Only the Communist aggressor who seeks to dominate other peoples and to acquire the land of other nations initiates war.

Most patriotic Americans, most citizens who believe in our representative system of government, most persons who truly want peace, most people who are concerned about the persistent inroads

of communism, in this country and abroad, want to support President Nixon in his efforts to extricate us from this miserable war in Vietnam.

This huge majority in all walks of life, from every section of the country, regardless of race, color or creed, who support the President are frustrated and angered because they are not heard or seen to the same extent as those who oppose the President and our Government.

The overwhelming majority of American people are angry with the news media who consistently promote and glamorize the protesters, the demonstrators, and the anti-President crowds.

The great number of solid U.S. citizens who have contributed to the morality,

stability and productiveness of this Nation are offended that a small number of hard core organizers whose objective is to destroy our reputation, our system and our institutions are given the greatest attention, time and space in the news media.

If you oppose the President, if you criticize the Congress, or if you want to bring down the Government or aid and abet the North Vietnamese or the Vietcong, you can always attract space and attention in the news media far beyond your numbers.

It would be helpful to provide balance, to help educate the curious and to fulfill the reportorial responsibility of the news media if all factions and all views were fairly reported.

Since the promotion of the October 15 moratorium began in earnest many months ago, during the demonstrations, and since, many constituents have written to me complaining about the disparate emphasis and the promotional effect of the news coverage.

Some resent the failure of the news media to give proportionate time, space or attention to groups or individuals who hold a different view.

Some ask why it is made so difficult for the majority to dissent from the dissenters. Some ask why the "straight and square," the decent and clean are rebuked whenever they try to speak out.

It is bad enough to believe that government ought to be pressured by mobs in the street, or that destruction or obscene behavior will receive more attention and consideration than polite, orderly importuning of the Government—but for the news media to aid and abet this behavior is alarming to many solid citizens who truly yearn and work for peace.

I insert a typical letter, one from Mr. Joseph L. Gerhart, the district superintendent of the northern California and Nevada district council of the Assemblies of God, who represents a large constituency.

His point is well taken. Three SDS members would be given more notice by the news media than 3,000 students who support a governmental official.

I believe Mr. Gerhart's letter deserves the attention of every Member of the Congress. It gives some much needed balance and perspective:

ASSEMBLIES OF GOD, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA & NEVADA DISTRICT COUNCIL, INC.,

Santa Cruz, Calif., October 15, 1969.

Hon. BURT L. TALCOTT,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. TALCOTT: I wish to express my very deep concern at the expression which is being voiced by some of our U.S. Government Officials in regard to the present policies and decisions of our President, Mr. Nixon.

It seems to me that this is the time when all Americans, regardless of personal opinions, would realize the necessity of standing with the President in endeavoring to save our Nation from Communism.

It is sad when uninformed people create great havoc and distress throughout the Nation but it is absolutely tragic when men who should be supporting the President are willing to stand against him most vocally by means of our news media.

We are all against war. . . . I am certain of that. We are also for America!

Who is going to give direction to millions of Americans who are distressed by what is going on but have no means of being heard? Is there any way to stem the tide of anti-Americanism which is being gushed out to us very day via the news media?

About a year ago when our District Youth held a Convention in Sacramento, more than 3,000 of them marched to the Capitol steps with posters and banners and songs, demonstrating their support of the Governor, the Nation and God. Did this make headlines? No! Not even the Sacramento newspapers gave prominent coverage. If it had been 3,000 SDS, it would have been on every national TV news release as well as all of the news media.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH L. GERHART.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

I WANT PEACE

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include an article written by a former Member of the House of Representatives and former Ambassador, the Honorable Herbert Pell:

I WANT PEACE

(By Herbert C. Pell)

I know how easy it is for an ignorant politician to yell "Communist" when he is at a loss for an answer or desirous of covering himself with a smoke screen. That is why I write this personal note. I should be among the first to be destroyed by communism. I am nearly 70 and have never been in business. I have lived all my life on invested property as did my father and mother and my grandparents and most of my great-grandparents before me. Economically I represent everything to which communism is hostile. I am one of the comparatively few Americans every one of whose ancestors became a citizen of the United States on July 4, 1776. I have always loved and enjoyed liberty. Since the day of my first effort in politics I have worked for personal freedom for all. I have lived in totalitarian countries and loath what I saw there. I know that a Communist government will inevitably degenerate into a totalitarian autocracy which is the opposite and the implacable enemy of everything I have enjoyed, of every material policy that has served me, of everything I have respected and of everything I have loved.)

I am for peace. I am for minding our own business. I am particularly opposed to a policy which boils down to an effort to impose American ideas and customs on other nations. This does not mean that we should not recognize the duties and responsibilities of our position.

We must properly understand the situation of the United States. This country is the leader of the free world which is a very different thing from being the free leader of the world. We are the first of a group of associates. We cannot act as the owner of slaves, as the paymaster of hirelings or as the dominator of satellites. The nations on our side are weaker and poorer than we are either because they are smaller or because they have suffered more, but they are not slaves, servants, or sycophants; they are free nations and can be led by their willing consent or not at all. We cannot treat them as tools to be broken in our interest. When we assume the burden of leadership, we assume at the same time a responsibility for the interest of those whom we lead. We cannot offend their conscience or sacrifice them for our own gain.

Are we to rush by ourselves all alone on a course of military adventure without the assistance, without even the sympathy of other nations which might have supported us in a less dashing policy. It is, of course, true that a leader must lead but another essential of leadership is to have followers. We cannot wisely ask the world to look to us for guidance if we obviously intend to consider no counsel but our own. The career of the Kaiser and of Hitler, as well as the example of Stalin should have taught us to consider the inevitable end of the largest and strongest lone wolf.

Intelligently we must recognize that the United States cannot be alone in the world. It cannot long remain prosperous in a company of ruined nations. So much is obvious. For a good many years to come, the

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core of individualist economy—if that economy is to survive at all—must be a prosperous United States. It is manifest that we cannot as a Nation continue as the leader and the bulwark of a civilization based on the assumption that peace is the normal condition of mankind if we persist in a policy of military adventure or turn ourselves into an armed camp.

If the United States is to be the first Nation of the future, if we are entering on the American century, let us hope—and do what we can to make it so—that the period of our leadership will be a period of peace, amity, and prosperity rather than a time of subordination for the world under the rule of a people themselves oppressed by the tools of their dominance.

Peace is not always easy to maintain: At the present moment its maintenance is and will be for sometime extremely difficult. As Governor Dewey once said, "We must wage peace."

Twice in our time we have seen that total war (and there is really no other kind possible) decides nothing, settles nothing, answers nothing, and leads to nothing. Winner and loser, both are vanquished. Is there a single nation on earth that got, by any imaginable system of accounting, a net gain out of either of the two wars we have lived through?

War is not a natural thing. It is the bankruptcy of leadership. It is the final and glaring proof that the governors of the world are not fit for their positions. Hatred of a foreign and unknown country is a drummed-up thing, and above all it is no essential part of patriotism, any more than hatred of your neighbors is an essential part of family love.

Peace is the only possible base for our civilization. It was built on peace and without peace it will die. War will ineluctably end the customs and the outlook and the way of life, the ideals and the national purposes which we inherited from our fathers to be held as a sacred trust for our children.

The inevitable result of war will be the complete destruction of everything that we value and the cutting of the taproots of democracy in the world. Manifestly with the effective end of prosperous democracy in the United States all freedom on earth must inevitably perish.

Can we afford to antagonize all other countries which normally would support us?

I have lived in totalitarian countries; I have seen independent nations lose their spiritual strength. I suggest an illustration which may at first appear unimportant. When I was a boy I traveled a great deal in Italy before the first war. I remember going to cafes in the summer, where the people sat around in groups up to a dozen at a table, all talking freely. I don't suppose a conversation in 20 had anything to do with politics. In 1938, I drove my son from Naples to Vintimiglia. The people still sat outside of cafes in summer, but they were at tables of two or three and their conversation was in whispers. Again, I believe that only a small proportion of these conversations were political, but the habit of fear controlled the minds of the people.

War will certainly destroy many forms of private property and of private investment and will practically annihilate all private business. From five to ten million at least of the best and most effective workers will be withdrawn from peaceful production. From fifteen to twenty more will be forced to devote their energies to the manufacture of articles of war. This will come pretty near to cutting our productive labor force in two. War priorities will reduce the manufacture of automobiles, houses, electric goods, roads, schools, hospitals, and everything else that we consume to the lowest possible level.

I have lived in countries where just this thing happened. I have gone through cities which I remembered as prosperous and active and found them like ghost towns and empty shops, hungry people, no traffic and above all, no hope and no liberty.

Another war with its crushing taxes will certainly mark the end of capitalism. Private capitalism depends on private investments and private investments depend on the willingness of people to forego present pleasures for future security and income. When my father forewent the expenditure of \$100, he thought he was getting \$5 a year for the rest of his life and \$5 a year to be divided among his descendants for an indefinite time. Today the Government takes a great part of this return for income taxes and a lot of the capital in inheritance taxes. The result is that people will be less willing to save; less willing to give up present enjoyment for a much smaller ultimate gain. In the meanwhile factories must be erected; houses must be built; electricity and water supplied to new developing districts. Where is the money to come from? As these are necessities of life, it must obviously come from the State, which means socialism, and the administration of an increasing part of our economic structure by the Government.

It is quite certain that the Government will be obliged willy-nilly to do much more than this. It must direct the energies of the people into the canals which it will select. A man will not be able to build a hotdog stand or toy shop unless he can get materials allocated to him by the Government which practically means permission to go into the business, and he will not be allowed to do so, if the Government believes that a drug store or a fountain pen factory are more needed. With this extension of Government control of the economic lives of the community, there will inevitably come a system of censorship and the loss of all freedom of expression. We will be further and further from that idea of American liberty once expressed by an unknown cowboy, who said that he wanted to be able to look any man in the eye and tell him to go to hell.

Shortages inevitably mean rationing and rationing means Government control. But things will, and everybody knows it, go much further than that. With insufficiencies everywhere, the allocation of every short supply must be—or at least certainly will be—in the hands of the Government. Officials—wise or unwise—probably good men but not all-knowing, will have to decide what buildings shall be erected and what goods are to be produced. This is so obvious that no one can suggest any other policy. If there should be, as in the case of war there certainly will be, not enough steel to go around it would be obscenely indecent to allow one man to build himself a yacht merely because he could outbid the community.

There will be no field day for labor. There will be no overtime and no holidays taken at will when pockets get full, no shopping around for pleasant profitable or interesting jobs. Labor will be drafted in an all-out war and the workman will have no more freedom than the soldier. He will go where he is sent and do what he is told and get what the Government chooses to pay him and whatever that may be, it will not buy him very much.

All the improvements in labor conditions which I have seen coming in the last 50 years—many of which I fought for during the course of my career—will fall like trees in a hurricane. Strikes of laborers in factories will be as impossible as strikes of soldiers at the front. Anyone who is willing to think for 5 minutes must know all this and nobody thinking for a month can suggest anything else. I have seen this in other countries and I do not want to see it here.

Independent thought, independent expression will be crushed. The self-respect of free

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

and thoughtful citizens will be destroyed by the continued knowledge that it is only at their own risk that they dare whisper any criticism of the elected officials of the Government. These would be the consequences of a great war.

Today, does any sane person believe that a conflict with Russia will mean anything but mutual destruction and ruin? Do we hope to overrun Russia as Germany was overrun and occupy it as Germany was occupied, and then build it again, as we are doing Germany and Japan into something very like what it was before? What do we plan to do with a victory?

It is manifest that a war with Russia will end in a collapse of common exhaustion. The representatives of a shattered Russia will meet the emissaries of a worn and exhausted United States and devise a means by which both can survive without continuing mutual slaughter and destruction. Is there any person in the world who imagines any other result possible?

Thirty years ago we tried to establish a democracy in Germany. The Germans are an educated and industrious people, accustomed to cooperation, but having had no experience in the workings of a democratic government, they were unable to maintain the structure of freedom and found themselves like the man in the Bible whose devil left him and returned with seven other spirits worse than himself. Are we going to make this same mistake again in dealing with Russia?

We are often told that we cannot negotiate with Russia. The Russian Government will not keep its word. Its guarantees and solemn promises mean little or nothing. Does any sane person believe that after wrecking the Russian Army, destroying the structure of the Russian Government, there will emerge from Russia a group of negotiators of greater integrity who will be more desirous of keeping their agreements and what is equally important, will have the power to enforce them at home?

It would be absurd to imagine that such a negotiation would be an easy or routine affair.

Russia has experienced enormous changes in the last 30 years; it is certain that the course of change is not yet run. The centers of political power and economic interest are far from fixed. We cannot expect a treaty with the government of such a country to endure very long—the best that can be sensibly hoped is imperfect and temporary, but even a temporary calm will allow the billows raised by the earthquake of war to subside a little, and every bit of calm makes stronger the settlement and integralization which can be the foundation of something more solid.

Our negotiators will be in the position of Eliza crossing the river. Pursued by bloodhounds, she arrived at the Ohio. She jumped on a floating piece of ice which could give her no prolonged footing, but was at least solid enough to provide a place from which she could leap to a second and a third, hoping that a fourth would drift along and that eventually she would arrive on hard ground. The temporary security of a cake of ice, even though it only deferred ultimate disaster, kept open the possibility of at last reaching land. It was better than bloodhounds or cold water. She would of course have preferred to cross by a bridge or ferry boat, but no boat or bridge presenting itself, she took a poor chance rather than accept inevitable failure.

I am perfectly certain that our system—the American system which everybody knows and which no one can accurately define—is, of all social structures existing today, the one which is most capable of development; most able to maintain itself; and especially that it can with the fewest and least dan-

gerous repercussions alter its course to meet the strains of changes in the social and economic balance. After all, it has lasted without fundamental alteration for a century and a half, which is more than can be said of any government in the history of the world—even those which like the British have accepted basic changes in time to avert bloody revolution.

One of the things which we have most certainly learned from history and from our own observation of Mussolini and of Hitler is that dictatorships are impermanent affairs. The only possible opposition to an autocrat is revolution. Therefore, it does not take long for every criticism to be suppressed as revolutionary. In a short time we hear of such absurdities as "capitalistic biology"—a recent Russian contribution, which shows that truth can always outrun satire.

Germany, in 1930, was as far ahead of the world in the study of Atomic fission as is the United States today. After only 8 years of Hitler's government, the old and well integrated scientific world of Germany was shattered, and when called on to develop the atomic bomb, its disorganization was such that no effective progress could be made.

No dictatorship has ever been able to provide for an orderly succession of power. A dictator does not dare to make use of the best and strongest men. He fears that they will be intriguing for his place; that is why every dictatorship is weakened by sycophancy, nepotism, and bureaucracy.

Bodies can be enslaved; intellect can only be suppressed.

That is why I believe that time is on our side. In spite of crises and economic waves, which Communists believe will overwhelm us, it seems to me that if we hold firmly to real liberty and strive to extend it, it will be we, and not the worshippers of organization, who will most thrive. In the long run a people which controls its government will outlast a government which owns its people.

Our only peril comes from within ourselves; we may forget that our strength is liberty, and liberty is our strength. Thirty years ago I put into a Democratic State platform this phrase: "If the rights of the meanest and the most unpopular are traversed, the rights of all are in danger." Liberty cannot be a private possession, nor can it long be partial. It is universal and entire, or it will soon be nothing.

The real difficulty lies in the fact that the negotiators on both sides fear disapproval by the politicians at home. You can't buy a second-hand bicycle without some bargaining. The offers gradually come together, but there will never be any agreement if the seller fears he will be hanged as a traitor if he accepts a dime less than the original demand, and the buyer knows that he will be pilloried as an appeaser if he raises the bid by a quarter.

I do not know how it is in Russia, but in the United States today every person who dares to express the obvious fact that compromise is better than the best conceivable result of any possible war—which is the real belief of thinking Americans—finds himself attacked and stabbed on all sides by men sitting safely in public offices, who know very well that come what may, they will be safe from any enemy. Here, there, and everywhere you hear them shouting against compromise, calling the world to witness that their only desire is to shoulder a musket and face the wicked foe. It is only the superior quality of their patriotism that prevents them from selfishly indulging this wish. They must for the good of the Nation remain in public office while they cheer on the envied heroes.

Every radio blares hatred for the simple reason that it is profitable to do so. A radio commentator is paid according to the number of people who will listen to him, and particularly according to the number of hearers

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he can attract who are stupid enough to believe that Thing-a-bob Soap, or Somebody's Toothpaste, or What's-his-name's Breakfast Food is better than any other on the market, simply because it hires a brighter comedian or a more exciting commentator.

As such people obviously will not think clearly in their own interest when buying soap, toothpaste or breakfast food, it is extremely doubtful if they will be willing to devote any serious thought to the public interest. They prefer phrases like "the best wash by gosh," or "hustle builds muscle" as guides to spending their own money, and want very little more for the formulation of their opinions. It is manifestly easier to excite such an audience than it is to force it to comprehend the simplest of reasoning.

This is why so many of the widely-heard commentators devote themselves to exaggeration and fear, and as far as I know, not one of them is advising calm consideration and certainly not one who dares to suggest asking the community to think for itself and answer the question—what we expect to do with a victory when we get one at enormous cost.

They have the effrontery to attack as cowards all who disagree with anything they shout.

The whole thing is contemptible. How much courage does it take for a Congressman or a Senator to yell for blood? Does a district attorney show a high quality of bravery when he howls against compromise? Right or wrong, no question of courage is involved. How much courage does anyone think it would take for me, 67 years old, living on an ample income quietly in the country, to clamor for gore, to demand the sacrifice of a million men 40 years younger than I am and then end my heroic address with a bitter note of regret that my years or my grapevines prevent me from joining the brave boys whom I envy. Such words do not come from the mouths of heroes or of patriots, but from the lips of self-seeking politicians hoping to ride into office on a wave of excitement that will conceal their own shortcomings. I have been in politics for 40 years. I was a Member of Congress 10 years before the oldest soldier drafted was born, and I know.

Most of the political shouters think they are backing a winning horse—that's all. Loathsome insects gather round anything that is rotten. Twenty-five years ago thousands of American politicians attacked the Catholics to get the Klan vote. Today they follow McCARTHY. Twenty years ago they said as they drank their bootleg liquor, "There's one more election in prohibition." Today safe behind desks they think that war and hatred will keep their snouts in the public trough in 1952. It's as simple as that.

I am not one of those who appeal to fear, fear. I say hope, hope, hope. In a speech which President Franklin Roosevelt prepared just before his death, he referred to "the impractical, unrealistic settlement of the differences between governments by the mass killings of people." We must hold to the old principles of our country which do not include fear of change, or mass terror, or dread of the future, or looking back to a golden age which is past forever. The people of this country need calmness and courage—not excitement and terror drummed into them by self-seeking politicians.

This is certainly a time for thought and not for emotion. In the most literal sense of the words I ask you for God's sake—for the sake of God, for the sake of your country if not for your own—to think.

I am for peace. I am on the side of the angels of God who sang "Peace on earth, good will to men." They were not popular with those who filled the inn and crowded Mary into the stables, but they were right all the same.

Why not negotiate now, while the young men are still alive?

TAX REFORM—OR TAX CHAOS?

HON. DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Speaker, several of my constituents in the Seventh District of Michigan have called my attention to a recent editorial in the U.S. News & World Report on the tax reform initiatives of this Congress. In his editorial "Tax 'Reform'—or Tax Chaos?", David Lawrence gives due credit to the Congress for taking up this long-needed re-evaluation of our tax laws but criticizes some of the approaches toward "tax justice" and warns against a possible resulting chaos that can do more harm than its intended good.

While taking time to reflect on the way the Congress chose to handle this bill, he questions a system which gave Members of Congress so little time to adequately evaluate all the new provisions and thousands of pages of important committee testimony. Members of the Ways and Means Committee, who have worked so hard to get the ball rolling on tax reform, would be the first to urge all of us to understand the complexity of our tax system and to constructively focus public attention on fair and workable reform.

Mr. Speaker, I believe Mr. Lawrence's article fairly summarizes so many of the questions that my constituents, and other concerned people throughout this country, are asking—will this bill truly reform our tax laws in an equitable way, or will it create more fiscal havoc, dislocation of much-needed capital resources, and financial disincentive and disorganization. By thoughtfully evaluating current congressional efforts on tax reform, Mr. Lawrence offers a great deal to the ongoing efforts to formulate a more equitable tax system. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter Mr. Lawrence's editorial into the public dialog:

TAX "REFORM"—OR TAX CHAOS?

(By David Lawrence)

The House of Representatives has recently passed what it called the Tax Reform Act of 1969. The measure is so full of questionable provisions that the Senate is finding it necessary to revise the bill completely. The general impression at the Capitol is that the task cannot be finished during the present session.

Although it is the first tax revision of a comprehensive nature undertaken in 30 years, extensive hearings were not held by the House. It is evident that the bill adopted was the result of pressures, mostly political.

The Senate Finance Committee, which now has begun detailed hearings, is issuing the full text of the testimony as presented each day. Already there are ten reports, totaling more than 800,000 words.

One of the reports contains arguments about the taxing of "Single Persons"—both widowed and unmarried. Two take up "Tax Treatment of State and Local Bond Interest." Another covers "Farm Losses; Cooperatives." There is a report on "Charitable Contributions" and one on "Charitable Contributions; Stock Dividends; Moving Expenses." Another deals with "Capital Gains; Restricted Stock; Lump-Sum Distributions Under Pension and

Profit-Sharing Plans," and a further report covers "Financial Institutions." One document is devoted to "Limit on Tax Preferences; Allocation of Deductions; Tax Treatment of State and Local Bond Interest; Income Averaging; Maximum Tax on Earned Income." Another is on "Real Estate, Depreciation Deductions and Recapture; Public Utilities Depreciation, Earnings and Profits, Etc."

There is much wisdom contained in this testimony. But how could any committee take the time in the next 30 days to read it all carefully and get opinions from specialists as to the proposed recommendations? Criticisms offered by various organizations representing groups most affected by the suggested changes should be studied. Many of the pages of the reports are printed in very small type and are very difficult to read.

Does anyone believe that these volumes will be perused by all the members of the Senate and the House? How, moreover, can the public fix responsibility on those legislators of the House who have disregarded the simple rules of equity and yielded to a viewpoint supposedly advantageous to one class of citizens while obviously discriminating against another class?

Basically, a tax law is one of the most important factors in the economic life of the nation. It can impair the incentive of the individual.

"Tax reform" in a period of serious inflation is even more dangerous than in normal times. When there is no stability in the economic system, higher taxes imposed on particular classes will not prevent further inflation of prices.

Charitable institutions, which have long benefited from the philanthropy of the American people, will find themselves restricted in their operations if the bill passed by the House becomes law.

Certainly a tax bill should be designed to produce adequate revenue for the Government. But fundamental changes in the tax system that are made precipitately and without an opportunity for certain types of modification to be absorbed over a period of time in the operations of businesses can only do more harm than good. The "remedy" could prove worse than the disease.

There is allegedly a nationwide sentiment today for "tax reform" founded upon the idea that rich men have been taking advantage of "loopholes." But what is a "loophole"? If a rich man has "capital gains," should he be treated differently than the citizen of moderate means who is given the benefit of lower rates? There is much talk of closing the "loophole" of tax-exempt interest on State and local bonds. Wealthy persons particularly have been making such investments. But, unless carefully planned, this would add to the costs of State and municipal governments, which in turn would have to increase their own taxes. Already the proposal has brought about a highly disorganized market in these securities. Can this be justified because a few individuals with big incomes pay little, if any, taxes?

Time is needed—time for careful revision of existing laws, and particularly time to examine the novel proposals that are being recommended and to appraise their possible effects on the national economy.

There are always controversial provisions in tax laws, and the rule that should be followed is one which takes into account the ultimate benefits or ill effects of a change in tax rates or deductions.

We hear much nowadays about "discrimination" and about "equal protection of the law" for every citizen under the Constitution. But if one group of taxpayers is penalized for success, then the time has come to recognize that the taxing power is being abused. Capital formation—the constant flow of more and more funds into invest-

ment—is a prerequisite to our free-enterprise system and to the avoidance of state socialism.

Tax reform can be constructive only if the principles of tax justice are applied. We doubtless need some tax reform, but certainly not tax chaos.

FLY THE FLAG

HON. THOMAS J. MESKILL

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. MESKILL. Mr. Speaker, while there were thousands of people who supported the moratorium on Vietnam, it has almost escaped notice that there were many thousands who supported the President in his attempts to bring peace to Southeast Asia. One of the most inspiring ways in which these patriots expressed their support was to fly the American flag.

Last week, I received a brief note from a former distinguished Member of Congress, Mr. Ellsworth Bishop Foote, of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Foote enclosed an editorial that appeared on page 1 of the New Haven Register on October 14. The editorial recommended that Americans fly the flag at every home and business on Moratorium Day. It is a good suggestion. If the moratorium is carried over to this month, I hope that patriotic Americans will not hesitate to fly their American flags to demonstrate their support for the steady course the American President is taking to end the conflict in Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the New Haven Register editorial, "Fly the Flag for Peace With Honor," to my colleagues, as follows:

FLY THE FLAG FOR PEACE WITH HONOR

Tomorrow get out your American flag and fly it high.

There is no better way of showing Hanoi—and millions of friends and foes in other countries—that we are not seeking "peace-at-any-price" but rather peace with honor in Vietnam.

This is a dirty and ugly war that nobody wanted. The Register said so when President Kennedy took the expanded military steps that first bogged us down in Vietnam. We said so when President Johnson failed to control our goals there. We say so now.

But a war that nobody wants is not necessarily a war that everyone can abandon. The pages of history are littered with examples of peace-at-any-price attempts which invariably led not to peace but to ever disastrous and widespread war. It takes two sides to make a peace pact and the present impasse stems from the North Vietnam refusal to recognize an American involvement that no responsible American can deny.

Tomorrow's "peace moratorium"—let's face it—was conceived by the same left-wing campus manipulators who curiously have shown more respect for Ho Chi Minh and Chairman Mao than for the President of the United States. But the goal of peace—an honorable peace—is not the exclusive property of the young or the establishment-baiters any more than it is exclusive with campus pedagogues and politicians. It is the honest goal of the overwhelming American majority. As the demonstration apparently widens to attract a broad range of American

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opinion there is hope that it may be lifted out of the rut of just one more protest and give us, instead, a chance to show that disappointment and debate do not necessarily mean disunity or national disarray.

So fly the flag tomorrow at every home and business.

Let every flag that City Hall can muster be on display.

Let every flag that Yale can fly be seen above the campus.

Let the flag express American tradition, and American responsibility in the never-ending quest for peace and freedom. Let the American flag express, as no words can, our overwhelming desire for peace with honor.

Let's not be Star Spangled Suckers. Rather, let's fly the Star Spangled Banner.

ADDRESS BY J. H. CROMWELL

HON. FRED B. ROONEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, James H. Cromwell, vice president and director of public relations of General Acceptance Corp., Allentown, Pa., delivered some most interesting and pertinent remarks at the annual convention of the Indiana State Consumer Finance Association which I feel are worth repeating.

I am inserting Mr. Cromwell's speech at this point in the RECORD:

The events which will mark this summer for most creditors and debtors are two: First, the heights which interest rates reached are extraordinary where not unprecedented—the Treasury paying rates as high as banks charged on auto loans not long ago; tax exempts selling at rates which equal or exceed many of the usury rates in effect in some States for centuries until the 1960's; corporation bonds issued at interest rates that would have equaled a tolerable rate of profit on risk capital a few years back. Second, the disclosure of simple annual interest rates on consumer and farm credit has begun to clear away the jungle of conflicting, confusing, deceptive credit quotations and credit plans which have developed in recent decades.

The high rates of interest may bring profit to some lenders; but when the probable buying power of the interest and principal at time of repayment are considered, the yield is little above yields which were attained in less inflationary periods.

The high rates on interest seem pretty heavy to long term borrowers; for example, the interest on a 25 year monthly payment loan at 8 percent totals almost one and one-half times the principal amount. The rates will seem heavy to financial institutions, like consumer finance companies, which use several dollars of borrowed money for each dollar of equity, in making loans at legally limited rates.

But heavy as the burden of interest may be, the rates may not have much effect on borrowing. The limit on credit may come more from lack of supply rather than from lack of willingness to borrow. The largest commercial banks assert that this is so, and real estate salesmen contend that the shortage of money, rather than the rate charged on loans, is the obstacle to building and selling houses.

The other and unique event of the summer, the introduction of Truth in Lending on a national scale into consumer credit contracts, may act somewhat like the high rates of interest; it may result in some shifting of the source and types of credit, without much

impact on the total amount of credit sought. The disclosures of the cost of credit offered by various retailers and financial institutions may tend to shift consumers away from certain lenders, and towards lower cost sources of credit. But that sort of trend has been evident for years, in the growing relative importance of the U.S. Government and credit unions as suppliers of credit to consumers.

The disclosure of annual percentage rates on personal loans—which are perhaps 80 percent of the loans made by consumer finance companies—would be expected to induce borrowers to seek credit at credit unions or other sources where rates are below the rates allowed to small loan—consumer finance—companies. But other trends may modify consumer reactions.

One possibility is that banks' efforts to push their credit cards and check credit plans may displace some or even a large part of their regular personal loan business, and may displace the personal loan business of their institutions. The card is more convenient to the debtor; and it saves the repeated credit investigations which the banks would have to make for a series of regular personal loans. The card is attractive to the banks because once widely established, it will bring revenues from the discounts which the bank charges for handling the retail customer accounts, and may offer a way to get business for data processing, bookkeeping, and other affiliates. The card is attractive also because it will often or, perhaps some day, usually lead into a revolving credit account, with charges to the customer at an annual 18 percent rate, on top of the discount charged to the retailer.

This is why the banks are fighting the proposed FTC regulation that would ban the unsolicited mailing of credit cards. Those who violate the proposed regulation would be subject to the FTC's cease and desist orders, which federal courts can enforce by imposing a fine up to \$5,000 a day. Banks are concerned not only because the FTC regulation might lead to a similar restriction on them, but they also oppose it on principle, because they fear it could be a "foot in the door" that might lead to additional regulations and restrictions besides the ban on unsolicited mailings.

But card credit will have to expand greatly to displace the personal loan. Banks' personal installment loans, which may include part of their credit card business now, currently total about \$8.7 billion. Small loan companies have a very slightly smaller total personal loans, \$8.7 billion when rounded. Credit unions are third in this branch of lending, with roughly \$5.7 billion of personal loans, and sales finance companies are fourth, with about \$3.4 billion of personal loans.

Some savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks make personal loans, but the total is smaller than for the other institutions. If these thrift institutions obtain broader powers to lend to consumers, their comparatively low costs of money and their great number of depositors may be expected to make them strong competitors in the personal loan market.

However, through the combination of personal loans and loans for purchase of autos and other commodities, the credit unions have achieved greater total volume of business than the small loan companies. The credit unions now have outstanding about 20 percent more loans than are held by the consumer finance companies.

The credit unions have achieved the highest annual growth rate among the consumer lending institutions in the last dozen years. From 1956 through 1968, their annual growth rate was an average of 14.45 percent. For commercial banks, the average was 10 percent. For consumer finance companies, the average annual rate of growth was 9.68 per-

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cent. For sales finance companies, the average annual rate was 6.05 percent.

During the first half of 1969, the credit unions increased their loan volume about 7.5 percent, while the commercial banks attained a 5.3 percent rate, the sales finance companies a 4.1 percent rate, and the consumer finance companies a 2.6 percent rate.

In this year, the consumer finance or small loan company share of the consumer credit market has declined at a faster pace than in other recent years. In the past dozen years, the small loan companies share of total of personal loans made by financial institutions has fallen from 43 to 33 percent; while the commercial banks have increased from 31 to 33 percent; and the credit unions have advanced from less than one quarter to reach toward one third of the total of personal loans.

Will these tendencies continue, or accelerate? There are cost factors which for the present indicate a continued decline in the position of the personal loan made by the consumer finance company—but these do not necessarily indicate anything about the future relative position of the consumer finance companies, or the conglomerates of which they may be a part.

