The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Reverend Rudolf Troost, Estonian Lutheran Church, Silver Spring, Md., offered the following prayer:

Dear Heavenly Father, on this 51st Estonian Independence Day we pray for the return of freedom and independence to long suffering Estonia, Save us and other countries from the evil teachings and doings of communism.

Make us thankful nations, knowing that “if the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed” (John 8:36) and let the world know “that his day is coming” (Psalm 37:13).

Show us light to fight the forces of darkness, teach us to speak softly, but make the truth our banner.

Help us to share our blessings with other countries, who are starving for food—and for freedom.

Bless our President, our Speaker, and Members of this House and help them to protect us from our enemies, who conspire day and night to bury us. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, February 20, 1969, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries.

THE PRAYER OF THE REVEREND RUDOLF TROOST

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

Mr. GUDGE. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to have one of my constituents deliver the opening prayer today. The Reverend Rudolf Troost of the Estonian Lutheran Church of Silver Spring, Md., has honored us with his prayer in commemoration of the 51st anniversary of Estonian independence, which he and his people celebrate this day.

The Estonian struggle stands as a stirring example of efforts to secure and retain peace against Soviet oppression. After the outbreak of the Second World War, Estonia, and the other Baltic States, Latvia and Lithuania, became victims of the conspiracy of the totalitarian powers of Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany. The final outcome of this conspiracy was the forcible incorporation of these countries into the U.S.S.R. The Soviet assault in 1940 against its Baltic neighbors marked the first step westward in the ruthless march against Europe.

Mr. Troost, whose presence here today we acknowledge, has not himself been a stranger to this Soviet and Nazi aggression. He was captive in a Nazi prison camp for some 40 days at which time he was able to make his escape. That he is here today testifies to the courage of the Estonian people against the irrepressibility of the longing for peace where there is no peace. Americans view with sad regret the fact that people anywhere must still endure such a jotting.

Thus, in response to the celebration of the 51st anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Estonia, we honor the work of such churches as the Estonian Lutheran Church and her minister for their endless efforts in the cause of peace, we gravely acknowledge those absences of independence and peace in too many countries in the world, and we resolutely renew our pledge as a nation and the Congress of continued efforts toward the universal goal of peace for all men.

VOICE OF DEMOCRACY CONTEST

(Mr. PERKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include a speech.)

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary conducts a Voice of Democracy contest. This year, over 4,000 school students participated in the contest.

I feel that the area of eastern Kentucky, which it is my privilege to represent in the Congress, has been greatly honored and distinguished by the outstanding ability of a young man from Ashland, Ky., who delivered the winning speech from our State.

The young man, Mr. Thomas M. Hall, resides at 2409 Central Parkway, Ashland, Ky.

At this point in the Record, I include his winning speech.

FREEDOM'S CHALLENGE

The nation in which we live is founded on freedom. The privileges of the democracy we enjoy are unknown to most of the world's people. How dearly those people must love freedom! How they must wish that there were something they could do to promote freedom for themselves and their children.

Yet, there is a time when even a free nation imposes certain responsibilities upon its citizens. I speak not of obeying the laws and paying taxes. The duties I would call to your attention are not to be found in any law book or in any moral code.

The challenge of freedom is in the safeguarding of that freedom. Thousands of young soldiers have met that challenge with their death. All the great legislation handed down to us by Congress in the nearly two hundred years of our nation's existence, was formulated by men who wanted to do a little more than was required of them to promote freedom.

But anyone can tell you that soldiers and statesmen alone have not made America great. But rather it is the great number of individual, responsible citizens who find it their duty to do all they can to promote freedom. They confess, though not in the literal sense, that there is no greater honor than to work for the same cause as Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, MacArthur and Eisenhower. They serve in the Armed Forces, in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, and in the Cabinet. They serve, in a more fundamental way, but their deeds are no less important. They take it upon themselves to get the best possible education and to keep themselves well informed. With this knowledge as a basis for action, they then vote in elections, they participate in civic functions, and they try to instill in their sons and daughters the same high ideals. They are the ones who truly guide our nation's destiny. For they are the ones who petition, who write to their congressmen, and who stand firm for their beliefs.

Freedom's challenge, then, is one of participation. All of us, you and I, hold the hope for the freedom of our posterity: our very sons and daughters.

Now, rioting, sit-ins, and flag-burning have all been called protest, have all been called participation. But the thinking person realizes that democracy has left other doors open to him. He knows that far more has been accomplished by men sitting down together to honestly discuss their differences than has been accomplished in any riot.

We must also be aware that apathy and a lack of desire to meet the challenge of freedom is also dangerous. "Home of the free" does not mean "Home of the careless". Where would we be today? What freedoms, if any, would we enjoy had it not been for those great men, famous and unknown, who in the past have met freedom's challenge? Constantly striving for a better nation, Educating and informing oneself. Working overtime through responsible words and deeds to press for freedom for ourselves and our children. This, indeed, is freedom's challenge.

THOMAS M. HALL

PROGRESS UNDER THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT

(Mr. PERKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker— I thank the difference my community
between riot and disruption has been Title I money. I think it has saved us from this.

This is one of the ways, Mr. Speaker, in which the superintendent of schools for St. Louis, Mo., Dr. William Kottmeyer, and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in his testimony before the Committee on Education and Labor. Superintendent Kottmeyer further stated that the full funding of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act “might well make the difference between conflagration in my community and not.”

When asked if ESSEA were fully funded could the St. Louis school system spend additional money effectively and efficiently Dr. Kottmeyer responded:

“I could think of no more effective way to spend money.”

Dr. Edward Palmason, a member of the school board for Seattle, Wash., evaluated ESSEA, particularly title I, in much the same way as Dr. Kottmeyer. He said:

“I can tell you this: the crisis in our city is much less than it would have been if you had not been here. I don’t know what we would have done without them.”

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Education and Labor has conducted 13 days of hearings on H.R. 514, a bill to extend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act for 5 years. Last week I had an opportunity to review and study the testimony presented during the first 9 days of hearings. I would like to share with my colleagues today certain observations which are overwhelmingly supported by the testimony received in this 9-day period. The hearing record establishes without doubt that programs carried on under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act have been most effective in improving the quality of elementary and secondary education. Testimony reviewed without doubt that programs carried on under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act have been of great benefit to our schools. They cannot be denied. Without such assistance we would have been unable to expand our enrichment program for disadvantaged children, or to initiate many experimental programs. I feel that these programs will have a far-reaching effect on the entire school system and will improve greatly the quality of education in Boston. However, the implementation of these educational programs hinges directly on sustained federal support.

Dr. Joseph Manch, superintendent of the Buffalo, N.Y., public schools commented:

“I can now state that in Buffalo, and in New York State as a whole, ESSEA Title I is effective. The evidence is far from complete, but it indicates that disadvantaged children are making significant gains and the city would like to include in the record our Title I Evaluation and the New York State Title I Evaluation report.”

In our largest single project, utilizing nearly $2.5 million of the $4.9 million Title I funds, 27,000 children, an average of over 3% children, were provided remedial assistance during or after the school day. It has been our experience that this gain over 10 months in such programs can be expected. These children averaged a gain at the rate of one year, as compared to the preceding year.

In another program—a pre-kindergarten program cited as one of the State's best projects by the Office of Education in Profiles in Quality Education—I think you may have seen this report and this program is cited on page 1. Preliminary boys and girls in one area who had been exposed to a wide range of educationally and culturally stimulating experiences. A pre-and post-test measurement showed a gain of 8 and 9 points in intelligence quotient.

With respect to the effectiveness of ESSEA in Philadelphia Dr. Mark R. Sheid, superintendent of schools, added:

“Other impacts of course do occur system-wide. At the Day School High School in Philadelphia, for instance, the principal and staff, urged on by a community weary of watching children progress from grade school to high school without learning how to read, established a basic skills center last year, using Title I funds. In one year the center served some 500 students with severely retarded reading levels, and in one semester the average pupil enrolled in this program improved an average of 3.5 months in reading as measured by standard achievement tests.”

In both Pennsylvania, to cite another illustration, the combination of a dynamic principal and modest increment of Title I funds has transformed the curricula of high school development has completely turned around Simon Gratz High School. Only three years ago Gratz was widely regarded, and justifiably so I believe, as the worst school in the city. Three years ago 13 students from each graduating class of 600 went to Gratz College. The dropout rate at the school was in excess of 40% and, in the years of attendance was the lowest in the whole city.

Last year, 168 Gratz graduates went to college. They were valedictorians and virtually all 4,000 students are wearing large “Gratz is Great!” buttons in their lapel.

Dr. E. C. Stimber, superintendent of schools in Memphis, evaluated the Elementary and Secondary Education Act as follows:

“We are rather proud of the fact that we can handle a dollar as well as anyone else can. I am referring to the staff. I am referring to the kind of accountability we have on all tax monies. I would say without fear of successful contradiction, as the saying goes, that we are getting tremendous returns from. As far as accountability for the dollars is concerned, yes; but in terms of what is happening to the boys and girls in these programs, I think this is kind of a new age in education. . . .

Speaking of specific projects in his evaluation, Dr. Paul W. Briggs, superintendent of the Cleveland public schools system said:

“There has been a significant consistent gain in reading skill among pupils in our reading enrichment programs. Particularly have shown strong improvement. One good example here is that during the past year the number of children receiving remedial help by children from our libraries has increased, in our target area schools, by over 60%. In fact, last year the children in the inner city of Cleveland took home over 1,300,000 volumes out of our library. This is great.

Children who have participated in our pre-kindergarten project have performed in kindergarden and first grade well beyond the rate that can be measured without such services. Head Start is working.

In a special project for seriously intellectually underdeveloped children we have generally retarded children between 5 and 8, there was an increase in IQ of from 5 to 19 points for one-third of the children participating.

Children in remedial groups have shown significant gain as compared to similar children not receiving such special assistance. We now have a group of 300 odd mathematicians, specialists in the elementary schools, that move in the areas where we have our greatest problems and work especially with those children.

At the senior high school level, schools receiving Title I services experienced a 10 percent decrease in the dropout rate last school year, as compared to the preceding year.

One of the most significant signs that has been achieved in our job development project where nine out of every ten participants succeeded in finding employment in Cleveland business and industry. We have over 100 businesses who have opened their doors to the Cleveland inner city high school graduates. We follow their careers and keep their placement to see what had happened to them. In 80 percent of those placed, one third have in the last year have half of those placed on jobs have received promotions.

With regard to long range benefits, Dr. Briggs added:

“Another significant long-range benefit that Title I has brought to the schools of Cleveland is an emerging new staffing pattern.
through which the competencies of more people at various levels of training are being utilized. The teacher aide, assistant teacher, tutor, parent educators. By the way, we have 3,500 volunteers working in the school and schools without pay: home-school liaison aids, technicians and other expanding classifications. In other words, a true community team to try to improve the quality of education for our children. In these roles, many inner-city residents, including parents, are entering a new relationship. Our education system is good for children and good for their parents.

Mr. John Wagner, a member of the school board for South Bend, Ind., commented:

I think probably the highlights of the prepared statement might be of interest to other people in attendance. To give you a rough idea of the size of our school corporation, we have something over 77,000 students. There are 41 elementary and eight high schools in the public school system, and there are eight elementary schools and two secondary schools in private education in our community.

Under Title I of the Act, we have involved 18 public schools and eight private schools in the Title I program. Our evaluation of the program, has been that it probably should be classified as one of the most important and inspiring programs that has been added to our educational system in many years.

Mr. G. Warren Phillips, superintendent of schools for Valparaiso, Ind., and chairman of the Federal Policy and Legislation Committee of the American Association of School Administrators, indicated that his title I program has been evaluated in a number of ways:

We have evidence shown by tests, by student behavior and by the judgment of teachers that we are making significant progress. This is a good program. As we have acquired staff at a skillful, the program has become stronger.

Mrs. G. Theodore Mitau, vice chairman of the board of education for the independent School District No. 625, St. Paul, Minn., in her evaluation, said:

Many of America's educational opportunities have programs having procedures that have had a more dramatic impact upon the quality of educational offerings in the cities of the nation than those I have received under ESEA. The professional staff judgments, community reactions, and pupils performance all testify to their effectiveness.

In St. Paul, the ESEA and kindred laws have made possible a broad range of new and exemplary educational programs. Of particular significance today are those programs that provide direct benefits under Title I of ESEA to children suffering from poverty and other educational disadvantage. For children whose worlds are only a few blocks wide, we can offer extensive field trip programs, the elementary library service and an educational horizon that puts fewer limits on what children may dream of becoming.

There is not time to tell of the 400 children from the very poor who, because of Title I, had their first dental examinations. (We believe that more need to be done for Jackson School. We need ten more like it.) Nor to tell of the work of our Parent Consultant, who serves as a special kind of person to parents having handicapped children so that benefits carry over and help in the home and relationships and the whole family unit. Nor to tell of our consultant in the area of inter-racial activity, who works to establish community rapport with the disadvantaged or minority groups resulting in a climate of mutual trust and improved channels for two-way communication.

Another school board member, Mrs. Margaret Nielsen of West Bend, Wis., said:

Federal funds allocated to our local district have had an extremely important stimulant in the overall updating of our program. The funds from ESEA enable us to accelerate and improve our program to the point where we are years ahead of where we would be if we were to rely on only local tax monies. The total money supplied has provided a dramatic and focused our attention on the need to solve problems which had been present for many years.

Mrs. Nielsen's high evaluation of Title I:

I, we are aware of the importance in the context of her response to the question: Suppose the Congress, through some miracle, should decide to double the amount of money to Title I, so that it would receive twice as much, or another $28,000, do you think that ought to come in Title I or be spread amongst some of the other Titles as well? Or is there something akin to general aid?

She answered:

I personally feel that it should come in Title I. I think it has provided a tremendous impetus in our school district in solving some problems which we are solving very nicely.

During these first 9 days of testimony there has been discussion about the validity of those few reports which have been critical of title I, such as the Tempo report. I have read about that report, Mrs. Frances Carnochan, chairman of the Legislative Commission of the NEA, an organization representing some 2 million teachers, said:

Speaking of his title I programs in Cleveland, Superintendent Briggs also disagreed. He said:

I am in total disagreement with the critics, particularly as it applies to Cleveland. When I see swimming pools, neighborhood swimming pools that we put into the inner city, 20 of them last year and thousands of children lined up we can see the benefits when I see children in 40 preschool centers now operated under Title I, 40 preschool centers that can work with their mothers if they have work nearby every day, or at least every week their mothers are in, when teachers tell me that children are coming into kindergarten and first grade better prepared. When I see the dropout rate in the five inner city high schools drop ten percent, I cannot help but feel that things are going very well. They are wrong. It does not make as much news though.

Miss Frances Hatfield, supervisor of instructional materials, board of public instruction, Broward County, Fla., said:

I am grateful for the opportunity to discuss some of the phases of Title II which I see from my vantage point as a supervisor of the library program in a large school system which serves 110,000 children in 105 schools.

On behalf of the American Library Association and especially of the over 12,000 members of the Association of School Librarians, I wish to thank this committee and the Congress for its interest in providing legislation which has such beneficial effects.

I strongly urge passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. I have many examples here on the table before me. However, at this time, I will simply state that Title II is a program essential to the improvement of educational opportunities of all of our children. The full potential of the program has not been attained because of the restriction of actual appropriations. We therefore recommend that appropriations be up to the level of current authorization. Because of drastic cuts in drastic appropriations this fiscal year and the recommended appropriations in the 1970 budget, many Title II programs initiated in the first three years of the Act will be drastically curtailed.

The second recommendation: Advanced funding be implemented as soon as possible. Congress is to be commended for authorizing this advanced funding last session.

New York City has been a leader in the secondary field, a number of very fine librarians and many teachers and principals who are dedicated to the concept of enriched learning through a variety of resources. Title II has helped to provide these resources. I strongly urge its continuance, its full funding and its expansion.

February 24, 1969 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE 4151
children was attested to by Austin H. Armistead, chairman, National Committee on the Education of Migrant Children:

Today we would like to confine our remarks largely to the effect of the Migrant Amendment to Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Before making these comments we would like to say that they are based on staff observation of dozens of classrooms in a number of local districts, the curriculum training programs, the reading of state education agency program reports and consultation with numerous program staff at the local and state levels.

There is no doubt that the funds which have been available under the Education of Migrant Amendment—up to $45 million in the current fiscal year—have made a difference in the status of migrant children's education. Although it might have been presumed that Title I funds, which were intended to provide for all disadvantaged children including migrants, would indeed, without the ESEA, have been available under the program to all disadvantaged children in the cities.

