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 doctrines of communism.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Mr. Speaker—

I ask permission to extend my remarks at this point in the Record, and to include expressions of congratulations and greetings in the Congressional Record.

Mr. Gude asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record, and to include expressions of congratulations and greetings in the Congressional Record.

The Reverend Rudolf Troost, Estonian Lutheran Church, Silver Spring, Md., has honored us with his prayer in commemoration of the 51st anniversary of the independence of Estonia; we honor the Eternian people attests to 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 longing.

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.

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The Reverend Rudolf Troost
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 H. Ohrenberger, states:

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 my colleagues today certain observations which are overwhelmingly supported by the testimony we 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 is in no way biased, but more importantly, in terms of the disparity between the amount of money available and the enormity of the job that must be accomplished, it is abundantly clear from the testimony presented to the committee during the first days that local school officials—those implementing programs in the community—are enthusiastic about the progress which has been made; that they are in support of a continuation of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act but that they are deeply concerned about the adequacy of the level of financing for these programs.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to share with my colleagues some of the statements presented in our hearings which have led me to these conclusions. With respect to the effectiveness of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the superintendent of Boston public schools, Dr. William H. Ohrenberger, states:

Title I has enabled Boston to establish a comprehensive enrichment program that provides services for half the students in the city. Further, Title I has made it possible to provide a model demonstration sub-system program of innovative education for some 300 pre-kindergarten and grade 12 pupils in the heart of the inner city. Finally, Title I is funding a work-study program which provides a combination of educational and job training services for some 320 boys and girls who are potential dropouts. Although these programs are still in their infancy, improvement in reading achievement is already evident. 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 full potential of these educational programs hinges directly on sustained federal support.

Dr. Joseph Maneh, superintendent of the Buffalo, N.Y., public school system, commented:

I can now state that in Buffalo, and in New York State as a whole, Title I is effective. The evidence is far from complete, but it indicates that disadvantaged children are receiving help in the schools that would include in the record our Title I Evaluations and the New York State Title I Evaluation report.

In our largest single project, utilizing nearly $2.5 million of the $4.2 million Title I funds, 27,000 children, an average of over 100 per month in remedial reading and mathematics, were provided remedial assistance during or after the school day. It has been our experience that children average a gain over 10 months in such programs can be expected. These children averaged a gain at the rate of a full year.

In another program—a pre-kindergarten program cited as one of the State's ten best projects by the staff of 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. Pre-kindergarten boys and girls receive five weeks' exposure to a wide range of educationally and culturally stimulating experiences. A pre-kindergarten project achieved over a year, as compared to the preceding year. We followed this group one year after graduation and post-test measurement showed a gain of 8 and 9 points in intelligence quotient.

With respect to the effectiveness of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in Philadelphia, Dr. Mark R. Shefl, superintendent of schools, added:

Other impacts of course do occur system-wide. At the Fairview Junior High School in Philadelphia, for instance, the principal and staff, urged on by a community weary of watching its 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 200 students suffering from severe retardation, receiving Title I services experienced at 10 percent decrease in the dropout rate last school year, as compared to the preceding year. At the Cleveland public schools in Ohio, another significant long-range benefit that Title I has brought to the schools of Cleveland is an emerging new staffing pattern.
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through which the competencies of more people at various levels of training are being utilized. These include teacher aides, assist­
tant teachers, tutors, parent educators. By the way, we have 3,500 volunteers working in the Title I schools without pay: home­
school liaison aides, technicians and other persons who are 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 7,000 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 13 public schools and eight private schools in the Title I program. Our evaluation of the 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 and the skillful, the program has be­come stronger.

Mr. G. Warren Phillips, superint­endent of schools for Valparaiso, Ind., and chairman of the Federal Policy and Legislative Committee of the American Association of School Administrators, which had dedicated their 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 and the 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:

Budgetary matters of American educa­tion have programs having this proportion that have had a more dramatic impact upon the quality of educational offerings in the cities of St. Paul than those that have existed under ESEA. The professional staff judg­ments, community reactions, and pupils' per­formances all testify to their effectiveness.