On May 16, 1967, appearing on page 12863 in the Congressional Record, Senator Williams of Delaware made a speech entitled the "World's Largest Banker". In the Senator's speech, he mentions 80 loan programs sponsored by various departments and agencies that promote large and small lending plans.

I wrote to Senator Schweiker and asked that he request the Comptroller General to review those departments and agencies mentioned in Senator Williams' speech to find out how much these loan programs cost the American taxpayer. He sent me a copy of a very detailed reply from Comptroller General Elmer Staats.

For fiscal year 1968, including all 80 programs, there was approximately \$53 billion in various loans outstanding with the Federal Government writing off around \$1.2 billion. The student loan program accounts for almost \$1/20 billion in write-offs. So you can see the precedent for government subsidized "socially desirable" loans is full upon us. This, of course, reduces substantially our share of the consumer credit market although we seldom see the U.S. Government included in our statistics and projections.

Small loan company or personal finance company loans today are made under the disadvantage of two historical features—the maximum loan size and the interest rate limits. These limits originally were favorable. They induced capital to enter the small loan business, serve the needs of the working man, become the principal form of consumer credit for a while, and make the loan shark less familiar in many cities. But now they are often obstacles to competitive vigor.

The model statute for small loan companies initially allowed rates of 3 or 3½ percent per month, and maximum loans of \$300. In three fourths of the States, the maximum loan has been raised to \$1,000 or more. The average loan made by the largest consumer finance company two decades ago was almost \$200; by the mid 1960's, it was three and three quarter times that large.

Maximum loan limits which have not kept pace with the increase in wage and salary levels—and the maximum would have to be several thousand dollars now to be as liberal as the \$300 limit of 1910—work to the disadvantage of both small loan company and borrower. Maximum loan limits which are at the old historical levels compel borrowers to obtain multiple loans, at higher interest cost to themselves and at higher administrative costs to the lender.

If loan limits and maximum rates are

revised as income scales rise, then small loan companies can remain competitive and their borrowers can save on financing charges. Independents often opposed this theory on grounds that higher ceilings lead to greater credit opportunities for the chains.

However, when money costs are at their present heights, and the trend is towards larger loans which for small loan companies are required by law to be made at lower rates of return, then the earning capacity of small loan companies from personal loans diminishes.

This cost feature which has worked to the disadvantage of the Chains as well as the Independents and works definitely to the advantage of the credit union, is the cost of borrowed money. Many credit unions have to borrow money to keep up their loan volume but for credit unions generally, interest is one of their smaller expenses, far behind salaries and insurance on borrowers and savers.

The advantage held by the credit union, in having a comparatively low cost source of capital and having the benefit of offering both an investment and a source of funds when needed, has led to a more rapid rate of growth in recent times than has been achieved by other lenders. This is a permanent advantage which will be magnified in the market by growing public familiarity with the credit unions—especially as it is aided by Government.

The concepts involving the growth of the cooperative movement into various areas of finance are not new. The Rural Electrification Administration has long been able to get 2% money from the Government and reloan it to cooperative members or potential members at reduced rates.

I am not here to discuss the pros and cons of these concepts, I just want to point out what is happening and how it should affect our government affairs operations. It is obvious the Government is becoming more interested in the appropriate roles of cash benefits as opposed to service benefits, so we should become more interested in Government fiscal policy.

This policy follows certain patterns. First, changing economic conditions create new demands upon existing enterprises; second, there is an attempt by these enterprises to meet such demands within existing governmental restrictions; and third, where such attempts are inadequate to the tasks of overcoming these restrictions, demanders as well as suppliers' dissatisfaction mounts. Finally, a) the restrictions are relaxed or removed to enable the transformation of the existing enterprises in response to the changed demands; b) alternatively, a new type of enterprise, or the same type of enterprise under the guise of a different name, emerges in response to the changed demands.

One of the newest approaches to community credit expansion is Senator Proxmire's legislation (S2146) which would establish a new kind of financial institution, a "National Development Bank." These would be privately owned and wholly new banks or branches of existing banks. One-third of the directors of each bank would be required to live in the area served by the bank. Eighty percent of its consumer, mortgage or business loans would have to be for the benefit of persons living in rural or urban poverty pockets—of which there are about 800 throughout the country and in which 15 to 20 million Americans live.

This would be done by private enterprise, backed up by certain federal guarantees and a loosening of some of the current restrictions. Thomas R. Wilcox, Vice Chairman of First National City Bank of New York calls the Proxmire Bill a "sensible proposal," but if the Consumer Finance Industry, both Chains and Independents, do not or cannot meet the changed demands, the coopera-

tives will move in and we will go out of business together.

There are more credit unions in the United States than all other financial institutions combined—23,563 at the last count, with over 20 million members and assets of over \$14 billion. Dr. Rudolph Modley, at the 1968 AIBA Convention, emphasized, "One of the most drastic differences between credit unions and other financial institutions is their ability to mobilize and use political power effectively."

On July 28 of this year, by a vote of 356-10, the House passed a measure establishing a separate Federal Credit Union Agency. The Senate recently completed hearings and this new agency should become a reality in the near future. It is obvious they have big plans.

And what else have the unions done to show us their power? Just this year their direct lobbying efforts with various Governors have resulted in vetoes of legislation favorable to us in Louisiana, New Mexico, Maine, Missouri, Michigan and they even forced a filibuster in Alabama.

But I am also not here to condemn the political activity of people with an axe to grind. I am suggesting that we do it on a grand scale for the unions have beaten us to the punch by at least a decade and the situation is out of balance.

To do the kind of job that is necessary, we must first eliminate the three cancers that are destroying our health and vitality: 1) lack of cooperation between Chains and Independents; 2) the bickering between our two largest companies; 3) lack of an effective lobbying effort because of two ineffective national trade associations.

I am going to say some things that perhaps have not been said before at any consumer finance meeting but they need saying. I want to make it eminently clear that I am not criticizing Carl Hawver and Max Denney, who are politically sophisticated and know what has to be done, but they can do only those things which are authorized by their Boards of Directors.

As we pointed out earlier, the Independents should recognize that higher loan limits do not necessarily mean greater credit opportunity for the Chains. The Independents should explore the possibilities in the Proxmire Bill. If One Bank Holding Company legislation is enacted as now drafted, and I am confident it will, a finance company will be considered "functionally related" to banking. Therefore, an Independent can form a "National Development Bank" and get a piece of the action. There are many other opportunities for Independents and Chains alike to increase their traffic in the Uniform Consumer Credit Code. We must work together for adoption of UCCC for in this omnibus bill, there is contained an exciting future for consumer credit.

U.C.C.C. provides for flexibility in local operations and the manager with ingenuity and initiative can find ways to implement additional income producing services. However, in the September 19 issue of Shop Talk, the AIBA legislative report, Congresswoman Leonor Sullivan is quoted as saying, "I would like to see such a Commission (National Commission on Consumer Finance) also investigate the possible need for a Federal consumer credit code." I hope the States get moving because a Federal UCCC may not be so exciting.

However, what is interesting to contemplate as a Federal law, is the concept of Federal Charters for finance companies. This would eliminate the criticism levied at UCCC for allowing indiscriminate licensing and at the same time abolish unrealistic C&A regulations. It could be an asset to Independents and Chains alike and my intuition tells me this will be a reality in the not too distant future.

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Second, I have been deeply disturbed by the problems caused by the rivalry between Household and Beneficial. I am not aware of any problems here in Indiana, but in other States I receive reports too frequently from my men that one company refuses to participate significantly in a state legislative program because the other has a leadership role in drafting and promoting it. In New York, earlier this year, one actually walked out leaving the other companies holding the budget bag which meant another assessment. Because of these absurdities, the efficiency of a State Association is destroyed and unless corrected, there would be no point for GAC to continue paying dues into that Association.

Third, coming from Washington where I watched for ten years the streamlined efficiency of trade associations, I was appalled at the floundering of our two national trade associations. The big problems we are worrying about today are not, in the main, the big problems we were worrying about ten or fifteen years ago. As far as I can tell, almost no one forecasted what our present day problems would be. Moreover, the big problems we will face in the 1980's probably will be quite different from those we are facing today.

A strong trade association should today be engaged in research to name those problems of tomorrow and making preparations to lobby those they cannot name. The men that serve on the Boards of the AIBA and the NCFA, put together big deals every day. It seems odd that they cannot get their two Associations together. I will say that I understand that merger talks are underway and if these materialize, this will be a major step in the growth of the retarded power and influence of the Consumer Finance Industry.

Meanwhile, we all can add a new dimension in our public relations programs—utilizing sophisticated, executive leadership in guiding our employees into responsible political action. With the encouragement of S. Hayward Wills, Chairman and President of GAC, we have graduated three bipartisan political action courses made up of the senior officers. We are now making plans to start classes for all home office employees and hope eventually to have this morale building program into the field.

What if we don't do these things? Teddy Roosevelt once answered this question:

"In a republic like ours, the governing class is composed of the strong men who take the trouble to do the work of government and if you are too timid or too fastidious or too careless to do your part in this work, then you forfeit your right to be considered one of the governing and you become one of the governed instead."

SPEAKER JOHN McCORMACK

HON. WILLIAM T. MURPHY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 20, 1969

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in paying a richly deserved tribute to Speaker JOHN McCORMACK.

JOHN McCORMACK's record needs no defense from me. In my many years of friendship with JOHN McCORMACK, I have found him to be a man of unassailable honor and unimpeachable integrity. During some of the most trying times in our Nation's history, he has compiled a brilliant record of intelligent leadership and legislative accomplishment.

Both his public and personal life have been marked by honesty, loyalty, and

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devotion to duty. He represents to the highest degree the finest qualities of this Nation.

I consider it a privilege and honor to serve under his great leadership in the House of Representatives.

IMPORTANCE OF APPLES NOTED

HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker, upstate New York, especially the beautiful Hudson Valley, is justly renowned for its production of one of nature's most luscious fruits, the apple.

Appropriately, the apple harvesting season in that portion of the valley which falls within my congressional district was celebrated in a feature article published recently by the New York Times. The article, by Bill Kovach of the Times staff, focused on one orchard, but it could well be considered to apply in spirit to numerous other producers of apples within the area.

Because of the pride which I, along with all my constituents, have in this very vital phase of our agricultural economy, I take pleasure in directing the attention of my colleagues to Mr. Kovach's article describing the contribution of Albany County orchards to the dietary delights of all.

Under the title of "Appleknockers Upstate Reaping Fruit of Labor," the article follows:

ALTAMONT, N.Y.—In each region of the country a special sign confirms the beginning of a new season. In the south it is the first whiff of wood smoke that drifts across a burning blue sky; in the Midwest it is the rustling ranks of dry cornstalks. Here, in upstate New York, it is the apples.

"Maybe," said one Hudson Valley farmer, "it's just that apples tell my mouth what everything else has been telling me all along. Anyway, they're what mean fall to me."

Since the first Dutch settlers brought seeds and cuttings into the Hudson Valley, upstate New York and apples have been synonymous. While other regions have their "rednecks" and "clodbusters," New York has its "appleknockers."

This year, in the orchards in the Hudson Valley along the Catskills, in the Lake Champlain region and in the area between the Finger Lakes and Lake Ontario, the state is expected to produce 22 million bushels of apples to keep its place as the second largest apple producing state in the nation. Only the State of Washington should produce more.

For men like Joseph A. Gatto, the season progresses not in terms of turning leaves, but the ripening of fruit. Beginning in late July or early August with the early McIntosh and continuing in to early November with the Rome Beauty, the time between summer and winter is ticked off by the swelling, coloring and sweetening of apples.

ALWAYS SOMETHING TO LEARN

Mr. Gatto, who has spent enough years in the business to know "that when you think you've learned everything, you know you're just beginning to learn," is manager of the Indian Ladder Farms here.

With a potential production of 70,000 bushels, this farm spreads over rolling hills

on the eastern side of the Helderberg (Dutch for "clear") Mountains where air masses influenced by the mountains temper local weather and produce the warm sunny days and cool frost-free nights at harvest time that the production of apples requires.

"It's not the simple business of watching apples grow that it was when Adam and Eve first tasted that fruit," he says with only a hint of humor in his voice. "It gets to be more of a science every year."

Harvest was in full swing when Mr. Gatto took a turn around the farm with some visitors recently. It was almost as if he knew every tree. He handled them gently as if he was afraid he might destroy the potential developed over years of care.

To reach this time of harvest, the grower and his field crew have led the orchard through a maze of dangers.

In winter, when ice and snow cover the ground, special wire screens must be placed around the base of the trees to protect them from field mice, which gnaw through the bark to find the tender cambium layer (the "lifegiving cells of the tree").

Early spring begins a long season of spraying to control insects, fungus and disease that could destroy the crop. Bees are brought into the orchard to help cross-pollinate those trees. The resulting honey is an added product to be sold to supermarkets or at roadside stands. Other sprays contain hormones which, at blossom time, thin the production of the tree so a controlled number of large, well formed apples are produced rather than a profusion of stunted fruit.

SPRAYING IS TRICKY

This spraying, like another designed to keep ripened fruit from dropping to the ground, is a tricky business. The mixture that is just right for one variety would completely defruit another tree. A chance wind or a misdirected spray could eliminate the harvest.

By the end of July the harvest is about to begin with one variety after another ripening through November. On this farm the fruit is grown for table use and a successful year requires that each variety be picked at just the right time in the ripening process.

"I run a number of tests," Mr. Gatto explains, "to determine just when we have to pick, including: size, color, taste, the finish of the fruit [a ripe one is sort of satiny], the depth of the cutin [the natural wax coating that makes an apple shine] and, finally, the pressure test. Each variety builds up a specific pressure inside when it is at the peak of sweetness—that's the ultimate test."

By the time the season is coming in, Claude Tatum, a 38-year-old Negro migrant labor contractor who has worked the farm for a number of years has arrived from Winter Haven, Fla., with a crew of 25 migrant pickers.

His field boss, Carl Fladger, has also spent years in the business and carefully explains to new pickers that even human hands are too tough for apples.

"You got to cup them like this," he says as his long fingers curl up to form a nest around the apple. "You don't pick them with the tips of your fingers or you will bruise them." To emphasize the point, he picked out apples picked by the new men only 20 minutes before.

On each one, five brown, round bruises had formed where the fingers and thumb had pressed two hard against the skin. "These ain't good for nothin' now," he said, throwing them to the ground.

All across the state the harvest is in full swing now. From the Canadian border, down through the Hudson Valley mostly table fruit is being harvested in the huge orchards in the west, processing apples are picked and shipped for conversion into applesauce, apple butter, jelly, vinegar and apple juice.

CIDER QUALITY VARIES

And, at roadside stands, golden jugs of apple cider are on display. The cider has been out for some time now, but connoisseurs have waited until now to shop their favorite stands. Early cider, they say, is made mostly from early MacIntosh, which tend to make a watery cider. Now that Northern Spy and some Delicious varieties are in, they say, the "real" cider is on the market.

"It's got that musky taste that's really cider," says one elderly gentleman who stopped at a stand near here. "You young folks don't know about good apples. Everybody looks for the pretty red or yellow apple when right here is the best apple known to man."

He held up a large, hard green apple called the Pound Sweet. "It's the best eating and cooking apple ever grown. We used to steal them when I was young. Nobody hardly grows them anymore."

Fortunately for the young people today the country roads around here are dotted along the way with clumps of apple trees abandoned but still producing edible fruit. Some say they are the trees Johnny Appleseed set out on his way West. Others say they are remnants of the time when every farm had a moneymaking orchard before the growth of commercial farms pushed them out.

Whatever their origin, there are plenty of trees that young boys can shinny up on a clear, bright day and eat his fill. Or, maybe, just pick a few small, hard ones to throw at fence posts on the way home.

A DEMONSTRATION FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA PRESIDENT

HON. MARVIN L. ESCH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, in an age in which college presidents are too often maligned rather than praised, it is especially refreshing to learn that one university had such high respect for their administrator that they deemed it appropriate to have a special tribute in his honor. Recently the University of Nevada in Reno paid this special tribute to President N. Edd Miller in a very unique way. It is especially gratifying to me, Mr. Speaker, to see President Miller recognized in such a way as he was a former mentor of mine and served on my doctoral committee. I am including a description of the events as published in the Washington Post on October 14:

RENO STUDENTS STUN PRESIDENT—DEMONSTRATION IS FOR HIM

RENO, Nev., Oct. 17.—Dr. N. Edd Miller, president of the University of Nevada at Reno, works a 11-hour day that starts at 6:30 a.m.

As he drove to work in the pre-dawn darkness today, he sensed something amiss.

When he reached the main gate of the campus, he saw a crowd of 2,000 students massed on the lawn. They carried bullhorns and picket signs and banged on garbage can lids. Fireworks crackled in the gloom.

In the din Miller heard people cheering. As the crowd surged forward he was able to make out the signs:

"N. Edd Miller Day."

Chanting, "We want Edd," the students took him to the administration building, where he stood blinking back tears while student body president Jim Hardesty said,

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"We want you to know the appreciation we have for you."

The students had been working in secrecy on "Edd Miller Day" for days.

An ROTC squad fired off a 24-gun salute. A thousand helium-filled balloons sailed into the sky as Miller went to lunch, where he was presented a plaque and his wife was given a bracelet.

Student leaders read dozens of telegrams they had solicited from friends and educators around the country. Harold's Club sent over a cake big enough to serve 400—but it was far too small.

Miller is "a giant of a man to those who know and work with him," the student news paper, Sagebrush, said in an editorial.

Miller, a 49-year-old former speech professor, came to the Reno campus in 1965 and became president in 1968. He has been a strong supporter of student government, which he feels helps prevent campus turmoil.

After the lunch, a police escort took Miller and his wife to the airport for a student-paid weekend in San Francisco.

"Aside from being married, this is the nicest thing that ever happened to me," he said.

CREDIT CARD ABUSES

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation which would ban the mailing of unsolicited credit cards and require that all requested credit cards be sent by certified mail. My bill marks the first attempt to provide protection against the loss or theft of all credit cards sent through the mails.

The unparalleled boom in the mailing of unsolicited credit cards is much more serious and sometimes more unsettling than pornography. The unsolicited credit card is far more costly to the recipient and to the Nation than other forms of unwanted mass mailings. To the individual it can mean high interest payments, an incentive to live beyond one's means, and one more neurosis—the fear that the card may be lost or stolen.

If this is the toll "plastic credit" takes on the individual, the toll on the Nation may be even greater. For spending with credit cards cancels out the effects of existing anti-inflationary restraints on our economy. And the annual interest rate on unpaid goods and services which ranges from 18 to 50 percent is itself an important factor in spiraling inflation.

Credit cards can be useful tools for consumers. After all credit cards enable people to be flexible in purchases—buying products as they are needed and, ideally, when they are on sale. Credit cards relieve individuals from having to carry around large sums of money.

But the question at hand is not whether credit cards are used wisely by people but whether unsolicited credit cards constitute an invasion of privacy, an unfair burden on the recipient, and a menace. If the credit card is lost or stolen—the fate of 1½ million of them each year—the intended recipient may be involved in costly litigation to disprove his responsibility for incurred charges. Credit card fraud losses amount to more than \$100 million each year.

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The Federal Trade Commission held hearings in September on a proposal to ban the mailing of unsolicited credit cards by companies under its jurisdiction. Even if this rule were adopted, however, it would exclude transportation companies and banks. The outstanding credit under bank cards alone, much of it unsolicited, was \$1.3 billion at the end of last year.

With 300 million credit cards in circulation in the United States and 100 million being added each year, curbing credit card abuses is no easy task for law enforcement agencies and is a serious burden on the consuming public. Businesses, which indiscriminately distribute plastic credit to the nonsoliciting, unsuspecting public, have abdicated responsibility to consumers.

The only solution I believe acceptable is one which provides adequate protection for consumers against the hazards of unrequested credit cards. By combining both a ban on the mailing of unsolicited cards and a requirement that all other cards be sent by certified mail, my bill protects the consumer against the hazards he might encounter in receiving credit cards he asked for as well as ones he did not request. Obviously, requested credit cards can also be lost or stolen through the mails and the consumer needs protection against losses resulting from the fraudulent use of these credit cards as well.

Businesses which zealously bombard the public with credit cards will not be more discriminating until legislative action is taken. My bill will not cure all of the problems associated with credit cards but it will put an end to a few Excedrin headaches.

IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH IN DRUG ABUSE

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, in this session we have shown increasing recognition of the problem of drug abuse in this country. It is of direct concern to each one of us because it is a problem, to some degree, in each one of our constituencies. Drug abuse has penetrated every socioeconomic group and every age level. It poses a very real threat to the fabric of our society, especially because of its prevalence in the younger generation.

What have we done to manifest our concern? There have been a number of proposals relating to the control of the misuse of dangerous drugs and narcotics, relating to public education and revision of the existing penalty structure. These approaches to the problem are important ones but we cannot neglect the area of research.

We have been told time and again by experts in the drug abuse field appearing before our committees that there are simply too many unanswered questions about narcotic and dangerous drugs—questions regarding their properties;

their short- and long-range effects; their real danger to the individual and to society. Perhaps the greatest question of all is why are so many people turning to drugs, and how can this situation best be attacked? These questions can only be answered through exhaustive research. Only with such answers can we develop educational programs and revise drug control statutes in such ways that they will be most effective.

The National Institute of Mental Health has reorganized its structure in recognition of the need for concentrated research in this area, consolidating all units dealing with drug dependency into the Division of Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse. I am a cosponsor of H.R. 14479 introduced October 23, 1969, by my distinguished colleague from California. It provides for an authorization of \$25 million to this division of NIMH—strictly for research purposes—for fiscal year 1970. Surely this is a minimal amount considering the amount of research that is yet to be done and the importance of this research to the welfare of our Nation.

Let us look at our priorities. In fiscal year 1969, NIMH's Division on Narcotic Addiction and Dangerous Drugs spent \$4,549,000 for research, including extramural grants. We could practically say that this was all the money spent in the United States last year on drug abuse research because private contributions in this area are negligible. Over the same period we spent \$350 million on research in chemical and biological warfare.

What are the prospects for this year? The Division on Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs expects no more funds than it received last year, but the amount spent on chemical and biological warfare research will most probably remain at the same high level.

Where are the budget cuts coming this year? Research and development obligations of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will decrease by \$36 million. Such obligations for the Department of Defense will increase by \$521 million; for atomic energy research programs there will be an increase of \$16 million.

Do we claim that priorities for authorizations are based on the public welfare? If we do, then we had better give direct attention to one of our most serious and threatening domestic problems, which is drug abuse. We are talking about 8 to 12 million Americans who have experimented with or regularly used marijuanna; we are talking about unknown thousands who have experimented with the dangerous drugs such as LSD, the amphetamines, and barbiturates. Many of them have died from their experience. We are talking about 67,000 known narcotic addicts who have not only ruined their own lives but have also undermined the society around them by committing crimes to support their habit. We are talking about schoolchildren, college students, servicemen, businessmen, and derelicts.

Finally we are talking about organized crime, which annually reaps approximately \$300 million in profits from the illicit drug trade.

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Mr. Speaker, I think that the authorization proposed in H.R. 14479 of \$25 million for the Division of Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse will provide for the kind of immediate and intensive research we need in this vital area. I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

BLACK ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, in testimony before the House Select Committee on Small Business on July 25, 1969, Dr. Clifford C. Davis, president, Interracial Council for Business Opportunity, and Darwin W. Bolden, national executive director of that organization, made important proposals regarding minority economic development. If "black capitalism" is to be more than public relations talk, then it is essential for the administration to give full support to the Small Business Administration and the Office of Minority Enterprise.

Darwin Bolden pointed out three areas in need of executive and congressional action—the development of capital resources, the provision of management counseling services to minority entrepreneurs, and management education.

Dr. Davis recommended the creation of an Office of Federal Contract Services which would help minority entrepreneurs to obtain Federal procurement contracts.

The Interracial Council for Business Opportunity since 1963 has assisted more than 2,000 black business enterprises by providing free management consulting services. Over 1,500 men and women have attended management training courses sponsored by the council. The council has set up in cooperation with four New York City banks a fund to guarantee up to 50 percent of \$3 million in soft loans.

The experience and advice of the Interracial Council for Business Opportunity should make it clear to the Congress and the administration that the powers of the Federal Government must be used to the fullest extent to free black America from economic bondage. The testimony of Dr. Clifford C. Davis and Darwin W. Bolden follows:

STATEMENT BY DR. CLIFFORD C. DAVIS

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to thank you for giving me the opportunity to testify before this Committee in my capacity as President of the Interracial Council For Business Opportunity. I also want to thank you for inviting Mr. Darwin W. Bolden, the National Executive Director of that organization, to testify.

To save your time and simplify our presentation I would like to confine my statement to a review of the activities of the Interracial Council For Business Opportunity and to give some suggestions concerning Federal procurement policies. Mr. Bolden can then deal with some specifics of minority business enterprise. I hope that between us we can make a constructive contribution to your consideration of this urgent matter.

First, to qualify myself, let me tell you that I am the founder and chairman of the board of Riverton Laboratories, Inc., and Clifford Chemical Corporation in Newark, New Jersey.

These two companies manufacture chemical and pharmaceutical products sold on the national and international markets. Both companies are multi-million dollar operations.

So, I am appearing here today both as a black businessman who has been able to break out of the confines of the ghetto to the mainstream of American business enterprise, and as the president of a national organization devoted to helping other black businessmen move in the same direction.

The Interracial Council For Business Opportunity was formed in 1963 by the Urban League of Greater New York and the Metropolitan Council of the American Jewish Congress. At first it operated only in New York City. In 1965, with the aid of a grant from the Ford Foundation, it was expanded into a national organization. Local councils were formed in Los Angeles, where it played a major role in helping black businessmen after the Watts riots, and in Newark. At that time, I became co-chairman, together with former Governor Robert B. Meyner, of the Newark chapter. Since then local chapters have been opened in New Orleans, and here in Washington, D.C.

The National Co-Chairmen of the Interracial Council For Business Opportunity are Rodman C. Rockefeller, President of the International Basic Economy Corporation, and William R. Hudgins, President of Freedom National Bank. The Board of Directors includes over fifty nationally prominent businessmen, both black and white, from all parts of the country.

The core of the Council's program is the provision of free management consulting services to black business enterprises. In the simplest terms, we are a vehicle for bringing the black businessman who needs help together with a successful businessman who can give him that help. In the slightly over five years since the Council opened its doors more than 2,000 such businesses have been helped.

Many of those who come to the Council for help are, as you might expect, in need of management training. To meet this need the Council has developed training courses in the basics in business practice, and has worked with colleges and universities to develop management seminars in such subjects as accounting, business law, credit, sales promotion and marketing, production, advertising and personnel management. Over 1,500 men and women have attended management training courses sponsored by the Council.

A third aspect of the council program is the ICBO Fund which has been established in cooperation with four major New York City banks. Through this fund the council will guarantee up to 50 per cent of \$3 million in so-called "soft" loans to minority businessmen.

Through another program the council is now assisting the development of twenty-five business ventures with a minimum capitalization of \$100,000 designed to provide maximum opportunity for black employment. These range from a \$100,000 computer systems corporation to a \$400,000 cosmetics supply house to a \$6 million hotel.

In addition, in New York City, the council has initiated a pilot program to facilitate the orderly transfer of profitable business enterprises from white to black ownership. It does so through an "internship fund" from which black businessmen receive grants-in-aid as they learn to operate businesses they will eventually purchase.

Finally, the Council has initiated a cooperative program involving major American corporations interested in aiding the growth and development of large black-owned businesses. It seeks to do so through diverting purchases to existing black-owned businesses, through aiding in the development of new black suppliers or service corporations. The aim of this program is to

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develop a limited number of multimillion dollar black-owned corporations which will be labor intensive and located in or on the fringes of black communities.

Underlying all that we have done at the Council have been two fundamental considerations:

First, that black-owned businesses must be a part of the total community—they cannot and must not be confined to the ghetto.

Second, that they must not be limited to so-called "mom and pop" service establishments.

We are firmly convinced that these considerations must also underlie the activities of government in encouraging minority business enterprise. And we believe that one area where government activity can be most important is in procurement.

If major United States corporations can introduce social factors into their buying considerations—and they are doing so in helping to encourage black businessmen—there is no reason that we should ask any less of the government.

The Federal government should allocate at least 10 per cent of all its purchases to black-owned businesses.

The Federal government should slice through the red tape of process—simplifying bidding and expediting payments, so the minority businessman can afford to compete.

The Federal government should provide management assistance to help black-owned businesses compete in the procurement process.

And, finally, the Federal government should stop being price-blind in its purchases. Why should differences of pennies or nickles or even quarters divert purchases from areas of significant social and economic need? Yet that is how the present procedures work.

On that point, let me say parenthetically, I have had some personal experience. In bidding on a Veterans Administration contract recently my company lost out, for a matter of nickels, to a European firm. I find it hard to believe that the saving of those nickels was worth the loss of that contract in Newark—not to mention the added burden for our balance of payments.

To accomplish these objectives, we recommend that an Office of Federal Contract Services be established, perhaps within the Department of Commerce.

The mission of such an Office would be to systematically identify minority-owned suppliers and service corporations throughout the country, using agencies like ICBO, the National Urban League, PACT, the National Business League and others as sources of information as to what these businesses are and where they are located.

In our view, the Office should act as a broker between minority entrepreneurs and the hundreds of government agencies awarding contracts.

It may well be that the Office of Federal Contract Services ought to set up a bonus point system for bidding on government contracts—in the same way as veterans are given point preferences under the civil service system.

There is little doubt in my mind that government itself could establish thousands and thousands of new enterprises if it went about the job properly but as with anything else there are pitfalls to be avoided and experience brings to mind two major ones:

Government contracts with minority manufacturers should provide for on-site federal inspectors so that contract specifications can be maintained during the entire production process. It has happened that after tremendous investment in capital equipment and labor the output of a small factory has been rejected by the government. The businessman, of course, is left holding the bag.

The second pitfall can be avoided by making contracts of appropriate length for the

service to be rendered. For example, in one case I know of a Negro dry cleaner who was awarded a contract on a military base. The contract term was two years but to service the contract he was forced to take out a ten-year loan. As you might expect he went broke.

I have tried to briefly describe the operations of one outstanding successful privately sponsored economic development agency. I think that this is where the thrust belongs—not in government agencies; and secondly, I have tried to suggest a course of action the federal government might take which without additional federal expenditures—for the contracts are awarded anyway—can significantly strengthen minority economic development in this country and in so doing can enhance the quality of life in this nation for all its citizens.

Thank you.

STATEMENT BY DARWIN W. BOLDEN

Mr. Chairman: I want to join Dr. Davis in expressing appreciation to you for the opportunity to appear here on behalf of the Interracial Council for Business Opportunity. Dr. Davis has reviewed for you the activities of the Council and proposed a number of ways in which the Federal Government can encourage minority business enterprise through its procurement policies.

I would like now, as National Executive Director of the Council, to go into some specifics of the present situation and make some additional proposals.

First let me point out, without burdening you with examples, that the economic isolation of black men in this country is a by-product of the segregation which took place in this country after the Civil War.

Prior to the Civil War, free Negroes in this country moved in the mainstream of the economy and were prominent, successful entrepreneurs in every line of enterprise. There are even today, in many southern communities—as some members of this Committee know—black-controlled enterprises that have survived from that early period.

It was not until after emancipation and after reconstruction that black businessmen were driven out of the mainstream of the American economy and confined for all practical purposes to doing business within the black community.

During the period of northern migration, starting with the First World War, millions of blacks moved into communities where control of commercial activities—stores and service establishments—was firmly in the hands of the groups which preceded them. As a result, blacks were excluded even from these enterprises.

Now we have moved to a third stage of discrimination that is even more restrictive: the systematic destruction of black enterprise by increasing white competition.

All of a sudden, in the past few years, the white businessman has discovered the "black market"—not the black market of wartime price and wage controls, but a market comprised of 25 million black Americans with \$40 billions in purchasing power. And the white man has decided he wants this, too.