Mr. Speaker, do local school officials support a 5-year extension of ESEA? The answer to this is a resounding "Yes."

Superintendent Shedd of Philadelphia, added:

My message is really quite simple. To fail to extend H.R. 614 at this time will be calamitous. To fail to provide a substantially increased level of funding soon will be unfortunate. ESEA funds have become an essential program in the public schools of Philadelphia, and for two basic reasons.

The first lies simply in the nature of the programs we have been able to mount and will be able to continue only with Federal funds. They are essential programs.

The second is that ESEA funds constitute for us, and I believe for most of the big cities, the critical increment—the change dollars necessary to correct institutional inertia and produce institutional change.

We believe we are at a critical juncture in Federal funding for essential programs of elementary education precisely because we are at a point where the clear gains realized through ESEA funds are being offset by the overbroad extension to other areas, or they will wither away. This is the simple fact of life that the extension of ESEA at the mere level of appropriation recommended for the fiscal year 1970 will simply permit the withering to begin.

High expectations in the community, as well as among educators, will turn to frustration—and that is a most volatile kind of alchemy.

Dr. Gary N. Pottorff, vice-president, board of education, Wichita, Kan., added:

I think probably in our case the original plan drawn up for the benefit of the local citizens, community action programs, parent-teacher services, and a program of public relations and public information where the need was the greatest. I don't think the need has changed from the five years of the present bill. The importance of the Title I funds would be of the greatest importance to us.

Superintendent Ohrenberger of Boston, like Dr. Shedd and virtually everyone, recommended not only extension but also full funding of ESEA, particularly Title I.

Dr. Ohrenberger stated:

I earnestly request that Congress not only extend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act for five years, but also that it increase substantially the funding thereof. Because of the stringent Title I, we found it not adequate to meet the needs of all children for whom the legislation was designed.

On the present serve approximately one-half of the disadvantaged children in Boston.

Superintendent Donovan of New York City, spoke of Title I as follows:

On Title I, I might tell you that this Title I is one of our most important purposes. I hope that Title I continues to be funded fully in the future and I hope that it's extended. I do not believe that only through this way can we devote it to this particular purpose.

He added:

I think unless you continue to fund this and fund it with even greater funds than you have up to now, the big cities of this country—and my city in particular—are going to be in a terrible situation in their public schools. Our State is finding difficulty in funding the city because of constitutional limitations and the State for other reasons in its funding. This has come to us as a particular help in the most critical area we have, which is the growing number of disadvantaged children in the city. I would like to continue to be categorical aid until such time in the future as perhaps the Federal funds can fund education, but we wouldn't have to worry about categories. I don't see that time right now. I want it devoted to the critical areas of our city where it is going now. If you cut it off, sir—and I do not mean you but if this Congress should cut this off, I really don't know where we would be.

Mr. John Wagner, South Bend Community School Corp., South Bend, Ind., said:

I think it is very important that the Title I program be expanded because at least in our own situation that have not been obtained with the limited funds indicate a much greater potential. If adequate funds were made available, we would have been limited by some of the reductions and the increase in costs are forcing us to cut the programs. We have had to drive people from the staff that we would like to continue. As these people are dropped, the program cannot help but become weakened. It is a worthwhile program and should be financed to the maximum.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that there is not one Member of this body who is not aware of the problems brought about by our failure to adequately finance our education programs. In the face of increasing costs, it is clearly not enough to keep the programs at a constant level.

Mrs. G. Theodore Mitau, vice chairman of the board of education for the Independent School District No. 625, St. Paul, Minn., advised us of what happened in St. Paul because of inadequate financing. She stated:

We desperately need the Title I funds to continue and expand this important endeavor. One of our most successful Title I programs was a tuition-free summer school serving 3,600 students. School funding does not allow for summer school expenses. Therefore, we have to charge tuition fees to make the program self-supporting. This fact serves to eliminate those very students that need the most help. Title I funds for a time served this program. Our 1966 summer school for deprived students was immensely successful. These students didn't become street rovers. Many have returned to our regular school program. Certainly, the presence in summer school of large numbers of Negro youth helps to defuse difficult urban problems. These youth, students, dislocated, alienated, frustrated, comprise the social dynamite which has been so well described by Mr. Shelly. The summer program was eliminated because of the cuts in the Title I allotments during the past year. It needs to be restored. We also had to eliminate a fine program known as the Remediation Center, the Curriculum Centers and in-service training for teachers because of the cuts made in fiscal year 1969.

In Trenton, N.J., the problem was similar. Mr. David Tankel, director, ESEA Title I, Trenton public schools, said:

For example, in the next school year we must release one-half of our teacher aides because of a smaller 1969-70 allocation. I repeat, it is unrealistic to expect local boards of education to pick up the programs that were dropped. They just do not have the wherewithal to consider this step.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to clarify one very important point—the testimony before the committee is not without a sense of priority. All of us realize that Congress has to the budget of this point in time, there are limited resources. Local officials appearing before the committee are very well aware of this. Let me share with you some of their notions of priority.

Deputy Superintendent Sullivan, of Los Angeles, said:

As far as I am concerned, our most critical task right now is strengthening the education program in the disadvantaged areas before anything else.

He was asked:

Is that your No. 1 priority?

He responded:

That is my No. 1 priority.

Our panel of school board members indicated that indeed full funding of Title I has the highest priority.

Mr. Hazen Schumacher, board member and past president, board of education, Ann Arbor public schools, said:

Our panel of school board members indicated that indeed full funding of title I has the highest priority.

Mrs. Nielson, of West Bend said:
I would agree that the highest priority would be to fully fund Title I.

Mr. R. Winfield Smith, president, National School Boards Association, and director, upper Perkiomen board of school directors, added:

Surely we all agree with that.

Dr. Kottmeyer of St. Louis was asked:

If Congress would fully fund the authoriz­ing bill, the results that you could obtain your full entitlement of $8 million, are you presently in a position to wisely expend $8 million?

Dr. Kottmeyer responded:

Sir, as we are spending 70 percent of the money at the point that I indicated to you before, we would simply continue to expand this program again and again, and I think would be the wisest way and would be a salutary lift to the school program in our city.

He was asked:

Would you place the priority on programs for disrupted youngsters before we go to general aid?

Dr. Kottmeyer answered: "Yes."

He was asked "Why?"

And he responded:

Because we all at least give lip service to equalizing educational opportunity and equality of educational opportunity obviously does not exist. I think we should strive to do that and achieve that first.

In our discussion of priorities I should mention that quite clearly the testimony during the first 9 days of hearings places a higher priority on extension and full funding of Title I, on general aid to education. Asked whether they were advocating general Federal aid to education before full funding of title I the members of our school board panel responded:

Mr. Smith. I think what we are looking for is that on top of Title I.

Mrs. Nielsen. I would agree.

Mr. Palmson, I think.

Mr. Wagner. I concur.

Mr. Schmacken. Yes, I agree.

In a similar vein Dr. John Lumley, executive secretary, NEA Legislative Commission, and NEA assistant executive secretary for legislative and Federal relations, said:

As you know, our position is that general federal aid is needed in this country, but it is needed on top of these programs.

Mrs. Carnahan of the NEA, commented:

Mr. Chairman, the Commission has tossed this around many, many times at the legislative commission, and we concur that these programs must be continued because we are not just talking about the tangible things, we are talking about the many invisible things which are growing through the mind of these youngsters and developing, and if this were dropped now it would be just one disaster on top of another disaster. The small challenge of the greater challenge which these youngsters have had would disappear and they would be disappointed once more. We cannot afford this as a nation and the Commission does concur wholeheartedly that we need this and then, one general aid to education.

Other associates on the NEA panel agreed with the statement that general aid is needed but must come on top of, not in lieu of, existing programs—and only after these are fully funded.

Mr. Tankel, of Trenton, said:

If we begin cutting out Title I programs, we have people back home in the rural areas, in the inner city, disappointed once again. We are just going to be building up a constant series of frustration with all of the inevitable problems that follow these frustrations, and you are absolutely right.

Mr. William Raymond, director, ESSEA Title II, Tempe Elementary School District, Tempe, Ariz., added:

I agree exactly. As I stated before, I think you create a lot of dissatisfaction, frustration and pain in a community where you have initiated programs and then you cut back. Parents see their children in these programs and then programs are made, and then when they are stopped they wonder why. So I wholeheartedly agree I feel, that general aid should be on top of these programs.

The following statement made by Dr. Joseph Manch, of Buffalo, N.Y., is a further illustration of this point of view:

The first point refers to the issue of general aid versus categorical aid, and I notice there are some members of the committee very much interested in that. While public education continues to be fundamentally a local concern, it is a national concern. It is the national interest that we do at least two things: upgrade the whole level of education in this country, allow the wide range of educational opportunity which now exists in the schools of this nation. But in attempting to work a half of this nation's general interest, we must allocate our financial resources in the most efficient, effective manner possible. Categorical aid, as reflected in Title I projects, meets this test.

The point is—as I said to the Senate counterpart of this committee 18 months ago—if these programs and that funding is being used to equalizing educational opportunity, the greatest attention should be paid to the most glaring deficiency—the problem of educational deprivation which works to disqualify educational opportunity, particularly in the large cities. This is where we must develop a sharper focus.

In a series of responses Dr. Edward Palmson, of Seattle, made the following observations:

The only other objection I would have is that militant teacher groups would try to negotiate grants for other societies.

If you gave us a grant of $100 per child, for example, for a school year, the teachers would want the whole hundred dollars. With the negotiation law that we have in the State of Washington, if we didn't grant them the increase that they asked for, they would impose sanctions or go on strike.

We would spend in on basic programs, buying books and planning curricula and things we need.

This is just manna from heaven, if it is categorized that they cannot get their hands on it.

The big advantage of the Title I funds is that we can use them for food, hungry children, or their health needs, use for some of the bare educational factors. This is the point I am making. The money can be used for disadvantaged poverty-stricken children.

True, we have to have teachers to teach and psychological aid too, but at least we can run away some of the funds into these other areas.

Dr. Bernard Donovan, of New York City, adds:

What I am concerned about is that when we get block grants that go into general funding, that general funding then becomes unapproachable. For example, in my own city I wouldn't want that fund to disappear in collective bargaining instead of going to disadvantaged pupils—and it very well could.

As Dr. Donovan's response indicates there is again confusion about the meaning of the proposed "block grant" approach to providing aid to elementary and secondary education.

I am sure my colleagues expected there has been considerable discussion about the so-called block grant approach in the initial days of our hearings. Yes, there has been not doubt in these august halls about but also considerable opposition to such an approach.

The following will illustrate my point:

Mr. William Raymond, Tempe Elementary School District, Tempe, Ariz.

Regarding block funding, I at this point in time believe I would be opposed to it.

Dr. Graham Sullivan, deputy superintendent of instruction, Los Angeles City Schools:

Well, as I indicated in my prepared testimony, we have great concern about a block grant approach that does not provide and assure adequate funds going to the big cities.

I don't care in these august halls about but I think vested interests within the states would very often tend to push the money to the states that they are not being used. I would be opposed to block grants.

Dr. Mark Shedd, of Philadelphia, commented:

At the time when you get the categorical aid program funded at full level of authorization and beyond, if it were up to me, then I would be willing to take a look at block grants, but under the present circumstances, I think it would be a calamity to go to the block grant concept.

Dr. Ohrenberger, of Boston, added:

I prefer the present program, Mr. Chairman, perhaps could illustrate that by indicating that if a block grant approach were made to my particular state, I am afraid that the real problem of the urban community is not felt statewide.

Under categorical aid specific amounts are allocated to me to perform functions and programs that I have dreamed of for many years in the area of the disadvantaged, which is my major thrust. We have a program on our own in one district. There were still 12 districts without this service. This is what categorical aid did for us.

Under this was a block-grant type, I am afraid that these other priorities would have gobbled these funds up, particularly with respect to the categorical aid and I would also hesitate or I
would be inaccurate by say if block grant came to us I would take it over and above.

In other words, we have to attach priorities on it. The block-grant system, in my opinion, perhaps might be dissipated in areas other than those spelled out so completely in Titles I, II and III. I do lean very, very heavily and favorably on the categorical aid.

Dr. Donovan, of New York City, said:

Well, sir, I have testified on this many times. I am still of the same belief. I have to be a city superintendent in what I consider to be a friendly State. By that I mean the State Committee of Education, the State Department of Education is aware of the city's needs as that department in any other State. However, despite that, I would prefer to see the funds be categorical and be specified for the large cities. There are too many pressures upon a State Education Department to divide large sums of money among all kinds of groups seeking it, all legitimately, too, but I think that the cities have a particular problem and while we get along very well with the State, I would not like to see any system come into effect which would diminish the dollars which are in way of the dollars for their problems.

Dr. Paul Briggs of Cleveland stated:

I am fearful that much of it, a large portion of it will never get to the child of the city, the child of the ghetto, the child who is disadvantaged by providing adequate funds for their problems. We have in most of the large cities, the child of the ghetto, the child who is not wanted any block grants in the ESEA.

Mr. Chairman, the NEA Legislative Committee again will be wrong for the same reasons which I stated previously. We would ruin what we have done so far and we have no opportunity really to evaluate these programs when they had been under way for a sufficient length of time. So we would be against the block grant.

Mrs. Carnochan is chairman of the Legislative Committee of NEA.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, the NEA believes fundamentally in a general aid program to the states which they could use for general education activities.

Dr. E. C. Stimbert, of Memphis, said:

As I see the program, we define general, categorical, and block. I think perhaps we are doing what the schoolmen have done by trying to improve education by changing the organizational structure. It is a shame, I would say, it would be terrible to see this program fall, the things we have started thus far. They should proceed and grow as they are doing or as we hope they will do. I would be against block funding.

Mr. Speaker, I place a copy of the text of Mr. Heinkel's article in the Record:

A FARM LEADER SPEAKS OUT AGAINST HIGH INTEREST RATES

February 24, 1969

Speaker, Mr. Speaker, the rural people of this Nation are always hit in a period of high interest and high inflation. This makes it almost impossible for organizations fully recognize this fact and they are among the most vehement opponents to the present Federal Reserve policies.

Mr. P. V. Heinkel, of Columbus, Ohio, president of the Midcontinent Farmers Association, and one of the Nation's best known and most respected farm leaders, spoke out against high interest rates in the February issue of Today's Farmer.

Mr. Speaker, this article calls attention to the fact that high interest rates add to the cost of every item in the economy and thereby fuel the fires of inflation.

I quote from Mr. Heinkel's article:

The irony of it is that this boost in the cost of borrowing money was presented as a move to control rising prices, and it is supposed to slow inflation. In my opinion it will do nothing of the kind.

Interest is a cost. It is a direct one for many, an indirect one for all. There is no question that higher interest adds to costs.

Mr. Speaker, I place a copy of the text of Mr. Heinkel's article in the Record:

HIGH INTEREST RATES FEED THE FIRES OF INFLATION

(By P. V. Heinkel)

Costs are going up, up and up. Now one of the agencies which could do something about it has poured more fuel on the fires of inflation.

I'm talking about the Federal Reserve System. It has a responsibility toward national monetary policy. Last month it raised the discount rate another quarter of a percent. This rate is reflected in the interest banks charge and has pushed the prime interest rate to seven percent.

The irony of it is that this boost in the cost of borrowing money was presented as a move to control rising prices. It is supposed to slow inflation. In my opinion it will do nothing of the kind.

Interest is a cost. It is a direct one for many, an indirect one for all. There is no question that higher interest adds to costs.

One clear example: Utility companies all over the country now are lined up before state regulatory agencies asking for rate increases. (There is 15 or more applications right now in Missouri.) For what reasons are the utilities seeking higher prices for their services? At the moment, costs are up, both tied to increased interest. One, they maintain they're entitled to higher gas, power and telephone rates because of higher interest costs. Two, they feel they must have higher profits in order to attract new capital in the face of rising interest on other securities.

If higher interest rates then how is this supposed to control inflation?

The theory is that higher interest rates are boosted then the demand for credit will subside, this will lessen the money supply and thereby demand and prices for goods and services.

Well, let's look closer at that. Who will back off from credit because interest costs are up?

Will consumers desire less financing for automobiles and the like? Will mortgage rates and other charges on these loans already are much higher than seven per cent; they run three and four times that amount— as high as the
February 24, 1969

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The House will come to order. That is what is tiding up credit now. Small loan companies and banks are scrapping out a lot of that kind of credit they can get hold of.

How about big businesses? Will they cut borrowing? Will they reduce lines of credit? Must and inventories because the interest rate is up? Some may. But many large industries so control their selling prices that they lose money on credit sales. But this will be their reaction. Look at the example of the utilities.