In St. Paul, the ESEA and kindred laws have made possible a broad range of new and exemplifying 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 disadvantages. For children whose worlds are only a few blocks wide, we can offer extensive field trip programs, a modified 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 have a dental program supported for Jackson School. We need ten more like it.) Nor to tell of the work of our Parent Consultant, who serves as a crucial link between parents and children and the school. Nor to tell of the work of the parents and children in the United States.

Title I money, had their first swimming pools that we put into the inner city, 23 of them last year and thousands of chil­dren lined up every day using them when I see children in 40 preschool centers now operated under Title I, 40 preschool centers in Cleveland, mothers tell me that children are coming into kindergartens and first grade better prepared, when I see the dropout rate in the five inner city high schools drop ten percent, I cannot but feel that Title I has been added to our educational system in many years.

I am in total disagreement with the critics, particularly as it applies to Cleveland. When I see our schools open in the summer, when I see swimming pools, neighborhood swim­ming pools that we put into the inner city, 23 of them last year and thousands of chil­dren lined up every day using them when I see children in 40 preschool centers now operated under Title I, 40 preschool centers in Cleveland, mothers tell me that children are coming into kindergartens and first grade better prepared, when I see the dropout rate in the five inner city high schools drop ten percent, I cannot but feel that Title I has been added to our educational system in many years.

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 of 1965, and full appropriations in order to assure a continuing effort to achieve qual­ity education for all boys and girls in the schools of the United States.

That the Elementary and Secondary Education Act has been effective in im­proving and expanding the availability and quality of instruction for migrant
children was attested to by Austin H. Armitstead, 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 (PL 89-10) in the status of migrant children. Although it might have been presumed that Title I funds, which were intended to provide for all disadvantaged children including migrant and non-migrant children, expanded, or they will wither away. It is the simple facts of life that the extension of 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. The present Title I funds were not adequate to meet the needs of all children for whom the legislation was designed. The present programs 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 very important to our city because it is a very important purpose. I hope that Title I continues to be funded fully in the future and I hope that the present cuts continue because I do believe that only through that way can we devote it to this particular purpose.

He added:
I think unless you continue to fund this Title I and fund it with even greater funds than you have up to now, the big cities of this country—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 our schools. This has come to us as a particular help in the most critical area when our summer school expenses. This sum comes to us as a particular help in the most critical area we have, which is the growing number of disadvantaged children in the cities. I would like it to continue to be categorical aid until such time in the future as perhaps the Federal funds can fund education that 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 been obtained with the limited funds indicate a much greater potential if adequate monies were available. We have been limited by some of the reductions and the increase in costs are forcing us to cut the programs. We have had to drop several people from the staff that we would like to continue. As these people are dropped the program cannot help but become less effective. This 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 educational programs. In the face of increasing costs, it is clearly not enough for us 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. 252, 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 the program. One of our most successful Title I programs was a tuition-free summer school serving 7,800 students. Summer school 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 system. Certainly the presence in summer school of large numbers of Negro youth helps to defuse difficult situations. These young students, disillusioned, alienated, frustrated, comprise the social dynamite which has been so well described by Dr. Conant. This 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 which have been stated as the Remediation Center, the Curriculum Centers and in-service training for teachers because of the cuts which have been stated as the Remediation Center, the Curriculum Centers and in-service training for teachers because of the cuts which have been stated as the Remediation Center, the Curriculum Centers and in-service training for teachers because of the cuts which have been stated.
I would agree that the highest priority must 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 authorization, so that you could obtain your full entitlement of $8 million, are you presently in a position to wisely expend 88 million?

Dr. Kottmeyer responded:

Sir, as we are spending 70 percent of that 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 disdained 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 ESEA than 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. Smith. Me, too.

Mr. Wagner. I concur.

Mr. Schumacher. Yes, I agree.

In a similar vein Dr. John Lumley, executive secretary, NEA Legislative Commission, and NEA assistant executive secretary for legislation 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 intangibles which are gained 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 drop away 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, on top of the 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 districts appointed. For example, in my city I wouldn't want that fund to disappear in collective bargaining instead of going to disadvantaged pupils—and it very well could.