As a result, the 1960 census showed a 20 percent drop in the number of black businessmen in this country. Black-owned eating places fell off by a third. Other black-owned retail outlets declined 17 percent. The black-owned hotel-motel business slumped. Even the "special" markets developed by black cosmetic firms were invaded by white competitors.

And in the midst of all this there appeared white politicians who told us we could be saved by "black capitalism." Whatever it may have meant originally, that is now a term symbolizing nothing more than the creation of a few more "mom and pop" stores in the ghettos—stores where black men and women are expected to work from dawn to dark, six

or seven days a week, with the hope of extracting a meager existence by selling the products of a white economy.

The time has come when this Administration, the Congress and all Americans must understand that the cries of Negroes and other have-not Americans are not for black, brown or other shades of capitalism but rather for the economic development of minority communities across the land. By this I mean a marshalling of public and private resources to initiate programs for the economic empowerment of the have-nots of America both black and white; both urban and rural. Business development in this context is a way to economic empowerment but not an end in itself.

I shall not belabor you with concepts or strategies for economic development. The United States Government has financed a number of economic development studies and has funded massive economic development programs around the world, but not here at home.

Within the framework of business entrepreneurship and minority economic development, there are three principal concerns to which this Congress and this Administration should address themselves. They are the development of adequate capital resources; provision for management counseling services to minority entrepreneurs; and the expansion of existing management training programs.

Capital Resources: The two principal agencies for carrying out the Administration's program in business development are the Small Business Administration and the Office of Minority Business Enterprise in the Department of Commerce. While well-staffed, the Department of Commerce Office has practically no money and relatively little authority over the 115 federal programs that can potentially relate to minority business development. The SBA has only \$18,000,000 for direct loans, \$90,000,000 for guaranties, and nothing for 502 programs. This is a pitance contrasted with the total need.

We need, at the very least, a National Economic Development Fund to make capital available on a rotating basis to minority businessmen. This Fund should operate through minority lending institutions and through private organizations such as the Interracial Council for Business Opportunity.

It should not be government-administered but run through private or contract agencies that are part of the minority business community and competent to operate there. The Fund should provide direct loans, loan guaranties and equity funding for minority-owned businesses. And it should give priority to enterprises with high social impact: drugstores, supermarkets, radio, TV, press and labor-intensive light industry.

We know the loan guaranty concept works. ICBO has developed and is currently operating a flexible loan guaranty fund capitalized at \$750,000. It generates loans up to \$3,000,000 in participation with four major New York City banks.

We are now incorporating a National Venture Capital Fund to be initially capitalized at \$1,000,000. It will operate like a mutual fund pooling investments and sharing risks designed for rapid capital turnover. Both of these programs are private efforts which now involve no government support but could certainly use it if we are to have a substantial impact on the problem of getting credit and capital for minority businessmen.

Therefore, ICBO strongly recommends that this Committee call for the establishment of a task force composed of representatives of the Committee, the Office of Minority Business Enterprise, and private organizations such as the National Business League, the Harlem Commonwealth Corporation, and Interracial Council for Business Opportunity, and others.

This task force should be directed to carry

back to the Committee proposed legislation necessary to establish a National Economic Development Fund, and this Committee should be prepared to recommend an initial appropriation of a billion dollars for this purpose. This is a not unrealistic amount when one remembers the aid advanced abroad for foreign economic programs.

Management Counseling: Money alone is not sufficient. Under racism in America, blacks and other minorities have been systematically excluded from business development and have sought jobs, rather than equity in America.

It is no secret that the black men in America, perceiving the closed doors of commerce and industry, entered the professions and government service rather than business. Those who went into the business arena were basically restricted to ghetto-based "mom and pop" operations. Those who now seek to enter business need and want technical assistance. ICBO, through its volunteer businessmen, provides free management consulting services.

Since its inception in 1963, we have provided management consulting services to more than 2,000 minority businessmen. Approximately 2,500 volunteer businessmen from all levels, both black and white, have provided free services to ICBO clients.

We believe that only the volunteer businessman, with experience and success in the market place, can provide the kind of technical assistance required. We believe that the best base for these services is in private agencies like ours. Volunteer businessmen seem unwilling to donate their services to government agencies hopelessly bogged down in red tape and operated by the bureaucratically inclined.

SBA's Project Score is a tragic failure for this very reason. What organization—public or private—can afford to have on its staff, in today's market, the diversity of skills required to assist business ventures ranging from a clothing retail outlet to a shopping center, to a television station, to a catfish cooperative? By using socially committed businessmen prepared to give freely what they know best, these services can and are being provided.

We propose that this Committee and this Congress consider ways and means of greatly expanding private initiative in this field to other urban and rural centers where it is urgently needed.

Management Education: The third area in which the government, cooperating with the private sector, can make a substantial contribution to minority economic development is that of management education.

One of the most difficult problems confronting the local ICBO offices is that of locating new minority entrepreneurs. The opportunities for small-and-medium-sized ventures today far exceed the supply of takers. We have already explained why this is so.

In each of the six ICBO cities, local staff using volunteer businessmen provide training programs to more than 1,500 persons annually. But these measures are modest and fall far short of what is really required: and that is additional management training programs designed to upgrade skills and develop new skills for existing and potential minority businessmen; and long-term business management training programs developed in cooperation with colleges and universities.

But not piecemeal training. One program recently undertaken by a university in New England provides summer training to eight trainees! There are two blacks in that community. I am talking about management training programs carried out in the minority communities where the people are!

Private agencies like ICBO should have federal money to help develop managers and

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owners of radio and television stations, trucking lines, general contracting firms, shopping centers, drugstores, substantial retail outlets, manufacturing units, etc.

Equally important are training services for the management of the 25 cooperatives now operating in the rural South. Under private aegis, a Southern cooperative management training and business center should be established in a key Southern city to aid those cooperatives already functioning as well as to help start new ones. Once again, we urge that government share in the funding but that such a facility be privately operated.

To undertake such ambitious programs will require partnership planning by federal agencies and private organizations such as the Urban League, National Business League, ICBO, and others, as well as carefully selected universities. Revolving scholarship funds, corporate internship programs and repayable tuition grants (perhaps patterned after ICBO's recoverable on-the-job internship grants) are all devices which can be used to minimize cost. They are critically important if we are to begin the flow of a substantial number of well-trained potential entrepreneurs.

I will not prolong the list of things that need to be done and which require federal participation. Certainly what I have mentioned should be enough to indicate where government should start. And we must start.

The present Administration has given only token support to the Small Business Administration and the New Office of Minority Business Enterprise. Both need money. Both need authority. And, above all, they need to be released from the superficial cosmetic concepts of this Administration.

I have tried to describe for this Committee three areas of minority economic development in which a much greater federal presence than now exists is essential if this nation is ever going to come to grips with the economic problems of a nation within a nation; a nation whose people are consigned to the outlands of what is best and most hopeful in American life; and a people whose threshold for tolerance, frustration and despair sinks lower each day.

I have no doubt that the private and public sectors, acting in concert, can overcome any impediment to full participation in American life which now exists.

In fact, gentlemen, minority economic development is simply a matter of what priority we put upon the plight of this nation within a nation. And perhaps of how much time you think remains.

Thank you.

BELLAIRS, SINCERITY GO TOGETHER

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, last week one of the most highly respected radio personalities in Chicago left his favorite spot at WBBM and moved on to his own radio station in Crystal Lake, Ill.

Mal Bellairs is a Chicago institution and we are very pleased that over the years because of the wide range of WBBM's coverage he had gained many friends in areas well beyond Chicago.

While we can well understand Mr. Bellairs desire to form his own programs on his own station in nearby Crystal Lake, I am sure I speak for many people when I

say we wish him luck and great success in his new venture.

He and his wife, Jo, are two of radio's most highly respected personalities. It is comforting to know that Mal has not left radio but merely moving on to another facility.

I am sure that WBBM will miss him, but the change is understandable when one considers that WBBM is the CBS outlet in Chicago carrying an all news format.

While Mr. Bellairs proved to be an excellent newscaster in addition to all his other attributes, I believe it is safe to presume that he is more at home in his usual conversation and discussion format.

The Chicago Tribune's television and radio editor, Jerry Shnay, recently carried an excellent article about Mal Bellairs which I would like to include in the RECORD today and to take this occasion to wish Mr. Bellairs and his wife many years of happiness in their new adventure on WIVS in Crystal Lake, Ill.

The Tribune article follows:

BELLAIRS, SINCERITY GO TOGETHER

(By Jerry Shnay)

Mal Bellairs exudes an image of unvarnished, unadulterated, unmitigated, unabashed, 99 and 44-100ths per cent pure-sincerity. And ladies, really, very few folks can make that statement.

His big, butter-melting voice, one that has influenced housewives in Chicago for more than 20 years, is off the air. Friday Bellairs intoned his last carefully pearshaped words over station WBBM and headed for greener pastures allowing for even greater sincerity.

He and wife Jo [no Josephine or Joanna] are going to be the new owners of radio station WCLR in Crystal Lake. And WCLR is going to become sincere. It will be changed to WIVS [pronounced wives] and one is instantly aware to whom the audience and the commercials will be geared.

Bellairs is almost too true to be true. The unique Bellairs sound and pitch has been a hallmark of the station since May 1, 1955. For 14 years, Mal has used his "over the kitchen table" way of looking at you sincerely, while talking into a microphone. He is says one man "a perfect pitchman." In other words, Mal can sell you anything [well, almost anything] and make you enjoy it, yea, even yearn for it right now, so hurry up and get down to your store, real quick now.

Radio insiders tell you Bellairs never uses a script when he does a commercial. He doesn't need one, because he says, quite sincerely of course, that he or Jo ["my wife Jo"] has used the product. "Honest," he says sincerely, "I really do know about the product I sell. I've had difficulty only once. That was when I was doing commercials for a cigaret and after a couple of months they thought I wasn't doing a good job."

"I [pause] know it," I said. "I know [pause-chuckle] it." It's just that, well, you know, I really don't smoke, and I sort of didn't hit it off with the product."

Bellairs, from the Wyoming wilds, has been knocking around Chicago radio and TV for years. In 1946, young, married, and out of work, he came to Chicago looking for a big break. It came when he took over as an announcer at WCFL for the departing Jimmy Dudley who went to Cleveland to announce baseball games. And if you think that's an advancement, you've never been to Cleveland.

In 1950, Bellairs went to free lance work anywhere he could get a job. He did a man on the street program to a "Music Wagon" pro-

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gram with Art Van Damme, his accordian, and other top acts in the Chicago area.

In 1955, Bellairs came to WBBM as an announcer and also played music.

When WBBM went to a talk radio format, with Bellairs communicating with the audience via telephone, it was right up his sincere alley. His programs, like a swap shot and other afternoon shows, drew excellent response.

It didn't last. Along came news, all news on the station, and Bellairs wasn't happy. "Look," he said sincerely, "I'm really not a news announcer. I really enjoy talking to people. That's what I like to do best."

He'll have his chance and all the ladies in the north shore and northwest suburbs of Chicago will be in tune with the station. "It'll be what I think can both entertain and inform," he replied when asked what kind of programs he would have.

"In music we want all kinds. There is good rock, there are some good folk songs. We want things that have a little beat to them, not sooo o, I guess you could call it schmaltzy."

The big changeover will come the first week in November, which gives Bellairs two weeks to sell the station. "I really didn't want to go out while I was still working for WBBM, Ethics, of course."

HORTON SALUTES NATIONAL BUSINESS WOMEN'S WEEK

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, Americans have become accustomed to thinking of equal rights movements solely in terms of civil rights for minorities, or rights of the poor, the underfed, the undereducated, and the less fortunate members of American society. There is no question that upgrading the rights and opportunities of these people carries the highest of priorities. But we cannot for a moment forget that the drive for the rights of an important majority in America is still far from complete.

During National Business Women's Week, I feel it is fitting to salute the achievements of all business and professional women. To me they represent the long road women have traveled since the days of Susan B. Anthony.

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs of the United States of America includes 180,000 members and has federations in every State, in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

These women are well informed and active participants in their communities. They are imbued with a sense of civic responsibility and service and have made vast contributions to the country.

The fight begun by my fellow upstate New Yorkers, Susan B. Anthony—who now has an active Rochester women's Republican group named after her—and Lucretia Mott to win equal stature for America's women is still being fought. I was proud, as Congress convened this January, to contribute to this fight by introducing the Women's Right's Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Excerpts from recent articles I have

read I think pinpoint the status of the fight for women's rights in 1969.

In a succinct and unexaggerated statement of the attitudes of the past toward women in American society, president L. W. Moore of the American Oil Co., told a Chicago convention last year:

I have been thinking a great deal lately about the way people treat other people—especially our relations with people who are different from ourselves. In an urban society that is already complex and becoming more so, we find this problem of interpersonal relationships increasingly difficult. How do we react to someone who is different?

One of the officials of the probasketball club on which Wilt Chamberlain plays was asked whether he gives the star black athlete any special treatment. He answered quickly. "No," he said, "I treat him the same way I'd treat any other 7-foot millionaire."

Unfortunately our ability to be that objective about others is too often weakened by the prejudices we inherit from the past. Dominant groups in a social structure have a way of perpetuating their status by creating myths about subordinate groups. I expect you will recognize some examples of such fictions—all widely quoted a century ago:

"Their brains are smaller and, therefore, inferior. Their station in life is determined by their mental and physical limitations. These people do not need an education; in fact they are happier without it. We cannot permit them to own property, sign contracts, speak in public gatherings, or vote. If we do, we will undermine the basic strength of our society."

Familiar examples of race prejudice? Surprising as it may be, these particular fictions were used by your great grandfathers to justify their discrimination, not against Negroes, but against women.

The attitude toward women who dared to exert their individuality by leaving the hearthside and going to work was even more extreme. Consider what happened in the United States Treasury Department in 1869, during Grant's administration. George Boutwell began his term as Secretary of the Treasury by charging that the department employed too many female clerks and that most of them were not earning their pay. So he fired them, making virtually a clean sweep of the office. He let it be known that this was the first step in fulfilling a promise he had made—to reduce the national debt.

Boutwell may not have succeeded in reaching his objective, but at least he reflected the common thinking of his time. A century ago, virtually no men and precious few women challenged the dominance of the male as a worker and breadwinner.

You will often hear today that all of these myths and prejudices of the past regarding women and their capabilities have long been wiped away—that women today are given equal opportunities with men. As we know, this is not quite the case, although much progress has been made—especially since World War II.

In today's highly technological and managerial American society which cries out for highly skilled and educated people to fill well salaried positions of responsibility, the movement toward giving women equal opportunity has been too slow. Let me read an excerpt from a Washington Star article which was published soon after the recommendations of the President's Advisory Council on the Status of Women were made public. The article is entitled, "New Mood on Women's Legal Rights"—but its highlight is

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the sad statistical showing of women's salaries compared to those of men:

A major problem is that salaries for men and women are moving farther apart despite recent laws requiring equal pay for equal work. . . .

It is a little like the school desegregation situation in some Deep South states; more schools are desegregated, but fewer Negroes are in classes with whites. . . .

Over the past two decades, the number of women holding down jobs has jumped 70 percent, from 16 million to 28 million.

Women's median annual salaries have increased from \$3,008 to \$3,973 in the past decade or so but men's comparative incomes have climbed from \$4,713 to \$6,848. The women who were \$1,705 behind men, now are \$2,875 behind.

The reasons for this are difficult to pin down, but women are convinced a variety of forms of discrimination play a big part.

One of the claims, that state laws limiting overtime hold women back, is headed toward the Supreme Court.

Perhaps the problems of employment and promotion discrimination against professional women are best expressed in the words of a woman who has been affected by such policies and who has long fought for equal status for her gender.

A constituent of mine from the Rochester area who, like her past counterparts from upstate New York in the women's rights struggle, places a high priority on woman power in the agenda for our Federal Government, wrote to me on this subject. I think you will gather from the tone of her letter that the seriousness of this problem has not escaped from her. She writes:

My intense desire that the Nixon Administration be highly successful prompts this letter to you to focus attention on a problem nearing the boiling point just below the surface.

Specifically, it is the problem of discrimination against women in opportunities for education and training, for positions other than at the lower levels, for promotions, and for executive posts. The Nation already knows there are few experiences more demoralizing than to continue to work below one's potential. Certainly the Nation no longer can afford this foolishness if its gross national product is to expand at desirable rates. And there is a rich potential in votes for the Republican Party if it will face this problem.

Organizations such as the American Association of University Women, The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and the General Federation of Women's Clubs tend to think the problem can be solved by upgrading the training of women. As one of their members, I know they have been successful through the years in encouraging higher education of girls and women. Alas, all too often, the women with Master's degrees or even Doctorates then were offered beginning jobs as clerk typists, stenographers, or secretaries. Reputable activist groups such as the National Organization for Women, like all activist groups, tend to have more and more problems with extremists who prefer guerrilla theater to constructive dynamism. And horror of horrors, we now are witnessing an upsurge of extremist and militantly activist groups of very questionable repute which would just as soon rip the social structure asunder to gain selfish ends.

Indeed, a whirlwind is a building and the Nixon Administration well might take action before its hand is forced. 1. It must look for the very able women where they are and it must give them a chance. It cannot expect to find many women for Cabinet or sub-

Cabinet posts, Ambassadorial or other diplomatic posts, Judgeships, and the like from among women who already have held such posts any more than either political Party was able to put up a candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1968 who already had been President.

2. The new Administration stands to reap rich rewards if it will abandon the practice of the last Administration which announced great plans to appoint women to high level posts and then made a few token appointments. The Nixon Administration might far better actually appoint more women and then do its bragging when the record will stand out in bold relief.

3. Women of minority races certainly should be included in the appointments. Hopefully, the Nixon Administration will avoid the political cynicism which developed when the attitude began to develop that "If we must find some woman for this position, let's find a woman who is a Negro, a Mexican-American, or an Indian and kill two birds with one stone," or "let's find a woman who won't ripple any waters."

Up to this point, I have focused on backward and discriminatory attitudes of society which have held back the progress of women. What about the attitudes and priorities of American women themselves. Although there are many active women's rights groups, it would not be fair or accurate to say that our women are "up in arms" about the present situation. Judging from the numbers and the education level of American females, their attempts to influence public and business policies toward women have been much feebler than the efforts of minority racial, religious, and nationality groups to win just and equal rights.

Some of you may have read recently about the new student group at Rutgers University which calls itself the M-A-F-I-A. The Modern Alliance for Italian Americans. In spoofing student black power groups, the MAFIA at Rutgers has demanded with tongue-in-cheek more Italian-Americans on the school's governing board, more efforts to recruit Italian-American students, more courses in Italian culture and history, and so on. It would seem that Italian-Americans, Irish-Americans, Jews, and other American minorities are pretty far along the road of full acceptance and equal rights in America—perhaps much further along it than are American women. Yet few groups, humorous or serious, have formed on U.S. campuses to stand up for guarantees of full participation and rights for females, with the possible exception of those at Columbia and Barnard College who won the right to coeds to inhabit male dormitories.

Despite the lack of militance on the part of the female sex, progress is being made in American female education. The trend toward separate education which grew up in the East and especially in New England over the last two centuries is slowly being eroded by the precedent of large, coeducational schools in the Midwest, West, and South. Even Vassar is about to accept male students. Yale and Princeton are turning toward coeducational programs.

But this progress seems to be having little effect on the attitudes of those

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women in America who are already educated, and who are in the best position to assert themselves to bring about an end to discrimination against women.

As long as large segments of the best educated and well-to-do suburban housewives place high priorities on canasta and bridge clubs and afternoon golf matches, instead of pursuing full- or part-time professional careers, real progress will wait until the generation of today's college girl reaches for higher and more ambitious career goals.

Other societies in the world have solved the childrearing barrier to a large degree for women who seek careers equal and parallel to men. They have much more extensive child care and day-care facilities than we do. Of course, their concepts of the role of women in the family and in the home have evolved considerably from the American concept—permitting women to seek professional employment while their children are cared for in very well-staffed schools or day-care centers. Women themselves will have to determine whether our country is to move in this direction. The pressure for more skilled workers and higher salaries for women will, I think, continue to draw more women into full-time careers. A publication entitled "Vital Issues" commented on the role of the housewife a few years back in an article entitled: "Full Partnership for Women—What Still Needs To Be Done." Let me quote from this piece:

The homemaker falls far below the career woman, the guest panelist, the entertainer, the lady detective, and what-have-you, in countless movie and television dramas and even in the goals of education for women suffer the pangs of Walter Mitty when they fill out a blank labeled "Occupation" with the simple term "housewife."

Many women fight the boredom and frustrations they feel in their role as homemakers by outside activities such as coffee klatches, social activities, church work, and sheer restless shopping and automobile driving. They find little which is meaningful and fulfilling.

Many women today—particularly those with higher educations—are angered by the continued use of the old aphorism that "woman's place is in the home." Not only is it unrealistic under present employment conditions and at certain periods in a woman's life, but it indicates that old condition of servitude. Women recognize the fundamental responsibilities of mothers and homemakers and they realize society's high stake in a strong family system, but they see their own untapped capabilities and society's seeming inability or disinclination to use the full resources of its womanpower.

Contrast, if you will, the helping hands available to a mother of a century ago with those available today. In the closely-knit family life of the horse and buggy days there was often under one roof—or at least in a small, clustered community—mother, grandmothers, aunts, and cousins who shared housework, baby care, and recurring but unexpected problems of the housewife.

Today some women can still leave their young children for a time with women relatives or neighbors while they shop, visit, see a doctor, pay a bill, or perhaps go back to school to expand their learning or brush up on a skill. But a growing number of women are displaced persons who have moved with their husbands and children to new states

and cities as the husband's employment demands. In many respects, they are almost completely alone. They must run down a list of strange names to find a person to "babysit" their most treasured possession. Available funds become the wherewithal for a woman's freedom to function.

Let us suppose that, through divorce or death, this lone woman becomes the sole support for her offspring. Child care during the working day becomes imperative to her—and yet few urban centers provide adequate public or private facilities for such care.

Publicly-operated child care centers in the United States bear the stigma of welfare state. A women of means should use private facilities.

Child care facilities are essential for many women whether they work outside the home or not, and yet licensed day care is now available to only 185,000 American children. Meanwhile, at work and out of the home are three million mothers who are the sole family breadwinner, with children under six.

Absence of adequate child care facilities forces many mothers to resort to unsuitable arrangements. In 1958, for example, no less than 400,000 children under 12 were completely unsupervised while other mothers worked fulltime.

While the conditions exist, there is a reservoir of experienced women whose children have grown and who have no occupations for their many idle hours. Women with the potential to supply new services needed by homemakers would, with community encouragement, retain and upgrade their skills.

Child care centers and after-school and vacation activities are needed in every community for children of all kinds of families. We need not produce these facilities in the manner of a socialist state. Facilities can be created under public and private auspices. Meanwhile, deductions for tax liability for working parents who pay for child care services might be increased and other measures taken until care centers are adequate.

Again let me emphasize that the fate of this new concept of women as occupational and professional equals to men lies in women's hands. Only if American women demand more and better public child care facilities will government respond. Only if more American women who are educated as doctors, lawyers, dentists, teachers, nurses, and secretaries decide to devote higher priorities to their careers will the Nation give higher priorities to opportunities for career women.

The constitutional amendment I have introduced will lay the legal groundwork for complete political and legal equality for women in the eyes of government. How much advantage will be taken of this new hoped-for status will be up to women themselves. Because they are in a position today of being more exposed to communications media than their husbands, American women are by far better informed citizens than men. They have an advantage in numbers, and in information about what is going on around them.

If they use this advantage to get more involved in the problems our Nation faces, particularly among the urban poor; if they use this advantage to gain career positions of greater responsibility; If they use this advantage to mold effective female voting power in America—these legal rights will be more than fulfilled. However, if politics and woman power are confined to country clubs,

card tables, and luncheons, these rights will develop far more slowly.

WASHINGTON REPORT

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to provide for the readers of the Record the text of my most recent newsletter. It includes commentary on many of the important issues of the day, that I am sure will be of interest. It also includes a questionnaire, the results of which I will report at a later date, when tabulation is completed.

The material follows:

WASHINGTON REPORT, OCTOBER 1969

(By Congressman HASTINGS KEITH, 12th District, Massachusetts)

PERSPECTIVE: 1 YEAR LATER

At this time last year the country was filled with turmoil. The bloody scenes of Chicago were fresh in everyone's mind, the situation in Vietnam was getting worse and its opponents more desperate, the simple solutions of George Wallace were looking more and more attractive to many people, and a general sense of frustration pervaded the nation.

Today, there is still shouting, and still many needs unmet. But, more and more, I find, reason is replacing rhetoric, and realism is replacing righteousness in the national debates.

A good deal of the credit for this change in atmosphere must go to the Nixon Administration. Ten months after being elected by a slim plurality, Mr. Nixon now (according to the national polls) is considered to be doing a "good job" by well over half of the American people.

His campaign slogan was "Bring us together." I believe we are more together today, in every respect, than we were a year ago.

In my opinion—part of the change from the past several years is due to the fact that the Congress has returned to its proper role of initiator of legislation.

The years of executive dominance, when the White House was the source of all wisdom and the Congress a passive recipient, are gone.

There is, for example, a growing tendency—in defense, in conservation, in fiscal matters—for the people's representatives to take the lead in defining the nation's needs and priorities. Another example of Congress leading instead of following is the recent enactment of legislation creating an Environmental Quality Council—a watchdog agency for our environment.

This movement toward restoring the balance of power the Founding Fathers intended is, in my view, healthy.

MEETING WITH NIXON

Today, 28% of our shoes, 75% of our fish, and great quantities of our textiles are supplied from abroad—and 94% of our nation's shipping sails under foreign flags.

Workers thus displaced have been partially absorbed in defense industries. If, after Vietnam is resolved, our competitive position in world markets continues to deteriorate, it will be most difficult for older people, particularly in the textile, shoe, and shipbuilding industries to be retrained for other jobs.

Meeting with President Nixon at the White House, I found him willing to support voluntary ceilings on foreign imports.

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SHARING RESPONSIBILITY

One of the most welcome changes in Washington is the new Administration's attitude toward the States. The two previous Administrations attempted to solve every problem by passing a new Federal law. But the Nixon idea is to work out acceptable standards with the States, and let it be the States' responsibility to meet them. That is the essence of "the New Federalism"—sharing responsibility with the level of government best able to handle it, rather than concentrating all power in Washington.

AND SHARING REVENUES

To help the States and municipalities handle their share of the problems, the President has proposed a new concept for sharing Federal revenues with them.

Under his plan, an increasing amount of Federal revenues would be returned directly to the States and towns, with no strings attached, for implementing their own problems. For the first year this aid would reach \$5 billion.

For too long the Federal government has pre-empted most tax dollars, leaving the towns only the over-burdened property tax for support. Now, hopefully, things may change.

BILLS FILED IN THIS CONGRESS

While it would take a newsletter twice this size to list and explain all the bills I have filed this year, let me list just a few, of particular interest to my District.

HR 486 Makes Monomoy Island a Wilderness Area.

HR 6495 Makes it illegal to discharge oil from a vessel or offshore structure into coastal waters.

HR 7696 Provides for orderly trade in footwear by limiting imports.

HR 8328 Gives a "cost-of-living" increase to Merchant Marine academies and students.

HR 10799 Eliminates oil import controls over a ten-year period.

HR 12549 Establishes a Council on Environmental Quality.

HR 11363 Provides further protection of endangered species of wildlife.

HR 6633 Provides for cost-of-living increases in Social Security.

HR 1189 Establishes a Plymouth Rock National Memorial.

HR 1188 Provides for Federal taxsharing with the States.

HR 11262 Provides for inspection of fish products.

HR 8527 Provides for a study of conglomerates and their effects on the economy.

SPACE

One of the truly momentous occasions in the history of mankind was the landing of American astronauts on the moon in July. I had the privilege of attending the launching of Apollo 11, and like the rest of the world, was thrilled beyond belief at watching the landing on TV.

The tremendous feeling of unity and harmony that this epochal event brought to the peoples of the world suggested to me that the time was ripe for the President to ask other nations with scientific abilities to join us in future space efforts.

So I filed a resolution to that effect, and was immediately joined by 34 Congressmen—a strong indication of Congressional sentiment that, I believe, was not lost on President Nixon.

VIETNAM

The new Nixon strategy in Vietnam has become clear in recent months. What the President has in mind is a "Vietnamization" of the conflict, with American troops being withdrawn as fast as South Vietnamese forces are capable of replacing them.

What his policy requires, however, is time—and that depends on the American people, and their patience. This has been a long and frustrating conflict, and many peo-

ple feel that we should immediately withdraw and try to forget the whole thing.

Everyone concedes that we overlooked the long-range effects of entering the conflict in Vietnam. In my opinion, we should thoughtfully consider the equally far-reaching implications of the alternatives now open to us.

OIL SPOILS

The Cape Cod National Seashore . . . twice at Falmouth . . . three times at Weymouth . . . the dangers of oil spills are now coming close to home! At the time of the Torrey Canyon disaster in 1967, I filed a "marine sanctuaries" bill that would have protected areas like Georges Banks and the Santa Barbara channel from oil drilling. It's too late now for Santa Barbara, of course, but the disaster there had one beneficial effect: it focussed national attention on the problem.

Although the Congress has not completed action yet, I am encouraged by the Nixon Administration's tough approach to the problem in setting up strict new rules regarding oil drilling and in requiring that ecological and aesthetic interests be taken fully into account before issuing any new drilling permits.

Part of the problem, especially in regard to oil, is that there is no law licensing tugboat operators. I have sponsored legislation to remedy this—to prevent incidents like the one in Falmouth, where a tugboat towing an oil barge ran aground two miles off course.

POPULATION EXPLOSION BRINGS PROBLEMS

It took all of history, until 1930, for the world population to reach 2 billion . . . by 1975, it will double to 4 billion . . . and it will nearly double again by the year 2000. And will include 300 million Americans! There is not much time left to cope with the population explosion—we must pay more attention now to our resources and our environment.

This means—to overcome urban sprawl—more planning for open spaces . . . more intensive but balanced use of our resources . . . protecting our coastlines and our streams from pollution. It requires establishing new agencies—perhaps a Cabinet-level post on the environment.

It is reassuring to see the impetus the Administration and Congress are giving to these problems. They must have this high priority if the World in 2000 AD is going to be a fit place in which to live.

One thing must be kept in mind when discussing priorities—they all cost money!! To increase the government's financial commitment in any one area means one of three things—1) raising taxes to pay the additional cost . . . 2) curtailing expenditures for other programs . . . or 3) using deficit financing, which, in the end, feeds the inflationary spiral and continues to escalate the cost of living.

These are the kinds of things I have to keep in mind when I vote. The following questionnaire includes some of the most controversial Congressional issues. Your answers will help me get a better perspective on the issues of the day and will help me to legislate more intelligently.

Sincerely,

HASTINGS KEITH.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Priorities: Please number in the order you feel they deserve attention: Conservation —; Defense —; Education —; Housing —; Inflation —; Oceanography —; Poverty —; Space —.

Vietnam: Do you favor:

—An increase in our military effort in Vietnam?

—Gradual withdrawal as South Vietnam takes over?

—Immediate withdrawal of all U.S. forces?

Space: Do you favor:

—Increasing appropriations for space exploration?

—Keeping space spending at its current level?

—Reduction of funds for space activities?

Social security: (Bearing in mind that employer-employee contributions would have to go up to meet any increase): Do you favor:

—Keeping social security benefits at present levels?

—Increasing benefits by 10% (the Nixon proposal)?

—Increasing benefits at the same rate living costs rise?

Welfare: The President's plan provides minimum payments to families with dependent children—and for financial incentives and extended job-training programs for those able to work. Do you favor his plan? Yes —, No —.

How would you judge President Nixon's performance? Good —; fair —; poor —.

AMERICANS DO CARE

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, Peter Mannarini's background and message appearing recently in the Derry News is worthy of thoughtful consideration. I hope Mr. Mannarini understands that we do care and care deeply.