Why not farmers. They can’t pass on the cost. But will they borrow less for fertilizer and seed? Will they feed their live- stock less? Not if they want to remain in business. Such banks as have no real crop He can’t afford to use less capital for these Inputs essential to maximum efficiency.

Why not to be using less credit because interest rates are up? The answer is, nobody.

There is an approach the Federal Reserve governors could use which would effectively aid control of inflation. They have the authority to buy and sell government securities. By exercising it they can immediately and directly reduce the amount of money in circulation. This would ease pressure on prices.

This wouldn’t help interest costs. To maintain them would require other simultaneous action to cause a corresponding reduced demand for credit.

A few years ago credit regulations were loosened. Where payment for consumer products had formerly been scheduled over a 24-month period, new provisions permitted repayment of consumer notes over 36 months. This has sucked up available credit like a blotter takes up ink.

This easy money policy has gotten us into the price? Such questions have more and more given way to the one: Can you finance it from the cost. But will they borrow less for fer­"
he is paying for credit both in dollar terms and as a percentage.

23. What must be included in the finance charge?

In general, all charges imposed by the creditor and payable by the customer—or by another person on the customer's behalf—either directly or indirectly to obtain credit. The finance charge includes not only interest but also any other finance charges levied against any unpaid balance as of that date. For accounts on which payment may be made without a finance charge need not be listed on this type of balance statement.

14. Are all charges and fees part of the finance charge?

No. Some costs—specified in Regulation Z—may be excluded if they are itemized and disclosed to the customer. Examples are license fees, registration fees, fees for a certificate of title and fees fixed by law which are paid to public officials. Some types of real estate closing costs such as title examination fees, appraisals, and fees for the preparation of a deed may also be excluded from the finance charge.

15. In what form must the finance charge be expressed to the customer?

It must be stated as both a dollar and a cents total—except in the case of the sale of a dwelling where the total dollar finance charge must be stated at all—and as an annual percentage rate.

16. What is the annual percentage rate?

Simply the relative cost of credit in annual percentage terms.

17. Is a creditor required to state the annual percentage rate along with the finance charge?

Yes. It must also be stated in the case of the sale of a dwelling, although the total finance charge need not be stated on the face of the periodic statement. Until January 1, 1971, the creditor at his option may state the annual percentage rate rather than the finance charge per year per $100 of unpaid balance. After this transitional period, however, the rate must be stated as a percentage.

18. How accurate must the annual percentage rate be?

It must be disclosed to the nearest one-quarter of one per cent.

19. How is the annual percentage rate computed?

That depends on whether the credit is open end or other credit such as installment credit.

OPEN-END CREDIT

20. What is open end credit?

It is a revolving credit for purchases which credit may be extended from time to time, and finance charges levied against any unpaid balances which are revolved. The accounts offered by department stores and credit card accounts are of this type.

21. How is the annual percentage rate computed on open end credit?

The finance charge is divided by the unpaid balance to obtain the rate for one month or whatever other time period is used; this result is multiplied by 12 or the number of time periods used by the creditor during the year. A typical charge is 11/2 per cent of the unpaid balance with bills presented monthly, the annual percentage rate would be 18 per cent.

INSTALLMENT CREDIT

22. How is the annual percentage rate computed on credit other than open end?

It must be computed by either the actuarial method or the United States rule. Under both methods the annual percentage rate is the same where payments are equal and are made at equal intervals of time.

23. Is there a convenient way to determine the annual percentage rate?

Yes. Tables have been prepared by the Federal Reserve Board to determine the annual percentage rate on the finance charge and the number of weekly or monthly payments to be made. These tables may be obtained at nominal cost from the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, or from any of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks.

24. Can you give some examples of the actuarial method?

Yes. Using a bank loan of $100 repayable in monthly installments over one year at a 6 per cent add-on finance charge, the annual percentage rate would be 11 per cent. If this was an installment loan it would have use of the $100 loan only until he made his first payment, which is repaying part of the principal and has less money at his disposal. Using the same set of circumstances but this time with a 6 per cent finance charge discounted in advance, the annual percentage rate would be 11 1/2 per cent. That's because the customer in this case would receive $94, must repay $100 and again would have full use of the loan only until he made his first payment.

SPECIFIC DISCLOSURES—OPEN END CREDIT

25. What specific information must be disclosed at an open end credit customer?

That depends on whether the customer is opening a new account or already has an account, for example, with a department store.

26. What information must be disclosed before a person opens a new open end account?

The customer must be advised in writing of the following provisions:

- The conditions under which a finance charge may be imposed and the period within which payment may be made without incurring a finance charge.
- The method of determining the balance upon which a finance charge may be imposed.
- The method of determining the finance charge.
- The periodic rate or rates used, the range of balances to which they apply and the corresponding annual percentage rate or rates.
- The conditions under which additional charges may be imposed and the method for determining them.
- A description of any lien the creditor may acquire on the customer's property.
- The minimum periodic payment required.
- That similar information be sent to persons who already have open end accounts on July 1, 1966.

27. What information must be sent to the customer by the creditor?

The same information must be sent to the customer by July 31 if the account has an unpaid balance. For accounts on which payment of interest is not made, the same set of disclosures must be made by the first billing which follows use of the account.

28. In a periodic statement required on open end accounts,

If, yes, if there is an unpaid balance exceeding $1 or if a finance charge is made.

29. What information must be disclosed in the monthly statement?

These provisions to the extent they apply:
- The unpaid balance at the beginning of the billing period.
- The amount and date of each purchase or credit sale, and a brief description of each unless this was furnished previously.
- Any payments made by the customer; returns, rebates and adjustments.
- The finance charge expressed in dollars and cents.
- The periodic rate or rates used to compute finance charges on the account and the range of balances applicable.
- The annual percentage rate.
- The unpaid balance as of that date.
- The closing date of the billing cycle and the unpaid balance as of that date.
- 30. Where must these disclosures be made?

Some must be made on the face of the statement; others may be made on the face of the periodic statement or in a separate statement. The closing date of the periodic statement and a separate form enclosed in the same envelope.

SPECIFIC DISCLOSURES—CREDIT OTHER THAN OPEN END CREDIT

31. Is a different set of disclosures required for credit other than open end?

Yes. The disclosures are spelled out in the Truth in Lending regulation.

32. What are some examples of this type of credit?

A loan from a bank to buy an automobile is a good example. Another is credit by a store to buy a big ticket item such as a washing machine or television set. In all cases, the loan or credit sale is for a fixed period of time and the amount of number of payments is specified as well as the due date of each payment.

33. In the finance charge and annual percentage rate disclosed in this type transaction also?

No, except in some specified first mortgage real estate transactions where the total dollar amount of the finance charge need not be stated.

34. What other disclosures must be made?

The customer must also be told:
- The date of the transaction or, if different, the date on which the finance charge begins to accrue.
- The number, amount and due dates of the payments.
- The sum of these payments except in the case of a first mortgage to finance purchase of a dwelling.
- The method or method of computing any default, delinquency or similar late payment charges.
- The expiration of any security interest which may be acquired by the creditor.
- The method of computing any penalty charges for early repayment of the credit plus a statement outlining the charges which may be deducted from any rebate or refund.
- That the creditor always disclose the annual percentage rate.

35. On credit other than open end credit the annual percentage rate need not be stated if the finance charge is $5 or less and applies to credit of $75 or less; or if the finance charge is $7.50 or less and applies to credit exceeding $75.

36. What other disclosures must be made?

That depends on whether the transaction is a loan or a credit sale.

CREDIT SALE

37. What must be disclosed in a loan transaction?

In addition to the basic disclosures listed under questions 31 and 34 above, the customer must also be told:
- The amount of credit which will be paid to the customer or for his account including all charges, itemized individually, which are included in the amount of credit but are not part of the finance charge.
- Any amounts deducted as prepaid finance charges and required deposit balances.
- The total amount to be financed.

38. What else must be disclosed in a credit sale?

In addition to the basic disclosures listed under questions 31 and 34 above, the credit sale customer must also be told:
- The cash price.
- The downpayment.
- The difference between the cash price and downpayment.

All other charges, itemized individually, which are included in the amount of credit and finance charges levied against any unpaid balance as of that date.

39. Must the creditor always disclose the annual percentage rate?

Yes.

40. On credit other than open end the annual percentage rate need not be stated if the finance charge is $5 or less and applies to credit of $75 or less; or if the finance charge is $7.50 or less and applies to credit exceeding $75.

41. Of course the amount of credit which will be paid to the customer or for his account including all charges, itemized individually, which are included in the amount of credit but are not part of the finance charge.

42. Any amounts deducted as prepaid finance charges and required deposit balances.

The total amount to be financed.
39. When must all this information be furnished?

40. Where should the disclosures be made?

41. Are monthly statements required in the case of second mortgage on the same residence, however, subject to the cancellation provision, as is a first mortgage which is not used in the purchase of the customer’s residence.

42. Is a mechanic’s lien—an interest retained by the contractor in his property until the contractor has been paid in full—an interest reserved to the customer as collateral for the customer’s residence?

43. May an agreement be signed to begin work.

44. May a right of cancellation be waived if the customer needs emergency repairs and can’t wait three days?

45. Yes. It must be disclosed in writing and in clear terms to the consumer. No. If the customer does not agree to the proposed repair at the time of the estimate the customer may cancel the agreement at any time before the work is begun.

46. Yes. The customer may waive his right to cancel a credit arrangement if his safety, property or welfare would be endangered by his refusal to make repairs immediately.

47. Must the creditor or craftsman disclose to the customer his right to cancel the credit arrangement if his residence is offered as collateral for the credit?

48. Yes, unless the customer waives his right to cancel the credit arrangement at the time of the estimate.

49. What other general advertising provisions apply to real estate credit?

50. If a customer is not furnished with the documentation before the date of the transaction, the government may find the creditor liable for damages.

51. What Federal departments and agencies enforce Truth in Lending?

52. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for other insured State banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System, and the Comptroller of the Currency for National banks.

53. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board for savings and loan associations.

54. The Interstate Commerce Commission for carriers—trucks, buses and trains—which it regulates.

55. The Federal Trade Commission for all other creditors, such as retail stores, small loan companies, service establishments, professional people, etc.

56. The civil penalties for violating Truth in Lending?

57. Willful violations are punishable by a fine of up to $5,000, or imprisonment for up to one year in jail, or both. In addition, each creditor who violates the law must make his records and evidence of compliance available for inspection by the appropriate enforcement agency.

58. How long must a creditor save his records and evidence of compliance?

59. At least two years from the date of the transaction. Evidence of compliance should be preserved by the creditor for a period of at least two years after the transaction.

60. Where should the disclosures be made?

61. In these times, 1969. The ways and means committee is now considering the closing of the massive tax loopholes.

62. Will the tax loopholes close for the rich?

63. Yes. The closing of the tax loopholes on the wealthy would reduce Treasury revenues too drastically.

64. “This is the kind of charge that will come forward from those who do not want to see the tax loopholes on the wealthy,” he charged. “If these loopholes are closed, there will be more than enough new revenue to the Treasury to offset this $2,000 exemption.”

65. “I feel strongly that tax reform—the closing of loopholes—should be accompanied by a tax reduction so every family’s tax burden is wiped out these inequities to families.”

66. Mr. Patman said, “Such a tax reform has the potential of closing these loopholes and tax relief for the average American family—will stop the taxpayers revolt before it gets started.”

67. Speaker McCormack receives coveted minuteman award.

68. Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Speaker, I have the honor and pleasure of attending the Reserve Officers Association’s midwinter conference banquet held last Friday evening here in Washington.

69. Mr. Montgomery, the Reserve Officers Association is a great patriotic group dedicated to keeping America strong. Our Speaker has the same dedication.

70. Mr. Albert, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

71. Mr. Montgomery, I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

72. Mr. Albert, Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

73. I am happy, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman from Mississippi has brought the attention of the House of Representatives this honor which our great Speaker has received. If there ever was a “minuteman” from the great city of Boston, that minuteman is the honorable John W. McCormack, and I am delighted to join the gentleman from Mississippi in saluting our distinguished Speaker.

74. Mr. Montgomery. I thank the gentleman.

75. Bilingual education: More is needed.

76. Mr. Brown of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

77. Mr. Brown of California.
Speaker, future development of this Na­
tion depends greatly upon the quality of
education given its citizens. Certainly,
better education is among the hig­hest
priorities for those Americans trapped
in poverty and hopelessness.

Improved housing, increased job open­nings, a cleaner environment, these all are
vital to our success. Among the most cer­tain
reasons for growth realized through broadened
education, dramatic breakthroughs en­
visioned in many plans for advancement
will not come about.

One of the most basic educational de­
mands is pressuring citizens who come
from a non-English-speaking back­
ground. They live within two cultures,
and, many times, interaction between
cultures is poor.

As examples of those educational prob­
lems, and the ways they are now being
solved, I would like to insert two papers
by leaders who have the tools to be the
last year’s teachers. The Teacher Cor­
2
migrant preservation programs at the Uni­
versity of Southern California in Los

THE MOST IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE

(Review Armando Rodriguez, Chief, Mexican­
American Affairs unit, U.S. Office of Edu­
cation)

There are no such things as disadvantaged kids. This is the teaching of the Mexi­

An. He is tagged as disadvantaged. It is
the opposite that is true. It is the schools
that are disadvantaged. American education
has failed to communicate with Mexican­
American kids. It has created barriers to
learning but not differences in language.
We don’t have kids who are advan­taged, poor learners. We just have a
school system that has failed to teach them.
We have an educational system that hasn’t
trained teachers to understand other cul­
tures; it hasn’t given them the equipment
or the training necessary to communicate
with the Mexican-American.

You represent the first generation of
teachers who will have the tools to teach
real adult history of the Mexican-American
community. You will have that
most important advantage to bring to the
Mexican-American kid . . . communica­tion
and understanding.

I’m not asking you to act like mission­
aires. I want you to love your students.
I want you to try to substitute your failure to teach with love. If you fail, teach another way.

As members of Teacher Corps and pioneers in HILT (High Intensity Language Training) you have been given a chance to become lead­ers in bilingual education, to efectively
con­

strate the Teacher Corps goal of bringing
innovation and change to the classroom. The success of this program will open the door
to future bilingual education programs. Teacher Corps has provided the impetus, but we are the acco­mplishment.

In order to comply with even the minimum processes necessary to educate Mexican­
American kids, we must train 100,000
bilingual teachers. We need these teachers to
eliminate our monolingual and mono­cul­
cultural society; we need to promote cultural pluralism in our schools.

Bilingual education is not just a project
for learning a foreign language (In this case, Spanish). It is a process that includes the learning experience and knowledge that make it possible for you to bridge the gap between languages. It is also another en­
suf­eful entry into the school environment for the Mexican-American child. Bilingual edu­cation is another tool for being

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or the training necessary to communicate
with the Mexican-American.

You represent the first generation of
teachers who will have the tools to teach
real adult history of the Mexican-American
community. You will have that
most important advantage to bring to the
Mexican-American kid . . . communica­tion
and understanding.

I’m not asking you to act like mission­
aires. I want you to love your students.
I want you to try to substitute your failure to teach with love. If you fail, teach another way.

As members of Teacher Corps and pioneers in HILT (High Intensity Language Training) you have been given a chance to become lead­ers in bilingual education, to efectively
con­
February 24, 1969

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

4189

political power. Most did not have this and so they fell into the categories assigned to them by others.

At the time of the Mexican-American War the Mexican government was attempting to break up its 'titular' title to its homestead rights to the people. The government gave the Indians on the reservations free dwellings, a share of the public domain. When the Americans took over the Southwest, they superimposed a county land system. Americans owned vast areas of land and lost this land in the transfer to American authority because they did not understand the English language, laws or ways.

So you have in the Mexican-American, from the mixed breed of Spanish and Indian—dispossessed of land, conquered in war, yet indispensable for many years as a worker on the land. He withdrew into himself as slaves turn into themselves. He learned to say "Si, senor," and to swallowing his pride, and to accept the attitude of the Americans.

This is the history and the heritage of the Mexican-American. For the years he was the mainstay of handicrafts and farm labor. In some counties he was forbidden to vote or faced insurmountable opposition. Alienated, cynical, discouraged—exhibiting before long the stereotype of the Mexican-American as a changing breed. Groups like you fasten your safety belts. You have a long ride and a rough one too. If we go back to the next question—where are we going to get brand new Mexican-Americans. You will never be out of a job. Under other circumstances of migration, this group, this is an on-going situation. The renaissance and rise of Mexican-Americans is a very significant matter. The Mexicans in Mexico are proud of their heritage and anxious to spread the knowledge and to be more outspoken and more effective. Their education is beginning to catch up to their sensitivity.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has played a major role in the area of bilingual education. Two years ago, a massive program was approved and initial plans begun to aid the 3 million students who would benefit from expanded bilingual teaching.