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 perhaps you are creating a community where you have initiated programs and then you cut back. Parents see their children in these programs and they feel progress being 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 some members of the committee very much interested in that. While public education continues to be fundamentally a local interest, it is a national concern. It is the national interest that we do at least two things: upgrade the whole level of education in the schools of this nation. But in attempting to upgrade half of the nation's general education, 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 the funds available for equalizing educational opportunity, the greatest attention should be paid to the most glaring deficiency—the problem of educational deprivation which works to disequalize educational opportunity, particularly in the large cities. This is where we must develop a sharper focus.

In a series of responses Dr. Edward Palmason, 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 states.

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 at age in a can run out 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 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 must make 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 only the exam of doubt 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 would come in favor of block grants, but under the present circumstances, I think it would be a calamity to go to the block grant concept.

Mr. David Tankel, Trenton Public Schools:

I believe I understand the point, Mr. Chairman, personally, and I am not speaking for NEA, would be against block funding. I do care in these august halls about the word, I am afraid we would be opening up a keg of worms in the political situation what would be very, very hard to control. I think that vested interests within the states would very often tend to push the money to needs that they see rather than to use them in the manner 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 we were up to us, 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 to go into 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 Title I. 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.

If this were a block-grant type, I am afraid that perhaps other priorities would have gobbled these funds up, particularly with reference to the categorical aid and I would also hesitate or
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 think it would be a city superintendent in what I consider to be a friendly State. By that I mean the State Commissioner of Education, the State Revenue Department are as aware of the city's needs as that department in any other State. However, despite that friendliness, 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. I feel that in our foundation program by getting the categorical grant from the legislature of so much, a city, the child of the ghetto, the child who is the most, we could go along with the city. It seems to me this is what the members of the legislature to put into the future in our foundation program by getting the categorical grant from the legislature of so much, a city, the child of the ghetto, the child who is the most help he needs, because we knew we could get a straight answer from him for our funding and I would go along with the position.

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

Dr. Briggs of Cleveland stated:

I fear 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 discriminated against. We have a philosophy in most of our states a philosophy of distribution of money for schools based on the concept that the tax dollar of a school district determines its ability to provide services. We do not take into account the problems of the people of the school district. This is why in the City of Cleveland, with only 70 percent of the total school population of the state when we have 80 percent of the relief children of the school district, the problem is that it is way out of proportion to other school districts.

With the wealthiest unemployment in the State of Ohio being in the inner city of Cleveland, we have a need for a kind of program there that is not found anywhere else in the State.

I think that under Title I the Federal Government found a kind of magic formula of getting right to the heart of the problem, and you have the problem of the future, which is how are we going to be helped. We have been successful to a certain extent in the last legislature in putting a block grant program into the budget of the legislature so that schools have done by trying to improve education by changing the organization a little, I think perhaps we are doing what we ought to do. I think schools have done by trying to improve education by changing the organization a little, I think perhaps we are doing what we ought to do. This is why I feel that we should have the NEA panel.

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

I felt this question would be asked again. I am not sure I have a firm answer about it for the reason as we define general, categorical, and block. I think perhaps we are doing what we ought to do. This is why I feel that we should have the NEA panel.

Mr. Phillips, of Valparaiso, said:

This act was designed for a specific need confronting this nation. Goals have been established at the national, state and local levels. The program is in being basically three years. Known-hood is being developed. I think it is imperative that we follow through on this. I think it would be a tragedy if we were to stand by and let it happen. I do have this, if I am in touch with your question.

Mr. Phillips was asked:

Do you feel that a block grant would take us completely off the path we are on?

He responded:

I have some difficulty in defining a block grant. If I knew specifically the meaning intended for block grants, I could make a better answer.

Frequently, when I raise questions I find that there are certain limitations or directions written into the intent of a block grant which brings it in line with the direction of what we call categorical aid.

I think the plea I would make is not to abandon this policy, we would favor general aid, but not by the elimination of a program that is in being and which promises much. If you mean to go on top of this, my answer would be quite different than in place of it.

Members of the NEA panel commented:

Mr. Chairman, the NEA Legislative Commission again would be wrong for the same reasons which I stated previously. We would ruin what we had 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.