We are deeply grateful to the American fighting men of this and previous wars. Theirs is a status of justly deserved honor among their contemporaries and throughout our people. Long may they live with pride in their honor and with the deserved appreciation of all Americans.

The article follows:

HE ASKS: "WHO CARES ABOUT US?"

Peter Mannarini was born in Derry and attended local schools.

As a young lad he delivered the Derry News and went on to attend Pinkerton Academy. He enlisted in the army in February of this year and has been in training at Fort Dix, Fort Eustis, Virginia and Fort Stuart, Georgia. He is home on leave now, waiting to go overseas as a helicopter mechanic.

These are some thoughts and questions he has put into words:

"WHO CARES ABOUT US?"

"Take a man, and put him away
Thousands of miles away from home;
Drain his heart of all but blood;
Make him live in sweat and mud;
This is the life I have to live,
My heart and soul to God I give.
You peace boys rant from your easy chairs,
But you don't know what it is like over here.
Burn your draft cards, march at dawn;
You chant your songs on the White House
lawn.

All of you, you want to ban the bomb;
And forget our men in Korea, and 'Nam.
You use your drugs and have your fun,
And then you refuse to use a gun.
You haven't got anything better to do
While I'm supposed to die for you.
I'll hate you until the day I die!
You make me hear my buddy cry,
I saw his arm a bloody shred.
I can hear them say, 'this one is dead'.
He had the guts to fight and die.
He paid the price, but what did he buy?
He let you live by losing his life,
When you should have died, and he should
have lived;

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It's a large price to pay—
Not to live another day—
But who cares what a soldier gives?
Whether he dies, or whether he lives?
His mother, his father, his wife, his sons—
These are the ones who pay for what you
have done.

Now he rests in a grave with a marble stone,
Because of you the cowardly ones,
Draft dodgers and hippies; they shall not
moan.

But God, he will guide us on;
And we, 'the American Soldier', give our
lives
To keep the country we love from going to
destruction."

—PETER MANNARINI, U.S. Army.

WHAT'S GOOD FOR CYCLAMATES IS GOOD FOR DDT

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, last week with little prior notice, but generating much fanfare, the public learned that within a relatively short time cyclamates will not be allowed as an additive in any of our foods because of potential danger to our health.

As an excellent editorial in the Washington Post recently asked, why should not the Federal Government halt the use of DDT for the same reasons.

Indications have been widespread for some time that DDT is causing havoc with our environment, and threatens the extinction of a number of fish and birds. But recent studies, as well as some done a number of years ago, have revealed startling findings which indicate that DDT may have an adverse effect on humans, and like cyclamates may have cancer-causing potential.

The Environmental Defense Fund has pointed out that as far back as 1947 a study by the Food and Drug Administration itself showed that when DDT was fed to rats there was an increased incidence of liver tumors.

Recently, Hungarian scientists examined more than 1,000 mice from five generations after adding three parts per million of DDT to their diets. They found that 28 percent of the mice getting DDT developed tumors, while only 3.8 percent of the mice on clean food had tumors. Leukemia appeared in 12.4 percent of the DDT mice, but only 2.5 percent of the others.

And, in a study by the University of Miami School of Medicine, it was found that the human victims of cancer had more than twice as much DDT in their fat as did victims of accidental death. We do not know if the increased amount of pesticides caused the cancer of these victims, or if there was any relationship between the two, but this is something which can hardly be ignored.

There is certainly enough evidence to make us question the effects of DDT on the public health and safety. The same questions raised about the effects cyclamates may have on humans can be raised

about DDT. One has been removed by the Federal Government. Why not the other?

I submit the text of the above-mentioned Washington Post editorial of October 25, 1969, for the review of my colleagues:

BANNING CANCER-PRODUCING CHEMICALS

The country seems to have taken in stride the sudden abolition of cyclamates from its food supply. Commercial users of these artificial sweeteners as well as consumers promptly recognized that a potential menace to health had been identified. With remarkably little fuss and friction, cyclamates have been consigned to outer darkness even without any indication that they have caused cancer in man. The finding that they had produced cancer in rats, when taken in large doses over a long period, was enough.

The experience suggests a new sensitivity in commercial as well as official circles to potential hazards to health. If this attitude prevails, the elimination of cyclamates may be only the first of many steps to safeguard the public from chemicals that have previously escaped suspicion. Secretary Finch has ordered a review of other food additives heretofore deemed to be safe. And what about the vast number of substances known to be harmful to health which do not fall into the category of food additives? HEW's action in this case has opened a wide field of inquiry which may lead to new legislation as well as tighten administrative actions.

One immediate question is whether the Food and Drug Administration will act against DDT. This widely used insecticide has a long residual life and is known to produce cancer in mice and rats. Some scientists who have probed deeply into the hazards of DDT insist that the case for banning its use is much stronger than the case against the cyclamates.

The Environmental Defense Fund and California Rural Legal Assistance, representing five pregnant or nursing women, have petitioned the FDA to lower the tolerance limits on DDT residues in human food to zero. Their case is based on the provision in the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act which led to the undoing of the cyclamates. It says that "no additive shall be deemed to be safe if it is found to induce cancer when ingested by man or animal." Since the cause of cancer is not yet known, Congress decided not to take chances with substances known to contribute to it.

Most of the present tolerance levels for DDT on raw agricultural commodities were established on the basis of hearings in 1950. The certain recognition of DDT as a carcinogenic agent is of more recent origin. Scientists now know, not only that DDT causes cancer in some animals, but also that it accumulates in body tissues after being ingested. In part the petition now before the FDA in regard to DDT rests on the finding that reservoirs of DDT accumulated over months or years will appear in a woman's milk after she has borne a child. So, it is said, a breast-fed baby may ingest three times the quantity of DDT considered safe by the World Health Organization and five to seven times as much as is tolerated in cow's milk sold on the market.

As in the case of the cyclamates, DDT is not known to have caused cancer in any human being. But a study at the University of Miami School of Medicine showed that human victims who died of cancer had twice as much DDT in their fat as did the victims of accidental death. If the FDA is ready to apply its sound rule against cancer-producing chemicals—that they are "guilty until proved innocent"—a ban on the use of DDT in its present form may well be in the making.

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OFFICIAL POSITION OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST CHURCH CONCERNING MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, since we will be considering the Selective Service Act and amendments thereto in the near future, I bring to the attention of my colleagues the official position of the Disciples of Christ Church as adopted at their biennial general assembly in Seattle, Wash., this year:

CONCERNING MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE

Whereas, the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) has historically opposed military conscription except in time of great national emergency and so declared its opposition in resolutions as follows:

"We affirm our opposition to the enactment of any legislation during the present war providing for compulsory military training and services in peacetime." (1944)

"... that this International Convention of Disciples reaffirm our opposition to conscription for military training or service in time of peace..." (1946)

"... that we call upon the Congress and the President of the United States to procure the necessary armed forces through voluntary enlistment." (1948)

"That we express again our opposition to 'Universal Military Training' in the United States in whatever form since it tends to fasten upon our people a concept of the state totally foreign to our American tradition and a spirit futility with regard to the possibility of peace which may turn out to be one of the chief blocks to its achievement..." (1954); and,

[Whereas, even though military conscription has been regarded as foreign to the American tradition, the present Selective Service Act has been renewed with little regard for its violation of this tradition or serious study of alternative methods of recruiting military personnel that might have proved conscription unnecessary; and

Whereas, the two major political parties in their 1964 platforms declared:

"... we pledge... re-evaluation of the armed forces' manpower procurement programs with a goal of replacing involuntary inductions as soon as possible by an efficient voluntary system, offering real career incentives," (Republicans, 1964)

"On August 25, the Democratic Convention promised in its platform to 'pursue our examination of the selective service program to make certain that it is continued only as long as it is necessary and that we meet our manpower needs without social or economic injustice.' (Democrats, 1964, Cited in Congressional Record, September 29, 1964, S. 22348); and,

Whereas, liberal and conservative Senators of both political parties (Hatfield, Goldwater, McGovern, Dole, Nelson, Packwood, Schweiker and Prouty) have introduced in the present (91st) Congress legislation which would end the military draft and substitute an all volunteer army but maintain registration and allow the President to request Congress to reinstitute the draft if any future emergency should require such action; and,

Whereas, President Richard M. Nixon has announced that he will seek an end to the draft as soon as the Vietnam War ends;

Therefore be it resolved that the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) assembled at Seattle, Washington, August 15-20, 1969, re-

affirms its opposition to conscription except in time of great national emergency and commands President Nixon for his decision to seek an end to the draft after the Vietnam war;

Be it further resolved that we urge our congregations, state and area associations and Brotherhood agencies to study the implications of permanent military conscription in the United States as it affects individual freedom and foreign policy; and,

Be it further resolved that we support members of Congress who seek an end to the draft and a review of military manpower practices, including recruitment policies, pay scales, living conditions and career appeal; and,

Be it further resolved that we ask the General Minister and President of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) to send copies of this resolution to the President of the United States of America, the Secretary of Defense, the relevant committees of Congress and the leadership in Congress of both major parties.

SUBMITTED BY THE DISCIPLES
PEACE FELLOWSHIP.

The General Board recommends approval of this resolution as amended.

The General Assembly APPROVED as amended.

SST—AN OPINION

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, the Standard-Times of New Bedford, Mass., has recently published an editorial which roundly criticizes the decision to proceed with development of an SST prototype at the taxpayers' expense.

In the opinion of this newspaper, proceeding with SST development at this time is analogous to climbing a mountain simply because it is there—with the notable exceptions that mountain climbing does not impoverish the taxpayers or create noise pollution.

In order that all Members might have the benefits of the Standard-Times' forthright views on this controversial subject, I am inserting the editorial under unanimous consent at this point in the RECORD:

NIXON BLUNDERED ON SST

In deciding to spend more federal money on the controversial supersonic transport program, President Nixon has made a serious and costly mistake.

His own 11-member interagency committee, named to review the SST program last March, failed to reach a consensus because so many of its members had reservations or were totally opposed to going ahead with the project.

There is not a single sound argument in favor of continuing this massive boondoggle that is expected to cost the government at least \$1.2 billion before it is done.

The sonic boom produced underneath the plane's flight path may make overland flights unbearable for people (and wildlife) below, cutting only a few hours from already fast flights.

The plane will benefit only a few jetsetters and will require vast new outlays for airports and ground facilities.

Introduction of jumbo jets (stretched-out conventional jets with increased passenger

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capacity) will reduce the potential market for the SST, and thus the likelihood that the government will get its money back through royalties on sales.

The relatively short range of the SST (a New York-Rome flight would be impossible without refueling) is a major handicap.

The only thing that an SST can do that other planes cannot is cut three hours off the U.S.-Paris flight time. In a period of government belt-tightening, pressing urban needs, and nationwide inflation, to spend millions for such a superficial and unnecessary reason is reminiscent of the man who climbed the mountain simply because it was there.

There is one difference: The mountain-climbing did not harm anyone, but in going ahead with SST, Mr. Nixon is ignoring the fact that nobody needs it but the contractors who are building it. Those Americans who really could use the billion dollars are not going to get it.

ELECTRONIC LEADER

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, the University of Texas is firmly establishing its place among the leaders in electronic teaching—and in the process has created a modshop using a variety of combinations of sight and sound in teaching. This new center will attract the attention of teachers from all over the world.

I include in the RECORD a descriptive article from the October 15 issue of the Daily Texan:

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS BECOMING LEADER IN ELECTRONIC TEACHING

"The University is becoming a landmark institution and will establish education norms through its use of electronic equipment in teaching," Dr. Richard Byrne, radio-television-film and drama professor, said Tuesday.

Byrne assisted in preparing and coordinating the initial list of equipment installed in the Jester Center auditorium. He currently is involved in the designs for the multi-million dollar School of Communication complex for the University.

The auditorium in Jester was designed to produce "any kind of sound and image in any combination," Byrne said. "These facilities make teaching exciting and will attract professors from all over the world."

The equipment, of the highest quality available, includes four 2-by-2-inch Carrousel high intensity slide projectors, two 3-by-4-inch slide projectors, three 16mm motion picture projectors, a turntable, a video tape recorder, two overhead projectors and a stereophonic sound system.

An intercom connects the lecture to the projection booth or backstage. There is rheostat control on house, stage and spotlights. That is, they can be dimmed or brightened at the will of the professor.

There are tentative plans to install a color television projection and a five-poll individual response system.

Byrne said \$47,000 originally was allocated for this equipment but that it will easily save that much in a year by more efficient teaching of large groups.

One new concept in education is the initial design of classroom space for a specific purpose. The idea will be evident in the proposed communication complex.

The latest sets of drawings show a sub-

terranean auditorium with sector seating. There is also continental seating and no center aisle.

Three rear projection screens cover the front wall and will produce no shadows, allowing the professor to walk freely from screen to screen. These screens can fly into the ceiling leaving a stage area to be used in speech interpretation courses.

Byrne said the complex will have a tandem classroom situation with a projection area encircling both rooms. This experimental project would allow projection into two classrooms at the same time by the use of mirrors.

There will be equipment which will be able to film audience reaction in the dark, and take skin responses. Byrne said this facility will be of physiological importance.

Plans for the lobby show a glass-encased room in which television sets showing all networks will be running simultaneously, at all times. The main purpose of this room will not be only for comparative R-T-F studies but to keep the communication students abreast of events.

One of the most unique attractions of the complex, Byrne said, will be an elongated octagonal room with 10 screens. There will be no seats, just carpeting extending five feet up the wall. This room is similar to an Expo exhibit, but is for academic purposes.

In this setting almost any environment can be produced in the 360 degree screen area. It can also be cycled to run automatically.

"Information will be dispersed in an exciting manner," Byrne said, referring to the coming age of electronic teaching.

Technology is advancing so rapidly that equipment for the complex will not be ordered until construction is well under way. Byrne said that much of the equipment that eventually will be used in the complex has not been invented yet.

THE CALLOUS BEHAVIOR OF NORTH VIETNAM IN ITS TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR

HON. MARGARET M. HECKLER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, about a month ago a delegation of courageous women visited Congress. They were the wives of men who are missing in action in Vietnam or known prisoners of war in North Vietnam. They came to us with a fervent plea that the POW's should not be forgotten and that the callous behavior of the North Vietnamese—in violating the minimum requirements of the Geneva Convention for Humane Treatment of Prisoners—should not be forgotten.

Despite the fact that North Vietnam, by its signature, agreed to abide by the provisions of the Geneva Convention, its behavior has demonstrated that nation's utter contempt for both international law and the laws of human decency. It has refused to abide by the convention's requirement that it should release the names of the prisoners of war; it has refused to release the sick and the seriously wounded; it has refused to permit impartial inspections of prisoner-of-war facilities, and it refuses to permit the free exchange of mail. In addition, from the lips of those brave wives and the

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prisoners who have been released, we have learned the true conditions existing in North Vietnamese prison camps.

Mental and physical torture has been applied freely to the American prisoners of war. Health conditions are deplorable. Their rights have been abused as they have been employed as instruments of propaganda—as, for example, when prisoners have been paraded through city streets and subjected to the insolent jeers, the stones and the spittle of onlookers. This should not be forgotten.

There is no question but that any agreement on Vietnam must provide for the release of the American prisoners of war.

There is pending before Congress a resolution which strongly urges that the President, the Department of State, the Defense Department, and all other concerned agencies of the Government, should appeal to North Vietnam to abide by the Geneva Convention and should take such other steps as to provide for humane treatment and release of the prisoners. I would hope that we will unanimously support this resolution.

One further point which we should keep in mind is suggested by an editorial in the Boston Globe of October 3, 1969, which I am submitting for the RECORD. This is the thought that such a resolution, additionally, might help break the negotiation deadlock by permitting the start of serious prisoner-of-war negotiations.

This, as the editorial notes, is what broke the deadlock in the long-stalled Korean negotiations at Panmunjom.

The text of the Boston Globe editorial reads as follows:

LET'S PROTEST TO HANOI

WASHINGTON.—There ought to be another protest after students and professors devote Oct. 15 to contending that President Nixon is not getting the United States out of Vietnam fast enough to suit them.

We need a different kind of protest.

We propose that Congress and the country join in a massive protest to Hanoi against the continuing cruel, criminal and inhumane treatment of American prisoners of war.

We propose that the House and Senate pass a joint resolution at the earliest date demanding that North Vietnam cease violating the Geneva Convention, to which Hanoi is solemnly bound, against the maltreatment of enemy prisoners. One such resolution with 200 co-sponsors has already been introduced in the House.

We propose that special means be taken—by letter to the President and Congress by circulated petitions for signatures, by newspaper advertisements and other means—to show North Vietnam and the Viet Cong that American public opinion is both united and revolted by their heedless and heartless attitude toward the men who have fallen into their hands.

Hanoi has shown itself very sensitive to the state of opinion in the United States. It hopes to win a one-sided peace by playing on the disunity and impatience of the American people.

It would be useful to let Hanoi see something of the unity and the impatience of the American people over the long-standing proved mistreatment of U.S. men in North Vietnamese prison camps.

It would be useful to let the whole world know about these conditions.

It might do more. It might help break the deadlock over serious political negotiations to

begin serious prisoner-of-war negotiations as it did in the long deadlocked Korean negotiations at Panmunjom.

There are 1332 U.S. servicemen listed as prisoners or missing in action, and many missing in action may be in prison camps. More than 200 U.S. servicemen have been held more than three and a half years—longer than any U.S. servicemen were held in World War II.

Here are the minimum obligations of the Geneva Convention, which North Vietnam signed in 1957—and Hanoi's nonperformance:

1. Identify prisoners whom they hold. Hanoi has refused to do so.

2. Release the sick and injured. Hanoi has refused to do so; its medical care has often been deliberately inadequate.

3. Permit impartial inspection of prisoner-of-war facilities. Hanoi has refused to do so.

4. Permit free exchange of mail. Hanoi has refused to do so.

Here is typical testimony of those who were released and returned to the United States (nine over a five-year period): One told of "rebreaking bones in solitary confinement, of being forced to sit on a hot stool in a hot room with no sleep . . . in two days your feet swell up and then it creeps up your legs until they are numb. How long can you last before giving some kind of statement? Some have gone 150 hours. Others have passed out from heat exhaustion in 48."

Since Hanoi is concerned about American opinion on ending the war, it ought to be given an authoritative word, through unanimously passed congressional resolution, about the American state of mind on ending its brutal prisoner-of-war crimes.

It could help end the war. It could help bring the peace.

NOVEMBER AT THE SMITHSONIAN

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the schedule of events for the month of November at the Smithsonian Institution. Once again, the Smithsonian has planned a variety of programs and events all of which are interesting, informative, and entertaining.

I am happy to call these events to the attention of my colleagues and the American people, and strongly recommend they visit the Smithsonian during the coming month.

The schedule of events follows:

NOVEMBER AT THE SMITHSONIAN

Tuesday, November 4, *Animals in Sculpture*.—Sales exhibition of 48 animals and birds created by sculptor Orvelo Wood in his New York studio. Museum shop, National Museum of Natural History. Through December 31.

Wednesday, November 5, *The Holy Ghost People*.—A 53-minute black-and-white Film Theatre presentation. In Scrapple Creek, West Virginia, religious fervor is a way of life; attendance at one of the almost daily 4-to 6-hour meeting reveals members approaching a hypnotic, transfixed state of singing and shaking. First prize winner, San Francisco International Film Festival, 1968, 2 p.m., auditorium, National Museum of History and Technology; 8 p.m., auditorium, National Museum of Natural History. Introduction by Irving Zaretsky, visiting research

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associate, Smithsonian Department of Anthropology.

Thursday, November 6, the Creative Screen—The Music Rack. Wendell Castle, noted artist-craftsman, designs and constructs a music rack using the wood lamination process. *Reflections.* Enamelist Paul Hultberg illustrates his methods with sheets of gleaming copper and brilliantly colored enamels. Films will be shown every half hour from noon until 3 p.m. Free admission at the National Collection of Fine Arts.

The Holy Ghost People.—Film Theatre repeat. Noon, auditorium, National Museum of History and Technology.

Friday, November 7, Stained Glass Workshop.—Under direction of Clayton E. Anderson. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Associates. By subscription only. For information call 381-5159.

Saturday, November 8, the Creative Screen.—Repeat of *The Music Rack* and *Reflections*. See November 6 entry for details.

Stained Glass Workshop.—Repeat. See November 7 entry for details.

Sunday, November 9, Young People's Enameling Workshop.—Under direction of Mary Megee. Seven- and nine-year-old youngsters 9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.; 10- to 12-year-old children, 1:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Associates. By subscription only. For information call 381-5159.

Monday, November 10, So Little Time and Birds of Prey of Northeastern United States.—Films sponsored by the Audubon Naturalist Society. The first is an environmental film that emphasizes the disappearance of our wetland habitats and their resident species. The second film portrays the raptors and their ecological importance to man. 5:15 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. in the auditorium, National Museum of Natural History.

Tuesday, November 11, Christmas in America.—Sales exhibition featuring the arts, crafts and delicacies of the ethnic groups who have enriched our country with their varied celebrations at Christmastime. From Latin America and Europe, from Pennsylvania, New Mexico, North Carolina, and New England—a cornucopia of playthings, cookies, and adult gifts. Museum Shop, National Museum of History and Technology. Through December 31.

Wednesday, November 12, Movin' On—A 59-minute Black-and-white Film Theatre presentation. The story of railroading starting in 1830 is told by means of popular folk songs. The 1920's showed trains and trainmen treated as heroes in American movies. The 1930's proved to be the glorious years of the great passenger trains. 2 p.m., auditorium, National Museum of History and Technology; 8 p.m., auditorium, National Museum of Natural History. Introduction by John H. White, Jr., chairman, Smithsonian department of industries.

Thursday, November 13, The Portrait Reliefs of Augustus Saint-Gaudens.—Through January 30, National Portrait Gallery. Saint-Gaudens (1848-1907), who dominated American sculpture during the last quarter of the 19th century, will be accorded the first major exhibition of his work anywhere since 1910. More than 60 portrait reliefs in marble, bronze, and plaster as well as cameos and medals are being borrowed from museums and private collections across the country for this nearly comprehensive exhibition.

Movin' On—Film theatre repeat. Noon, auditorium, National Museum of History and Technology.

Friday, November 14, People of the Horse.—The influence of the nomads of the steppes on medieval European and Near Eastern art designs. Illustrated lecture by Ralph S. Yohe. Co-sponsored by the Rug Society of Washington and the Smithsonian Associates for members and guests. 8:30 p.m., Freer Gallery of Art auditorium. Public will be admitted at 8:25 as seats are available.

Contemporary Tapestries and Graphics:

Yugoslavia—Exhibit in the Arts and Industries Building through February 2, 1970. The richness of Yugoslavia's cultural influences—Byzantine, Austrian, and Mediterranean—are reflected in the boldly colored contemporary designs of the 28 hand-woven tapestries in this exhibition. The 60 prints by 20 artists in serigraphy, linocut, intaglio, and lithography show the ferment of activity taking place in Yugoslavian graphic art today. The exhibition was organized by the Galley of Modern Art in Ljubljana for the Smithsonian Traveling Exhibition Service.

Sunday, November 16, Young People's Enameling Workshop.—See November 9 entry for details on this Smithsonian Associate class.

Monday, November 17, Georges Melies, Creator of the Magic of Films.—A comprehensive exhibition, with film showings, of the work of the great French film pioneer who first attempted dramatic themes and fantasy with the motion picture camera beginning in the 1890's. Daily film showings through January 1 in the National Museum of History and Technology at 10:30 a.m., 12:30, 2:30, and 4:00 p.m. Cosponsored by the Smithsonian Associates and Office of Exhibits.

Wednesday, November 19, Crafts From Pakistan.—Sales exhibition of traditional tribal crafts from Sind and Baluchistan. Jewelry, baskets, rugs, musical instruments, toys, textiles, costumes, quilts, saddle blankets, brass, and furniture will be displayed under a brilliant applique tent; also a loan exhibition of selected Pakistani crafts from the collection of Mrs. Manuela Fuller. Museum Shop, Arts and Industries Building. Through December 31.

American and the Americans.—A 52-minute color Film Theatre presentation. A blend of newsreels, enactments, live-action, old film footage, and paintings explores the paradoxes and national myths of America past and present as expressed by John Steinbeck with both love and anger. 2 p.m., auditorium, National Museum of History and Technology; 8 p.m., auditorium, National Museum of Natural History. Introduction by Harold Skramstad, Smithsonian American Studies Program.

Thursday, November 20, Encounter.—The Chesapeake Bay a multi-use resource. Second in a series of panel discussions, in which the audience is asked to participate, on critical issues of today. Panel members, who will discuss the controversial nuclear power plant planned for the Bay, include: Dr. Donald W. Pritchard, Professor of Oceanography, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Edward P. Radford, Professor of Environmental Medicine, Johns Hopkins; Dr. L. Eugene Cronin, Director, Natural Resources Institute, University of Maryland; and Robert W. Davies, Chief Mechanical Engineer, Baltimore Gas & Electric Company. 8:30 p.m., auditorium, National Museum of History and Technology.

America and the Americans.—Film Theatre repeat. Noon, auditorium, National Museum of History and Technology.

The Creative Screen—Art of Seeing.—Skillful and beautiful photography converts everyday objects and scenes into sources of stimulation and pleasure while developing keener insight into the world of visual arts. *A New Way of Gravure.* Stanley William Hayter, influential printmaker of the 20th Century, is shown in his famous Paris Atelier 17 where Picasso, Miro, and Calder came to learn printmaking. Free admission at the National Collection of Fine Arts. Films will be shown every half hour from noon until 3 p.m.

Saturday, November 22, The Paper Bag Players.—Award-winning children's theatre from New York. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Associates, 1:30 and 3:30 p.m., auditorium, National Museum of Natural History. *By Ticket Only.* For information call 381-6158.

The Creative Screen.—Repeat of *Art of Seeing* and *A New Way of Gravure*. See November 20 entry for details.

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Advance Stained Glass Workshop.—Under direction of Clayton E. Anderson. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Associates. By Subscription Only. For information call 381-5159.

Sunday, November 23, Young People's Enameling Workshop.—See November 9 entry for details.

Advanced Stained Glass Workshop.—Repeat of November 22 Smithsonian Associates class.

Tuesday, November 25, Reflections on Andrea Palladio's Life and Times.—Illustrated lecture by noted photographer Donald Sultner-Welles. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Associates for members and their guests. 8:30 p.m., National Museum of Natural History auditorium. Public will be admitted at 8:25 p.m. as seats are available.

Wednesday, November 26, Watermen.—An intimate portrait of the Chesapeake Oysterman. A 63-minute color Film Theatre presentation. The sailing oystermen who work the Bay skipjacks operate the last commercial sailing fleet in North America, a reminder of times past in a technological age. 2 p.m., auditorium, National Museum of History and Technology; 8 p.m., auditorium, National Museum of Natural History, Introduction by Howard I. Chapelle, Senior Historian, Smithsonian.

Thursday, November 27, Watermen.—Film Theatre repeat. Noon, auditorium, National Museum of History and Technology.

Saturday, November 29, Last Saturday Jazz.—featuring the Lee Morgan Quintet. National Museum of Natural History auditorium, 8:00 p.m. Tickets at \$2.00 apiece may be purchased at the door. Presented by the Left Bank Jazz Society in cooperation with the Smithsonian Office of Performing Arts.

RADIO SMITHSONIAN

You can listen to the Smithsonian every Sunday night from 7:30 to 8:00 p.m. on radio station WGMS (570 AM & 103.5 FM). The weekly *Radio Smithsonian* program presents music and conversation growing out of the Institution's exhibits, research, and other activities—from moonshine on the Mall to a discussion with the British Ambassador about his country in the last third of the Twentieth Century, from the coral reefs of the South Pacific to sweet melody from an antique violin. Fred Gray is producer, Cynthia Hels special correspondent in this presentation by the Smithsonian's Office of Public Affairs.

RATS

A special exhibition on the ecology and control of rats, with emphasis on the immediate neighborhood. At the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum from November 16 until January 31. For a calendar of the special programs connected with this exhibit phone 582-1300.

CONTINUING EXHIBITIONS

Objects: USA.—Two hundred and ten American contemporary artist-craftsmen from 37 states contribute 318 objects to this major survey of U.S. crafts. Works in metal, fiber, ceramic, glass, wood, enameling, plastics, beads, mosaics, and leather are included. Objects cover a wide range from jewelry and silverware to furniture and fabrics. From the Johnson Wax Company collection. Through November 16 at the National Collection of Fine Arts.

Sales Exhibition—Objects: USA.—Selected craft work done by a group of the artisans included in the National Collection of Fine Arts show: Maurice Heaton, Stanley Lechtzin, Richard Marquis, and William Wyman. NCFA Museum Shop, through November 16.

Plastic as Plastic.—The first museum exhibition examining plastic's role as a unique man-made product widely adaptable for innovative design rather than as an imitator of wood, glass, and other material. Among the

246 objects to be exhibited—including a sprayed plastic foam "environment"—are furniture, jewelry, toys, industrial uses, sculpture, housewares, and appliances. Arts and Industries Building. Through January 19.

Landscapes and Seascapes by Whistler.—An exhibition of James McNeill Whistler's landscapes and marine paintings revealing his forgotten role as an avant garde artist whose experimental paintings were a major force in the emergence of abstract art. Some 40 paintings will be displayed. At the Freer Gallery of Art for an indeterminate period of time.

The Bharat River Tiger.—Believed to be the largest tiger ever taken in India. From tail to paw the stuffed animal is 11 feet long. It is being presented to the National Museum of Natural History through the generosity of David J. Haslinger of Philadelphia and will be placed on a platform on the Constitution Avenue main entrance to the Museum, seemingly poised as though in the act of springing upon a Chital deer. Permanent exhibit.

Barbara Morgan: Women, Cameras, and Images IV.—More than 50 photographs, including photomontages, by famed photographer, author, critic, and designer Barbara Morgan. The subjects of the pictures are varied, but special emphasis is placed on Mrs. Morgan's classic photographs of Martha Graham and other dancers. Hall of Photography, National Museum of History and Technology. Through January 26, 1970.

Josiah K. Lilly Collection of Gold Coins.—More than 6,000 gold coins in a collection unequalled in historical and geographical scope typifying the endless number of gold coins circulated throughout the world over a period of about 26 centuries. National Museum of History and Technology. Through December 30.

Energy Conversion.—Historical development of various methods for transforming an available energy source to a needed energy product, including batteries, fuel cells, solar cells and steam engines. In the Hall of Electricity, National Museum of History and Technology, through March.

Napoleon Bonaparte.—Bicentennial of his birth, 1769. A medallic illustration of Napoleon's eventful life; the epic of his many battles which led him across Europe, from Spain to Russia and from the borders of the Elba to the waters of the Nile and into exile at St. Helena where he died, is illustrated by coins and medals that were produced by him and his adversaries. Hall of Numismatics, National Museum of History and Technology. Through February 1970.

Pharmacy in Prints.—A collection of portraits, caricatures, broadsides and labels ranging from the satiric and political to the social and ethical, these prints show the doctor-pharmacist-patient relationship. Figures shown include Napoleon, Gladstone, and Presidents McKinley and Cleveland. Through February. National Museum of History and Technology.

Hurricane Fighter Plane.—This plane commemorates the Battle of Britain and the participation of the American Eagle Squadron in that historic struggle. The Hurricane was one of the first and most numerous British fighter planes in World War II, but it is now an extremely rare type of aircraft. It is shown in the Arts and Industries Building.

Atomic Art.—An exhibition of art by Alyce Simon of New York. Controlled bombardment of acrylic plastic sheets by a particle accelerator combined with flat areas of color produces a unique art form. Hall of Nuclear Energy, first floor of the Museum of History and Technology. Closing indefinite.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

The Museum Shop in the National Collection of Fine Arts is currently offering Christmas cards featuring reproductions of paintings in the collection by James McNeill Whistler, Agnes Tait, Raphael Peale, Childe Hassam, John Twachtman, and Charles Burchfield.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MUSEUM TOURS

NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS

Daily tours at 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. Weekend tours 2 p.m., Saturday and Sunday. For advance reservations and full information, call 381-5188 or 381-6100 message 381-5180.