But, while Congress gave its approval to a broad bilingual program approach, the Johnson administration only asked for a fraction of the authorized funds. The dropout rate among Mexican-American youngsters is largely due to the language barrier,' Debs said. "Teaching of elementary subjects in Spanish as well as English will help these children keep up with the class and to get the primary education they need in order to go on to college or even compete in the job market." By today's action, the Board of Supervisors requested the House Committee on Education and Labor, and the California congressional delegation, to implement the bilingual education legislation.

As one of the earliest supporters of the Bilingual Education Act, I have been disappointed by the low priority given these programs. I urge Congress to bring the programs up to their maximum funding levels. Therefore, today I am introducing two bills which increase appropriations for bilingual education programs authorized by Congress. That is not enough. As the following editorial from the Los Angeles Times notes: The cost of additional funds in minor in comparison to the high price society pays for every dropout.

The editorial follows:

BREAKING THE LANGUAGE BARRIER

Issue: Will Congress this year again fail to provide sufficient financial support for bilingual teaching programs in U.S. schools?

Congress in 1957 finally decided to help bridge the language barrier that so limits the educational opportunities for non-English speaking students.

To date, less than 500,000 children are benefiting from bilingual education programs authorized by Congress. That is not enough. As the following editorial from the Los Angeles Times notes: The cost of additional funds is minor in comparison to the high price society pays for every dropout.

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hours, 10,000 hours, and 20,000 hours of actual flying time, the F-111 has suffered fewer accidents than any of the others. At 20,000 hours, for example, the F-100 had suffered 29 major accidents; the F-101, 18; the F-102, 22; the F-104, 28; and the F-111, 10.

I invite the attention of our colleagues to this fact comparison.

The material referred to follows:


Hon. Bertram P. Fodell, U.S. House of Representatives,

DEAR BERT: I was interested to note your remarks inserted in last Thursday's Congressional Record concerning the F-111 aircraft. Having known something of this plane and having had the privilege of flying it, I was quite surprised at the extravagance of your comments, Bert, and particularly your language employed to describe its accident record.

You cite the figure of eleven accidents, and on this basis conclude that the F-111 is a "flying deathtrap," a "complete disaster," an "absolute failure," an "airborne coffin," a "fraud," a "grisly monument to all that is evil," a "shocking failure," a "gargantuan cropper," "in place of trash," a "colossal absurdity," and a "blood tinged stain upon our country." Three times you refer to the manufacturer as "criminally liable" and pronounce the judgment that it is being built with "money almost stolen from the public."

Whee! Remind me never to match hyperboles with you.

In view of these comments, Bert, I'm sure it will come as quite a surprise to you that the F-111 actually has one of the best flight safety records—if not the very best—of any military aircraft of the Century Series.

As of February 20, the F-111 has been flown a total of 24,238 hours in 10,894 separate flights. Here is the comparison record, in number of accidents, based in each case upon 5,000 hours, 10,000 hours, and 20,000 hours of actual flying.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS—ALL CENTURY SERIES AIRCRAFT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aircraft</th>
<th>5,000 hrs.</th>
<th>10,000 hrs.</th>
<th>20,000 hrs.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F-100</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>F-101</td>
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<tr>
<td>F-102</td>
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<td>F-104</td>
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<tr>
<td>F-111</td>
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<td>A-4</td>
<td>11</td>
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F-111 in each case has produced fewer accidents per hours flown.

It is not really surprising to me, Bert, that you apparently were unaware of these facts. You can hardly be blamed for not knowing of this record. Few people do. These other aircraft are not generally considered "controversial" and therefore their accidents never made headlines. The tendency of news media to magnify and sensationalize very negative comment or occurrence in connection with the F-111 and to minimize or ignore the many positive aspects of record is perhaps unexplained in modern journalism. Nor can we blame the press entirely. This tendency has been fed, I assume, by a few headline-hungry politicians who've observed that one can always get more attention by placing extravagant blame than by reciting facts in their correct perspective or by telling the good news of engineering accomplishment.

It is significant, though, that at least five members of Congress have taken the trouble to inspect the plane personally, to talk directly with the Air Force pilots who fly it and to take actual flights in it to observe its really remarkable capabilities. These include Senator Carl Curtis, Senator Goldwater, and Congressmen Robert Price as well as myself. All of us have been enormously impressed by the genuine concern of the pilots themselves hold for the F-111! I think it is a fair summation to say that Senator Goldwater, and several of the critics of the aircraft at the time of the initial contract award, now believe firmly in the efficacy of the product. In fact he was embarrassed by a recent public statement to this effect quite recently.

Certainly, Bert, any accident is a great misfortune, and every accident manufacturers—of the avionics manufacturer—has the prime duty of designing and building as safe a vehicle as is possible. In this connection, the following facts are extremely pertinent.

1. The escape module in the F-111, designed to throw the pilots free in event of a crash, is probably the best and most effective yet built. In several of the highly celebrated F-111 accidents, the pilots actually escaped injury. Unlike many escape systems, the F-111's is effective even at low altitudes.

2. The escape module is one of the most characteristic of the F-111 is in one sense a safety factor for emergency operations of various sorts. This aircraft will take off and land on shorter airstrips than any other Air Force model capable of such advanced speeds.

3. No other aircraft has such a complete reversionary, a series of spare electric and mechanical systems designed to actuate and take over automatically if the primary systems should fail. So far as possible, these have been designed to protect even against pilot errors.

4. Undoubtedly the most significant—and most revolutionary—safety development of the F-111 is its Terrain Avoidance system which operates by radar. Bert, I've tested this system personally at very, very low levels over extremely mountainous country. It works! With this system actuated, it is just almost impossible for a pilot to fly the plane into a mountain or building even on the darkest night and in the worst of weather.

The significance of this particular innovation for pilot survivability should be immediately apparent. It was given an extremely thorough testing in most adverse conditions in Southeast Asia, where the Air Force flew 564 missions including training missions. Fifty-five of them were actual combat strike missions. At such low and high altitudes that the enemy radar could not pick them up and enemy antiaircraft weapons that could not detect them came back without a single hole, and Lt. Col. Dean Salmier, who flew some of these missions, has said:

"There is no question in my mind that on most missions the enemy did not even know we were there until we were gone. . . . The aircraft is definitely capable of making strikes at night, in all weather, and with extreme accuracy."

The F-111, Bert, is the only aircraft in the arsenal which will do these particular things.

Frankly, I do not know what happened to the two which were listed as "missing in action" in Southeast Asia. I don't think the Air Force knows. But I very well recall that, during the years of World War II, 88 planes went out and fewer than 20 of them returned. It is believed that few if any of the others were killed by enemy action. Nobody knows, but it was what happened to most of them. Interest­ingly, no member of Congress arose to denote the manufacture of this plane or its manufacturers as "criminally liable."

The loss of men and machines is the heartbreaking result of the grimy monster of war. May God in His mercy teach man the wisdom to rid this planet of its hideous curse! I appeal to you, Bert, for your interest in the welfare and safety of our young American men who volunteer to fly our warplanes. It is in every sense a laudable concern. But, as you can clearly see from all of the foregoing, your very harsh blame is in this case misplaced.

Certainly, Bert, I have no clear assumption that you did not purposely distort the facts, nor set out intentionally to mislead. I merely point out to you that the aircraft that you mention was designed this plane, to malign the fine and decent craftsmen and workers—among them many members of my own constituency—who build this aircraft. To have intentionally mistated and exaggerated a master of this kind would have been extremely distasteful to me.

For the record, I observe with intense interest your public and private communications, both of which are factually in error and your offer, upon such demonstration, to "retract this statement on the floor of the House of Representatives as a mark of a big man, my friend, and you'll prove yourself to be one in faithfully keeping that promise."

Call on me whenever I may be helpful in any way. Very best personal regards.

Sincerely,

JIM WEIGT.

FATHER HESBURGH HITS THE BULLSEYE ON CAMPUS DISORDERS

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

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame, has placed in proper context the issues involved in student campus demonstrations.

He said:

"Anyone or any group that substitutes force for rational persuasion, be it violent or nonviolent, will be given 15 minutes of meditation to cease and desist."

Thereafter, if the disruption goes on, students will be suspended on the spot and nonstudents will be subject to arrest as trespassers. After another 5 minutes of further meditation, students continuing to disrupt things will be expelled.

Incidentally, this is exactly the same policy toward illegal demonstrations that I have been urging since the riots in Watts, Los Angeles, of 1968.

If we are to have a functioning society, we cannot allow those dedicated to its overthrow to disrupt it. Certainly we do not wish to stiffen disapproval, but this does mean that the frustration of the law abiding by the powerless. Constructive change does not mean disintegration.

The Bishop Father Hesburgh's statement should have been followed by a statement by President Nathan M. Pusey of Harvard which agreed in substance with the policies of Father Hesburgh, but President Pusey's declaration was made in response to a policy consensus
signed by 100 members of the Harvard Faculty of Arts and Sciences who averred that:

A university community dedicated to free inquiry and discussion cannot tolerate any interference with, or disruption of, its academic exercises.

This realization of the necessity for a firm hand on the part of our college administrators is long overdue, but it is nonetheless welcome. Perhaps if the relaxed and peaceful discussion and the immediate suppression of violence are firmly supported on our campuses, this necessary philosophy will spread to our larger enforcement officials, and the proper distinction will be made between informed and rational discussion and the violence which at best is mindless and at worst is subversive of our national interest.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE

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

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of pleasure and a deep sense of responsibility that I assume the chairmanship of the Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee.

In the 12 years I have served as member of this important subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee, my new responsibilities will provide me with an even more exciting challenge and opportunity for constructive action.

I view the work of the Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee as particularly important for three basic reasons:

First, because there is no area of the world which is more important to our country than our Western Hemisphere. The future of the United States and of our sister republics of Latin America is closely intertwined.

Second, because the challenge of the modernization of Central and South America is bigger than many have realized. For many years, most recently in the concerted effort of the Alliance for Progress, we have sought to cooperate with our Latin American neighbors in reaching that goal. In 8 years of consistent, fairly energetic effort, however, we have barely begun to probe the challenge of reconstituting and updating the economic, social, and political fabric of Latin America and of solving the problem of underproduction and of rapidly growing populations.

And, third, because the potential for realizing our mutual objectives is so much greater than many people think.

We have paid too little attention to the potential of private initiative and enterprise—profit as well as nonprofit—in bringing the benefits of modernization, industrialization, and economic development to the masses of the people of Latin America.

We have also stressed government-to-government aid in cases in which a change, or an accommodation, is not possible. We continue to believe in the existing governmental machinery which in itself has been in need of considerable updating.

At this rate of progress, Latin Americans who live at the edge of subsistence, whose annual income is estimated at about $200 a year—will have to wait half a century to double the level of their standard of living.

I think you will agree that the Alliance has failed in its undertakings; rather, that the undertakings of the Alliance have been too narrow and too timid in scope to contend with the pressure of a rapidly expanding population and tied too tightly to the conventional wisdom of the 1920's and 1940's.

For example, I feel that the programs of the past several years have relied too heavily, and almost exclusively, on the existing governmental machinery which in itself has been in need of considerable updating.

We have paid too little attention to the role of private initiative and enterprise-profit as well as nonprofit—in bringing the benefits of modernization, industrialization, and economic development to the masses of the people of Latin America.

We have also stressed government-to-government aid in cases in which a change, or an accommodation, in the field of trade would have been much more productive.

And we have largely ignored the need to involve the masses of the people in the tasks of development, both in the planning and the execution of development plans, and in the sharing of their benefits.

Some of us here in the Congress have tried to remedy the situation by measures such as the Foreign Assistance Act—the title which proposes, as a basic premise of U.S. foreign aid policy, the encouragement of widespread, even total, participation of the people in shaping their own Nation's future.

I hope that the Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee will be able to hold hearings on these subjects—the shortcomings and the successes of our past policies before the full Committee, on Foreign Affairs turns its attention to the foreign aid program.

I would like to add one more thought:

The United States stands ready to cooperate with Latin America in meeting the challenges posed by its expanding population and the growing needs of its people that we cannot afford to lose our will in achieving these objectives. I, for one, feel that the people of Latin America are fully capable of developing their own approaches to economic, social, and political progress within the framework of our mutual goals.

They have to do their own thing.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL SECURITY

(Mr. Ichord asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, you will recall that in the course of debate last Tuesday on the resolution establishing this House Committee on Internal Security, I then advised the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Lattra), that I would lay before the committee a proposal to make a study in depth of revolutionary violence within the Nation. On Tuesday at the committee's initial meeting on Thursday last, I did so. A copy of my statement to the committee on this subject is appended.

I am pleased to note that a resolution approving my proposal was unanimously adopted by members of the committee.

Pursuant to the committee's direction, I have forthwith directed staff studies and preliminary inquiries to be made on this subject, and will from time to time report the results of these studies to the full committee, together with my recommendations, with a view toward determining whether the committee may deem it desirable and necessary to conduct full-scale investigations and public hearings.

For the information of the House, I also note that the new committee has adopted rules of procedures which I believe are the most comprehensive and the fairest rules ever adopted by a committee of this Congress. I likewise append a copy of the new Rules of Procedure of the Committee on Internal Security. I think you will agree that the rules go as far as possible in protecting the rights of persons appearing before the committee, while still constituting a workable set of rules for the purposes of a legislative body.

The material mentioned above follows:

February 20, 1969.

To: Members of the Committee on Internal Security.

From: Richard H. Ichord, Chairman.

Subject: Proposal for Study of Revolutionary Violence Within the United States.

I desire hereby to lay before the Committee a proposal for study and investigation in depth of revolutionary violence within this Nation.

It is becoming increasingly evident that one of the gravest threats to our internal security and to the health and strength of our democratic institutions is posed by the activities of certain organizations which would effect changes in our government or its administration by other than constitutional processes. Recent investigations of this Committee, the statements of responsible officials, Federal and State, and daily press reports, appear to me to sustain this conclusion.
In this respect, moreover, we are faced with every day with the need to add members of the House and the public for legislative action, both for additional legislation and with respect to areas which must be handled by the agencies of the administration and enforcement of existing law, including proposals for constitutional amendment and taxation.

I need not dwell on the legislative problems we face on the subject of subversion and with respect to the examination and appraisal of the administration and enforcement of existing law, including proposals for constitutional amendment and taxation.

What are the answers to these questions? Should these statutes be essentially regulatory or penal? Can we profitably amend existing statutes in this area? What is the Federal role, as contrasted with the State role, in the exercise of the police power on this subject?

In addition, a number of bills have already been referred to the Committee. Undoubtedly additional legislation will also be referred to it from time to time. Such legislation involves a number of subjects vital to the protection and maintenance of our national security, both in the areas of national defense and security, and in the areas of our armed forces during periods of undeclared war, passport security, and the protection of our armed forces.

The thorough inquiry and understanding of the extent, character, and objectives, the organizational forms, financing, and other facts, as to the sedition, and breach of peace and law, organizations and subjects herein proposed, and the recommendations, with a view toward determining whether full-scale investigations and public hearings shall be authorized and conducted by the Committee with respect to investigations shall be limited to those legislative purposes committed to it by the House. Obviously, we cannot legislate in a vacuum. Therefore, I again solicit your approval of my proposal that, under my direction, the Committee or subcommittee may be authorized and empowered from time to time to appoint subcommittees, and to reconstitute the membership thereof, composed of three or five members of the Committee, at least one of whom shall be of the minority political party, and a majority of whom shall constitute the Committee. Such subcommittees shall have the authority of the Committee and are authorized to perform for the purpose of any such investigation. No subcommittee shall have authority to subcommittee or recommend to the House, to cause the consideration of any such organization or subcommittee.
B—A witness examined under oath or affirmation in a hearing shall, upon request, be given a reasonable opportunity before the hearing, or in the released transcript of his testimony, to determine whether it is relevant and germane to the subject under investigation. Such transcript is made public to inspect the transcript of his testimony to determine whether it is relevant and germane to the subject under investigation. Should the witness so request, he shall be permitted to examine the transcript of his testimony taken in executive session.

D—Any corrections in the transcript of the testimony of the witness which the witness desires to make shall be submitted in writing to the counsel of the Committee within five days of the taking of his testimony, and the request shall be acted upon by the Committee or subcommittee receiving such testimony.