NEA panelist Dr. John Lumley added:

As you know, Mr. Chairman, the NEA believes fundamentally in a general aid program to the states which they use for public education, not only public but non-public children. But we believe that this has to be in addition to the Elementary-Secondary Education Act, and we certainly would not want any block grants in the ESEA.

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Mr. Phillips, of Valparaiso, said:

This act was designed for a specific need confronting this nation. Goals have been established at the national, state and local levels. The program is in being basically three years. Known-hood is being developed. I think it is imperative that we follow through on this. I think it would be a tragedy if we were to stand by and let it happen. I do have this, if I am in touch with your question.
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law will allow. That is what is tying up credit now. Small loan companies and banks are scrapping, at a cost of $10 billion, that kind of credit, if they can get hold of it.

How about big businesses? Will they cut borrowing and investment because the interest rate is up? Some may. But many large industries so control their selling prices and profit margins that in the present inflation they will be willing to look at the example of the utilities. Will the 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. On the contrary, they have no real choice. He can't afford to use less capital for this. His inputs essential to maximum efficiency.

Who, then, is going to use less credit because interest rates are up? The answer is, everybody.

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 trouble. It has redirected buying and selling techniques. Buyers used to ask how long will a product last? Will it perform? Is it worth the price? Such questions have more and more given way to the one: Can you finance it today?

The result: Inflated prices and a shortage of credit at higher cost for business expansion and farm production. Tightening of consumer credit should accompany a reduction in money supplies. Such a two-pronged attack—reducing the amount of money available and the demand for credit—would cool inflation.

The cost of living index, the best measure of inflation, has gone up about 10 per cent in the last three years. This price spiral is particularly hard on those in rural areas, townships, small businesses, weavers in local industry and service employees.

I don't presume to be a financial expert. Nor do I have the impression a simple answer is flat. It isn't. But I do know that inflation is serious and that a direct approach such as I have suggested is needed if we really want to put the brakes on these runaway prices.

TRUTH IN LENDING MADE SIMPLE

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, in a few months the truth-in-lending provisions of the Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1968 will be in effect. One of the major reasons for postponing the effective date until July 1, 1969, was to give the Federal Reserve Board time to draft and promulgate the implementing truth-in-lending regulations. Last week the Board completed its work and the regulations were published.

Those of us who have been following the progress of the regulations have for the most part been satisfied that the Board has carried out the congressional intent. The reservations will surely be pointed out. In any event, the gentle-woman from Missouri who contributed more than anyone else to the strength of this law has indicated that her Subcommittee on Truth in Lending will hold hearings at which the responsible officials of the Board will discuss the regulations.

Shortly after the publication of its regulations, the Board prepared a question-and-answer summary designed to explain the regulations in simplified terms to creditors as well as consumers. The document is a good job. It translates the most complicated provisions of the statute into terms that all can readily understand.

As a result of the Board's efforts to make the statute into terms that all can readily understand, complaints to Congressmen over the incomprehensibility of bureaucratic regulations go with our jobs. One only wishes that all Government agencies would interpret their regulations for the general public in this simplified manner.

The question-and-answer summary prepared by the Federal Reserve Board follows:

**FEDERAL RESERVE**

**WHEN TRUTH IN LENDING?**

The Federal Reserve Board, in a few months, will begin publishing required Federal disclosures. The disclosure will be made by creditors in connection with a loan or extension of credit to consumers, or in connection with any contract to make such a loan or extension of credit.

**WHAT IS TRUTH IN LENDING?**

When Truth in Lending goes into effect on July 1, 1969, does it affect department stores? Automobile dealers? Mortgage lenders? Banks?

Could retailers be sued for failing to disclose the cost, terms and conditions of the credit they offer?

These and other questions are answered in a question-and-answer summary developed by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to foster better understanding of the Truth in Lending law and the Federal Reserve regulation implementing it. Both go into effect on July 1, 1969.

Truth in Lending will require the disclosure of credit terms on virtually all types of consumer credit beginning July 1. Regulation Z, which was published by the Federal Reserve Board on February 11, spells out the rules to be followed by the nation's creditors in carrying out the provisions of Truth in Lending.

The special question-and-answer summary attached outlines Regulation Z in broad terms. Creditors who must comply with the law should refer to the regulation itself for specific provisions.