NATIONAL ZOO

Tours are available for groups on weekdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Arrangements may be made by calling—*two weeks in advance*—CO 5-1868 Extension 268.

Visitors may purchase animal artifacts and specially designed souvenirs and books at the KIOSK, which is operated by Friends of the Zoo volunteers as a public service and to raise funds for educational programs. Open daily 12 a.m. to 4 p.m.

THE SMITHSONIAN ASSOCIATES

You are invited to participate directly in the Institution's far-reaching education and research activities by becoming a member of the Smithsonian Associates. Through numerous programs for members, the Associates provide infinitely varied opportunities to explore the arts, sciences, and humanities. Call 381-5157 for information on fees and programs.

THE AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE

HON. SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mrs. CHISHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention and the attention of my colleagues the platform of the American Veterans Committee as adopted in June of 1969 at Atlantic City, N.J.

While I do not agree with all their resolutions, notably those concerning the draft and the Reserve Officers Training Corps, I do think that the overall platform is extremely commendable.

The American Veterans Committee, since its founding in 1943, has demonstrated that as an organization its major concern is for the welfare of our Nation as a whole, within the world context. The platform, which I now introduce as an extension of remarks, reflects that deep concern for our Nation:

[From the AVC Bulletin, July-August 1969]
PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, ADOPTED JUNE 13 THROUGH 15, 1969, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

VETERANS AND ARMED FORCES AFFAIRS

The American Veterans Committee has constantly reiterated, since its founding, its fundamental belief that rehabilitation and integration of veterans into the community is the proper scope and purpose of a veterans program. The achievement of economic security for veterans through sound economic planning for all citizens rather than through special grants or favors to veterans in basic AVC policy.

1. Compensation

For many years, AVC has pointed out the need for a thorough review and reappraisal of this Nation's policies on veterans as follows:

1. We oppose bonuses and general pensions as being class legislation and unrelated to the real needs of individual veterans and tending to set veterans apart from their fellow citizens.

In the matter of benefits, two basic standards should be applied.

(a) For death or disability incurred in military service: Are the benefits sufficient to provide a decent standard of living for the veteran, his family or survivors?

(b) For all veterans: Are the benefits so designed as to enable a readjustment from military service to civilian life with a minimum economic loss?

Since benefits are a Federal responsibility, uniform standards of administration and compensation should be applied nationally without regard to race, creed, color, sex, or national origin.

2. Draft

AVC recognizes the necessity for the United States to maintain adequate military forces in present world circumstances. It also recognizes the citizen's obligation to military service and recognizes a selective service system as an appropriate mode of raising military manpower. We object, however, to the inequalities of the draft system as presently administered, especially the deferment of students, the lack of uniform guidelines and the lack of fair representation of the citizenry, especially for minority groups, on the draft boards.

3. Reserve Programs

The world we live in, with its emphasis on speed of operation and technical superiority, demands standing Armed Forces of sufficient size, training and equipment and organization to be effective immediately for defense and counter attack. It is apparent that the Regular Armed Forces must remain our first line of defense. They must be of sufficient size and mobility for deployment anywhere on the globe within a minimum of time so that we may continue to provide when necessary, those forces needed for collective security under our international obligation in peripheral conflicts occurring in the strategic localities of the world.

AVC believes that the National Guard is ill-fitted to serve both roles which it is currently called upon to play. One role is that of assisting civil authorities in the United States in peace-time. Forces suited for that role should primarily consist of military police, possible infantry, with some supporting units (medical, signal, QM, etc.). The other role is that of forming a part of our highly complex and sophisticated Armed Forces with guided missiles, high mobility, heavy weapons and requirements for intensive technical training.

AVC regrets that the steps taken to integrate the National Guard have, so far, been far from adequate. While an office has been established in the National Guard Bureau to deal with equal opportunities, neither the staff nor the influence of that office are sufficient for the purpose.

Regrettably, while the percentage of minority group members in the regular Armed Forces is and remains relatively high, the percentage in the National Guard is low and has remained low despite certain recruiting efforts. We cannot afford to have a polarization within the Armed Forces as between the National Guard on one hand and the Regulars on the other. While the domestic peacetime tasks which the National Guard is called upon to perform tend to involve minority group civilian populations, the troops involved should not present the appearance of an army of occupation.

While a National Guard remains a part of the structure of our Armed Forces, incentives should be provided so that a larger number of minority group personnel with active duty experience will choose to enter and remain in the National Guard.

AVC is opposed to any policy whereby the Army Forces award discharges other than honorable to reserve personnel based upon the political or other activities in which these individuals may participate following separation from active service under the draft.

We believe that the conditions of discharge

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should be based solely upon the military activity and efficiency of the reservists.

4. Benefit dollar

AVC believes that provision should be made to maintain automatically the purchasing power of the benefit dollar and upward adjustments be made annually in accordance with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index.

5. Civil service

AVC believes that veterans point preference in the civil service be limited to the initial appointment only, and that no person should receive a position unless fully qualified to perform the duties involved.

We oppose the principle of granting absolute preference to veterans in state and local civil service.

6. GI bill

AVC applauds the passage of a permanent G.I. Bill of Rights as a responsible means of enabling servicemen and women to return to civilian life with facility and ease at the end of their service and become useful and productive members of their communities.

However, we urge the Congress to adjust the benefits more in line with the World War II and Korean G.I. Bills and the current cost of living so that the programs may be used by veterans without the financial stress they now entail. The G.I. Bill of Rights should be administered in such manner as to guarantee the absence of discrimination.

7. VA hospitalization

AVC urges that treatment of non-service-connected disabilities in VA hospitals be continued on a space-available basis, but that such treatment be charged at the full cost, if a patient has the means to pay for such service; certificates that a veteran is unable to pay should be investigated thoroughly to determine the true ability to meet the cost of hospitalization. Further that terms of coverage of all prepaid medical associations, plans and companies be amended by action of the legislatures, supervisory bodies or membership, so as to provide payment to VA hospitals for non-service-connected treatment on the same basis as payment to private voluntary and public hospitals.

8. Unification

AVC notes with satisfaction that the process of unification of the Armed Forces has been making progress. AVC commends the actions hitherto taken in this regard and urges that the Department of Defense continue these efforts vigorously.

9. Discrimination—Foreign and domestic

We maintain that no assignment of any military personnel should be made whether within the United States or overseas, for consideration on grounds of color, religion, ancestry or national origin.

Our goal is to insure that no member or employee of the Armed Forces, and no dependents of such persons shall be subjected to discriminatory treatment, on or off base within the United States or outside the United States, on the grounds of color, religion, ancestry or national origin, and that the power including the economic power, of the United States be consciously used to further this objective.

10. Information service

We owe the men of our armed services the best possible training to equip them for the rigors of modern combat under the most adverse conditions of weather, terrain, supply and enemy action. We further believe that an orientation program be instituted in order to acquaint the prospective draftee, at the time of registration, with the rights, privileges, benefits and special training he and his family will be entitled to if and when he is inducted into the Armed Services.

11. Jurisdiction over ex-servicemen and civilians accompanying the Armed Forces overseas

We believe that the ex-servicemen, military dependents, and civilians accompanying the armed forces abroad should not escape punishment for serious offenses committed while in such status, but should be tried before civilian courts. By serious offenses we mean crimes of the same degree of seriousness as felonies at common law.

12. Awards and benefits

All laws of the United States pertaining to the granting of military medals or decorations, military disability retirement or compensation, dependents and survivors benefits, veterans benefits (including benefits to dependents or survivors), or other special benefits to military personnel or their dependents on the basis of wartime service of such military personnel shall apply in like manner to service performed in such areas and during such periods as proclaimed by the President where combat or combat conditions exist and the United States forces to which such person is attached are either engaged in the combat, engaged in military operations designed to carry out any treaty or other international obligation of the United States.

13. Expedited naturalization of service personnel and dependents

AVC believes that any man who assumes the risks and responsibilities of entry into the Armed Forces, whether in wartime or time of peace, should be entitled to citizenship.

AVC therefore urges the enactment of legislation which provides in substance that:

Any person regardless of age who is serving, served, or hereafter serves honorably in the Armed Forces of the United States may be naturalized, irrespective of how he entered the United States. No period of residence within the United States shall be required; no residence within the jurisdiction of the naturalization court; the petitioner shall not be required to speak the English language, sign his petition in his own handwriting, or meet any educational tests; no fee shall be charged or collected for making, filing or docketing the petition for naturalization, or for final hearing thereon, or for the certificate of naturalization, if issued.

Since some aliens who enter the Armed Services are sent overseas before the naturalization processing can be completed, even though no prior period of residence may be required, AVC urges that, following the precedent set in former Section 702 of the Nationality Act of 1940, provision be made for such a person to be naturalized while outside the United States.

AVC further urges the Amendment of Section 319(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act which shortens the residence requirement for aliens married to citizens from 5 to 3 years be deemed met even if the spouse dies while in active service or from service causes or because of the absence of the spouse from the United States or the state by reason of military service.

Resolutions**Military Justice**

AVC strongly condemns the actions of the military services in response to recent demonstrations, expressions of dissent against military policies, and stockade incidents, which have resulted in placing charges against these individuals for the most serious offenses possible.

AVC has always recognized that a proper balance must be maintained between the demands of the military to maintain order and discipline and the rights of servicemen as they are guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. However, the possible deterrent effects of harsh punitive charges and sentences must

not be allowed to be the sole factor in determining the reaction of military authorities to such incidents. The rights of servicemen must be protected just as much as the rights of civilians if the system of military justice, about which serious questions as to its procedures have been raised, is to command confidence.

AVC urges the military services to treat in a restrained and judicious manner these offenses, to retain confidence in the system of military justice.

Administrative Discharge

While AVC favors in principle the legislation now pending in Congress which is designed to:

1) Provide the statutory framework for the administrative discharge process.

2) Insure that those whose administrative discharge is proposed are given a fair hearing, have access to counsel who are members of the bar, have the right to have witnesses call on their behalf and are given other safeguards.

AVC also calls for the amendment of the legislation now pending so that the so-called "General Discharge under Honorable Conditions" will be treated as the mildest form of punitive or less-than-honorable discharge. Military personnel faced with the prospect of being awarded a General Discharge under Honorable Conditions should be given safeguards which substantially approach those now proposed for the lesser forms of discharge. The oft-repeated contention of the military services that the "General Discharge under Honorable Conditions" is merely another form of Honorable Discharge is not borne out by the experiences of those whose service has been so stigmatized, and the existing power of a single commander to impose a General Discharge must be curbed.

AVC further calls for the deletion from those copies of discharge certificates which are to be exhibited to prospective employers and others of references to service regulations which reveal the reason for discharge, if such reason can reflect on the individual. If it is necessary to delete the reason for discharge from all discharge certificates in order to prevent adverse comments to be drawn from the absence of an indication of the reason, then AVC supports deletion of all reasons for discharge.

ROTC

Whereas, the Reserve Officers Training Corps, by providing many needed and well-qualified officers to our Armed Services for over 40 years, has played an important role in strengthening our Nation's Defenses. It also has served the larger goals of our nation—as these officers, graduating from civilian colleges, have contributed significantly to maintaining a civilian and civilizing influence in our military establishment, so necessary to the maintenance of a true democracy. We also recognize the value of O.C.S. and various summer training Reserve Officer acquisition programs, and

Whereas, at the same time as ROTC serves the nation's needs, it also can be of great personal value to its students, and hence to the colleges they attend. Any student wishing to should have the right to serve his military obligation through the ROTC on an elective basis, and

Whereas, it has not been adequately recognized that most ROTC courses are as deserving of college credit as any applied courses in many academic fields and that most officers assigned to ROTC units would clearly qualify under normal appointment procedures for faculty status,

Now therefore, be it resolved:

1. AVC favors the continuation of ROTC, on a voluntary basis, wherever now established with consideration of additions limited only to those units which will increase equality of opportunity in the armed services.

2. AVC deplores the action of some of our

greatest colleges and Universities in acting to remove the Air-Military-Naval Science courses from their curriculum and the ROTC units from their campuses. AVC feels this is an irrational response to a short-sighted demand—a result of understandable feelings of frustration, protest and outrage against the War in Vietnam and Draft inequities. AVC believes the college faculties and administrations are wrong in giving in to and going along with this misplaced demand of some student activists—many of whom seem to make every military uniform a target of obloquy.

3. AVC applauds the Secretary of Defense's statement of April 29, 1969, indicating he was "prepared to consider changes" to improve the ROTC program, including the flexibility of having civilian subjects such as history and navigation taught by regular faculty members. We urge that negotiations be continued with colleges now having ROTC units to work out conditions which will not violate their academic integrity and still accomplish the military training objectives.

As guidelines for such negotiations, AVC believes the Services should not necessarily insist on full academic credit for all Air-Military-Naval Science courses or full faculty status for all officer-instructors, but they should have a right to insist that host colleges, as a minimum, allow:

- a. ROTC program and courses to be mentioned in college catalogues.
 - b. Classes and administration to be carried on in college buildings (as are many "extracurricular" activities).
 - c. Drilling in uniform on or in college property.
 - d. Scholarship, uniform allowances and other benefits to be continued.
- The controlling Statute, Title 10, U.S. Code, Chapter 103 should be amended if necessary to permit this flexibility.

The draft

AVC reaffirms its position on the draft as stated in our platform and as presented in detailed testimony before the House and Senate Armed Services Committees in 1967.

AVC also continues to deplore the lack of Congressional action for specific reforms of the draft law which have received wide public support, and which were endorsed by AVC, which are urgently needed.

Further;

1. AVC reiterates its position against a mercenary army, and will seek to testify before the "President's Commission on an All-Volunteer Armed Forces."

2. AVC supports provisions which will enable students who have begun their studies to delay their active duty until they have reached a reasonable point of completion of these studies, but which will not exempt them from service. In this connection, AVC suggests that consideration be given to an adaption of the Enlisted Reserve Corps program used during World War II.

3. AVC reiterates the position it has previously taken concerning the improvement of the legal rights of draftees, composition of draft boards, system of selection, etc.

4. AVC agrees with the line of court decisions on the subject of conscientious objection which has culminated with the recent decision by Judge Wyzanski and which no longer require a religious basis for total conscientious objection, and AVC asks for a uniform implementation of the principles contained in this line of cases. AVC urges that consideration be given to ways in which sincere selective conscientious objection can be recognized.

Nondiscrimination in the military medicare program

While AVC was greatly encouraged by the decision of June 10, 1968 of the Department of Defense to coordinate its efforts in achieving non-discrimination in the Military Medicare (CHAMPUS) Program with the Title VI

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enforcement effort in medical facilities being conducted by the Office of Civil Rights at HEW....

AVC regrets that the plans for coordination have not been implemented (except with regard to some eight hospitals), due to the failure of the Department of Defense to authorize a very minor item of reimbursement to HEW.

Calls upon the Department of Defense to implement its policy and to launch coordination efforts so long delayed.

Retraining of military personnel reentering civilian life

AVC actively supports a program of retraining members of the Armed Forces about to return to civilian life in order to enhance their opportunities for employment. The retraining should be geared to the job market and should not result in the involuntary retention on active duty of the personnel involved.

Benefits for military personnel

AVC believes that the benefits which accrue to military personnel such as disability compensation, pensions, and survivor benefits should be equal to those payable for federal civilian service of equivalent duration, provided that savings provisions protect those individuals now receiving higher benefits based on military service.

Naming of VA hospital

AVC supports the bill introduced by Congressman Bingham, H.R. 745 to rename the VA hospital in Jackson, Mississippi as the Medgar Evers Hospital.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

We the members of the American Veterans Committee, believe that in international affairs the objective of the United States is the maintenance of peace. All else aside, the world must avoid the holocaust of nuclear war. Within that framework our foreign policy, like our domestic policy, must be oriented to enhance the welfare of the individual, be he black, white, brown, or yellow, so that he may eat and sleep in safety, live his life under government of his choice and realize to the fullest extent possible the measure of his aspirations.

I. The United Nations and world government

The United Nations continues to be man's best hope for peace. American support to the United Nations must be an essential part of our foreign policy. The authority of the United Nations must be progressively strengthened in a process which sees the selective yielding of the prerogatives of national sovereignty in a manner that will enhance the fundamental freedoms and the well-being of all the peoples of the world.

Recognition of the rule of law principle in international relations is an essential of action in reinforcing the United Nations role in the maintenance of peace and security. Appropriate means must be found to widen the area of internationally accepted standards and American compliance therewith. Prompt repeal of the Connally reservation by the United States Senate would be a step in this direction.

We believe that there must be an acceleration of progress in the ratification of existing international human rights conventions by the United States. Where necessary, enabling national legislation should be enacted to bring our laws into conformity with these conventions. United States action in this respect has hindered a greater assertion of American leadership which is required.

We regard the integrity and independence of the Secretary General's office as expressed in the Charter crucial to the existence and growth of the United Nations. We shall oppose any attempt which seeks to weaken the powers of this office.

We favor encouragement and aid to the formation of supranational authorities of a regional nature consistent with the U.N. Charter and of treaty arrangements which limit the sovereignty of the participating nations in order to secure mutual advantage, such as the European Common Market, Euratom and others. The United States should further encourage and support European initiatives through the European Economic Community, Euratom, the Council of Europe, or otherwise to create, consolidate and strengthen institutions which may lead to a politically stable and prosperous European entity.

We fully support the enlargement of the peace-keeping function of the United Nations. The use of peace-keeping forces by the United Nations should be supported financially on an obligatory basis by all members of the United Nations. The allocation of military forces on a standby basis should be encouraged and established systematically through the creation of a permanent planning mechanism in the United Nations.

We favor the ultimate establishment of democratic world government.

II. Nuclear testing and disarmament

Complete elimination of nuclear weapons testing and establishment of international controls on this most dangerous weapons technology should be the goal of American foreign policy. Our world finds itself in the unique and unenviable position where one generation can make life on earth uninhabitable for another generation.

The adoption of the United Nations of a non-proliferation Agreement is a significant advance despite the reservations of some member states. The United States as the foremost nuclear power, must move forward in this regard by ratifying the Agreement as rapidly as possible.

The new initiatives by the United States and the USSR to begin negotiations toward the limitation of offensive and defensive nuclear ballistic missile systems is an important next step. United Nations action to convolve meetings of the five nuclear powers—Britain, France, the Soviet Union, China and the United States is further movement toward the desirable goal of creating controls of these awesome weapons. Only by showing their good faith can the nuclear powers induce other states to forego development in this most dangerous area, lower international tension, and avoid the allocation of needed resources to essentially destructive and wasteful ends.

Complete and total disarmament is the ultimate *summum bonum*, but this is an objective remote in time and immediate achievement is not feasible. Efforts toward that goal, nonetheless should be made by the United States and should be encouraged in other nations. Mankind can never reach its true destiny if it must continue to allocate so high a percentage of its resources to forge the weapons of war.

III. The United States and its allies

Inevitably differences will arise between the United States and its Allies, but there are differences which can be resolved around the conference table. In its negotiations the United States should seek no more than the rights and privileges of a willing partner.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was formed in a world considerably different from the world of today. It is time for the NATO Nations to reassess the objectives and reformulate the NATO role. Its continued organization and operation should reflect its changing purpose.

In Latin America, the United States has uneasy allies, but allies nonetheless. We must bend every effort to erase the image of the United States as a prosperous, patronizing, and paternalistic benefactor. It should be the objective of the United States foreign

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policy to create instead an image of a United States that wants to be a good partner, as well as a good neighbor, in helping the peoples of Latin America work out their own destinies.

The United States should, at every turn, encourage the United Nations or the Organization of American States to be the forum in which to resolve differences and disagreements among or with our Latin American neighbors. We must show by word and deed that we have no desire to impose our own form of government or way of life upon any country of Latin America. At the same time we must make it clear that we will honor a call for help by any Latin American country whose existence and destiny is being threatened by external foreign directed activity.

IV. The United States and the world

The twentieth century is the era of the developing nations of Latin America, Africa, and of Asia. The United States must stand ready to help these nations and peoples, if they seek our help, to establish their way of life and direct their own destinies.

The forum of the United Nations must be held open to them in their efforts to develop responsible independence, and the services of the specialized agencies should be placed at their behest.

Our era is characterized by an ever-widening gap between the social and economic bases of the developed countries and those of the developing countries. This decline in the relative position of the developing countries, accompanied as it is by a population explosion, can lead to dangerous world tensions which could threaten world peace because of increased violence and disorder. New means must be found to close this gap through mobilization of efforts on a world-wide basis, including increased economic assistance from developed countries and greater self-help from the developing countries. The United States must be prepared to make greater contributions to the United Nations' efforts in this field, through other multilateral arrangements, and through bilateral aid. The goal of allotting 1% of the gross national product to this end as set by the United Nations is not unreasonable and well within the means of the United States.

United States foreign aid to developing countries should be utilized at points of greatest potential. In providing bilateral aid the United States should give priority to those countries which can make the most rational and productive use of such aid. In measuring the efficacy of United States aid, due weight should be given not only to economic considerations but also to the nation-building process including the strengthening of democratic institutions and the consolidation of efforts on a regional basis. The United States should use its financial and economic resources to help the people of weak and developing nations achieve self-government, and should, if requested, provide economic help to prevent them from engulfment or encroachment by foreign powers seeking to impose their own ideologies, disciplines or governments.

Only when asked and only when it is clear that armed force is necessary to thwart a takeover by powers inimical to the welfare of a weak and developing nation should the United States furnish military assistance. In these circumstances the United States should stand ready to give military aid to such a country to oppose imposition of an external power, and should make it clear that its military effort is directed toward that objective alone.

V. Soviet Union and Communist China

The years have shown that coexistence with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is not only possible but is also a necessity if the world is to remain at peace. This must be our modus vivendi for the foreseeable future.

Every step should be taken to enhance, improve, and expand the spheres of coexistence whether by more frequent cultural exchanges, increased travel by United States citizens to the Soviet Union and the satellite countries, expanded trade beyond the Iron Curtain, or others. If we follow this policy and practice we shall find the areas of agreement becoming wider and the differences, narrower. The inevitable result, where people meet people, is that the government of the Soviet Union will no longer be able to insulate the Russians from the ways of the free world and disregard the yearnings of the Russian citizenry—which we believe to be the same as ours—for a world at peace and for good will to other peoples of the earth.

Communist China is the riddle wrapped up in the enigma that Russia used to be.

Any and all avenues that help us learn more about it or initiate exchange of ideas, must be explored. The forum of the United Nations is one primary means of increasing our knowledge. It should no longer be denied the Communist Chinese. We would not, however, deprive Nationalist China of its place in the United Nations.

VI. World trade

The path to world peace through world trade is long, tortuous, and not always clearly marked. The United States should take the lead in, where possible, and encourage, where not, the movement toward freer trade among nations. Countries must export as well as import and stabilizing adjustment will have to be made. Where hardships are visited upon domestic industries, some form of temporary relief should be provided. AVC endorses the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and urges its continued implementation by negotiations and agreements.

VII. The example of America

Events beginning with World War I and continuing in the post World War II world we live in have thrust upon the United States a position of power and responsibility it can neither avoid nor minimize. That position inevitably generates envy, jealousy, and hostility by less fortunate peoples of the earth. It is the difficult, but essential task of the United States to wear its mantle of world leadership gracefully, to use its power cautiously, and to exercise its responsibility wisely, striving to make the right decisions in order to preserve world peace and to enable the peoples of the world to work out their destinies in an atmosphere that accords the individual his basic human rights and permits him to achieve the fullest measure of self-expression.

Resolutions

ABM

The American Veterans Committee opposes the Anti-Ballistic Program for the following reasons:

1. The Anti-Ballistic Program tends to make armaments limitation agreement more difficult. It contributes to escalation of the nuclear armaments race and thereby heightens the balance of terror and increases the possibility of nuclear war.

2. As a matter of priorities the funds expended for the ABM Program and the additional funds that would be required by the escalation of the arms race are desperately needed for our domestic needs.

3. The Defense Department has not adequately demonstrated that the proposed ABM System will work. Our present deterrent without the ABM System is such that no country would consider that it could now launch a nuclear attack on us without suffering utter devastation and retaliation.

Arab-Israel Conflict

AVC views with concern the continued failure of existing efforts to terminate the Arab-Israeli conflict. The tenuous cease-fire

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has been punctuated by artillery duels, guerrilla raids and reprisals, and intermittent aerial conflict. Because renewed recourse to fighting can ignite the entire Middle East and raise the prospect of an immediate major conflict, all the major powers have a duty and an obligation to search for a peaceful resolution of the issues in dispute.

But even as the Four Powers meet to find common ground, they find themselves incapable of reaching agreement on an imposed peace because of their conflicting interests. Thus, the key to peace in the area is recognition of the need for direct negotiations between the parties that confront each other across frontiers of hostility. The historical record of three wars and the failure of third parties to maintain peace-keeping arrangements makes mandatory Arab-Israeli negotiations which alone can begin to provide a framework for peaceful settlement of their disputes.

AVC urges that American efforts in the current Four Power talks be devoted to the issuance of a joint declaration calling for such direct negotiations between the Arab States and Israel and taking the appropriate diplomatic measures to insure compliance thereto. In addition, appropriate steps to curb Great Power Rivalries would do much to contribute to peace in the area of the Middle East.

Vietnam

The war in Vietnam is far more than a military struggle taking place in one small distant country. The American presence in Vietnam is part of a continuing commitment by the United States to help maintain a structure of peace and stability in Southeast Asia as elsewhere in the world.

In attempting to halt a Communist takeover in South Vietnam, the United States has, with its allies, waged a limited war with corresponding limited objectives in an effort to control the spread of the Vietnamese conflict into a general Asian war or even another world war.

But the toll of human and material destruction wrought by the continuing conflict in Vietnam is repugnant to all people who are determined in pursue humanitarian objectives and to stop the process of killing and of destroying of property as avenues for settling disputes. The people of Vietnam have suffered severely for too long a time from controversies that had their genesis in colonialism and in ideological conflicts which most of this tortured people would surely prefer to solve through peaceful means.

AVC therefore welcomed the initiation of preparatory peace talks in Paris as a means of resolving the bloody conflict in Vietnam. We were heartened by the bombing halt of North Vietnam and the accompanying "understanding" which reestablished the Demilitarized Zone, provided limits on the fighting in South Vietnam, and saw Hanoi recognition of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam. Our hopes rose further with the Paris movement toward expanded negotiations in which the four major parties to the conflict are now represented.

Unfortunately, despite a progressive narrowing of the political differences on many matters which divided the two sides, the Paris negotiations seem to be at an impasse and have been overshadowed by an increase in the scope, size and barbarity of the war in Vietnam. Sterile propaganda debates feature the weekly meetings and underscore the tragedy of a war without issue that sees an ever increasing toll of military and civilian casualties as each side tries to reshape the destiny of Vietnam by force. This talk-talk, fight-fight strategy which seems to be the sole matter of agreement to which all parties at the conference table now subscribe can only contribute to continued exacerbation of the international situation and domestic difficulties in the United States. This intolerable situation must not be permitted to continue

as it is in the best interests of the United States and of world peace to settle this conflict as quickly as possible through peaceful negotiations resulting in a political settlement of the issues in dispute.

A new initiative for peace is called for. The appeals of the Secretary General of the United Nations, U Thant, and Pope Paul VI, as well as statements of former President Johnson regarding the desirability of a cease-fire must be translated into official American policy at the Paris talk. World-wide pressure must be exerted to get the Communist side to accept an end to the fighting.

AVC therefore urges that the American peace negotiators be instructed as a matter of the highest priority to press for a multilateral cease-fire with a mutual standstill status for all military forces in Vietnam.

The cease-fire is only a first step in liquidating the costly conflict in Vietnam by shifting the emphasis to political bargaining. To ensure a peace with honor in Vietnam and stability in Southeast Asia, as the outcome of the Paris negotiations, AVC further calls on the Administration:

1. To ensure the success of the cease-fire arrangement, by constituting a Peace-keeping Corps based either on an expansion of the existing International Control Commission through the addition of representatives from Asian Nations and using majority rule to reach decisions or the creation of an alternative unit of international supervision. This Peace-keeping Corps can also be charged with the responsibility for the inspection of military withdrawal and political arrangements.

2. To maintain as the underlying basis for political settlement the principle of self-determination in the right of all the people of South Vietnam, through free elections in which persons of political persuasions shall be entitled to vote and run for election, to choose their leaders and create an elected representative government which would be charged with the tasks of national reconciliation and of negotiating progress toward reunification. The composition of the new government, and whether or not there should be a coalition, should not be imposed, either at the negotiating table or by the military forces of either side, but should be resolved by the Vietnamese people themselves in new elections at the earliest possible date following the standstill cease fire. All sides must agree to accept the results of such an election.

3. To favor the creation of an electoral commission to oversee free elections since neither the Saigon government nor the newly-designated "Provisional Revolutionary Government," replacing the National Liberation Front in the negotiations, would accept the jurisdiction of the other in administering fair and honest elections. This electoral commission should consist of representatives of the major political factions within South Vietnam, plus international representatives from the Peace-keeping Corps which can also play a role as an impartial overseer of free political competition.

4. To negotiate provision for the protection of minorities before the International Peace-keeping Corps leaves, the new government should make explicit assurances of protection of minorities against reprisals, to avert the moral and political problem of large numbers of refugees fleeing the country, as well as to prevent the killing or imprisonment of political opponents by those who win the election.

5. To arrange for the mutual withdrawal of American and allied foreign troops and North Vietnamese armed forces from South Vietnam within a brief and explicitly defined period of time.

6. To promote the peace, security and development of Southeast Asia by focusing upon objectives of neutralizing the area, reducing the incidence of great power conflict,

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and facilitating the multilateral improvement of indigenous living standards through a long range development program under international auspices.

While promoting the above program for a durable and lasting peace with honor and until a negotiated peace can be attained, AVC also urges the Administration to continue its support of the elected Vietnamese Government to the end that its representative and viable character be enhanced. In line with this objective AVC supports American policies designed:

- (1) To continue equipping and retraining the expanded Vietnamese Army so that it can progressively take over the responsibility of defending South Vietnam. The rapid replacement of American troops by South Vietnamese forces is both politically necessary and desirable. It will demonstrate that American soldiers need not do what Vietnamese soldiers are capable of doing for themselves and constitute pressure for the withdrawal of all non-South Vietnamese forces from the conflict as major United States forces leave.

- (2) To markedly expand the American effort for refugee relief and to revamp the administration of the Refugees Program in conjunction with the appropriate Vietnamese authorities so that there is no question that supplies and monies reach the people for whom they are intended.

- (3) To facilitate the administration and success of the newly enacted comprehensive land reform program in South Vietnam to give the peasant a stake in the future.

- (4) To continue to bring pressure on the Saigon government to cease repressive measures and effect the release of the arrested Buddhists and other Vietnamese Nationalist politicians so that they may be free to participate in political life and make their contribution to a peace of reconciliation and honor.

Czechoslovakia

AVC condemns the continuing intervention of the Soviet Union in the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia. But for the brutal assertion of the "Brezhnev doctrine" by the Soviet Army, the people of Czechoslovakia would be well on the road toward realizing their age-old aspirations in a free variant of a "socialist society." Instead, the hopeful steps toward liberalization of their closed society have been reversed by the reemergent repressive leadership installed by Soviet tanks and guns.

At issue is not only the fate of a small nation at the hands of a new-type Soviet imperialism, but the very principles of the United Nations. Little wonder that even other Communist countries and Communist parties have called into question this assertion of Soviet overlordship in the "Socialist Camp." By its flagrant violation of the charter of the United Nations, the Soviet Union gives the lie to its call for "peaceful coexistence" and destroys its credibility among the nations of the world as the champion of "non-intervention, independence and the sovereign rights of nations."

Worse still, this Soviet action has contributed to raising tensions in Europe at a time when many were hopeful of a continuing detente that could lead to the restoration of European unity. True independence for the nations of Eastern Europe is a precondition for developing an all-European structure of peace and security in that vital area. We call upon the leadership of the Soviet Union to cease taking such actions which violate the internationally accepted norms of relations between states.