XVII—CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS

No recommendation that a witness be cited for contempt of Congress shall be forwarded by the Committee or subcommittee unless and until the Committee has, upon notice to all its members, met and considered the alleged contempt and, by a majority of the Committee, voted that such recommendation be made.

EDUCATIONAL CRISIS

(Mr. RARICK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, as our American youth are encouraged to perversely rebel against discipline, it is interesting to compare our moral and educational breakdown with their counterparts beginning the Iron Curtain—the youth of Communist Russia. Some youth on our campuses have sought to make a mockery of the right to academic freedom by acting out against patriotism. On the other hand, the Russian youth are given compulsory training starting at the age of ten—and by age 18, when drafted for military service in the Red army, have already 2 years of military training.

There is a breakdown in our country with regard to the lack of public education without the understanding of the need for respect and discipline in the will to survive.

The strength of our country is in our homes, churches, and schools, and if there is a crisis in our schools, we must find the root cause for corrective action.

Mr. Speaker, I include several news articles which follow my remarks.
MILITARY TRAINING STARTS AT AGE 10 FOR RUSSIAN BOYS

The 1968-69 school year in the Soviet Union now starts at the age of 10. Schoolboys throughout the country are organized into squads, battalions. Under adult command, they practice drill, firing, the use of gas masks, other military skills and rendering medical aid.

The program was introduced by the Kremlin leadership is being widened this year, Marshal Ivan Bagramyan, the World War II hero who was charge, this month ordered Pioneer units which had not taken part before to do so in 1968-69.

Soviet children from 10 to 15 belong to the Pioneer organization, which provides group activities and Communist indoctrination.

Older boys get more sophisticated military training the last two years before being drafted at 18. The Kremlin decreed this in 1967, also reducing the draft age one year.

One of their tasks as "young armymen," the term used here, is to visit sights associated with the heroes of communism in the motherland.

On military holidays, of which there are many, the boys' units are inspected as they drill and march. Each has its own bugler and drummer. The youngest, have their political commissars and Scarfs in lieu of a uniform.

Competitions are held on the regional, provincial and republic levels to pick out the detachments which excel in military-like exercises. A finite number of these are selected for the national camps. They tell about great deeds done for the motherland.

The term "heroes" of the Revolution and War II. They are also introduced to heroism of the veterans, who tell them about great deeds done for the motherland.

On military holidays, which is the "young armymen" wear their red Pioneer scarfs in lieu of a uniform, and the officers have insignia of stars like those of the regular branches of the service. Communist Party, the regional, provincial and republic levels to pick out the detachments which excel in military-like exercises. A finite number of these are selected for the national camps. They tell about great deeds done for the motherland.

Leadership of the Pioneers, for the youngest, have their political commissars alongside the military commanders, just as in the Soviet armed forces themselves. They also have their own political organizations, newspapers and political information classes.

From the start they learn to think and instilled with patriotic feelings.

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LAKE CHARLES SURVEY REVEALS MANY AGREE WITH COMMUNIST POINT

LAKE CHARLES—All junior high and high school students, faculty members and administrators in the Lake Parish School System were asked just one question:

"Do you agree that the fairest economic system takes from each according to his ability and gives to each according to his needs?" Thirty-four per cent said yes and 21 per cent had no opinion. Less than half said no.

The question was a direct excerpt from the Communist Manifesto, which outlines the economic philosophy of communism.

In May of last year, the Greater Lake Charles Chamber of Commerce and the Calcasieu School Board conducted the survey of the 15,235 junior high and high school students in the parish, and their leaders. The study was designed to find out what the young people thought of American education and the free enterprise system.

The survey concluded that the greater majority of those completing the survey did not have any understanding whatsoever of the free enterprise system. And state education officials say the results could lead to a crash program to teach all Louisiana students how the free capitalist system works.

Asst. State Education Sup't. Mack Avants said the survey had done a great service for the state and the study's findings, "is going into new kinds of student protest that Powell called "guerrilla in style, in the same that they co-op the university, but they are non violent and non confrontational."

He said the organization of Southern Negro colleges probably would adopt the same tactics.

"By not being overtly threatening," Powell said, "pressing "overity," we think we can build coalitions of young people and students, of radicals and liberals, which can bring changes, not by occupying administration buildings, but by showing their doubts.

NSA, with dues-paying membership of 387 schools, obviously would like to have a broader base, and believe they can get it by "being relevant to student needs.

Under a $315,000 Ford Foundation grant, they are setting up a national information center here on "experimental education" at one college level—a term that translates roughly as student-controlled "free university" education, without academic credit.

Powell is optimistic about their chances of changing the educational system.

"Experimental education is an issue around which we can build some incredible coalitions and get a lot of people involved. "Almost everyone—students and faculty—really thinks the educational system we have is rotten. My own view is that it is not good for anything but job accreditation because it really has nothing to do with education or with the issues that the country must face—racism, technology, wealth and leisure."

Lake Charles—Lake Charles school officials are considering the abolition of ROTC programs at the Lake Charles High School, which has only limited funds for this program.

The Reserve Officers Training Corps, ROTC, is in trouble on campuses throughout the country as a result of...
WELCOME TO VIRGINIA, MR. FINCH

Mr. RARICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include his name for identification.

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker many Americans were convinced that Mr. Finch, of Health, Education, and Welfare, was just another "South bater"—picking on the South to conceal race problems in his own state.

One would expect—that like his deputy, James Farmer—he would be living in Washington, D.C., where his children might be getting a broad and liberal view of this more socially enlightened area, having a proper ratio of race mixture.

Disappointingly, Mr. Finch moved his family to the state of Virginia.

What excuse can Mr. Finch offer Senator Thurmond? That he is "just another political hypocrite." That he "can see the matte in the eye of the South, but not the matte in the eye of California"—or California—Mr. Finch?

If Mr. Finch ever accompanies his children to school in "occupied" Virginia, he will have to admit that he has exercised his freedom to choose rampant "noncompliance" for his children.

TAKE IT EASY, MR. FINCH

1. Your threat to close more schools in the South because of their failure to mix the Blacks and the Whites in a proportion satisfying the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, comes as a shock to the people of America, including the Southern Whites as vote bait for 1972.

2. If you issue your first ruling for Southern schools instead of schools in your home state of California where Fremont High School in northern California has been given the legal privilege of operating since White mobs demanded a black principal and got one by the historical precedent.

How do you propose to handle the Los Angeles school district? Are you going to close the school for being reorganized strictly on a racist basis and on an anti-white basis? How do you propose to handle the Los Angeles school district because they have officially approved a segregation plan?

But the problem with promotional games of chance is not whether they are devices to be cut down for being a tie-in sale when fulfilling their families' most basic food needs.

The problem with trading stamps bill has several major provisions, but the most important is the one that will create an option for the housewife who now is required to pay the 2 percent that trading stamps contribute to food costs. Under the bill the value of stamps would be placed on each trading stamp and the housewife would have an option of redeeming her stamps for cash or for a premium.

The problem of trading stamps is older and more serious than a somewhat similar problem—the use of games of chance as a promotional device by retail food stores and gasoline stations. This morning I testified before the Federal Trade Commission on proposed FTC rules governing the use of games of chance as a promotional device. I also brought in my testimony the problem of trading stamps as a contributing factor to the rising cost of living.

Because of the relevance of my testimony before the FTC to the introduction of trading stamps bill and under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include my testimony in the Record at this point.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE LESTER L. FINCH OF CALIFORNIA. HEARING ON PROPOSED RULES GOVERNING THE USES OF GAMES OF CHANCE IN RETAIL FOOD STORES AND GAS STATIONS, FEBRUARY 28, 1969

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission: I appreciate sincerely the opportunity to appear before you today on the matter of proposed regulations governing promotional games. Prior to my election to Congress, I spent 25 years in the private sector as a marketing executive as well as having taught marketing at the college level. I mention this because it should be relevant to the testimony I am offering today.

At the outset I want to say that I favor both of the proposed regulations in principle. The government believes that games of chance have grown so rapidly in the retail field that an appropriate area for federal regulations. I therefore welcome the Federal Trade Commission's involvement in this area.

Whatever action is undertaken by the FTC must be taken with full knowledge that games of chance are a permanent aspect of retail promotion. We cannot, nor should we, attempt to eliminate this problem, since they are basic to retail operations and justified by the historical precedent.

But there are problems in the operation of these games. Congressmen Dingell and Conte held illuminating hearings and their testimony here today, combined with their investigation of the National Association of Small Business, provides substantial evidence of the problems created by the use of games of chance, and definitively for the gasoline station business by unscrupulous operators.

But the problem with promotional games of chance is not whether they are devices to be cut down for being a tie-in sale when fulfilling their families' most basic food needs.

The problem with trading stamps bill has several major provisions, but the most important is the one that will create an option for the housewife who now is required to pay the 2 percent that trading stamps contribute to food costs. Under the bill the value of stamps would be placed on each trading stamp and the housewife would have an option of redeeming her stamps for cash or for a premium.
I am amazed and deeply troubled by the almost pervading, use and misuse of trading stamps as a tie-in sale. The failure of the FTC to act decisively in this area is both surprising and discouraging.

Hunting expeditions in this area have been undertaken by the FTC, but to date the agency has imposed no sanctions on any companies.

The situation with respect to the use of trading stamps is similar to that experienced regarding games of chance.

Mr. Speaker, the need for these additional categories to apply to toys and to other articles intended for use by children is great.

Recognizing that the hearing today is addressed to the matter of games, I shall not belabor the issue of stamps.

I therefore, respectfully take this opportunity to ask you to take this matter immediately to establish a long overdue set of guidelines for the use of trading stamps in retailing.

While I do not want to eliminate trading stamps there should be an option for the housewife to exchange her stamps for either cash or merchandise. If there is no reason why a tie-in sale should be forced on a housewife; a tie-up sale that requires her to purchase a product to receive a discount on another product, is otherwise hazardous because flammable, pressurized, or radioactive.

I think this protection to our children should be expanded, and that is the intention in this legislation that I am introducing today. The three additional categories would be: electrical, thermal, and mechanical.

By adding these three categories, we can attack a number of hazards, including, but not limited to, sharp or protruding edges, fragmentation, explosion, strangulation, suffocation, asphyxiation, electrical shock and electrocution, heated surfaces and unextinguishable flames.

Mr. Speaker, the need for these additional categories to apply to toys and to other articles intended for use by children is great. The facts speak for themselves:

Of the nearly 56 million children under 15 years of age in the United States, more than 15,000 of them die each year from accidents at a rate of 28 per 100,000 population. This figure is higher than the deaths from cancer, contagious diseases, heart diseases, and gastroenteritis combined.

More than half of the children who died as a result of accidents in 1966 were playground victims. 

Another 17 million children annually are injured severely enough to restrict normal activity or require medical attention—a rate of 300 per 1,000 population.

The National Commission on Product Safety, created by Public Law 90-146, just released an interim report and in that report recommended legislation essentially along the lines of that which I am introducing. The Commission has held public hearings in New York City and in Boston in 1968, and more are scheduled for this year. I am pleased with the work that the Commission has done, and I look forward to the final report of the Commission at the end of the year.

In the course of these hearings, the Commission learned of incidents involving toys and other products designed for use by children and of resulting injury and death which shocked the conscience and which cause the Commission to act quickly to prevent further unnecessary disasters.

The Commission learned of the use of jequirity beans in necklaces, jewelry, rosaries, and dolls' eyes. A single bead, chewed and swallowed, to a child might be fatal; chemistry sets were found with igniters for use by children which are hazardous due to the presence of electrical, mechanical, or thermal hazards.

This legislation would amend the section of the act relating to "banned hazardous substances" to permit the use of jequirity beans in necklaces, jewelry, rosaries, and dolls' eyes. A single bead, chewed and swallowed, to a child might be fatal; chemistry sets were found with igniters for use by children which are hazardous due to the presence of electrical, mechanical, or thermal hazards.

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This legislation would amend the sec-
grown annually in the United States is sold abroad and 50 percent of the export sales are to European Common Market countries. Soybeans and soy products account for more than one-third of all U.S. agricultural exports to the Common Market. The value of these is approximately $500 million.

We have been persuaded by some of the Common Market ministers that the time has arrived to introduce a surtax on soybeans and their products in the Common Market countries. This represents the equivalent of 60 million bushels or the product of 150 million acres.

In terms of Missouri this means that if the tax had been in effect in 1968, only 13 million bushels of soybeans produced in Missouri would have been sold rather than the 19 million normally purchased by the Common Market countries.

In effect the market for thousands of acres of Missouri soybeans would be lost. We are not without recourse, however. Pending in the 80th Congress is a bill that the delaying of retaliation are higher import duties on European automobiles, office equipment, typewriters, and wines.

I have received one letter, for example, last week, objecting to my suggestion to President Nixon that he halt the program. I had urged the President to defer it at least until after we have had some nuclear disarmament discussions with the Soviet Union.

This constituent said he wanted a Senate site located in Seattle to protect him in the event of a missile attack on the United States. Apparently he did not know that the missile defense is not that simple; that a missile defense as presently developed probably would not protect him. I am sure this individual did not know that there are many ways for an enemy to confuse or decoy the defense missile into exploding before the offensive nuclear weapon reaches its target. Many leading scientists think the program is a waste of money and would not work.

My own thinking is that our present offensive capability is sufficient to deter any missile attack by Red China because, as former Secretary of Defense McNamara stated last year, it would be insane and suicidal for her to launch a missile attack when in retaliation we could completely destroy her.

In other words, a light deployment of U.S. A.M.B.'s would not deter Communist China, but our overwhelming offensive power would, or at least it seems reasonable to so conclude. It seems to me a halt in this anti-ballistic-missile defense system would change that picture.

And, as for the second step, if we took it, to develop a so-called heavy A.B.M. shield for defense against a Soviet attack with her more sophisticated capacity, I see no reason not to delay. To continue now probably would only induce the Soviets to vastly increase their offensive forces so as to overcome any added defensive capacity of ours. In addition, Mr. Speaker, there is no assurance, regardless of cost, that a defense against Soviet attack would be possible.

The Nation wants an end to the nuclear arms race with the Communists, but it seems to me the better course in this Congress for 18 years, but no one wants to listen. They prefer to remain in the old rut. The solution, Mr. Speaker, is jobs, income and opportunity. The way to bring about this is by making an exemption to any industry that will come on to these reservation areas and hire these people. This gives the young people some hope and they are asking for some incentive to remain in school--some incentive on the reservation where their people and their relatives live. They want a future the same as anyone else, but the reservation offers nothing, and can offer nothing without jobs, and industry cannot go out in these remote areas without a substantial subsidy.

For 10 years I have had legislation pending in this Congress which would provide a subsidy similar to what other emerging nations, and other emerging countries, have offered, and are offering. We do not need an expanding Bureau of Indian Affairs. Let the Bureau take care of the land holdings of the tribes and the allottees, but let the Indians have some future through jobs, which can only be produced by locating industries on the reservations. Instead of spending $50 million of government money to try to get these people feel they are unwanted wards, let us give them 15 years in industry, with opportunity, instead of 150 years of reg-
The article follows:

**WOUNDED KNEE STILL FESTERS**

(William Greider)

**PINE RIDGE, S. D.—The Ogala band of the Sioux occupied on the Pine Ridge Reservation, have learned to celebrate small favors.** So few are the markers of their ceremonial costumes out of hock, the feathered bonnets and beaded breastplates which they pawn in surrounding white communities between pow-wows.

Over at Custer State Park, the buffalo hordes maintained as a tourist attraction was being threatened. The park management slaughtered and quartered the animals and sent some of the meat over to the reservation. At churches and community centers, the Ogala gathered for feasts and dancing. Tribal politicians collected unanswered thanks for the happy occasion.

It has all become civilized, this business of white men and Indians. In the old days, when the Sioux were fresh from a victory, or newly departed to provide rations for their survival, the soldiers would turn loose a cow then watch as the Indians chased it across the meadow and killed it, re-enacting their triumphs of derision and awe. The people frequented the reservation area as Great Plains hunters.

Now, most of it is reduced to paperwork, application forms, memorials, and misfortunes to see who will get a job and who won't, who gets a new house or pump and who must make do with kerosene lantern hang along the wall, which sometimes is leaning and clinging to his Indian father's shoulders like a rich shawl. He is a full-blood man, a man who calls the spirits. The natural rhythm of the land and the external mechanisms of economy, a web of values was impressed on him monastically without money. As the anthropologist observed, "One really like to live the rest of my life as realistically as I can," he said. "That's why I grew my hair, the way God made me."