Prisoners of War

AVC wishes to reaffirm its solidarity with the American and allied prisoners of war who suffer in the Communist prison camps of North and South Vietnam. We extend our sympathy to the families of these men and pledge our continued efforts in an inter-

national campaign to effect their humane treatment.

AVC condemns the continued refusal of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to live up to its pledges as a signatory of the Geneva Convention to treat humanely prisoners of war. We regret that political issues have injected into an essentially humanitarian matter. We again appeal to the Hanoi government:

1. To provide a list of names of prisoners of war.

2. To allow visits by a neutral, impartial body such as the International Red Cross.

3. To end limitations on the right of prisoners to correspond with their families.

4. To engage in immediate conversations to effect the exchange of sick or wounded prisoners of war so that they may receive the best treatment available to them in their plight.

The Communist side in the Paris Peace Negotiations have repeatedly declared themselves as favoring a "democratic solution" for the war in Vietnam. A progressive stance and behavior on the prisoner of war issue could lead to progress on other matters. The recognition of the rights of war prisoners no matter which side is involved is an elementary human consideration transcending ideological differences.

AVC calls upon all Americans to unite in demanding that Hanoi comply with internationally accepted principles of law. In particular, the peace organizations that have access to Hanoi must make known their views toward the end that American and allied servicemen who are prisoners of war be treated humanely. AVC will continue its efforts in the V.F.W. and internationally to improve the status of American and allied prisoners of war held by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

AVC stands for the Bill of Rights as a living force animating the political life of our Nation and as a firm limitation on the arbitrariness of government.

AVC stands for the Bill of Rights as a guarantee of our freedom to speak, to assemble, to believe, and to dissent without fear from the conformities of the day.

AVC stands for equality for all, regardless of race, color, ancestry, national origin, religion, sex or age, and for the constitutional guarantees of such equality.

AVC stands for just legislative representation of the people of the United States, the States and their subdivisions, without poll taxes or other property qualifications for voting, with equal weight for each vote, and on a geographically fair basis, within the framework of the Constitution of the United States.

AVC stands for a policy of gainful, full employment and security for all, as outlined in the Employment Act of 1946.

AVC stands for responsible, efficient, and honest government and for the merit system in government employment.

AVC stands for a government possessing and willing to exercise all powers necessary to bring about a solution of our national problems.

AVC supports the active intervention of government, primarily of the Federal Government, in the economy and the general welfare of our country to stimulate and provide employment to improve the physical condition of our cities and towns, of our housing and our schools, to bring all the greatest benefits from the development and conservation of our natural and industrial resources and to provide for the general welfare and health of our country to stimulate and provide employment to improve the physical condition of our cities and towns, of our housing and our schools, to bring all the greatest benefits from the development and conservation of our natural and indus-

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trial resources and to provide for the general welfare and health of our people.

AVC supports a tax policy based on ability to pay and opposes regressive sales and excise taxes.

AVC stands for the recognition of equal rights for labor and management and for improved social benefits of employees.

AVC supports an educational system and a public health system which will give the American people, and America's youth in particular, the knowledge, skills, and training, and the physical and mental health and stamina, to continue their forward march toward America's democratic fulfillment.

Government and liberty

I. The Nation's freedom—The Bill of Rights

1. We affirm the basic right of all Americans to due process of law, the right to counsel and to freedom from unlawful search and seizure. We oppose all efforts to suppress freedoms to believe, speak, write, assemble, criticize, and dissent.

2. A. We urge strong and consistent enforcement of existing laws and regulations which will insure to the citizens of the United States and of the several States the full measure of their privileges and immunities of due process of law and the equal protection of the laws guaranteed to them by the Constitution, regardless of race, color, ancestry, national origin, religion, or sex, or wage, and urge the national, state and local governments to enact such further laws, ordinances and regulations as may be needed further to insure these ends.

B. We believe in the principles of the separation of church and state.

C. We favor freedom from censorship of newspapers, magazines, radio, television, motion pictures and other media by the Post Office, Customs Bureau, police departments, and other units of government as well as by private pressure groups.

D. We oppose the use of wiretapping and electronic and other forms of eavesdropping devices whether by private individuals or Government officials, elected or appointed.

E. We urge protection by Federal law of all members of the Armed Forces from physical violence because of race, color, ancestry, national origin or religion.

F. We urge making lynching a Federal crime, as well as making provisions for compensation to the families of lynching victims.

G. We favor Federal legislation making it a crime to bomb or to conspire to bomb school, church and other public and quasi-public property.

3. A. The right against self-incrimination. No inference should be drawn in regard to guilt in any legal proceeding of any person solely because he exercises this right.

B. The right to travel. The right of an American citizen to travel abroad should not be arbitrarily abridged by the Federal Government.

II. The Nation's Government

1. Freedom of information: The right of the people to full knowledge of government affairs must not be abridged, except where disclosure would imperil the national security or where disclosure would, without substantial public benefit, encroach on the right of the individual to personal liberty or freedom.

2. Congress: We urge proper changes in the rules of the Congress of the United States which will make it possible for the majority of the members to vote cloture or close debate on legislation after a reasonable period, and which will make merit, not tenure alone, the standard to be used in the selection of committee chairmen.

3. Federal-State Relations: We favor strict Federal standard-setting and enforcement in all federal grants in aid.

4. State and local government: We urge reapportionment within the States consistent with the principle "one man-one vote."

5. The Federal civil service:

A. Apart from discharges based on reorganization of Government activities or reduction in force, Government employees should be discharged only for cause and through due process of law. The employee should be presented with a written statement of charges, have the right to a hearing before an impartial board. He should have the right to present evidence, be confronted with adverse witnesses, cross-examine witnesses, and receive a transcript of the hearing free of charge. Action toward his separation from the Government service should be taken only on the basis thus made.

B. The rights granted to veterans in the Veterans Preference Act in regard to discharge procedures and appeals should be extended to all Government employees except those in probationary status.

6. District of Columbia: We urge that the District of Columbia receive, by legislation or by constitutional amendment where the matter cannot be handled by legislation:

A. The right to local self-government and;

B. The right to elect Senators and Representatives in Congress;

C. An equitable annual Federal contribution in lieu of taxes.

Economic security

III. Basic Economic Policy

1. We continue to support the Employment Act of 1946 which states it is the policy of the Government to create and maintain "conditions under which there will be afforded useful employment opportunities including self-employment for those able, willing and seeking to work and to promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power."

2. To insure the interest of the consumer, we urge Congress to establish a Department of the Consumer, to be headed by a Secretary of Cabinet rank.

IV. Monetary Policy and Tax Policy

1. Monetary policy:

We urge the establishment of a Federal capital budget for reimbursable public works appropriations and to improve the accounting and budgetary operations of the Government.

2. Tax policy:

A. We urge elimination of special provisions in the internal revenue laws which are discriminatory in nature. As blatant examples, we point to the favored tax treatment of the extractive industries, the restricted stock options for corporate executives, the retirement income credit, the preferred tax treatment of profits on stock market transactions, and the dividend exclusion and credit provision.

B. We also call for an end to the abuse of the deductibility of business expenses to finance luxurious travel, vacations, and entertainment for business management, professional men and sales executives.

V. The Urban Crisis

AVC from its inception has been vitally concerned about the urban crisis, and we recognize the urgency of effective action to overcome the conditions which have caused it. These are many-faceted, including a shortage of jobs, of homes, of services, of educational incentives, of recreational opportunities. They also include environmental pollution and the citizen's increasing inability to influence or even participate in city government by democratic means. Many of these evils are most concentrated in the slums.

The concept embodied in the Model Cities program, of strengthening local government and the people it serves to solve these problems, offers a sensible approach to solution of the urban crisis itself. AVC urges expansion of this demonstration program to all communities which may benefit from it, with adequate financing for both the development of local plans and the federal programs which are expected to contribute to their im-

plementation. We intend to be vigilant that the focus remains, under the new program guidelines, on the disadvantaged in the cities.

Citizen participation in the planning and administration, as provided for in Model Cities, Community Action and other programs, is the democratic means of assuring that resources intended to help the disadvantaged are not bargained away without the consent, or at least the understanding of the poor themselves. We urge the Congress to retain its requirements for citizen participation and extend them to additional programs which the federal government supports. We urge also that provision be made and funds be allocated for independent planning staff and facilities for citizens' groups and commissions.

An important aspect of the urban crisis is housing. Physical reclamation of the slums requires the provision of housing for those who now inhabit the slums, at rents or prices which are fair and which they can afford to pay. To bring this about, we favor flexible use and adequate funding of the variety of programs now in use, including rent supplements, eased purchase credit, reduced interest costs. We also recognize that it will be some time before the private housing industry will be able to play a significant role in such low-return activities, and we therefore call for the widest variety of public investments in housing, such as traditional public housing, turnkey housing, direct interest-free loans and leased housing. And we need serious thought about new approaches.

Beyond the creation of the necessary housing, our government must assure that access to housing is assured regardless of the race, color, creed, national origin, age or size of family of the prospective user. We call for vigorous enforcement of the Fair Housing provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, which was a start toward elimination of the ghettos.

We also recognize that the urban crisis is affected by the rural crisis which has long been apparent but ignored. We therefore demand that the scantily-funded rural counterpart programs be revitalized and used toward stabilizing the life of our rural citizens in the countryside where they prefer to live instead of forcing them to migrate to the cities, often to be engulfed by the slums.

VI. Conservation and Development of Natural Resources

We accept as a cardinal principle of conservation policy that the natural resources of this land are given to us in trust for the people of this and subsequent generations. The benefits of these resources must be distributed widely and equitably and a share thereof must be preserved for future citizens.

Through comprehensive and coordinated national and regional planning and development, wise use, and enlightened conservation, this can be done. The very nature of the problem requires that Government play a major and controlling role in assuring that conservation.

1. Department of Natural Resources. We propose the organization of the Department of Natural Resources. Such a new department should provide for regionally decentralized opportunities for program formulation and execution, while clearly placing federal responsibility for resources development within the framework of a single agency. The regional multi-purpose concept may require that specific localities or projects be reserved or developed for one or more preferred uses.

2. Water and Air Conservation:

A. We reaffirm our strong support of comprehensive multi-purpose river basin development and urge the accelerated application of this principle to our river basins.

B. We similarly favor regional planning by the States and metropolitan areas as well as area redevelopment.

C. We urge the Federal Government to undertake the planning and construction of multi-purpose water and power projects similar to the one provided in the Tennessee Valley. Their very scope requires government development and precludes the short-term, piecemeal operations of private interests.

D. The conservation and development of adequate fresh water supplies to meet expanding needs for domestic agricultural, industrial, wildlife and recreational uses, and the protection and improvement of water quality, especially in relation to accumulated pesticides and other contaminating matters, are of increasingly urgent concern.

3. Energy resources conservation. We call for:

A. The maximum feasible development of our only renewable energy resource hydroelectric power including Federal construction of multi-purpose power dams and other waterpower, irrigation, flood control and navigation works using standards of feasibility and repayment schedules for such projects based upon their reasonably expected service life.

B. A continuation and acceleration of the Federal programs to develop and stimulate development of effective processes for the utilization of our immense reserves of oil, natural gas, shale and coal.

C. We urge a major increase in the scope and speed of air pollution prevention measures.

D. The development of atomic energy (both fission and fusion type) for power and other peaceful purposes.

4. Recreation and Wildlife:

The expansion in the demands for outdoor recreation opportunities requires that we add to our national park system and increase the recreational developments on our national forests, public lands, reservoirs and seashores.

We endorse legislation to control billboard erection in scenic areas. Urban planning and redevelopment should include provision of open spaces and outdoor recreation areas.

5. National Land Reserve.

We support the concept that our remaining public lands constitute a "National Land Reserve" to be administered for the benefit of the public with appropriate safeguards for future generations.

6. Pesticide Control.

We urge careful consideration and close supervision of pest control programs in recreational, farming, and urban areas.

VII. Agriculture

American agriculture is increasingly the victim of the owners of the new machines, themselves investors rather than farmers. Hired workers are displaced from jobs, and farm lands are being concentrated in fewer hands as farmers themselves are displaced.

AVC calls for a four-part approach to the resulting problems:

1. A reduction of subsidies to industrialized agriculture, those now being paid in proportion to production or for practices which, like some in other industries, are a normal part of the business;

2. New approaches to two problems of the sub-marginal farmers and the farm laborer, recognizing that their plight is closely related to that of the underemployed urban worker and is only in part agricultural.

3. Strengthening the economic family farm through greater attention to credit, service and marketing needs;

4. Providing for rural people the whole range of educational, cultural, recreational, health and other opportunities already accessible to dwellers in metropolitan areas.

VIII. Labor

We urge:

1. Periodic updating of the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to insure the coverage of maximum numbers of categories of workers and a realistic and decent Federal minimum wage.

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2. Enactment of laws for the full disclosure of the administration of pension and health and welfare plans, whether administered by unions or management or jointly by both. Federal law should follow existing Federal securities legislation and State laws such as that of the State of New York for the exemptions contained in the latter.

IX. Social Welfare

As veterans concerned with the social welfare of all citizens we urge:

1. Federal standards to increase unemployment insurance benefits, more realistic eligibility standards and lengthening of the period for which benefits are paid.

2. Development of a strong and unified child welfare program with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

3. Development of Federal services and grants-in-aid for the prevention and control of narcotics addiction, based on the premise that drug addiction is a disease to be treated.

X. Education

1. We recognize that "in the quality of education lies the fate of freedom itself." We urge the provision of educational opportunity for every American to the limits of his capacity, and the identification of the talented among us in order to challenge them to their highest achievement.

2. To improve and extend existing scholarship and loan programs for college and university students.

3. To extend scholarship and exchange programs for study by Americans abroad and by nationals of other countries in the United States.

4. To appropriate adequate Federal aid to communities impacted by Federal programs.

5. We oppose the use of public funds whether as grants or loans to non-public elementary and secondary schools.

XI. Public Health

We urge:

1. Increased Federal expenditures for research in the prevention and care of illness.

2. Expansion of medical insurance and group medical care plans, including a plan for national health insurance.

3. Expansion of public health facilities and services hospitals and nursing homes, without regard to race, color, ancestry, national origin, religion or sex.

XII. Indian Rights

We oppose revocation of commitments entered into by treaty between the U.S. Government or the Government of any state and the various Indian tribes.

We support all efforts (1) to safeguard Indian lands and resources from exploitation and expropriation in violation of treaty rights and (2) to make the Indian tribes capable of supporting themselves from the proper development of their resources.

We support adequate health and educational services for the Indian tribes capable of supporting themselves from the proper development of their resources. We support adequate health and educational services for the Indian reservations as well as training in modern industrial and management skills to enhance the opportunities for better living and the ability of the Indian tribes to manage their own affairs.

We also support social services to those Indians who desire to live outside their tribal reservations so as to assist them in adapting themselves especially to urban living and to protect them against discrimination and hostility in their new environment.

Resolutions

Voting Rights Legislation

AVC wholeheartedly endorses the extension of the voting rights legislation now in effect and slated to expire in 1970. In AVC's view, this legislation should be made permanent. But if this is not feasible, it should be extended for at least ten years rather than the five years now proposed. The extended

legislation should uphold clearly existing bans on literacy and other special tests for voter qualification. In particular, it should not lessen existing provisions for their prohibition in the guise of making them applicable nationwide. The extent of state—or even county—or city-wide voter registration or actual voting is not a guaranty against vexatious state laws directed against participation in voting by segments of the voting population.

Tax Reform

I

AVC in its platform has called for tax reform; that is, the abolition of favored treatment of numerous types of business transactions and of the exemptions of broad classes of income from the burden of income taxation. Tax reform is NOT, however, the imposition of a token tax on a small group of very wealthy taxpayers whom the law presently enables to avoid all taxes or the repeal of the income tax which now hits some very small net income earners. If, as the Nixon Administration proposes, only these two steps were taken, it would be in effect a refusal to bring fundamental justice to our tax system. Even within this framework the Administration proposals reduce the proposed tax bite from the income of the very rich from \$420,000,000 in earlier proposals to only \$80,000,000 in their own current project and narrow relief for low income taxpayers to the very lowest group which pays minimal income tax in any event, and pays taxes primarily through sales taxes which some Administration leaders seem to favor on a nationwide scale under the guise of a "value added" tax. This reshuffling of income taxes would help the very low income earners very little and would certainly not relieve seriously their poverty. To this end, welfare policies must be revamped as we propose in a separate resolution. It is our hope that Congress, sensing the mood of taxpayers, will take the bit in its mouth and enact a program which will reshape our income tax to make it a fair instrument to raise the funds needed to finance national programs.

II

The areas of favored income and transactions are today well-known in their broad outlines to lay taxpayers and tax specialist alike. In general, in these areas, tax reform means the removal of the tax favored treatment. If some situations require special formulae, these would not be in the nature of exemptions, but of defining the application of the general principles imposing the income tax to particular sets of business facts.

The major classes of income which should be made fully taxable are:

1. Interest from tax-exempt state and local bonds, including industrial development bonds.

2. Capital gains, including unrealized capital gains on assets passing on their owners' deaths to his heirs or as the principal of a trust upon the death of life tenant to the remaindermen.

3. Incomes from oil and gas properties and rights and other mineral and natural resources through application of depletion allowances.

Arrangements which should not give rise to tax-favored treatment include:

1. Stock options for corporate executives.

2. The splitting of a single business into multiple corporations to escape in part the surtax on corporate income.

3. Unlimited charitable contributions.

4. Charitable contributions of appreciated property.

5. Real estate transactions involving accelerated depreciation and other "tax-shelter" devices.

6. Interest paid on funds borrowed for certain types of bond purchases.

7. Farms operated primarily for loss deduction purposes by individuals and corpo-

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rations engaged in non-farm callings or professions.

It has been estimated that the annual tax loss to the U.S. Treasury Department from the tax-favored treatment of these and other classes of income and transactions exceeds \$20 billion at present tax rates. Obviously, many social programs for the relief of poverty and discrimination, for the improvement of housing and of our environment, and for the advancement of science and education could be financed and, in addition, relief be given to the lower and middle-bracket taxpayer.

III

The business activities and investments of charitable and educational and religious institutions, including private foundations, have grown to such an extent that the burden on the other taxpayers of the exemptions from income tax which their income from these sources largely enjoys, is seriously called into question. We endorse proposals to subject their income to taxation at a special lower rate, which recognizes implicitly the public benefit judged to flow from their activities.

We warn, however, against the misuse of the need for reform in this area, as well as in area of self-dealing and personal benefit between foundations and their founders, to impose upon foundations restrictions on the choice of their activities which reflect political prejudices of congressional majorities and bar them from innovative social projects which could not be undertaken without foundation support for the benefit of the American people.

IV

We urge immediate repeal of the investment credit provision in order to help stem present inflationary pressures.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS

AVC expresses its grave concern over the recent actions of the Department of Defense in the handling of its Equal Employment Opportunity Program for Defense Contractors. The return to a practice of direct informal dealings between high Department of Defense officials and top officials of defense contractors, which in the past has proved barren of results in promoting effectively equal employment opportunities has seriously impaired the usefulness of this program. Such direct dealing not only in effect grants immunity for past violations and from regular enforcement procedures but also demoralizes the administrative staffs within the Department of Defense and of Labor charged with the administration of the program. For they find themselves bypassed and their authority undermined. Only a return to strict accounting for progress to be achieved under well-defined action programs and their enforcement through regular established procedures, where compliance lags, can restore the damage done by the Defense Department's handling of its program in its dealing with the big Textile firms of Burlington Mills, Cannon Mills and J. P. Stevens. Moreover, it is time that the Department of Defense publicly account for its stewardship of the equal employment opportunity program for defense contractors. Information on its activities and results in the form of detailed statistical data on initial hiring, upgrading and promotion of minority group employees have been unavailable to the public. General reassuring answers are no longer sufficient. We call on the new Secretaries of Defense and of the military departments to publish full data on the operation of the program so that the success or failure thereof can be assessed and steps taken to render it more effective. We call on the cognizant Congressional committees to obtain and publish relevant information and to exercise their influence to render the program truly useful.

We further urge that the Civil Service Commission of the United States take new steps not only to continue to combat or prevent discrimination against employees but also to foster the employment of minority group civil service employees, their promotion to higher positions in the career civil service, than has hitherto been attained, and the correction of earlier acts of discrimination which have prevented in numerous individual cases promotions and advancement of civil service employees belonging to minority groups in the same manner and to the same extent as their white majority fellow employees.

We protest the harassment by men such as Senator Dirksen of public servants who devote their best efforts to the promotion of equal employment opportunity in business, industry and Government for employees belonging to minority groups. Instead of senatorial censure they deserve the support and commendation of the National Administration, of Congress and of all citizens intent upon ending discrimination in employment and all other aspects of public and private life.

Medical Benefits

We ask for expansion and higher standards of medical care. In order to avoid a frittering away of limited available funds to pay for Medicare and Medicaid, we ask for strict controls over the performance of, and the fees paid doctors, pharmacists and paramedical personnel to avoid fraud or overreaching or slipshod handling of patients from taking root in the system wherever they may occur. We condemn those professionals and institutions which refuse to participate in public medical care and non-profit insurance programs and urge them to reconsider their stand. The welfare of the American people requires that all those engaged in rendering any kind of health service work together closely so as to enable every American, rich or poor, to obtain the medical care which he needs.

We object to the high prices charged by drug manufacturers for their labelled drugs. As a minimum step, we urge that all public agencies procuring medicines or drugs be instructed to order them only by generic name and not by the brand name of particular manufacturers, and that doctors, hospitals and other institutions providing service under Medicaid and Medicare do likewise.

Finally, we demand the strengthening of FDA so that it can effectively and fully perform its functions of keeping ineffective and dangerous drugs from reaching the public.

Federal Employee Security Legislation

We are convinced that present laws, regulations and procedures fully protect the United States against disloyalty among and against actual or threatened breaches of security by its employees. We, therefore, view with undisguised dismay legislative proposals, now being considered in the Senate of the United States, to expand or tighten existing procedures and to institute a centralized security system for all federal employees with the Chairman of the SACB acting as Grand Inquisitor. In our view, nothing in the present situation calls for new federal employee security legislation or for centralization of administrative action within the federal government. We, therefore, urge the Senate and House and their respective committees to defeat new legislative proposals in this area decisively either in committee or on the floor whenever the occasion arises.

Welfare Policy and Services

That our national welfare system requires a complete overhaul to enable it to perform its function of providing a minimum liveli-

hood and services to the poor has become a truism which only the most hard-hearted can deny. Action, however, has been slow to follow insight.

What is now required, especially in the light of recent court decisions abolishing waiting periods for welfare applicants who have moved from one state to another, and what we, therefore, again demand is:

(1) a uniform, nationwide system of welfare standards and rules which ensure an adequate minimum standard of living to those unable to work for health or family reasons or for lack of jobs paying an adequate wage.

(2) a system by which welfare recipients are encouraged to improve their economic situation by retaining earnings from such work as they can find or perform and by which they are enabled to become independent of welfare support.

(3) the establishment of day care centers to enable welfare mothers to provide for the children necessary care and supervision while they are at work or seek training, if they so desire.

We condemn the new budgetary and social policies, put into effect in recent months by the Federal, state and local governments across the country, which reduce public benefits and services for the working poor and those unable to provide for themselves and endanger even the continuance of the level of services heretofore provided for them by public agencies.

Specifically we protest:

I

The abolition of the Job Corps centers which deprives thousands of young men and women of the opportunity to complete training for more highly skilled and paid jobs, to gain education and to escape at least temporarily from the evils of a poverty-stricken ghetto life.

II

The transfer, in the cause of alleged economy and efficiency, of Headstart to HEW for administration by generally unsympathetic State educational bureaucracies can only result in depriving numerous young children of the poor of the opportunity to learn early and to initiate the personal development which will help them benefit from education later on.

III

The cutting of medical and welfare benefits in order to balance local budgets or to avoid a heavier tax burden on business activities. All such actions contribute only to cutting off the escape of the poor from their poverty.

IV

We urge the institution of an extensive information program by HEW and local welfare authorities to effectively inform all persons entitled to welfare benefits of their rights.

Campus Protest and Academic Freedom

Campus unrest has placed in jeopardy the freedom and very existence of institutions of higher education in the United States. Some of this unrest is a concomitant of necessary adjustment in the American educational system as it adapts to the needs of a rapidly changing technological society, to the legitimate demands of all Americans, for new educational programs and to liberalize its structure of governance.

But some campus demonstrations and activities have clearly threatened civil liberties and academic freedom by destroying the ordered environment for teaching and learning that permits the educational process to produce trained men and women who can contribute to the solution of the problems of poverty, race and peace.

As veterans who have directly benefited from the opportunities of education made available to us in recognition of our service

and as citizens who have consistently favored expansion of educational opportunity for all, we in AVC know the importance and strategic place in American life of the campus. That is all the more reason for our speaking out against those who seek to "revolutionize" the American university by destroying its essential function as an institution of free inquiry open to all by virtue of ability and not through birth, wealth or status and seek to transform it into an instrument of partisan political and social struggle.

FOR A SINGLE AMERICAN SOCIETY

As the second anniversary of the appointment of the Kerner Commission which laid out the road to an integrated and more democratic American society is drawing close, we cannot be proud of the progress made. For in many respects little has been accomplished toward the goals set out in its Report which we ringingly endorsed, when it was published. On the contrary, the recent voting trend in overwhelmingly white urban communities show that far too many white Americans refuse to accord equal consideration to the interests of the Negro minority as to their own or to treat without prejudice Negro candidates competing for public office in areas where Negroes do not predominate. We call upon the President to repudiate these racist attitudes, to rebuke sternly American racists, and to reject the support of racist politicians and voters regardless of party or electoral advantage. We urge the leaders of Congress and of political parties, and the Governors of the States to do likewise and to show unrelenting vigilance and fortitude in combating racist tendencies.

In the face of all difficulties we must not falter nor despair. As members of AVC, an organization devoted to the welfare of the American people and to the perfection of their right to participate actively in forging their own fate, we reaffirm our faith in the attainment of a truly integrated America in which all people, regardless of their ethnic or religious background, their sex, their age or the color of their skin, can share and enjoy a fruitful life as citizens, as productive members of society, as ordinary men, women and children.

Such a better America needs the help and concern of all its people. It gratefully recognizes the contribution which all Americans have made by their labor and their minds to the welfare of their country. It is proud of the heritage of all its sons and daughters. In this spirit we emphatically recognize and support the healthy desire of the Negro and Spanish-speaking and American Indian minorities to express their pride in their own past, to explore their historical and cultural background, to receive recognition for their cultural achievements and their contributions to America, and to achieve the kind of self-determination which our country vouchsaves to all other groups. We support their insistence that their culture and life become the subject of proper academic study—a demand which is, indeed, on the way to widespread realization. But these goals can be achieved only by participation and not by withdrawal or by a pseudo-revolutionary stance.

Therefore we reject the siren calls of those who assert:

that men and women of different ethnic backgrounds or skin color never in history could or cannot now live together in equality and join in cooperative behavior;

that the road of liberation for minority groups lies in withdrawal from the larger society and the conquest of a special place controlled by "nationalist" or "separatist" power seekers;

that the university and college student of negro or other minority background must limit himself exclusively to the study of his

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own group's condition and affairs and undergo nationalist indoctrination; that the black and other minorities must assert its right through violence and, in particular, should attack religious or ethnic groups within the white majority, which are themselves vulnerable because they have only recently emerged, or are only now emerging, from the blight of discrimination and prejudice.

These are roads with no exit and, notwithstanding the momentary successes of spectacular or violent action, can only lead to defeat, to continued second class status and to the perpetuation of ghetto poverty and ignorance.

We are fully aware of the fact that on the road ahead we shall meet hardened resistance from many elements of the white majority. Many among its prosperous and influential business and professional segments do not desire to contribute through taxes the funds necessary to overcome the lack of jobs, bad housing and schools and all the other effects of past and present discrimination. Others feel that the rise of hitherto economically less-favored minority groups threatens their social and economic position and the job monopolies which they have secured. Obviously, there will be great resistance to make a place for rising minority group members in power, jobs, and other aspects of life. Only the ceaseless struggle of these minority groups and of all those allied with them in the battle for their rights and for freedom in the United States can win victory.

We pledge ourselves as AVCers, citizens first and veterans second, to continue the fight for social justice, freedom from discrimination, welfare and democratic rights for all Americans to whom these are denied, so that together we may attain the goal of a free, democratic and prosperous America.

MAN'S ENVIRONMENT

Whereas, a state of national and international emergency exists as a result of the accelerating destruction of man's environment, by reason of the massive and continuing pollution of air, water and other natural resources; and

Whereas, the magnitude of the factors responsible and the enormous efforts required to reverse these conditions call for action at the highest levels of every major sector of our society,

Now therefore, be it resolved that AVC, in accordance with its traditional role as a civic organization, should call upon the national administration to assemble and sponsor a White House conference of responsible leaders from the federal, state and municipal governments, from science and industry, and from the other organizations in the country, which are or should be working toward the amelioration of these horrifying and destructive conditions, to come together and start doing so.

SUPPORT GROWS FOR PUBLIC TRIAL IN SMOG ANTITRUST CASE

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 27, 1969

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, the struggle for clean air reaches a climax tomorrow in Los Angeles when Federal District Court Judge Jesse W. Curtis conducts his hearing on settlement of the antitrust charges brought against automobile manufacturers accused of conspiring to retard development of smog controls.

Public clamour against the Justice Department's proposed closed-door settlement of these charges has grown in its intensity over the past month. The list of public bodies, organizations, and individuals protesting a consent decree and asking for an open trial is long and impressive.

The range of views contained in the documents filed before Judge Curtis vary somewhat—but all insist that the public be allowed access to the mass of investigatory work that went into the original charges.

Today, I am inserting into the RECORD another series of complaints and resolutions regarding this case. I commend the cities, organizations, and individuals for their recognition of the importance of this issue, and I hope that this show of public interest will be upheld by Judge Curtis.

The material follows:

RESOLUTION 69-37

A resolution of the city council of the city of Commerce protesting settlement of the "smog" antitrust suit against the major automakers

Whereas, the problem of smog is undoubtedly the most serious domestic problem facing the residents of southern California, including the residents of the City of Commerce; and

Whereas, this menace has been increasing steadily over the last twenty years, in spite of vigorous efforts by state, local and federal officials to reduce the polluting factors; and

Whereas, the prime cause of this air pollution continues to be motor vehicle exhaust emissions; and

Whereas, a lawsuit was brought in the Federal Court by the Justice Department against the major automobile manufacturers and the Automobile Manufacturers Association to compel the development and production of effective anti-smog engines and control devices, under the anti-trust laws of the United States; and

Whereas, the Justice Department of the United States has announced a decision to settle said lawsuit by a Consent Decree, in a closed-door negotiated settlement, which will prevent the public hearing of all of the facts relating to this problem in a full and public trial;

Now, therefore, the city council of the city of Commerce does resolve as follows:

Section 1. The City Council, on behalf of the people of the City of Commerce, protests the ending of said lawsuit by a Consent Decree.

Section 2. The City Council urges that said lawsuit proceed to a full and public trial, so that the evidence which the grand jury has collected on this subject will be taken out of the secret files and into public view and so that the automakers may be required to defend their actions in the public courtroom.

Section 3. Local civic groups, and all who live, work or invest in the City of Commerce are urged to notify Attorney General John N. Mitchell and their United States senators and congressmen of their opposition to the said Consent Decree.

Section 4. The City Clerk is directed to transmit copies of this Resolution to President Richard M. Nixon, to Attorney General John N. Mitchell, to United States Senators George Murphy and Alan Cranston, and to Congressmen Del Clawson, Chet Holifield and George Brown.

Passed, approved and adopted this 6th day of October, 1969.

MAURICE H. QUIGLEY, Mayor.