With a young woman, Pete Catches went up the side of a ridge, just below the line of the horizon. When the sun fell on her, he built a small log cabin; the carpentry is snug. The wavy-light roof is made from rain-soaked, sod with wood is overlaid as smooth as linoleum. A cup, a broom, a kerseme lantern hang along the wall, which is lined with baskets that have require a thick pine log in the morning and another at nightfall.

"If I ever try to speak Indian, the kids make fun of me," he said. "And they never try to go into the poverty program. They never try to go into the reservation."

"People now are accustomed to this way of life, this welfare," he explained. "Just a very few want to be left alone. The Bureau (the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which supervises the reservation) is hard to live by. A lot of time just makes us say yes we want to say no."

"You can always get some Indians to go along," the missionary said, "no matter what it is, you can always get some Indians to go along."

The shooting between the races ended on December 29, 1890, when the Sioux were intercepted by cavalry, disarmed and then let us see what happened. The white men also burned the Sioux lodges to the ground. At Wounded Knee, a tract that includes the gravesite, a tract that includes the ravine where many of the Indians died. There they burned the dead and buried the bones of other moneymaking tourist attractions.

"What we have to hope for is something like a mini-peace council to bring them together."

The Indians did not understand, or else they understood too well. The survivors of Wounded Knee long ago erected their own monument. But overnight, the gravestones became towering tourist attractions.

"It's not beautiful," said Mrs. Little Finger, "but we're poor Indians. They say they will give jobs to Indians. What we should sell our grandfathers' and grand-mothers' bones."

With some detachment, Toby Eagle Bull, executive vice president of the Pine Ridge tribal council, laughed at the neatness of the proposal, serving white guilt and making a pretty income. "It's still the way it was."

They had been caught by a cavelayman on a horse with his sword raised to chop the head off of an Indian woman carrying her baby," said Eagle Bull, "dropped his guard. "That's the way it was."

Still, some of the other Indians signed petitions in favor of the monument. "You'll find," said Eagle Bull, "no matter what it is, you can always get some Indians to go along."

The shooting stopped a long time ago, but hardly anyone at Pine Ridge would say that it was over. "In reparation of the original sin," the Jesuits said, "we had a million Indians here instead of 10,000. I think we'd have troops stationed here if we had a million."

"It's a new tombstone," said Mrs. Little Finger of the proposal, serving white guilt and making a pretty income. "We have to show respect for what is Indian in them. They should be grounded and somehow made whole."

That is the heart of the problem at Pine Ridge. The 70 years of occupation have de-based and beaten down what is Indian, but the people have not been converted into white men.

**THE FUNDAMENTAL FAMILY**

For centuries, the Sioux functioned harmoniously in a close-knit extended family. The anthropologists describe it, their survival depended on constantly contriving sophisticated uses of what land the would yield. Before Wounded Knee, they lived in a tent. "Acting white" the Jesuits who founded the Holy Rosary Mission in 1888, are teaching the Lakota at the Holy Rosary as an Indian culture and history. The BIA has started a course in Sioux civics at the Bureau boarding school. The priests are thinking of setting up some sort of oratorical prize for Lakota.

"With the kids, the language is associated with poverty and ignorance," said Father Glen Wellshons, the guidance counselor at Holy Rosary. "There's no status for these kids. They have to show respect for what is Indian in them. They should be grounded and somehow made whole."

As a unit of survival, the Sioux family meant something much larger and stronger than two parents and their children. The Indian kids still confuse their white teachers occasionally by referring to their mother's sister as "mother" or their first cousins as "brothers and sisters." The natural emotional relationships—which protected individuals from the ultimate threats of death, illness and starvation—was more complex than we understand. Social Security—corrupted by a white legislature.

People—getting along with other people—curbed more personal and community friction and physical awkwardly and unnecessary to lay aside great stores. Abundance was shared. The natural empathy, the strength of the family provided the security for the future. The Indian sense of time has been struck white men as hopelessly impractical.

Remnants still survive. When a teenage boy died recently in an auto accident, his family members who have been by the whites, the white middle-class America look culturally deprived. The natural empathy, the strength of the family provided the security for the future. The Indian sense of time has been struck white men as hopelessly impractical.

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mourners—his portable radio, his clothes, her handmade quits. Funeral sharing is less civilized than Probate Court; still, it persists among the very poor.

"The Indian is not one bit like the white man, who thinks about nothing but his money. In this picture, he built a room upstairs. The whites also never help anybody. They must always get paid for it." But he was conceded that things are changing: "They will keep changing for the Sioux until they live like white people. When that happens, this reservation will be a living hell."

A PRICE TAG ON SHARING

The money economy has already obliterated the basis of the old values and the cultural pattern of the Ledger town. An Ogala family is still likely to take in a brother's or sister's family that is homeless, further crowding the cabin. But a son-in-law with a car may charge Grandma $5 to drive her into town so she can consult the free Government clinic.

When a missionary introduced the simple institution of a rummage sale, his parishioners were unenthusiastic. They were happy to donate clothes to the Bureau, but they refused to recall, "but they were shocked when we put them up for sale." In time, they accepted the system.

When telephone service was extended to the more affluent Indian families, many of them refused to get their numbers. Other, less fortunate Indians were using their numbers to make long-distance calls. Sharing has its limitations in the modern scheme.

The landscape of Pine Ridge, raw but beautiful, is littered with evidence of the cultural pattern of the Ledger town. A few scattered, rusted-out veteran car bodies, left by the white towns do a rush business: if a family lives among the very poor.

Some of the Indians are white workers, it is said, adjusting to a high school senior said in a class-

February 24, 1969

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

THE HISTORIC FUTURE

William Good Voice Elk, whose name evokes beauty and harmony to the Sioux, stood amid his squaw and six children and tried to talk about the future. Ask him about tomorrow, and he begins by discussing today and yesterday.

"We wanted to get into these new houses," he offered, pointing to Army-surplus homes across the road. "We filled out an application for those little houses and it was a small tent heated by a wood stove, and has been living there for five years."

"When our family gets a pump so we wouldn't have to haul water," his wife Rose put in. "I asked the Public Health for a pump, but I never did get it."

A basket filled with rotten garbage stood outside the tent. A small boy with a runny nose and puffy face, with a ring of dirt on his belly just above the trousers, stood by his father.

Mrs. Good Voice Elk complained about the welfare checks. They work summers on the farms in Nebraska and every year their lease check is $375, but mainly they are living by the hands of others.

The father and mother are 36 years old but their faces seem past 50, an age which the statistics on divorce, separations, unemployment runs 55 per cent on the reservation.

"The mixed breeds say that the new jobs come from the reservation. They are warmer, but many of them came back. The outlook for economic development is not especially promising."

A fishhook factory opened at Pine Ridge in 1961 and employed 300 Indians. The wages were low and the jobs had no future, but the workers, it is said, were adjusting to a time clock-and-paycheck mentality. Last week the company suddenly closed. Its managers explained that competition from imported fishhooks made the reservation production impractical.

Over the years, the failures and frustrations, the shifts of Government policy have created such divisions among the people that the prospects for economic development are not especially promising.

"I'm for one reason or another, the long success of attempts to make the Indians into self-sufficient white men have failed. So the Sioux are developing a peculiar reservation culture:

Cattle ranching has increased over the last decade, but it has a limited future because of the huge required to huge numbers of cattle. The Bureau tried relocating the people in cities, but many of them came back. The outlook for economic development is not especially promising."

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Cattle ranching has increased over the last decade, but it has a limited future because of the huge required to huge numbers of cattle. The Bureau tried relocating the people in cities, but many of them came back. The outlook for economic development is not especially promising."

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DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILROAD TAKEOVER

(Mr. BROTZMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. Speaker, the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, which is domiciled in Colorado, recently found itself involved in an apparent takeover maneuver by an individual who, in his hope that he could aid his development, described the dilemma:

"The people have been trying, but you reach a point where you give up. You don't have the power to do anything. The kids are forced to make a decision—either be an Indian or be an American. The kids say, "Well, I'll try to be an American.""

Some of them make it. But many drown, the modern casualties of the Indian wars.

Gerald One Feather, a 30-year-old college graduate who returned to Pine Ridge in the hope that he could aid its development, described the dilemma:

"The people have been trying, but you reach a point where you give up. You don't have the power to do anything. The kids are forced to make a decision—either be an Indian or be an American. The kids say, "Well, I'll try to be an American.""

Mr. Speaker, because of the widespread interest Members have shown in this delicate trade problem, I insert a recent letter I received from the Honorable George V. Hansen, Deputy Under Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, in the Record at this point. I am pleased that the administration has chosen to take a firm stand on this issue.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE


Hon. Chester L. Mize, House of Representatives.

Dear Mr. Mize:

This is with respect to the concern which you have expressed over the European Community's proposal to place a consumption tax on oilseeds and oilseed products. You may know, on December 19, 1968, the Commission of the European Community submitted to the Council of Ministers (the Community's Executive) a long awaited policy program to reform the agricultural sector, including specific provisions on edible fats and oils. The Commission proposes to introduce a tax of $60 per metric ton on vegetable and marine oils and $30 per ton on meals and to take the initiative in launching negotiations for an international arrangement for fats and oils. Such measures ostensibly designed to stabilize the edible fats and oils market, particularly butters, are in fact designed to plug the hole in the otherwise highly protective wall of their Common Agricultural Policy through which oilseeds and high-protein meals enter duty free without restriction.

I consider this to be the most important trade problem that has arisen in agriculture between the United States and the European Community because of the impact of our trade in oilseeds and oilseed products, nearly $500 million in 1967-68 and expanding. Impairment of our access to the important European market would have serious impact on farm incomes and on the U.S. balance of payments. In addition, it is an example of an attempt to weaken the policy of shifting most of the burden of supply adjustment to third countries through international export aids. We have, therefore, taken an extremely strong position in opposition to the tax.

The European Community has consistently and forcefully warned the European Community
nity that their proposed tax would sharply reduce the Community's imports of oilseeds and oilseed products and would thereby place a massive impairment of the present access available to American exporters. We made it clear to those who had charged that we were acting under privileges not accorded the average taxpayer, whether he be laborer or businessman, and the degree to which these privileges are being abused for partisan political activity.

Certainly, all of us would agree that charitable and humanitarian purposes rightly receive support and encouragement from the community. In the exercise of social law governing the enjoyment of tax privileges. In equal degree, however, I am sure we would also agree that combatants in the same set of rules and the same handicaps. From our mutual experiences in the realm of politics, I am sure we will all likewise agree that the committee of the late Senator Kennedy in his campaign for re-election and the Committee of the late Mr. Bundy, however, is a man of great imagination and is not limited to such simple business or government fundamentals. It appears to me that making tax-free disbursements is to display his personal concern and desire to do charity for individuals with whom he holds a personal sympathy. He stated in his testimony that his principal motivation was to display his degree of concern for the Kennedy family (which so far as we can generally determine has small need for financial assistance) and when asked as to what results were expected, replied that he hoped the family may be several years before any results, if any.

I would never question the right of Mr. Bundy, acting for himself or acting as a head of an organization to use his personal funds for whatever purposes he wishes. I do question, and what is the legitimate area for inquiry by this committee, is the degree to which the taxpayers of this country should subsidize the peculiar whims of others. In my own opinion, any tax subsidy is a privilege and any use of funds acquired through the enjoyment of tax privileges should be absolutely barred from use in political campaigns or for political purposes.

The purpose of my appearance today is to invite the attention of the members of this committee a bill which I have prepared and which wound be introduced today in the Congress. The purpose of this proposed legislation is to provide a legal framework to prevent groups or organizations having tax privileges diverging the funds voted to them into the political arena.

My legislation first recognizes that any organization, whether it has its own corporate existence. When tax-free foundations are being used for partisan political activities.

The very purpose of many trade associations is to promote legislation of interest to that trade association. The proposal of the American Bar Association to prohibit such activities. In my opinion, it is a legitimate exercise of the rights of American Bar Associations to prevent the views of American Bar Associations enjoying tax benefits to seek public support for the causes which it espouses.

The language of this proposed code, however, presents an absolute prohibition against the use of funds by a tax exempt organization on behalf of a political party or a political candidate.

The penalty for violation of the prohibitions would be the loss of tax-exempt status (that is the deductibility of donations or gifts by supporters of the organization and the use of tax free funds) from any organization which did not ground all of its activities upon public support for the causes which it espouses.

A second purpose of my proposed legislation is to prevent the use of dues collected by labor unions and organizations for the purpose of supporting a political candidate. As I have commented earlier, I regard the right of individuals or groups to organize and to promote a particular political party or a political candidate. The labor unions of this country are perhaps the most notorious violators of The courts have numerous times reported cases in which labor leaders readily acknowledge the use of union funds for direct intervention in political campaigns. For example, United States v. Anchorage Federal Labor Union (1949); United States v. United States v. Vantos Local #481 et al 172 F. 2d 854 (1949); United States v. International Union United Automobile, Aircraft and Agriculture Workers of America 362 U.S. 567 (1957); and United States v. CIO 338 U.S. 106 (1947). Union leaders do not deny the use of direct political activity on their organizations in political campaigns. For example, see article in the September 19, 1963 Wall Street Journal.
The cases which I have cited above all relate to prosecutions under the Corrupt Practices Act which specifically prohibits the use by labor organizations of their general funds for political purposes.

There is a grievous inconsistency between the language of the Corrupt Practices Act, the interpretation of the Internal Revenue Service and the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1938 which specifically prohibits the use by labor organizations of their general funds for political purposes. This interpretation has been consistently and repeatedly applied by the Internal Revenue Service. This interpretation has been consistently and repeatedly applied by the Internal Revenue Service.

Indeed, the Internal Revenue Service does not recognize the Corrupt Practices Act as being a part of the U.S. code. When one group, the National Right to Work Committee, was under investigation by the Internal Revenue Service for the avowed purpose of finding justification for stripping them of their tax privileges, an inquiry was made to the Internal Revenue Service as to whether a like investigation would be proper with regard to labor organizations. We all recognize that the National Right to Work Committee and other groups that are engaged in the controversy to which the witness referred, are engaged in the controversy to which the witness referred, in attempting to find some evidence of political activity on the part of the National Right to Work Committee.

In conclusion, the testimony of the previous week, and I assume during the coming days, will continue to reveal instances in which the taxpayers are subsidizing activities which should not be subsidized if our political system is to remain free and operate in the best interests of a democracy. To permit any individual or group of persons, whether they be capitalist, philanthropist, or labor leaders, to have uninhibited use of funds augmented by the indirect subsidy of special tax privileges, presents a hazard to our political system.

I am pressing legislation which will permit groups and organizations to function for political purposes without being required to register themselves with legislators who are beholden to sources of great wealth.

I am compelled to observe that under existing law, organizations with similar labels but opposing political views are often treated differently. For example, we have the militant Communist Church, which regularly appears before congressional committees to present the views which they have concerning people who are the namesake of Jesus. We have the Billy James Hargis Foundation which, in equal degree, presents itself as a religious organization and has made political conclusions from the National Council of Churches, finds itself denied equal tax treatment under the law. I think most Americans will say that the fundamental principle of equal treatment under the law is essential to fair play in a democratic society. I think everyone agrees that groups should not be allowed to adopt "causes" and positions on the issues of our time and present such facts and opinions as if they were the views of the organization of their interest. But let us draw a firm line of distinction between political and moral questions and political campaigns at the State and Federal levels.

To the point of this letter.

Are not labor unions, as tax exempt organizations under section 501(c) (5), subject to the same restrictions on political activities as the National Right to Work Committee and other exempt organizations? And, if this is so, why is it that labor unions can openly and flagrantly use the monies collected from membership dues to make contributions to political candidates and assign their staff personnel to electioneering activities on behalf of union-endorsed candidates? That they do all of these things on a large scale is well known and well documented.

Just by way of example, in the United States v. COPE, 367 U.S. 740 (1961) the defendant unions stipulated that the dues monies collected from their members under compulsory union shop agreements were used in substantial amounts to support the political campaigns of candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and for the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States...and candidates for state and local offices. 367 U.S. 740, 745, footnote 2. In May of the same year during the Senatorial campaign in Washington reported a public announcement by Charles Della, president of the Maryland AFL on behalf of the National Right to Work Committee and in like manner and subject to the same restrictions on political activities as the National Right to Work Committee as the public announcement as published in the Commonweal magazine by Sidney Lens, a leading labor organizer in New York. This announcement points out, among other things, that the United Auto Workers Union recently donated $30,000 to the campaign of Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois who is opposed to the nationalization of the steel industry under section 501(c) (4) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The evidence is overwhelming that labor unions under the Corrupt Practices Act could not have been allowed to use the union funds collected from membership dues to make contributions to political candidates and assign their staff personnel to electioneering activities on behalf of union-endorsed candidates.