Attest:

LAWRENCE W. O'ROURKE,
City Clerk.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

October 27, 1969

RESOLUTION No. 160-69

A resolution requesting Department of Justice not to dismiss suit against major automobile manufacturers

Whereas, the City of Livermore is among those cities in Northern California having a very serious smog condition due to its proximity to the industrialized San Francisco Bay Area and the photosynthetic effect that the sun has on pollutants carried into the Livermore Valley; and

Whereas, the Department of Justice filed an anti-trust suit alleging that from the year 1953 major automobile manufacturers have conspired among each other to eliminate and restrict competition in regard to automobile air pollution devices; and

Whereas, the Department of Justice proposes to permit the dismissal of such suit; and

Whereas, this Council believes that it is completely in the public interest that said suit be maintained as a part of efforts on all fronts to obtain a solution to the ever-increasing problem of smog;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that this City Council does hereby request that the United States Department of Justice not proceed with the settlement of its anti-trust suit against the Automobile Manufacturers Association—Ford, General Motors, Chrysler and American Motors—and that said suit be prosecuted with vigor; and

Be it further resolved that the said automobile manufacturers be urged and they are hereby urged to proceed in free competition and as rapidly as possible with the development of pollution control devices in order to abate the smog problem which is rapidly becoming the major crisis of our American cities.

Be it further resolved that copies of this Resolution be sent to the Honorable John M. Mitchell, Attorney General of the United States, and to the Honorable George E. Brown, Representative 29th District, P.O. Box 69, Los Angeles, California 90028.

The foregoing Resolution was introduced by Councilman Miller, seconded by Councilman Uthe, on the 22nd day of September, 1969, and passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Councilmen Miller, Silva, Taylor, Uthe and Mayor Marguth.

Noes: None.

Absent: None.

GILBERT R. MARGUTH, Jr.,
Mayor, City of Livermore, Calif.

Attest:

DOROTHY J. HOCK,
City Clerk.

[U.S. District Court, Central District of California]

MARSHALL B. GROSSMAN AND S. JEROME TAMKIN, PH. D., INDIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF ALL OTHERS SIMILARLY SITUATED, PLAINTIFFS, v. AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, INC.; GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION; FORD MOTOR COMPANY; CHRYSLER CORPORATION; AND AMERICAN MOTORS CORPORATION, DEFENDANTS

(No 69-1855-IH—Complaint Class action—Sherman Antitrust Act—on behalf of all residents of the United States of America—Demand for jury trial)

Plaintiffs allege on information and belief, except for paragraphs 1-3, 9, 17, & 18 which are alleged on knowledge, as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This is a complaint brought by plaintiffs each on their own behalf and also on behalf of other members of the class, and is more fully set forth hereinbelow, for violations of the Antitrust Laws of the United States of America, and more particularly under Section 1 of the Act of Congress of July 2nd, 1890, as amended, entitled "An Act to Protect Trade and Commerce Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies", commonly known as the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. Sec. 1). Jurisdiction

is conferred on this Court by Section 4 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. sec. 15).

2. Each of the defendants transacts business within the Central District of California and/or may be found herein and/or has agents herein.

THE CLASS ACTION

3. Plaintiffs bring this action each on their own behalf and also as the representatives of and on behalf of all members of a class as defined by Rule 23 (a) and (b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The members of the class, who are so numerous as to make it impractical to bring them all before the Court, are all residents of the United States of America who have sustained and will continue to sustain damage as a result of the unlawful acts herein alleged. The claims of the plaintiffs are typical of the claims of the members of the class; there are common questions of law or fact common to plaintiffs and the members of the class; and plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent the interests of each member of the class.

DEFENDANTS

4. Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York with its principal place of business in Detroit, Michigan, is made a defendant herein. Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc., is a trade association whose membership consists mainly of firms engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling motor vehicles and component parts and accessories thereto in various states of the United States.

5. The Corporations named below are made defendants herein. Each of said corporations is organized and exists under the laws of the State indicated and has its principal place of business in the city indicated. Within the period of time covered by this complaint said defendants have primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling motor vehicles in various states of the United States, and also manufacture and sell component parts and accessories thereto.

[Defendant corporation, State of incorporation, and principal place of business]

General Motors Corporation, Delaware, Detroit, Michigan.

Ford Motor Company, Delaware, Dearborn, Michigan.

Chrysler Corporation, Delaware, Highland Park, Michigan.

American Motors Corporation, Maryland, Detroit, Michigan.

6. Whenever in this complaint reference is made to any act, deed or transaction of a corporate defendant, such allegation shall be deemed to mean that said corporation engaged in said act, deed or transaction by or through its officer, directors, agents or employees while they were actively engaged in the management, direction or control of corporate business affairs.

CO-CONSPIRATORS

7. Each of the corporations listed below in this paragraph is not named a defendant herein but is named as a co-conspirator and has participated as a co-conspirator with the defendants in the offense charged and has performed acts and made statements in furtherance thereof.

[Corporation, State of incorporation, principal place of business]

Checker Motor Corporation (successor to Checker Cab Manufacturing Corporation), New Jersey, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Dimond T Motor Car Company, Illinois, Cleveland.

International Harvester Company (a consolidation of International Harvester Company, a New Jersey Corporation, and International Harvester Corporation, a Delaware Corporation), Delaware, Chicago, Illinois.

Studebaker Corporation (successor to Studebaker-Packard Corporation), Michigan, South Bend, Indiana.

White Motor Corporation (successor to the White Motor Company), Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio.

Kaiser Jeep Corporation (successor to Willys Motors, Inc., a Pennsylvania Corporation), Nevada, Oakland, California.

Mack Trucks, Inc. (successor to Mack Manufacturing Corporation), New York, New York.

8. Various other persons, firms and corporations not made defendants herein have participated as co-conspirators with the defendants in the offense charged in this complaint and have performed acts and made statements in furtherance thereof.

DEFINITION

9. As used herein, the term "motor vehicle air pollution control equipment" means equipment, or any part thereof, designed for installation on a motor vehicle or any system or engine modification on a motor vehicle which is designed to cause a reduction of pollutants emitted from the vehicle, including, but not limited to, any device for the control of emissions of pollutants from the exhaust system, the crankcase, the carburetor, or the fuel tank.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

10. Automobiles for the most part are manufactured in the State of Michigan and are shipped therefrom to each of the fifty states of the United States. Some automobiles are assembled in various states of the United States from parts manufactured in the State of Michigan and other states. In 1966, 78,315,000 passenger cars and 15,864,000 trucks and buses, exclusive of off-the-road vehicles, were registered in the United States. In that year, 8,604,712 passenger cars valued at more than \$17½ billion and 1,791,587 commercial vehicles valued at more than \$3.9 billion were produced in this country. Of the trucks produced, 96,560 were built with diesel motors. These figures have each increased in each succeeding year.

11. The largest number of passenger cars registered and new cars sold in any state of the United States in 1966 was in the State of California where 7,621,792 cars were registered and 832,338 new cars sold. The largest number of passenger cars registered in any county of any state in the United States in 1966 was in Los Angeles County where 2,932,980 cars were registered. Similarly, in 1966 California accounted for the largest number of truck registrations and new truck sales with 1,542,984 trucks registered and 150,927 new trucks sold, and Los Angeles County accounted for the largest number of trucks registered, numbering 436,218.

12. Since at least 1952 it has been established that motor vehicles contribute to air pollution by the emission of hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and other contaminants. For example, in Los Angeles County, as of January 1967, gasoline-powered motor vehicles accounted for 12,465 tons out of a total of 14,610 tons, or 85.3% of contaminants emitted into the ambient air daily. As a result of new and continuing requirements that automotive vehicles be equipped with air pollution control devices, a large and growing market for the production and installation of such devices has developed. Motor vehicle air pollution control devices are shipped in interstate commerce either as engine or system modifications or as equipment attached to automobiles, which are shipped from Michigan and other states to each of the fifty states of the United States.

OFFENSE ALLEGED

13. Beginning at least as early as 1953, and continuing thereafter up to and including the date of this complaint, the defendants and co-conspirators have been engaged in a combination and conspiracy in unreasonable restraint of the aforesaid interstate trade and commerce in motor vehicle air pollution control equipment in violation of

Section 1 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. Sec. 1).

14. The aforesaid combination and conspiracy has consisted of a continuing agreement, understanding, and concert of action among the defendants and co-conspirators, the substantial terms of which have been and are:

(a) to eliminate all competition among themselves in the research, development, manufacture and installation of motor vehicle air pollution equipment; and

(b) to eliminate competition in the purchase of patents and patent rights from other parties covering motor vehicle air pollution control equipment.

15. For the purpose of forming and effectuating the aforesaid combination and conspiracy, the defendants and co-conspirators did those things which they combined and conspired to do, including, among other things, the following:

(a) agreed that all industry efforts directed at the research, development, manufacture and installation of motor vehicle air pollution control equipment should be undertaken on a non-competitive basis;

(b) agreed to seek joint appraisal of patents and patent rights submitted to any of them by persons not parties to a cross-licensing agreement entered into on July 1, 1955, and amended and renewed periodically, and to require "most-favored-purchaser" treatment of all parties to the cross-licensing agreement if any one were licensed by a person not a party to that agreement;

(c) agreed to install motor vehicle air pollution control equipment only upon a uniform date determined by agreement, and subsequently agreed on at least three separate occasions to attempt to delay the installation of motor vehicle air pollution control equipment:

(1) in 1961 the defendants agreed among themselves to delay installation of "positive crankcase ventilation" on vehicles for sale outside of California until the model year 1963, despite the fact that this antipollution device could have been installed nationally for the model year 1962 and that at least some automobile manufacturers expressed willingness to do so, in the absence of a contrary industry-wide agreement;

(2) in late 1962 and extending into 1963, the defendants agreed among themselves to delay installation of an improvement to the positive crankcase ventilation device, an improvement which the California Motor Vehicle Pollution Control Board had indicated it would make mandatory;

(3) in early 1964 the defendants agreed among themselves to attempt to delay the introduction of new exhaust pollution control measures on motor vehicles sold in California until the model year 1967; despite the fact that all were capable of installing the improvement for the model year 1966, the defendants agreed to tell California regulatory officials that installation of exhaust antipollution measures would be technologically impossible before 1967, and only under regulator pressure made possible by competing device manufacturers not in the automobile industry did the defendants agree to a California regulatory requirement that exhaust devices be installed for the model year 1966; and

(d) agreed to restrict publicity relating to research and development efforts concerning the motor vehicle air pollution problem.

EFFECTS

16. The aforesaid combination and conspiracy has had, among others, the following effects:

(a) hindering and delaying the research, development, and manufacture—both by the defendants and co-conspirator and by others not parties to the agreements alleged herein—and the installation of motor vehicle air pollution control equipment;

(b) restricting and suppressing competi-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

tion among the defendants and co-conspirators in the research, development, manufacture and installation of motor vehicle air pollution control equipment;

(c) restricting and suppressing competition in the purchase of patents and patent rights covering motor vehicle air pollution control equipment; and

(d) poisoning of the thin envelope of air surrounding the planet earth and, in particular, the air over the United States of America.

GOVERNMENTAL PROCEEDINGS

17. On January 10, 1969, a civil proceeding for violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act was filed against defendants in the United States District Court, Central District of California, *United States of America vs. Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc., et al.*, No. 69-75-JWC. The charges contained in that complaint are substantially the same as those contained herein. If the government prevails in that civil action, pursuant to Section 5(a) of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 16 plaintiffs intend to rely upon the judgment to the extent applicable hereto.

THE PUBLIC INTEREST

18. The subject of the within conspiracy and its effect upon the air breathed by the residents of the United States of America is a matter of wide public concern and alarm. An editorial appearing in the September 9, 1969 edition of the Los Angeles Times, one of the nation's most prestigious newspapers, stated in material part as follows:

"The American people have a right to be fully informed of this outrageous corporate callousness by a full and open trial of the issues involved. If the defendants in this case are indeed culpable a consent decree of almost any kind would undermine the penalties of the antitrust laws designed to deter future adventures in collusion."

A full and complete copy of this editorial is annexed hereto, marked Exhibit "A," and made a part hereof.

A political cartoon appearing in the Los Angeles Times on September 15, 1969, speaks for itself. A true and correct copy thereof is annexed hereto, marked Exhibit "B," and made a part hereof. [Cartoon not printed in RECORD.]

Within the last several weeks, Time, the weekly news magazine, one of the most widely read and respected periodicals in the American press, introduced a permanent news section in its magazine entitled "Environment." In their introductory editorial, the editors stated:

"Even as the world celebrates the astronauts' triumphant return from the moon, more and more people are increasingly alarmed by man's abuse of his own earth. The concern is perhaps strongest in the U.S. where America the Beautiful can all too often be described as America the Polluted, and anxiety about the quality of life has become a rising political issue."

A true and correct copy of the full editorial is annexed hereto, marked Exhibit "C," and made a part hereof.

18. Every resident of the United States of America must breathe air in order to live. The quality of the air breathed by them has been poisoned and polluted by reason of the unlawful acts of defendants alleged herein. The consequences of the unlawful acts of defendants have created a national scandal.

DAMAGES TO PLAINTIFFS AND THE CLASS

19. As a result of the aforesaid illegal acts and conduct of the defendants, plaintiffs and each member of the class have suffered substantial damages, the exact amount of which is not now known, but is believed to be in the millions of dollars, and when ascertained, plaintiffs will pray

leave of the Court to amend this complaint accordingly.

PRAYER

Wherefore, the plaintiffs pray judgment against each defendant as follows:

1. That the Court adjudge and decree that the defendants have engaged in a combination and conspiracy, in unreasonable restraint of the aforesaid interstate trade and commerce, in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act.

2. That each of the defendants named in this complaint, its successors, assignees and transferees, and the respective officers, directors, agents and employees thereof, and all persons acting or claiming to act on behalf thereof:

(a) be enjoined from continuing, maintaining or renewing, directly or indirectly, the combination or conspiracy hereinbefore alleged, or from engaging in any other practice, plan, program, or device having a similar effect;

(b) be enjoined from entering into any agreements, arrangements, understandings, plan or program with any other person, partnership, or corporation, directly or indirectly:

(1) to delay installation of air pollution control equipment or otherwise restrain individual decisions as to installation dates;

(2) to restrict individual publicity of research and development relating to air pollution control technology;

(3) to require joint assessment of the value of patents or patent rights relating to air pollution control equipment;

(4) to require that acquisition of patent rights relating to air pollution technology be conditioned upon availability of such rights to others upon a most-favored-purchaser basis; or

(5) to respond jointly to requests by government regulatory agencies for information or proposals concerning air pollution control technology unless such agency requests a joint response in a particular case; and

(c) be required to issue to any applicant interested in developing motor vehicle air pollution technology unrestricted, royalty-free licenses and production know-how under all United States patents owned, controlled or applied for to which the cross-licensing agreement dated July 1, 1955, as amended, has been applicable, and to make available to any such applicant all other know-how related to air pollution control technology which has been exchanged with any other defendant.

3. That judgment be entered in favor of plaintiffs and each member of the class against the defendants, and each of them, jointly and severally, for three-fold the damages determined at trial to be sustained by plaintiffs and each member of the class; and that the recovery be in the form of a common fund for the benefit of all residents of the United States of America with distribution to be made upon such terms and in such a manner as the Court believes to be fair, just and equitable.

4. That the plaintiffs have such other, further and different relief as the nature of the case may require and the Court may deem just and proper in the premises, including cancellation of the cross-licensing agreement dated July 1, 1955, as amended, and an injunction ensuring that all future joint arrangements relating to air pollution control technology be appropriately limited as to subject matter of joint effort and numbers of participants so as to maintain competition in the development of air pollution technology.

5. That the Court allow and that the defendants, and each of them, jointly and severally, be required to pay the full costs of suit incurred by plaintiffs and each member of the class, respectively, including as part thereof reasonable fees for the services of the attorneys for plaintiffs.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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6. That plaintiffs and the members of the class be granted such other and further relief as the Court shall deem just and proper.

SCHWARTZ & ALSCHULER,
BENJAMIN F. SCHWARTZ,
HERBERT A. KARZEN,

(Signed) BENJAMIN F. SCHWARTZ,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

A jury trial is hereby demanded.

SCHWARTZ & ALSCHULER,
BENJAMIN F. SCHWARTZ,
HERBERT A. KARZEN,

(Signed) BENJAMIN F. SCHWARTZ.
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

EXHIBIT A

"SETTLEMENT" OF THE SMOG SUIT

Issue: Is the U.S. Department of Justice fully protecting California in its air pollution action against Detroit?

The nation's major auto manufacturers, according to the U.S. Department of Justice, entered into a series of conspiracies to delay the development and installation of smog control devices required by the State of California.

The companies "agreed among themselves to delay the introduction of new exhaust pollution-control measures on motor vehicles sold in California until the model year 1967," the government charged, "despite the fact that all were capable of installing the improvement for the model year 1966."

Filed earlier this year in U.S. District Court in Los Angeles, the antitrust action followed a prolonged Federal Grand Jury investigation of alleged foot-dragging by Detroit on pollution control.

The suit is still pending, but a number of congressmen are upset by the possibility that it may be settled out of court by means of a consent decree.

Most antitrust suits are resolved by such decrees, in which the defendant admits no liability for the alleged charges but agrees to certain specified conditions of conduct in the future.

But in a case so important to the health and welfare of California and other urban states, there is special concern over the kind of compromise that may be reached behind closed doors.

Los Angeles County officials have filed a \$100 million damage suit against the auto manufacturers to prevent the settlement. And the attorney general's office is considering suing for damages on behalf of all the people of California.

If the charges against the auto companies, declared 19 congressmen, are correct, "the American people have a right to be fully informed of this outrageous corporate callousness by a full and open trial of the issues involved."

"If the defendants in this case are indeed culpable a consent decree of almost any kind would undermine the penalties of the antitrust laws designed to deter future adventures into collusion."

Since the Federal Grand Jury transcript is secret—not even California's attorney general has been apprised of its contents—it is difficult to speculate on the specifics of the federal government's case against Detroit.

In view of the very serious charges in its complaint, one must assume that there was considerable if not overwhelming supporting evidence.

We do not have all the details of the case. But we do know that millions of people suffer annually in the Los Angeles Basin from auto-caused polluted air.

We do know that agriculture has suffered tens of millions of dollars of smog damage each year.

The U.S. Department of Justice therefore should know that the people of California as well as Congress insist upon the strongest possible federal action against any who have been derelict in preventing the development and installation of devices to stop auto-caused pollution.

EXHIBIT C

A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER OF TIME MAGAZINE

(By James R. Shepley)

With this issue, Time introduces a new section: Environment.

Even as the world celebrates the astronauts' triumphant return from the moon, more and more people are increasingly alarmed by man's abuse of his own earth. The concern is perhaps strongest in the U.S., where America the Beautiful can all too often be described as America the Polluted, and anxiety about the quality of life has become a rising political issue. Yet the worries extend to every society around the globe where ever-growing industrialization has created a crisis of excessive waste that is poisoning—and not always slowly—plants, wildlife, and indeed man himself.

To what extent are the fears justified? What should business and government do? What role can the individual citizen play?

In seeking answers, we plan to clarify and explore man's long-ignored physical dependence on the biosphere—earth's thin envelope of air, water and soil in which life exists. Almost every week now brings new warnings of impending ecological upsets within our planet's infinitely interdependent chain of life processes: certain birds becoming extinct, hauls of inedible fish, mysterious animal sickness. Environment will tackle for example, the effects of such forms of pollution as DDT pesticides and radioactive waste, chemical fertilizers and hot water from nuclear power reactors; it will explore the cacophony of modern noises that grate on the nerves and damage living organisms; it will contemplate festering cityscapes as well as blighted landscapes; it will examine the visual pollution of ugliness that defiles the esthetic spirit and stunts man's ability to live in peace and harmony with nature.

Environment will undoubtedly contain its share of grim trends and events, but it will by no means be devoted only to gloomy news. Pessimists believe that much environmental destruction is irreversible. Optimists argue that technology and will power can salvage the situation. To that end, Environment will describe the exciting ideas of architects, city planners, ecologists, engineers, politicians and plain people. These ideas will include, among many others, dispersing glutted populations, building new experimental cities, designing steam and electric autos, restructuring mass transit, recycling all kinds of waste—and in general making this world a more liveable place.

[U.S. District Court, Central District of California]

No. 69-75-JWC

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PLAINTIFF, v AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, INC.; GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION; FORD MOTOR COMPANY; CHRYSLER CORPORATION; AND AMERICAN MOTORS CORPORATION, DEFENDANTS

No. 69-1855-JWC—Memorandum of points and authorities in support of motion for consolidation and objections to proposed stipulation for entry of consent judgment

MARSHALL B. GROSSMAN AND S. JEROME TAMKIN, PH. D., INDIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF ALL OTHERS SIMILARLY SITUATED, PLAINTIFFS, v AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, INC.; GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION; FORD MOTOR COMPANY; CHRYSLER CORPORATION; AND AMERICAN MOTORS CORPORATION, DEFENDANTS

INTRODUCTION

1.

On January 10, 1969, the United States of America filed the within action (United States of America vs. Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc., Case No. 69-75-JWC)

("The Government Action") against the "big four auto makers" and the Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc. The action seeks equitable relief for violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The complaint charges that the defendants, together with others, have been engaged in a combination and conspiracy since at least as early as 1953 in unreasonable restraint of interstate trade and commerce in motor vehicle air pollution control equipment in violation of the Sherman Act (Government Complaint, para. 12, pp. 5-7). The Government stated that the substantial terms of the conspiracy have been and are:

"(a) to eliminate all competition among themselves in the research, development, manufacture and installation of motor vehicle air pollution control equipment; and

"(b) to eliminate competition in the purchase of patents and patent rights from other parties covering motor vehicle air pollution control equipment." (Government Complaint para. 13, p. 6.)

In perpetuation of this combination and conspiracy, the defendants are charged with several specific illegal acts, including that they:

(a) "agreed that all industry efforts directed at the research, development, manufacture and installation of motor vehicle air pollution control equipment should be undertaken on a non-competitive basis";

(b) "agreed to install motor vehicle air pollution control equipment only upon a uniform date determined by agreement . . .";

(c) "agreed on at least three separate occasions to attempt to delay the installation of motor vehicle air pollution control equipment";

(d) "agreed to restrict publicity relating to research and development efforts concerning the motor vehicle air pollution problem." (Government Complaint, para. 14, pp. 6-8)

The Government's complaint further charges that the effect of this combination and conspiracy has hindered and delayed the research, development, manufacture, and installation of motor vehicle air pollution control equipment; has restricted and suppressed competition among the defendants and others in these areas, and has restricted and suppressed competition in the purchase of patents and patent rights covering motor vehicle air pollution control equipment.

2.

It is noted that the Government Complaint was filed during the last few days of the administration of President Lyndon B. Johnson. The proposed settlement, herein-after discussed, is being advanced by the administration of a different President.

3.

The defendants have never been required to admit or deny the allegations of the Government's complaint in this action. Stipulations for extensions of time within which to plead were filed on February 7, 1969, March 10, 1969, April 10, 1969, May 8, 1969, June 11, 1969, July 8, 1969, and August 14, 1969. The Court's file indicates the Government conducted no discovery whatsoever. It served no interrogatories, served no requests for admissions, and took no depositions. There is absolutely no public record whatsoever wherein the defendants, or any of them, have admitted or denied under oath any of the Government's charges, in whole or in part.

4.

The Government action was not filed out of whim or fancy. It followed an eighteen month investigation by a grand jury panelled in Los Angeles during 1966-1967. The testimony adduced during these grand jury proceedings, the investigative reports of the United States Government, and the relevant documentary evidence, have never been made public.

5.

On September 11, 1969, a scant eight months after the Government's action was filed, and before the taking of any discovery or the filing of any answers by the defendants, as aforesaid, the parties filed herein their "Stipulation for Entry of Consent Judgment".

6.

The subject matter of this action, and, of course, of the consent judgment, is a matter of wide public concern. This litigation, perhaps, is of greater potential effect upon the lives and well-being of the people of the United States of America than any other lawsuit in the history of our country. We are, here, dealing with air and the polluting and poisoning of air. Without air, life as we know it would vanish from the face of this earth. Without clean air, the same results may follow. For years now, the American public has been told that things are getting better, that industry and government are working together in cooperating in such a manner as to cease the poisoning and polluting of the atmosphere and to cleanse the air. Now it turns out, that at least as to these defendants, the American public has been deceived. According to the charges of the Government's complaint, the defendants have combined and conspired, for their own personal and pecuniary gain, in such a manner as to assure the continuing pollution of the atmosphere. The effects upon the American people have been staggering. The cities throughout this land are virtual jungles. The essential ingredient of life, air, has become impregnated with visible and invisible poisons from the millions of automobiles in our midst. The children amongst us are herded into cafeterias and gymnasiums during "smog alerts" and the playgrounds have the look of a blacktopped desert. The well get sick and the aged and infirmed become ill and die. Travel throughout the country is rendered less enjoyable and less pleasurable as one journeys from smog belt to smog belt. One cannot go north, south, east or west without experiencing the same disastrous effects of air pollution. And all the while, unbeknown to but a few Americans, the executives of one of our largest industries were combining and conspiring to perpetuate the evil for their own personal pecuniary and economic selfish gain. Is this not a national scandal?

7.

The government and the defendants whom it sued but eight months ago propose to terminate this litigation and shut the door to the public by having the defendants say, "We're sorry. We won't do it again." But is this enough? We think not. We believe that any acceptance of the proposed consent decree will, for all intents and purposes, serve to render the defendants immune from personal liability to those who have suffered most, the people, and will serve as an inspiration to them, and others of their calibre, to design and perpetuate further evils for their own gain with the full realization that they can buy their peace by promising never to do it again.

8.

That the public interest will best be served by bringing the facts and the evidence out into the open and allowing the proceedings to go forward is clear.

Within the last several weeks, TIME, the weekly news magazine, introduced a permanent news section in its magazine titled, "Environment". In his introductory editorial, the publisher states:

"Even as the world celebrates the astronauts' triumphant return from the moon, more and more people are increasingly alarmed by man's abuse of his own earth. The concern is perhaps strongest in the U.S. where America the Beautiful can all too often be described as America the Polluted, and anxi-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ety about the quality of life has become a rising political issue."

On September 4, 1969, the Los Angeles Times ran an editorial titled, "Smog: The 'Impatient' Public". The editorial stated in material part:

"Los Angeles should be ashamed.

"It seems that we have been too impatient in trying to get rid of smog. Too much 'passion' and 'emotionalism' have been displayed over the threat of auto-caused air pollution.

"We can go along for another 10 to 15 years as we are now," Kerryn King, an American Petroleum Institute official, told reporters Tuesday—as the smog outside was approaching a first-stage alert.

"After all," said King, "it took 188 years for Los Angeles' current pollution problems to develop. The public thus should not expect solutions over night. Nor, he added, will an answer be found in passing new regulatory legislation in Sacramento.

"In one of the most remarkable statements yet made on smog, King made the oil industry appear to be as insensitive as auto makers to the air pollution situation.

* * * * *

"We cannot continue to tolerate air so polluted that ten thousand persons annually leave the Los Angeles basin on the advice of their physicians.

* * * * *

"Unfortunately Southern California may not survive that long [10 years] a wait for clean air. And certainly its citizens do not intend to put up with any such delay."

An editorial in the Los Angeles Times on September 15, 1969, was a satire on the proposed settlement with the following caption:

"That's a great anti-suit device . . . How effective is it against smog?"

An editorial in the September 9, 1969 edition of the Los Angeles Times reflected that publication's opinion of a consent decree in this action. The editorial stated in material part:

"If the charges against the auto companies, declared 19 congressmen, are correct, 'the American people have a right to be fully informed of this outrageous corporate callousness by a full and open trial of the issues involved.'

"If the defendants in this case are indeed culpable a consent decree of almost any kind would undermine the penalties of the anti-trust laws designed to deter future adventures into collusion."

"Since the Federal Grand Jury transcript is secret—not even California's attorney general has been apprised of its content—it is difficult to speculate on the specifics of the federal government's case against Detroit.

"In view of the very serious charges in its complaint, one must assume that there was considerable if not overwhelming supporting evidence.

"We do not have all the details of the case. But we know that millions of people suffer annually in the Los Angeles basin from auto-caused polluted air.

"We do know that agriculture has suffered tens of millions of dollars in smog damage each year.

"The U.S. Department of Justice therefore should know that the people of California as well as Congress insist upon the strongest possible federal action against any who have been derelict in preventing the development and installation of devices to stop auto-caused pollution."

9.

The following relief is respectfully requested of this Court:

1. The consent judgment proposed by the Stipulation for Entry of Consent Judgment should be disapproved by the Court;

2. If the consent judgment is approved, in whole or in part, it should be approved only after a finding by this Court that as to the people of the United States of America

the consent decree is fair, reasonable and adequate and this finding should be reached, if at all, only after a consideration by this Court of all evidence in the possession of the Government, a consideration of the claims and defenses of the defendants, and only after the opportunity of cross-examining representatives of the Government and of the defendants is afforded to all interested persons.

3. If the consent decree is approved, then it should be approved only if it contains an express admission of liability on the part of the defendants which admission may be used in private treble damage civil anti-trust actions.

4. If the consent judgment is approved, then it should be approved only if it contains a provision guaranteeing to any civil anti-trust plaintiff full discovery of any and all evidence gathered and obtained by the Government in connection with this action.

I—THE PROPOSED CONSENT DECREE SHOULD BE DISAPPROVED OR MODIFIED TO CONTAIN A PROVISION FOR ADMISSION OF LIABILITY BY DEFENDANTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PRIVATE DAMAGE SUITS AND FOR DISCOVERY BY PRIVATE LITIGANTS OF EVIDENCE GATHERED BY THE UNITED STATES

Under Section 5(a) of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 16(a), a final decree rendered in a proceeding brought by the United States is *prima facie* evidence in a suit subsequently brought by any other party—except where a consent decree is entered before any testimony has been taken. Accordingly, a consent decree does not provide civil treble damage claimants with the *prima facie* evidence of violation that Section 5(a) of the Clayton Act accords to a judgment decided adversely to a defendant in a litigated case.

Sherman Anti-Trust Act, §§ 1, 2, 15 U.S.C.A. §§ 1, 2; Clayton Act, Section 5(a), 15 U.S.C.A. § 16(a); De Luxe Theatre Corp. v. Balaban & Katz Corp., 95 F. Supp. 983 (E.D. Ill. 1951).

The proposed consent decree contains no provision for the admission of liability by defendants for the purpose of private treble damage suits. This ignores the need for deterrence of future conspiratorial competition-reducing activities. In a complex case such as this, with issues of critical moment and national importance, the burdens on a private plaintiff in securing all over again the monumental amount of discovery already secured by the government prior to the filing of its complaint would be herculean. This evidence has been gathered by the government at great public effort and expense. The public should now benefit from it.

Were the proposed consent decree entered herein, it is not clear that this painlessly-gathered evidence may be made available by the United States Department of Justice to any civil treble damage plaintiff in prosecuting a civil case against the defendants. Few civil plaintiffs, if any, have the resources to again gather this evidence. There is no good reason why, in a case of such great public interest, such evidence should be forever lost to plaintiffs who wish to seek redress for damages with the great deterrent of a civil treble damage suit, a procedure expressly provided by Congress.

It is respectfully submitted that the proposed consent decree should not be approved by the Court unless it contains a provision with substantially the following terms:

"Entry of this judgment shall be *prima facie* evidence of violation of the anti-trust laws on the part of defendants in a civil suit for treble damages for such violations brought by any other party under the provisions of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C.A. § 15 et seq."

It should be noted that recent cases have been more liberal than in the past in affording discovery of grand jury minutes or transcripts to private litigants, where those minutes have been primarily used by the government to prepare civil proceedings.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

United States v. Proctor & Gamble Co., 356 U.S. 677 (1958); *decision on remand*, 25 F.R.D. 485, 490 (D.N.J. 1960); and *United States v. Ben Grunstein & Sons Co.*, 137 F. Supp. 197 (D.N.J. 1955).