Equality in political effort is meaningless. Under existing law, the public is entreated to vote, and may take their pick from candidates who have been financially supported by voluntary contributions. The very right of a candidate to be heard, to present his views and his program, is dependent upon the voluntary contribution that he can raise from the people. The very peak of politicking is the political meeting where a candidate makes his case. It is as much the right of a candidate to speak to his constituency as the right of a labor union to speak to its members, and the ability of a candidate to speak to his constituency is dependent upon his ability to raise the money to promote his political effort.
of the regular staff, all working the hustings for union-endorsed candidates. These are men, it should be noted, with considerable organizational talent, usually far above the call of duty. In addition to union-leased autos, painted over with the names of union-endorsed aspirants, plastered with signs and flags, in Psychic, Big Union, a like campaign or auto can mobilize thousands of members to fill a meeting hall or listen to an open-air speech. On the first Tuesday in November in Virginia and Pennsylvania, where the union treasury, can be seen driving voters to and from the polling booths, acting as watch­ers of the vote count. Such a display on ‘sure’ voters who have not yet cast a bal­lot. Thus by concentrating on marginal areas, by doing out $1,000 to $5,000 for Congressional hopes who need just a little push to put them over, labor can make an impor­tant contribution.

Also enclosed is a recent article by one of the well known labor columnists, Victor Riesel, who points out that the AFL-CIO has assessed its 13.7 million members at a nickel a head for a special election fund of $850,000 to be spent for campaign activities in this year’s national elections.

Since the Internal Revenue Service insists that the National Right To Work Committee in Georgia is not sufficiently engaged in the political activity, and since the flagrant po­litical activities of labor unions are largely ignored, it would seem that a double stand­ard is applied under the Internal Revenue Code. As the public becomes more and more aware of this selective enforcement of the law, the effect to only be to break down respect for the law, a trend which seems to be rapidly undermining the foundations of orderly society.

We feel that you can quickly restore pub­lic confidence in the integrity of the Internal Revenue Service by issuing directives to agents and offices throughout the country to undertake a sweeping investigation of the political activities of organized labor in this year’s state and national elections, and re­voke the tax exemption status of any union that engages in such political activities.

Very truly yours,

R. E. LARSON,
Executive Vice President.

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE,
Mr. REED E. LARSON,
National Right To Work Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. LARSON: Thank you for your letter of September 2, 1966, with attachment, concerning the political activity of labor unions.

You asked whether labor unions, as tax­exempt organizations under section 501(c)(6), are subject to the same restrictions on political activities as other exempt organiza­tions. Although certain sections of 501(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code and implementing regulations contain various defini­tions, limitations, and prohibitions relative to political activities, there is no such proscription with respect to a labor organization otherwise qualifying for exemption from Federal income tax under section 501(c)(5).

The qualifying character of a labor organ­i­zation, as the term is used in section 501(c)(5), is that it has as its principal purpose the representation of employees in such matters as wages, hours of labor, working conditions, and the general fostering of matters affecting the working conditions of its members. As a matter of law, a labor organization does not lose its rights to exemption under section 501 because it engages in political activities, unless by reason of the organization’s improper ac­tivities it can be established that the organ­ization is not sufficiently engaged in the union or labor activity to be characterized as a labor organization in the sense that it has as its principal purpose the representation of employees in such matters as wages, hours of labor, working conditions, and the general fostering of matters affecting the working conditions of its members.

As you may know, contributors to labor organizations are not entitled to a charitable deduction for contributions to such organizations and, in the case of individual contributors, payments may qualify as a business expense under section 162. With respect to the contributions of a labor union, or trade association as a business expense, the Revenue Act of 1962 amended section 162 by adding a new subsection (e) which provides that the amount paid or incurred by a labor union or trade association as an expense incurred in connection with legislation or proposed legislation of direct interest to the taxpayer. In no event shall a deduction be allowed for that portion of a contribution in excess of the amount that is charitable, educational, or other purpose.

We trust this information will be helpful in explaining the varying limitations or orga­nizations qualifying as tax-exempt under different sections in the Code.

Sincerely yours,

FOREST P. NEAL,
Chief, Technical Coordination Branch.

H.R. 7652
A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to deny tax-exempt status to organizations which endorse political candidates, and for other purposes.

Mr. S. B. WOLF,
Director, Audit Division.

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE,
Mr. F. H. KINZIE,

Dear Mr. Dickerson: Thank you for your letter of September 6, 1966, concerning the political activities of organized labor and the tax-exempt status of the National Right to Work Committee and the Sierra Club.

The records of the National Office disclose that the National Right to Work Committee has not engaged in the activities described in subsection (c) (4) of the Internal Revenue Code, while the Sierra Club is exempt under section 501(c)(3), and labor unions frequently qualify under section 501(c)(6).

The Internal Revenue Service maintains a program of periodic audit and review of the operations of tax-exempt organizations. If it is determined as a result of the audit pro­gram that any tax-exempt organization is engaged in activities to an extent proscribed by that section of the Code under which it has been held exempt, we will take appro­priate action to revoke or modify our prior ruling. This is a factual question in each case, and the Service must examine all of the op­erations for the years involved.

You express concern with regard to the possi­ble nonuniform application of restrictions on political activities for various tax-exempt organizations. It should be noted that although certain sections of 501(c)(6) of the Code and their implementing regulations contain various limitations and prohibitions relative to political and legislative activities, there is no such proscription with respect to a labor organization otherwise qualifying for exemption from Federal income tax under section 501(c)(5).

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Sincerely yours,

FOREST P. NEAL,
Chief, Technical Coordination Branch.
subsection (b) the following new subsection:

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ties.

TIONS made by section 7 of this Act shall apply to acts occurring after the date of the enactment of this Act.

A FLAG FOR ALL TO SEE AND HONOR

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

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, through the kindness of adviser Sara Davis of the Marie Ostrum Theta Rho No. 33, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, I have received a small but brilliantly colorful American flag and car window seal for display on my automobile.

Like Astronaut John Glenn, I get a funny feeling—of pride, bursting patriotism, devotion to country, and reverential admiration for the flag. By displaying Old Glory on my car, I hope to bring this spirit to an ever-growing number of my fellow citizens who may need to be reminded of the significance of this beautiful and inspiring banner.

I salute the sponsors of this campaign to bring greater appreciation to the flag of the United States. I shall display mine with a sense of esteem and responsibility, and I recommend the practice to all who want everyone to know of their devotion to the flag and the principles for which it stands.

LANCASHIRE MINE, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, for the 23rd Congressional District, which is attaining significance as the energy center of the East through its mine mouth generating plants, last week was another monumental occasion.

Two miles north of Barnesboro along the Indiana-Cambria County line, a work force of 12 men began operations to open a drift mine whose demand for skilled personnel will rise to a total of 700 within the next 5 or 6 years.

Unlike a number of the other modern mines that are being opened to feed the spectacularly large electric plants on adjacent property, Lancaster No. 26 mine of the Greenwich Colliers Company will serve an electric generating station a hundred miles away in Montour County. When Lancaster reaches its capacity of 5 million tons per year, it will supply the Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. Montour plant by unit train moving back and forth. A subsidiary of Barnes and Tucker Co., for many years a member of the vanguard of Pennsylvania coal producers dedicated to efficient mining and to community responsibility, Greenwich Colliers' new facility will spur development of an immense housing project in the Barnesboro area. Lancaster will need an expanding number of men to operate the versatile machines that extract coal, transport it to the surface, and load railroad cars at the rate of 3,250 tons an hour. Because miners' wages are among the highest in manufacturing and processing industries, employees of Greenwich will have an opportunity to invest in the homes already being planned by farsighted and confident business leaders in the area.

To Barnes and Tucker President Richard T. Todhunter, Jr., Vice President John S. Todhunter, and other officials of the company, Lancaster mine is an investment in America's future. They visualize an ever-developing economy based on an insatiable need for more energy. Their optimism is matched only by the dreams of other community leaders as determined to be ready to handle the immigration of mine personnel and others who will take advantage of the new career opportunities.

The constituencies of my colleagues in Pennsylvania and other states looking to Montour as a dependable long-range source of heat and power can take comfort in the thought that Lancaster has a wealth of vital energy assets, asarchastically described by Mr. Ostrum's advocacy. The editorial, "Why Not Preserve a Free Society?" follows:

WHY NOT PRESERVE A FREE SOCIETY?

(Mr. HALEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, one of the subjects most frequently spoken of these days is the limitation that is being placed upon freedom of choice by our Federal courts, by the administration, and by the Congress. In writing his editorial for the Thursday, February 20 issue of the Palmetto Press, one of Florida's outstanding weekly newspapers, Editor Jim Gallery makes an excellent presentation on this subject. I hope that everyone who reads the Congressional Record will heed Gallery's arguments. The editorial, "Why Not Preserve a Free Society?" follows:

WHY NOT PRESERVE A FREE SOCIETY?

What will it take to convince the social theorists and existentialists that people are different, always were, always will be, and if there's anything you can count on, it's the perversity, diversity, adversity, and indefinable nature of mankind?

Thing two you can count on is that no amount of legislation, encouragement, education, coercion, bribery, or what have you, will effect a permanent transformation of individual human beings into one great glob of homogenized humanity.

Now, this is not by way of introducing either a pro or con treatise concerning racial problems, although the subject may fit into the picture as well.

Among established facts concerning the nature of the human beast is that he is a gregarian, which is a two-bit way of saying people apparently need and seek out the association, friendship, respect, etc. of other people.

So do all of the beasts in the animal kingdom.

What's the fact that his is a selective process. He does not necessarily associate with other men
just because they are men, but through exercising free will options based on a variety of motivations.

We do not accept dogmatic approaches designating, quite simply, common political, social, economic, or cultural interests-the forces that do not make us play any part whatsoever in the voluntary association of people. Rather, in themselves, separately, they are outside the scope of our attention.

Now, if you mixed up 100 bankers and a like number of retail clerks in a sack and dumped them in, there would be no way in the world that in the first 30 minutes or so, the vast majority, maybe 90 percent would congregate in the downtown, with minority mixtures of retail clerks, bankers, and others remaining somewhere in between. It does not follow that if the situation remained the same, the proportions would remain the same.

Nor does it necessarily follow that if you legislated all bankers, clerks, physicians, contractors, etc., into individual residential areas based on professions that they would indeed form ideal neighborhoods or, for that matter, get along famously with their next-door neighbors.

Most, we submit, would leave their reservations, a flatlander, a policeman, a bookgoing, or cultural buff, with whom a specific common interest is shared, regardless of the latter's economic, social, or political standing or level.

Nor would this be a constant, completely predictable relationship, either, for each of us has a myriad of interests we cherish and share with a variety of people who might be completely incompatible in a group.

This is true, just because we enjoy playing chess with Friend A, cards with Friends B and C, and general coffee conversation with Friend D, of each of whom may come varying backgrounds, that there would be any degree of camaraderie among all.

The causes of human affinities are hardly beyond the test tube stage, according to leading psychologists. In a given, totally controlled situation, behaviour patterns can indeed be predicted with some degree of accuracy. But people don't live in totally controlled laboratory situations, and the decisions they make frequently confound logic and the experts.

Where else it may be, democracy is a freedom of choice society in which individuals are permitted, within a growing set of restrictions, to effect their own association by voting, voting, and for whatever reasons they may choose.

Among major lessons that should be drawn, a fact that we have attempted to force involuntary relationships by whatever means, and by a variety of forms of government, is immediately and vigorously contested, ultimately contributing to the downfall of the particular regime and, perhaps, disaster for the particular society or nation.

We happened to have been born and raised in a northern industrial city of some 200,000 souls, and by exercising their own option, separate and distinct neighborhoods of Poles, Italians, Greeks, Irish, Chinese, and non-whites had become established to the point that there are assorted economic, political, and social levels in the city, and it should not be assumed that each was enthralled with his own neighbor per se.

A generation of second, third, and fourth generations have managed to break down artificial barriers erected by the people themselves, and more easily and readily into the mainstream of Americans which, that city, was truly a composite of all elements involved. However, at no time did it then, or now, be recognized in any form.

And, we will submit that the vast majority, upon moving to another community, or acting in an emergency situation, would deliberately seek out those of similar origin, without giving a thought to things social, political, economic, or racial, as such.

Should you, by majority or by noise, elected or appointed, or whichever be the reason, assert to yourself and government advisors that it is not enough to disallow any part whatsoever in the voluntary association of people. Rather, in themselves, separately, they are outside the scope of our attention.

Now, we have an aversion to the term "ethnic" and therefore have not created from it any legislation, court orders, agency directives and the like.

As a nation, we are still pioneers of (and coveted around the world for) the concept of individual freedom and its application to the fullest possible extent. This tradition has been produced and preserved by a society in history; and it is almost inconceivable that we have arrived at a point where there is a clear majority of all kinds, descriptions, and objectives have apparently managed to exert influence beyond all proportion-in many cases, sheer common sense as well-upon governing bodies, that would obviously and deliberately inflict unwarranted restrictions upon the rights of the majority.

This, then, is written from what some might term a naive hope that Mr. Nixon, his Cabinet, and advocates of sectionalism, will appreciate that no country which recognizes the basic right of free speech and a free press, that every man is a person, and the common right of all mankind.

To do less is to forfeit a cherished heritage that, for many generations in the United States, it is the right of all individuals to sacrifice on more than a few occasions in our 200-year history on the one hand; and, on the other, to resist the encroachment of internal, dangerous growths that will inevitably lead to terminal stages.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:


The Honorable, the SPEAKER, U.S. House of Representatives.

You have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and transmitted by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and received in the Clerk's Office at 5:35 p.m., Thursday, February 20, 1969, and said to contain a Message from the President concerning Electoral College Reforms.

Sincerely,

W. Pat Jennings,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE REFORMS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 91—78)

The Speaker laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed:

The Congress of the United States:

One hundred and sixty-five years ago, Congress and the several states adopted the Twelfth Amendment to the United States Constitution in order to cure certain defects—underscored by the election of 1800—of the system of choosing a President. Today, our presidential selection mechanism once again requires overhaul to repair defects spotted by the framers in 1800.

The reforms that I propose are basic in need and desirability. They are changes which I believe should be given the earliest attention by the Congress.

I have not abandoned my personal feeling, stated in October and November 1968, that the candidate who wins the most popular votes should become President. However, practicality demands recognition that the electoral system is deeply rooted in American history and federalism. Many of us, especially, in our smaller states and their legislatures, share the belief stated by President John Adams in 1800 that our Constitution心仪 Yale University Library, which recognizes the right of our Federal system and the provisions of our Constitution to adjust itself to the needs of the day, and maintain our nation as a union of states.

I doubt very much that any constitutional amendment proposing abolition or substantial modification of the electoral college system could win the required approval of three-quarters of our fifty states by 1972.

For this reason, and because of the compelling specific weaknesses focused on in this proposal, I am urging Congress to concentrate its attention on formulating a system that can receive the requisite Congressional and State approval.

I realize that experts on constitutional law do not think alike on the subject of electoral reform. Different plans for reform have been responsibly advanced by Members of Congress and distinguished private groups and individuals. These plans have my respect and I am sure that they merit serious consideration by the Congress.

I have in the past supported the proportional plan of electoral reform. Under this plan the electoral vote of a State
would be distributed among the candidates for President in proportion to the popular vote cast. But I am not wedded to the details of this plan or any other specific plan. I will support any plan that moves toward the following objectives: 

first, the abolition of individual electors; 

second, allocation to Presidential candidates of the electoral votes of each State and the District of Columbia in a manner that may more closely approximate the popular vote than does the present system; 

third, making a 40% electoral vote plurality sufficient to choose a President.

The adoption of these reforms would correct the principal defects in the present system. I believe the events of 1968 constitute the clearest proof that priority of the nation's political system. I will support any plan that may more closely approximate the public's sense of the election, and the District of Columbia in a manner that may more closely approximate the popular vote than does the present system; third, making a 40% electoral vote plurality sufficient to choose a President.

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President Johnson foresaw the possible need for such action when he stated in his fiscal year 1970 Budget that "It may be necessary . . . within the next few months to ask the Congress to increase the debt limit before mid-April. The new limit should provide a reasonable margin for contingencies.

In doing so, I also believe that the Congress should take this occasion to restructure debt limit in years of anticipated surpluses. These have been major forward steps toward better public understanding of the budget. They constitute a debt limit which will serve the needs of our Nation both for the balance of this fiscal year and for the foreseeable future.

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February 24, 1969

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD – HOUSE

4207

I can think of no better vehicle by which to accomplish these objectives than by the establishment of this Select Joint Committee. The purpose of this committee is to conduct a full and complete investigation and study into the problems of population growth and the need for family planning in the United States and the world in order to provide the Congress with a clear view of the basis for future scrutiny in this field. The committee should report to the Congress within 2 years after the date of the adoption of this resolution the results of its investigation and study together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

The committee will be composed of 12 members—five from each of the two Houses of Congress—with no more than three from each body coming from the same party. Membership to the committee would be appointed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.

We need an emphasis on this critical problem. And we need to have data that will enable the Congress to at the least determine if the funds that have been spent wisely. I have a rather uneasy feeling that they have not been getting optimum results.

In my opinion we need a massive program in the Congress with hearings to emphasize the problem, and earmarked appropriations to do something about it. We need massive cooperation from the White House like we have never had before and we need a determination by the executive branch that these funds will be spent as earmarked. I am extremely encouraged by the recent directive of President Nixon in which he asked Daniel P. Moynihan, Special Assistant to the President, to consult with the Secretaries of State and Health, Education, and Welfare in order to come up with recommendations concerning population growth and family planning.

I do not claim that this proposal will be the absolute answer to the problems of overpopulation in the United States or anywhere else. But I earnestly hope that they will receive the attention of a nation which is as concerned as I am about the spread of poverty, hunger, disease, and human conflict.

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

Mr. BUSH. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Georgia.
The statistics and figures on this matter are available, and are simply amazing. In Latin America the population of every country will double in 23 years, and some of them sooner than that. The population in India will be 1 billion people by the year 2000. Voluntary family planning programs in conjunction with new methods of agriculture represent the answers to these problems.

So, Mr. Speaker, again I say that I appreciate the interest of the gentleman from Georgia, and the kind remarks he has made about this important subject. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the subject matter of my special order.

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

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. MINK, Mr. BURTON, Mr. HICKS, Mr. BLACKBURN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. PATMAN, Mr. McFALL in two instances, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. POBELL in three instances, Mr. BURTON of California in two instances, Mr. Johnson of California in two instances, Mr. HATHAWAY in two instances, Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances, Mr. BARENG, Mr. RYAN in three instances, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. HICKS, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. HAGEN in four instances, Mr. Sr. O'NEAL in three instances, Mr. OLSEN.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, February 25, 1969, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

580. A letter from the Chairman, National Advisory Council on Education Professions Development, transmitting the 1968-69 annual report of the Council, pursuant to the provisions of section 502 of Public Law 90-85; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

581. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the analysis of estimated and actual costs of certain major research facilities of the Atomic Energy Commission; to the Committee on Government Operations.

582. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting a detailed Statement of House of Representatives disbursements for the period July 1 to December 31, 1968, pursuant to the provision 105 of Public Law 454 of the 88th Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

583. A letter from the Chairman, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been concluded with respect to docket No. 69, The People Tribe of Oklahoma, et al., Petitioners; v. The United States of America, Defendant, an order substantiating final award of August 4, 1965, and final award, pursuant to the provisions of 60 Stat. 1055 (25 U.S.C. 701); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

584. A letter from the Executive Director, National Commission on Product Safety, transmitting an interim report of the Commission recommending enactment of the Child Protection Act of 1969; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ABrITT (for himself and Mr. Daniel of Virginia):
H.R. 7440. A bill to provide for improved employee-management relations in the Federal service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7441. A bill to amend section 9402 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the rehabilitation of members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines' Affairs of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, Inc., for the prosecution of veterans' claims; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7442. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a divorced wife who is 62 years of age or older may be eligible for a survivor's benefit based on her former husband's wage record, even in the absence of continuing support (or any right to such support), and in recognition of partial or total property settlement upon their divorce; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 7443. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for a liberalized child-care deduction as a trade or business expense; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Utah:

H.R. 7444. A bill to repeal the Naval Stores Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CARTER:

H.R. 7445. A bill to authorize funds to carry out the purposes of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, as amended, and the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BROYHILL:

H.R. 7446. A bill to amend title I of the United States Code, relating to the structure and amendment of the code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLAY:

H.R. 7447. A bill to amend title II of the Merchandising, 1957, Fairs; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CORMAN:

H.R. 7448. A bill to establish a Commission on Architecture and Planning for the Capital; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 7449. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to establish in the Veterans Administration a national veterans' cemetery system consisting of all cemeteries of the United States in which veterans of any war may be interred; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7450. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide for the furnishing of medical services and necessary hospital or domiciliary care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7451. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to make certain widows of veterans of periods of war and certain others who are deceased eligible for care in Veterans' Administration hospitals; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7452. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to provide for the payment of an additional amount of up to $5,000 for special initial payments for the burial of certain veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7453. A bill to amend section 630 of title 38, United States Code, to authorize direct admission to community nursing homes of veterans needing such care for a service-connected condition; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7454. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide a paraplegia rehabilitation allowance of $100 per month for veterans of World War I, World War II, or the Korean Conflict; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7455. A bill to provide special encouragement to pursue a public service career in deprived areas; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7456. A bill to increase the base on which dependability and indemnity compensation for widows is computed; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7457. A bill to amend section 411 of title 38, United States Code, to provide additional dependability and indemnity compensation payments to widows with one or more children; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7458. A bill to provide for the granting of national service life insurance to Vietnam conflict veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 7459. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide increased disability compensation rates; to liberalize income limitations; to exclude certain payments in the computation of income for determining eligibility for pension; to increase amount of spouse's income which may be excluded; to restore to dependents on termination of a widow's remarriage; to authorize the furnishing of outpatient medical services to the veteran in cases where certain persons from filing the annual income questionnaire; to provide for automatic cost-of-living adjustments; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H.R. 7460. A bill to establish a Commission to study the organization, operation, and effectiveness of programs to provide emergency care for heart attack victims by specially trained persons in specially equipped ambulances; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 7461. A bill to provide for temporary protection and to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DONAHUE (for himself, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. McKEE, Mr. SCHNEEBERG, and Mr. STECKS of Wisconsin):

H.R. 7462. A bill to create a Postal Service Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 7463. A bill to provide for accelerated retirement under the Federal Employees Retirement System; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HAWKINS:

H.R. 7464. A bill to provide Federal assistance for special projects to demonstrate the effectiveness of programs of supplementary educational centers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HICKS:

H.R. 7465. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, with respect to crediting certain service of females sworn in as members of telephone operating units, Signal Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 7466. A bill to exempt from the anti-trust laws certain joint newspaper operating agreements; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7467. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for chiropractors' services and program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 7468. A bill to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 to defer law enforcement officers and firemen from training and service under such act; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 7469. A bill to provide for improved employee-management relations in the post office and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 7470. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Interior to make disposition of geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MCLURE:

H.R. 7471. A bill to extend the life of the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 7472. A bill to expedite the inter-state planning of the Lewis and Clark Trail Highway; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MILLER:

H.R. 7473. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the mailing of obscene matter to minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. McMILLAN (for himself and Mr. CAMP):  
H.R. 7485. A bill to extend public health protection with respect to cigarette smoking and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:  
H.R. 7486. A bill to protect the civilian employees of the Weather Bureau of the U.S. Government in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights and to prevent unwarranted governmental invasions of their privacy; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 7487. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to extend and improve the Federal-State program of child-welfare services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILLER of California:  
H.R. 7488. A bill to amend section 355 of the Immigration and Nationality Act so as to eliminate epilepsy as an affliction prohibiting employment of aliens on board vessels arriving in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLS:  
H.R. 7489. A bill relating to the tax treatment of certain indebtedness incurred by corporations in acquiring stock of other corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MINK:  
H.R. 7490. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit limited retail dealers of alcoholic beverages to sell distilled spirits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PATMAN:  
H.R. 7491. A bill to clarify the liability of national banks for certain taxes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 7492. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from $600 to $3,000 the personal income tax exemption of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PEPPER:  
H.R. 7493. A bill to prevent vessels built or rebuilt outside the United States or documented under foreign registry from carrying cargoes of timber to income for vessels of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 7494. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide a new system of over-time compensation for postal field service employees, to eliminate compensatory time in the computation of annual Federal employee retirement contributions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 7495. A bill to reclassify certain positions in the postal field service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 7496. A bill to equalize civil service retirement annuities and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 7497. A bill to provide for improved employee-management relations in the postal service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PERKINS:  
H.R. 7498. A bill to change the definition of annuities which are survivors' and other benefits under section 46 of chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7499. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to liberalize certain pension payments and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7500. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that monthly social security benefits payments shall not be considered for the purpose of determining eligibility for a pension under that title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PERKINS (for himself and Mr. STEBBLEFIED):  
H.R. 7501. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PODELL:  
H.R. 7502. A bill to establish an international health, education, and labor program to provide open support for private nongovernmental activities in the fields of health, education, and labor, and other welfare fields; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 7503. A bill to authorize appropriations for sharing of Federal revenues with States and certain cities and urban counties; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POLOCC:  
H.R. 7504. A bill to authorize the State of Alaska to operate a foreign-registered ferry vessel between ports in Alaska and ports in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RAILEY/BACK (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. BIESER, Mr. CONRAH, Mr. DUNNINSKI, Mr. ELLERBORN, Mr. FISHER, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. MIER, Mr. ROYSON, Mrs. BELL of Illinois, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. SCHWENGEN, Mr. SHERRICK, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. SIKES, Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia, and Mr. WATTERS):  
H.R. 7505. A bill to amend section 2312 of title 18, United States Code, to prevent a person enforcing that section to stop a motor vehicle to inspect the serial number of its body and motor if he has reason to suspect that the motor vehicle has been stolen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAILEY/BACK (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. BIESER, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CONRAH, Mr. FISHER, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. MIER, Mr. PHELLOTT, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. SCHWENGEN, Mr. SHERRICK, Mr. SIKES, Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia, and Mr. WATTERS):  
H.R. 7506. A bill to provide for the investigative detention and search of persons suspected of involvement in, or knowledge of, Federal crimes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAILEY/BACK (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. BIESER, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CONRAH, Mr. FISHER, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. MIER, Mr. PHELLOTT, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. SCHWENGEN, Mr. SHERRICK, Mr. SIKES, and Mr. UPT):  
H.R. 7507. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide that any judge or justice of the United States appointed to hold office during good behavior shall retire from regular active service upon attaining the age of 70 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBINSON:  
H.R. 7508. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the mailing of obscene matter to minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:  
H.R. 7509. A bill to amend the Federal Hazardous Materials Act to protect children from toys or other articles intended for use by children which present any electrical, mechanical, or thermal hazard; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RYAN:  
H.R. 7510. A bill to extend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to the Indian reservations, the Crow Indian Reservation, and the Blackfeet Reservation in the State of Montana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHAEFFER:  
H.R. 7511. A bill to amend chapter 38, title 5, United States Code, to eliminate the requirement that the Department of Commerce, Federal Communications Commission, or other Governmental agency provide a survivor annuity if predeceased by the primary survivor or if survivor is a minor or incompetent; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BUSH (for himself, Mr. SCHNEEBEL, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. STOBART, Mr. LEACH, Mr. ELMHURST, Mr. PICH, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. MINA, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. MCGOVERN of South Dakota, Mr. Edwards of California, Mr. Reed of New York, and Mr. BUCHANAN):  
H.R. 7512. A bill to amend title 53, United States Code, to authorize a Select Joint Committee on Population and Family Planning; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:  
H.R. 7513. A bill to provide for the establishment of Indian corporate entities for the economic development of Indian tribes and other organizations of Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 7514. A bill to permit Indian tribes to have greater management over their properties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 7515. A bill to permit Indian tribes to have greater management over their properties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 7516. A bill to temporarily suspend the recent increases in fees for grazing of livestock on public lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 7517. A bill to amend the Penal Code, to prohibit the mailing of obscene matter to minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 7518. A bill to amend chapter 89 of title 26, United States Code, to prescribe cost-of-living adjustments in certain relief payments to former employees of the Canal Zone Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia:  
H.R. 7519. A bill to amend the Affordable Care Act to extend eligibility for the sale of certain lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 7520. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Pecos Bench area of the Shoshone river extension unit, Missouri River Basin project, Wyoming, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 7521. A bill to authorize the reauthorization of the River­ton extension unit, Missouri River Basin project, to include therein the entire Riverton Federal reclamation project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 7522. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States pertaining to the offering of prayers in public schools and other public places in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7523. A bill to establish a Commision on Trading Stamp Practices to provide for the regulation of trading stamp companies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BERRY:  
H.R. 7524. A joint resolution designating February, 1969, as "American History Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION REPORT ON FEDERAL MEDICAL-HEALTH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL 1969

HON. DURWARD G. HALL
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 20, 1969

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, the Washington office of the American Medical Association has published annually since 1952 a detailed report on how Federal moneys are used for medical-health activities. The following table demonstrates the substantial growth in Federal appropriations in the medical-health field:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1953-54</td>
<td>$1,775,882,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-56</td>
<td>$3,288,800,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>$5,541,485,506</td>
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<tr>
<td>1959-60</td>
<td>$5,151,347,089</td>
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<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>$6,437,746,072</td>
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<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>$8,505,951,287</td>
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<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>$6,691,972,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>$15,607,886,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>$16,771,183,095</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the $16,771,182,095 appropriation in fiscal 1969, the Federal Government will make payments of $388,897,000 to individuals because of disability through programs in which it participates. This makes a total of over $26 billion that the Federal Government contributes to medical-health activities for the current fiscal year.

This objective report has been and is available for Members of Congress upon request. It serves as a valuable reference tool in locating various Federal health programs.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I insert "Federal Medical-Health Appropriations" into the Record, as follows:

Robert Drelich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAREY:
H.R. 7531. A bill for the relief of Edith Agbayani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASTANO:
H.R. 7532. A bill for the relief of Mario Scott De Marco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CHISHOLM:
H.R. 7534. A bill for the relief of Mercedes Zingman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARK:
H.R. 7536. A bill for the relief of Asphalt Urbach; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORMAN:
H.R. 7538. A bill for the relief of Mercedes Rosas-Hernandez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COTTON:
H.R. 7540. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Esther Sevilla de Soto and her children, Manuel Ricardo Sevilla and Silvia Esther Sevilla, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUMMINGS:
H.R. 7541. A bill for the relief of William T. Tripp; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. D'AMATO:
H.R. 7542. A bill for the relief of Jacques Ursbach; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. D'AMBROSIO:
H.R. 7543. A bill for the relief of Eugenia La Grutta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. DAGENHAM:
H.R. 7544. A bill for the relief of Bak Hon Woo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS:

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:
H.R. 7546. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Peraletto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEIN:
H.R. 7547. A bill for the relief of Alexander Gerhard Ackermann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCKEAG:
H.R. 7548. A bill for the relief of Joseph Eduard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAMILTON:
H.R. 7549. A bill for the relief of Renault Fitorval; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. HANLEY:
H.R. 7550. A bill for the relief of Castano Garcia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER:
H.R. 7551. A bill for the relief of Mauricio Millan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PARDIEK:
H.R. 7552. A bill for the relief of Simon Rodas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON:
H.R. 7553. A bill for the relief of Charles Thompson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MADDEN:
H.R. 7554. A bill for the relief of Danica Timotijevic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MIKA:
H.R. 7555. A bill for the relief of Michael Gregory Grammaticopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORE:
H.R. 7556. A bill for the relief of Diego Zanfel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MZER:
H.R. 7557. A bill for the relief of Van Chang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOOREHEAD:
H.R. 7558. A bill for the relief of Mr. Leon­ardo Saperio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTEN:
H.R. 7559. A bill for the relief of Olive Ermilina Bancroft; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBISON:
H.R. 7560. A bill for the relief of Umberto Verdichio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY:
H.R. 7561. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Crecchi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:
H.R. 7562. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ivensa Micle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SYMINGTON:
H.R. 7563. A bill for the relief of Patrick J. Gilligan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7564. A bill for the relief of David D. Melegrito and his wife, Elisa M. Melegrito; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SYMINGTON:
H.R. 7565. A bill for the relief of David D. Melegrito and his wife, Elisa M. Melegrito; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UDALL:
H.R. 7566. A bill for the relief of The Chin Fong, also known as Chez Chu Fong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UDALL:
H.R. 7567. A bill for the relief of Bert N. Adams and Emma Adams; 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:

By the SPEAKER: Petition of the City Council of the City of Lawndale, Calif., relative to assistance in abating pollution from offshore oil well leakage; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By the SPEAKER: Petition of Charles Francis Vincent Rogers, Pecos, Tex., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.