More particularly, discovery has recently been authorized in private treble damage actions under the anti-trust laws, of grand jury minutes obtained by the government in prior criminal investigations. *In re Special 1952 Grand Jury*, 22 F.R.D. 102 (E.D.Pa. 1958); *Herman Schwabe, Inc. v. United Shoe Machinery Corp.*, 194 F. Supp. 763 (D. Mass. 1958). Surely the same considerations which impelled a decision in those cases that the "need for secrecy" was outweighed by the public interest, are present in a case directly involving the physical health and well-being of every man, woman and child in the United States.

Accordingly, the proposed consent decree should not be approved unless it contains a provision with substantially the following terms:

"Any private party bringing an action against defendants for treble damages for or on account of those alleged acts of defendants complained of in the complaint herein, shall be entitled to full discovery of any and all evidence, documentary or otherwise, gathered, secured, or obtained by plaintiff United States of America in reparation for or in connection with this action, including, but not limited to, access to any and all federal grand jury minutes and transcripts of testimony."

II—NO CONSENT DECREE SHOULD BE APPROVED UNLESS IT IS PROVEN TO BE FAIR, REASONABLE AND ADEQUATE

No consent decree should be approved unless it is established to the satisfaction of the Court that it is fair, reasonable, and adequate. The Court is an indispensable party to any such decree. For the Court to effectively evaluate the proposed consent decree, it should be afforded the opportunity of hearing and considering the evidence upon which the Government's case is based, as well as the claims and defenses of the defendants and the evidence upon which they are based. Of equal significance, notice of the proceedings should be afforded to the public at large and that notice should rise to the dignity of notice required by the due process clause of the United States Constitution. It is respectfully submitted that the procedure adopted by the parties for the consideration of this consent decree fall short of due process requirements. Neither party has caused a notice of hearing to be published in such a manner as to receive nation-wide attention. Approval of the consent decree, as submitted, would effectively deprive every American of the benefits of an adverse judgment, or of an admission of liability, against the defendants. A denial of these rights, in such a fashion, is violative of due process of law.

III—THE TWO CASES SHOULD BE CONSOLIDATED UNDER RULE 42(a)

Rule 42(a), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, provides as follows:

"Consolidation. When actions involving a common question of law or fact are pending before the court, it may order a joint hearing or trial of any or all the matters in issue in the actions; it may order all the actions consolidated; and it may make such orders concerning proceedings therein as may tend to avoid unnecessary costs of delay."

Consolidation may be ordered before issues are joined where common questions are involved.

Schultz v. Manufacturers and Traders Trust Co., 29 F. Supp. 37 (W.D.N.Y. 1939).

Each of the two cases pending before this Court involves the same questions of law and fact and the same defendants. The action of

the United States is a government anti-trust action under the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Plaintiffs' case is a civil treble damage action under the Clayton Act, predicated on the anti-trust provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Plaintiffs in the Grossman case seek damages and the government seeks injunctive relief based on the same alleged acts of defendants, namely, the conspiracy to prevent the development of anti-pollution automotive smog control devices.

"The consolidation of an action brought by the United States with another action in which either the United States or a private person is plaintiff should be governed by the general principles underlying Rule 42, since the Federal Rules are generally applicable to the United States and these actions do not involve any problem of sovereign immunity from suit." *Moore's Federal Practice*, para. 42.02, p. 1208 (2d ed. 1968);

See also *Gerber Products Co. v. Beech-Nut Life Savers, Inc.*, 25 F.R. Serv. 42a.1, Case 1 (Consolidation of two anti-trust cases against a common defendant, despite one unrelated issue in each case);

Atlanta Hydratane Gas, Inc. v. Lowry Tims Co., 41 F.R.D. 164 (N.D. Miss. 1966) (Four actions by different plaintiffs consolidated where all plaintiffs sought relief against common defendant for alleged discrimination in pricing practices in violation of Robinson-Patman Act).

The two cases pending before this Court are both anti-trust cases involving the same actions on the part of the defendants. The proof necessarily to be adduced at trial would be the same. The issues are complex and the testimony required would be lengthy. Accordingly, the time of the parties, their counsel and the court should be conserved by having common discovery and by trying both cases in one proceeding.

Therefore, plaintiffs Marshall B. Grossman and S. Jerome Tamkin, Ph.D., individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated, respectfully pray as follows:

1. The consent judgment proposed by the Stipulation for Entry of Consent Judgment should be disapproved by the Court;

2. If the consent judgment is approved, in whole or in part, it should be approved only after a finding by this Court that as to the people of the United States of America the consent decree is fair, reasonable and adequate and this finding should be reached, if at all, only after a consideration by this Court of all evidence in the possession of the Government, a consideration of the claims and defenses of the defendants, and only after the opportunity of cross-examining representatives of the Government and of the defendants is afforded to all interested persons.

3. If the consent decree is approved, then it should be approved only if it contains an express admission of liability on the part of the defendants which admission may be used in private treble damage civil anti-trust actions.

4. If the consent judgment is approved, then it should be approved only if it contains a provision guaranteeing to any civil anti-trust plaintiff full discovery of any and all evidence gathered and obtained by the Government in connection with this action.

5. For such other relief as the Court deems proper.

Dated: October 1, 1969.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN F. SCHWARTZ,
HERBERT A. KARZEN,
SCHWARTZ & ALSCHULER,
By LAWRENCE KIRK,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Objectors.

October 27, 1969

[U.S. District Court, Central District of California]

(No. 69-75-JWC)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PLAINTIFF, v. AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, INC.; GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION; FORD MOTOR COMPANY; CHRYSLER CORPORATION; AND AMERICAN MOTORS CORPORATION, DEFENDANTS

(No. 69-1855-JWC—1. Notice of motion and motion for consolidation of cases; 2. notice of appearance in opposition to proposed stipulation for entry of consent judgment; and 3. memorandum of points and authorities and objection to proposed stipulation for entry of consent judgment)

MARSHALL B. GROSSMAN AND S. JEROME TAMKIN, PH. D., INDIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF ALL OTHERS SIMILARLY SITUATED, PLAINTIFFS, v. AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, INC.; GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION; FORD MOTORS COMPANY; CHRYSLER CORPORATION; AND AMERICAN MOTORS CORPORATION, DEFENDANTS

To the following:

Raymond W. Philippi, Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, 1307 U.S. Court House, 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California 90012. [Respectively, attorney for Plaintiff, United States of America.]

Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, Julian O. von Kalinowski, Paul G. Bower, Robert E. Cooper, 634 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California 90014. [Respectively, attorneys for Defendant, Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc.]

Overton, Lyman & Prince, Carl J. Schuck, 550 South Flower Street, Suite 607, Los Angeles, California 90017. [Respectively, attorneys for Defendant, Ford Motor Company.]

Lawler, Felix & Hall, Marcus Mattson, Robert Henigson, 605 West Olympic Boulevard, Suite 800, Los Angeles, California 90015. [Respectively, attorneys for Defendant, General Motors Corporation.]

McCutchen, Black, Verleger & Shea, Philip K. Verleger, William G. Shea, 615 South Flower Street, Suite 1111, Los Angeles, California 90017. [Respectively, attorneys for Defendant, Chrysler Corporation.]

O'Melveny & Myers, Allyn O. Kreps, Girard E. Boudreau, 611 West 6th Street, Los Angeles, California 90017. [Respectively, attorneys for Defendant, American Motors Corporation.]

Please take notice that on October 28, 1969, at the hour of 10:00 A.M., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, plaintiffs Marshall B. Grossman and S. Jerome Tamkin, Ph. D., individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, will make formal motion in Courtroom 10, United States Courthouse, 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, for an order that both of the above entitled actions be consolidated on the following grounds:

1. The actions involve common questions of law and fact. The common questions of law and fact include whether the defendants engaged in a combination or conspiracy to prevent the development and distribution of motor air pollution control equipment. The lawsuit filed by the United States of America and seeks relief by way of injunction on the Clayton Act and is a civil treble damage suit. Both cases allege the identical acts on the part of defendants.

2. Consolidation will thus avoid expense and delay. A separate trial of each case would be an undue imposition on the time of the Court since each action arises out of the same acts of defendants. Virtually the same proof would have to be adduced at each separate trial. The law does not and ought not require idle acts.

Please take further notice that plaintiffs Marshall B. Grossman and S. Jerome Tamkin, Ph. D., individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated, hereby file their presentation in writing, pursuant to the Order of this Court dated September 17, 1969, in opposition to the proposed "Stipulation for Entry of Consent Judgment" heretofore lodged in the action entitled "United States of America, Plaintiff, vs. Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc., et al." Civil Action No. 69-75-JWC. Said plaintiffs, individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated, by their attorneys, will appear at the hearing on October 28, 1969, at 10:00 A.M., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, to present such further evidence and argument, written and/or oral, as may be pertinent to the matters then pending before this Court.

Dated: October 1, 1969.

BENJAMIN F. SCHWARTZ,
HERBERT A. KARZEN,
SCHWARTZ & ALSCHULER,
By LAWRENCE KIRK,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs Marshall B.
Grossman and S. Jerome Tamkin,
Ph. D.

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Los Angeles, ss:

Clairette Straussman, being sworn, says:
That affiant is a citizen of the United States, over the age of 18, residing in the County of Los Angeles and is not a party to the above entitled action; that affiant's business address is: 9808 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 202, Beverly Hills, California 90212; that on October 3, 1969, the affiant served the within notice of motion and motion for consolidation or joint trial; notice of appearance in opposition to proposed stipulation for entry of consent judgment; memorandum of points and authorities and objections to proposed stipulation for entry of consent judgment by placing a true copy thereof in an envelope addressed to the following parties:

Raymond W. Philpips, Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, 1307 U.S. Court House, 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California 90012. [Attorney for Plaintiff, United States of America.]

Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, Julian O. von Kalinowski, Paul G. Bower, Robert E. Cooper, 634 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California 90014. [Attorneys for Defendant, Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc.]

Overton, Lymann & Prince, Carl J. Schuck, 550 South Flower Street, Suite 607, Los Angeles, California 90017. [Attorneys for Defendant, Ford Motor Company.]

John D. Maharg, County Counsel, David D. Mix, Assistant County Counsel, 648 Hall of Administration, Los Angeles, California 90012. [Attorneys for County of Los Angeles and APCD.]

Lawler, Felix & Hall, Marcus Mattson, Robert Henigson, 605 West Olympic Blvd., Suite 800, Los Angeles, California 90015. [Attorneys for Defendant, General Motors Corporation.]

McCutchens, Black, Verleger & Shea, Phillip K. Verleger, William G. Shea, 615 South Flower St., Suite 1111, Los Angeles, California 90017. [Attorneys for Defendant, Chrysler Corporation.]

O'Melveny & Myers, Allyn O. Kreps, Girard E. Boudreau, 611 West 6th Street, Los Angeles, California 90017. [Attorneys for Defendant, American Motors Corporation.]

and by then sealing and depositing said envelopes, with postage thereon fully prepaid, in the United States mail at Beverly Hills, California, where is located the offices of the attorneys for the persons by and for whom said service was made. That there is delivery service by United States mail at the places so addressed and there is a regular communica-

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tion by mail between the place of mailing and the places so addressed.

CLAIRETTE STRAUSSMAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of October, 1969.

FRANKIE FAE BRILL.

DILWORTH, PAXSON,
KALISH, KOHN & LEVY,

Philadelphia, Pa., October 14, 1969.
Hon. GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: I thought you would be interested in the Comments filed by Mayor Thomas J. Monaghan of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and Mayor Louis J. Tullio of Erie, Pennsylvania, opposing the entry of the Consent Decree in the Automobile Air Pollution Antitrust case. Mayors Monaghan and Tullio are the first public officials in our Commonwealth to take a public stand against the entry of this unwise Decree. Both are public-spirited officials, with a deep and abiding interest in the very crucial problems relating to air pollution in our Commonwealth, and they are to be congratulated for taking this stand in the public interest.

As you will note from the second paragraph of the enclosed Motion for Leave to File Comments, Mayor Monaghan and Mayor Tullio first became aware of Judge Curtis' Order of September 17 from your action in reprinting that Order in the *Congressional Record*. On behalf of Mayor Monaghan and Mayor Tullio, let me express their appreciation for your catalytic concern. I hope you will continue to pursue your present course in opposing the entry of the Consent Decree.

Sincerely,

EDWARD F. MANNINO.

[U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Civil Action No. 69-75-JWC]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PLAINTIFF, v.
AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION,
INC., ET AL., DEFENDANTS

Motion for leave to file comments; comments of Mayor Thomas J. Monaghan of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and Mayor Louis J. Tullio of Erie, Pennsylvania; and affidavit of service.

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE COMMENTS

Mayor Thomas J. Monaghan of Lancaster, Pennsylvania and Mayor Louis J. Tullio of Erie, Pennsylvania, (hereinafter "Movants") by their attorneys, hereby respectfully request this Honorable Court for leave to file the attached Comments opposing the entry of the Consent Decree proposed by the parties in the above-captioned case. In support of this request, Movants allege as follows:

1. The Cities of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and Erie, Pennsylvania, have a direct interest in the resolution of this vital litigation. The Cities of Lancaster and Erie are the focal points of large and expanding metropolitan regions in Pennsylvania, with combined in-city populations of approximately 200,000, and a combined metropolitan regional population of approximately 549,000. Both Cities experience significant problems of air pollution. As with all metropolitan areas, the major portion of these problems in Lancaster and Erie may be traced directly to the operation of motor vehicles. Indeed, the gravity of the automobile air pollution problem in Pennsylvania has recently been affirmed by the Joint State Government Commission of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which, after study, has concluded that "At the present time [1967], the air pollution originating with the motor vehicle is virtually uncontrolled in Pennsylvania." *Supplemental Report on Automotive Air Pollution*, pg. 12.

2. Movants first learned of this Honorable Court's Order of September 17 upon receipt in the mail on October 3 of the September 30 daily edition of the *CONGRESSIONAL RECORD*, in which Representative Brown of California reprinted the said Order on Page 27842. Promptly thereafter, Movants prepared the attached Comments, and are presently submitting them to this Honorable Court for consideration.

3. No prejudice will result either to the parties to this litigation or to the Honorable Court if Movants are permitted leave to file the attached Comments. Movants will not oppose an extension of time until October 23 for any Defendant who might wish to file a Response to the attached Comments. Such an extension would neither inconvenience nor require the postponement of the Hearing presently set for October 28 on the proposed Consent Decree, and all Comments and Responses would be thus filed with this Honorable Court well in advance of that date.

Wherefore, Movants respectfully request that this Honorable Court enter an Order granting them leave to file the attached Comments of Mayor Thomas J. Monaghan of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and Mayor Louis J. Tullio of Erie, Pennsylvania.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. ELLIOTT,
EDWARD F. MANNINO,
Attorneys for Movants,
Thomas J. Monaghan, Mayor of Lancaster, Pa., and Louis J. Tullio, Mayor of Erie, Pa.

[U.S. District Court, Central District of California, Civil Action No. 69-75-JWC]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PLAINTIFF, v.
AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION,
INC., ET AL., DEFENDANTS

Comments of Mayor Thomas J. Monaghan of Lancaster, Pennsylvania and Mayor Louis J. Tullio, of Erie, Pennsylvania.

Pursuant to this Honorable Court's Order of September 17, 1969, inviting submission of "the views of all interested persons and public bodies," Mayor Thomas J. Monaghan of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and Mayor Louis J. Tullio of Erie, Pennsylvania, hereby submit, through their attorneys, the following comments in opposition to the Consent Decree proposed by the parties in this case on September 11, 1969:

1. These Comments are filed on behalf of Mayor Thomas J. Monaghan of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and Mayor Louis J. Tullio of Erie, Pennsylvania. The Cities of Lancaster and Erie are the focal points of large and expanding metropolitan regions in Pennsylvania, with combined in-city populations of approximately 200,000, and a combined metropolitan regional population of approximately 549,000. Both Cities, in addition, experience significant problems of air pollution. As is the case with all large cities, the major portion of these problems in the Cities of Lancaster and Erie may be traced directly to the operation of motor vehicles. The allegations of the Complaint filed by the United States in this case, if proved, would establish that the Defendants have been responsible over a period of at least 15 years for preventing development of effective air pollution controls for such motor vehicles. As such, a full public trial in this case would serve the public interest by establishing the responsibility, both moral and legal, of the Defendants for the damages resulting to the citizens of Lancaster and Erie, Pennsylvania, from automobile air pollution.

2. The substantial dangers to health posed by automobile air pollution have repeatedly been documented by state and federal agencies vested with the responsibility of safeguarding the public health and welfare. Thus, in his First Report to the United States Congress pursuant to the Air Quality Act of 1967, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare reported (S. Doc. No. 92, 90th Cong., 2d Sess. (1968), at pp. 15-17):

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October 28, 1969

"In terms of total quantity of pollutants, the automobile represents the most important single source of air pollution in the United States today. The nationwide contributions of the motor vehicle to five major air contaminants is shown in figure 4. It is the prime source of two of these pollutants, carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, and it produces nearly half the total nitrogen oxides released. Carbon monoxide, which impairs the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood, can reduce visual acuity and motor ability in small concentrations and is fatal in large doses. Many of the hydrocarbons react with nitrogen oxides in the presence of sunlight to form secondary products which irritate the eyes and throat and can alter physical function and enhance respiratory disease." (Footnote and Figure omitted.)

3. The potential catastrophic impact of unchecked automobile air pollution is illustrated by numerous and increasingly recurring air pollution crises in metropolitan areas. In Donora, Pennsylvania, in 1948, for example, 20 people died and 6,000 were rendered seriously ill by air pollution, while in November 1966, a large portion of Southeastern Pennsylvania was victimized by a severe photochemical inversion. At this same time, the deaths of 100 citizens of New York City were directly related to air pollution.

4. Damage to property from air pollution is also of great magnitude. For example, cash crop losses related to air pollution are estimated to be on the order of \$6 to \$10 million annually in California alone, with \$13 billion annually property damage from corrosive pollutants. *The Automobile and Air Pollution: A Program for Progress, Report of the Panel on Electrically Powered Vehicles to the United States Department of Commerce*, (October 1967), at pp. 13, 15.

5. The allegations of the Complaint in this action, if proved, would establish that the Defendants had exhibited a callous and cynical disregard for human life and property rights by unlawfully conspiring to prevent development of effective air pollution controls for the motor vehicles manufactured over the past 15 years. As such, this is not an ordinary antitrust case, and an informed decision by this Honorable Court on whether to approve the proposed Consent Decree cannot be made without regard to the uniquely special context of this case.

6. Movants respectfully submit that approval of the proposed Consent Decree would run contrary to sharply defined and vital policies underlying state and federal air pollution legislation, discussed below, and also would violate settled federal policies, also discussed in detail below, in favor of vigorous enforcement of the federal antitrust laws.

7. The proposed Consent Decree is fatally defective in three major areas: (a) it fails to make available to potential public and private litigants the evidence gathered against the Defendants in the two-year investigation by the United States in the present case; (b) it deprives potential public and private antitrust treble-damages Plaintiffs of the collateral estoppel effect of a potential judgment in favor of the United States in this action; and (c) it imposes no adequate penalties upon Defendants commensurate with the allegations of the Complaint.

8. The vital interest in safeguarding the right of the public to clean air and a generally safe environment is manifested by the state and federal legislation set out in the following paragraphs.

9. It is clear that the United States is suing here not merely in its capacity as guardian of the public interest under the antitrust laws, but also to vindicate the important federal rights of all citizens of the United States to clean air, and to a generally safe environ-

ment. Thus, in the Air Quality Act of 1967, 42 U.S.C. § 1857(a)(2), Congress specifically found: "that the growth in the amount and complexity of air pollution brought about by urbanization, industrial development, and the increasing use of motor vehicles, has resulted in mounting dangers to the public health and welfare, including injury to agricultural crops and livestock, damage to and the deterioration of property, and hazards to air and ground transportation."

Moreover, Subchapter 2 of the Air Quality Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1857f-1-7, in recognition of the substantial acceleration of the air pollution hazard by the operation of motor vehicles, provides for motor vehicle emission standards, vesting the authority to prescribe such standards in the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

10. A parallel policy determination has likewise been made by the legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in a series of acts, *inter alia*:

(a) The Air Pollution Control Act of 1960, as amended, 35 Purdon's Pa. Stat. Annot. § 4001, *et seq.*, § 4002 of which broadens the definition of vehicular and other air pollution to include the discharge of any matter which may be inimical to the public health, safety, or welfare.

(b) The Metropolitan Transportation Authorities Act of 1963, as amended, 66 P.S. 2001, *et seq.*, clearly recognizes that potentially lethal air pollution is the by-product of traffic congestion and serious mass transportation problems, harmful to the economic and social well-being of the community. The Legislature mandated the sound replanning of metropolitan transportation systems and specifically manifested its concern that said replanning to the "maximum extent possible avoid vehicular air pollution." [See 66 Purdon's § 2004(28).]

(c) The Pennsylvania Urban Mass Transportation Assistance Law of 1967, [Act No. 8, 1968] found a further intensification of the traffic congestion, and attendant conditions against which the 1963 Act was directed—*inter alia*, automobile air pollution—and accordingly, for the first time funded mass transportation programs in the Commonwealth.

11. Even if the proposed Consent Decree is to be tested under ordinary principles of antitrust law, it is clear that it is inadequate to discharge the responsibilities of the United States in its capacity as trustee for potential private and public treble-damages Plaintiffs. The government has thus far expended two years and substantial sums of money in the investigation of this case. Yet the proposed Consent Decree is wasteful and ineffective in that it does not make any evidence thus gathered available to public or private bodies in subsequent litigation. In addition, said Decree would deprive such bodies of the collateral estoppel effect of a possible government judgment under Section 5(a) of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 16 (a).

12. The significant federal interest in encouraging the enforcement of the antitrust laws by Plaintiff's treble-damages actions has long been recognized by both Congress and the Courts. It is this interest which underlies the very treble-damages provision itself, which has been an integral part of the antitrust laws since 1890 (Section 7 of the original Sherman Act, 26 Stat. 210) and is presently codified in Section 4 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 15. The legislative determination in 1955 to vest the United States with the right to receive actual damages plus the costs of suit from antitrust violators for harm sustained as a result of such violations further testifies to the importance of permitting effective enforcement of the antitrust laws by actions for damages. (Section 4(A) of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 15a.)

13. In addition to these clear Congressional mandates, vigorous enforcement of the antitrust laws by private and public treble-damages litigation has repeatedly been sanctioned by the Supreme Court as an effective deterrent to violations. See, e.g., *Minnesota Mining & Mfg. v. New Jersey Wood Finishing Co.* 381 U.S. 311, 318-19 (1965); *Radovich v. National Football League*, 352 U.S. 445, 453-54 (1957); *Emich Motors Corp. v. General Motors Corp.*, 340 U.S. 558, 567-68 (1951); *Bruce's Juices, Inc., v. American Can Co.*, 330 U.S. 743, 751-52 (1947).

14. The importance for potential private and public treble-damages litigants of a prior judgment after full trial by the United States against antitrust violators stems from the fact that Section 5(a) of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 16(a), makes such judgments *prima facie* evidence of all matters covered therein in a subsequent treble-damages action, and this obviates the necessity for time-consuming and costly discovery procedures. Recognizing this policy of lightening the burden for the private litigant, the Courts have repeatedly articulated an expansive view of the collateral estoppel effect accorded such judgments. Thus, in *Emich Motors Corp. v. General Motors Corp.*, 340 U.S. 558, 568-569 (1951), a criminal judgment was held available to subsequent private litigants as *prima facie* evidence of "all matters of fact and law necessarily decided by the conviction and the verdict," since Section 5(a) of the Clayton Act was viewed as articulating a legislative policy "to confer, subject only to a defendant's enjoyment of his day in court against a new party, as large an advantage as the estoppel doctrine had the Government brought suit." In addition, in the recent *Hanover Shoe* litigation, the Supreme Court declared that the prior Government decree was available to establish not merely the precise points enumerated in the decree, but could be used also as proof of any issue "actually adjudicated" in an antitrust suit brought by the Government, provided that such issue could be shown to have been adjudicated "by reference to the findings, opinion, and decree," *Hanover Shoe, Inc. v. United Shoe Machinery Corp.*, 392 U.S. 481, 485 (1968).

15. The possibility in a complicated case such as the present one of a successful private prosecution under the antitrust laws, absent a government decree entitled to collateral estoppel effect under Section 5(a) of the Clayton Act, is extremely unlikely. In *Hanover Shoe*, for example, the private and public treble-damages Plaintiff eventually recovered \$4,239,609 in damages, plus \$650,000 in counsel fees. In that litigation, Hanover relied upon the government decree in the prior *United Shoe* case to establish the violations of the antitrust laws. *Hanover Shoe, Inc. v. United Shoe Machinery Corp.*, 392 U.S. 481 (1968). The complexity of the government case, suggesting the virtual impossibility of a private party establishing liability absent a government decree, is suggested by the trial judge's opinion in the government action against United Shoe.

"[T]he hearings took 121 days and covered 14,194 pages of transcript and included the offer of 5512 exhibits totalling 26,474 pages (in addition to approximately 150,000 pages of OMR's [records concerning machines in shoe factories as of a certain date] and over 6,000 soft copies of patents) and 47 depositions covering 2122 pages. At the close of the evidence, the Court asked for briefs and requested findings of fact and conclusions of law. The Government offered briefs totalling 653 pages and requests totalling 66 pages. United submitted briefs totalling 1240 pages, and requests totaling 499 pages." *United States v. United Shoe Machinery Corp.*, 110 F. Supp. 295, 299 (D. Mass. 1953), aff'd, 347 U.S. 521 (1954).

In order to properly implement the significant federal interest in vigorous private enforcement of the antitrust laws, your Movants respectfully submit that this Honorable Court should refuse to approve the Consent Decree proposed in this case and order the United States to proceed to trial, since such decree as presently formulated (a) would not be entitled to collateral estoppel effect under Section 5(a) of the Clayton Act, and (b) would prevent access by potential private and public treble-damage Plaintiffs to the extensive evidence thus far gathered by the United States in the two years it has spent on the present case.

In the alternative, if the Consent Decree is approved, your Movants respectfully submit that this Honorable Court should either order that all evidence gathered by the United States be made available to any private or public treble-damage litigant, once such litigant has withheld a Motion to Dismiss its Complaint on the merits, and has established a class, thus demonstrating its intent to vindicate the rights of the public in this vital litigation, or incorporate in the Consent Decree a provision declaring that Defendants have unlawfully conspired for 15 years to retard the development of effective air pollution controls for automobiles, and making such adjudication *prima facie* evidence of an antitrust violation for any subsequent treble-damage suits. See, e.g., *United States v. Lake Asphalt & Petroleum Co.*, 1960 Trade Cases ¶69,835 (D. Mass. 1960); *United States v. Bituminous Concrete Ass'n, Inc.*, 1960 Trade Cases ¶69,878 (D. Mass. 1960);

United States v. Allied Chemical Corp., 1961 Trade Cases ¶69,923 (D. Mass. 1960). Respectfully submitted,
JOHN M. ELLIOTT,
EDWARD F. MANNINO,
Attorneys for Movants, Thomas J. Monaghan, Mayor of Lancaster, Pa., and Louis J. Tullio, Mayor of Erie, Pa.

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE BY MAIL

I hereby certify; under penalty of perjury, that I am and at all times herein mentioned have been a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County of Philadelphia, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, over the age of eighteen years and not a party to nor interested in the within action; that my business address is 2600 The Fidelity Building, City of Philadelphia, County of Philadelphia, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

That on the 9th day of October, 1969, I served the attached Motion for Leave to File Comments and Comments of Mayor Thomas J. Monaghan of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and Mayor Louis J. Tullio of Erie, Pennsylvania, upon attorneys of record for United States of America; Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc.; General Motors Corporation; Ford Motor Company; Chrysler Corporation; and American Motors Corporation by depositing a copy thereof, enclosed in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid, in a United States mail box in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, addressed as follows:

Raymond W. Phillips, Dept. of Justice, Antitrust Division, 1307 U.S. Court House,

312 North Spring St., Los Angeles, California 90012. (Attorneys for Plaintiff, United States of America).

Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, Julian O. von Kalinowski, Paul G. Bower, Robert E. Cooper, 634 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California 90014. (Attorneys for Defendant, Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc.).

Overton, Lyman & Prince, Carl J. Schuck, 550 S. Flower St., Suite 607, Los Angeles, Calif. 90017 (Attorneys for Defendant, Ford Motor Company).

Lawler, Felix & Hall, Marcus Mattson, Robert Henigson, 605 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 80, Los Angeles, Calif. 90015 (Attorneys for Defendant, General Motors Corporation).

McCUTCHEON, Black, Verleger & Shea, Philip K. Verleger, William G. Shea, 615 S. Flower St., Suite 1111, Los Angeles, Calif. 90017 (Attorneys for Defendant, Chrysler Corporation).

O'Melveny & Myers, Allyn O. Kreps, Girard E. Boudreau, 611 West 6th Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90017 (Attorneys for Defendant, American Motors Corporation). and that the persons on whom said service was made have their offices at a place where there is a delivery service by United States mail, and that there is a regular communication by mail between the place of mailing and the place so addressed.

Dated: October 9, 1969.
JOHN M. ELLIOTT.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of October, 1969.

CLAIREE BOWRON,
Notary Public.
My Commission expires: March 22, 1973.

SENATE—Tuesday, October 28, 1969

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

The Reverend Horace B. Lilley, associate rector, All Saints Episcopal Church, Chevy Chase, Md., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, as we now invoke Thy blessing since by Thy grace we come to a new day, we give Thee humble thanks for past guidance to the Members of this responsible branch of our Government. Where it has been right, establish it, where in error, redirect it. Give us faith, courage, and strength to find the right solution to so many difficult problems.

Grant that in seeking to head our country in a turbulent and troubled world, in which many of our old securities have been shattered, our own hearts and minds may be tempered with steadfast spirit which finds its strength in Thee.

Show us how we may make the ideals of democracy a stronger force in our own land, and thereby in the places of the earth where men struggle for freedom and justice.

Give us the wisdom, strength, and courage to keep alive among our citizens, their children and their children's children the spirit of reform, where needed, and give us the insight for an effective purpose, based on intelligence, and the right responsibility.

All of which we ask in the name of Thy Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of

the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, October 27, 1969, be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries.

REPORTS OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE AND SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION, RELATING TO AWARDS FOR SUGGESTIONS, INVENTIONS, AND SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying reports, was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

To the Congress of the United States:

Forwarded herewith in accordance with the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 1124 are reports of the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation on awards made during the first six months of 1969 to members of the Armed Forces for suggestions, inventions, and scientific achievements.

The last previous report on the military awards program covered the calendar year 1968. Following the present six-month report, future annual reports will be submitted on a fiscal year basis. This will increase efficiency by facilitating the compilation of the report in conjunction

with the Incentive Awards Program report which departments and agencies submit annually to the Civil Service Commission.

Participation by military personnel in the cash awards program was authorized by the Congress in September 1965. The success of the program in motivating military personnel to seek and suggest ways of reducing costs and improving efficiency is shown by the steadily increasing participation and the notable growth in measurable first-year benefits from adopted suggestions.

Tangible benefits from suggestions submitted by Department of Defense and Coast Guard military personnel that were adopted during the period from January 1 through June 30, 1969 totaled over \$57,000,000. This figure, if projected for the entire year, would substantially exceed the total for calendar year 1968. Tangible first-year benefits derived from the suggestions of military personnel in the relatively short period since the program went into effect have now reached a total of more than \$272,000,000.

130,861 suggestions were submitted by military personnel during the reporting period, and 20,757 were adopted. Cash awards totalling \$924,742 were paid for these adopted suggestions, based not only on the tangible benefits cited above but also on many additional benefits and improvements of an intangible nature.

A substantial majority of the cash awards paid went to enlisted personnel at Grade E-6 and below. The size of the cash awards varied from the minimum of \$15 to several awards in excess of \$1,000.

Brief descriptions of some of the more noteworthy contributions made by military personnel through the suggestion