TRUTH IN LENDING: SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Note—These questions and answers are published by the Federal Reserve Board to foster better understanding of truth in lending. They are no substitute for the Truth in Lending regulations which should be consulted by persons who must comply with the truth-in-lending law.)

1. What is Truth in Lending?

It is a major part of the Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1968. The law has substantially similar requirements and adequate enforcement is provided. Guidelines for States seeking this exemption are being drafted by the Board.

2. Who must comply with Truth in Lending?

Any person or business which regularly extends or arranges for credit to individuals for personal, family, household or agricultural purposes. This includes banks, savings and loan associations, department and other retail stores, credit card companies, automobile dealers, credit unions, consumer finance companies, mortgage bankers and even hospitals, doctors, dentists, plumbers and electricians if they regularly extend or arrange for credit.

3. In what way must the credit terms and conditions be disclosed?

The information must be in the terminology specified in Regulation Z and must be clear and conspicuous and in writing. The creditor may include additional information beyond that required by law and regulation, but must not confuse the required disclosure.

5. In general, what information must be provided?

The charges a customer must pay to obtain credit. This includes finance charge and the annual percentage rate.

6. What are the finance charge and the annual percentage rate?

They are the two must important concepts evolving from Truth in Lending. They will tell the customer at a glance just how much
he is paying for credit both in dollar terms and as a percentage.

13. 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 his behalf for either directly or indirectly to obtain credit. The finance charge includes not only interest but also such charges as loan fees, finder’s fees, time price differentials, investigation fees, premiums for credit life insurance required, legal fees, credit card, points and other similar charges.

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 creditor. Examples are taxes, license fees, registration fees, a fee 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, notary fees, appraisal fees 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 both as a dollar and as a cents total—except in the case of the sale of a dwelling where the total dollar finance charge must not 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 dollar finance charge may be stated on the note or contract. Until January 1, 1971, the creditor at his option may state the annual percentage rate or the rate which payment may be made without incurring a finance charge.

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 credit for which credit may be extended from time to time with finance charges levied against any unpaid balances. The revolving revolving nature of 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 1 1/2 per cent of the unpaid balance with bills presented monthly, the annual percentage rate would be 19 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 instead of this he is repaying part of the principal and has less money at his disposal, the rate is multiplied by 12 or the number of payments to be made, 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 methods 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 in this instance which may impose 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.

The amount of credit which will be paid off and the amount of interest which will be paid off at the end of a billing period.

The maximum periodic payment required.

The amount of credit which will be paid off and the amount of interest which will be paid off at the end of a billing period.

The method of determining the finance charge.

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

Those 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 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.

28. 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 account, on the statements for both the periodic statement and a separate form enclosed in the same envelope.

SPECIFIC DISCLOSURES—CREDIT OTHER THAN OPEN END

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 and number of payments is specified as well as the due date of each payment.

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

Yes, 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 at 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 amount or method of computing any default, delinquency or similar late payment charges.

The description of any security interest that may be acquired by the creditor.

The method of computing any penalty charge or the amount of the repayment of the credit plus a statement outlining the charges which may be deducted from any rebate or refund.

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

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 of $111 1/2 or less.

36. What other disclosures must be made?

That depends on whether the transaction is a loan or a 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 off at the end of a billing period and the amount of finance charges and required deposit balances. The total amount to be financed.

CREDIT SALE

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 the downpayment.

All other 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.
39. When must all this information be furnished?
40. Generally before the credit is actually extended.

41. Where should the disclosures be made?
42. Generally in the terms of the loan or credit papers, or on a separate statement.

43. Are monthly statements required in the case of the credit being issued at the time than opened?
No. But if the creditor does send statements he must list the annual percentage charge and interest in which payment must be made to avoid late payment changes.

REAL ESTATE CREDIT
42. Is real estate credit covered by Truth in Lending?
Yes. Although the Federal Reserve Board issued

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

52. Are there special provisions that apply to real estate credit?

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for other insured State banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System.

The Commissioner of the Currency for National banks.


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

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

The Civil Aeronautics Board for air carriers it supervises.

The Agriculture Department for certain creditors under the Packers and Stockyards Act.

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

53. Are there any penalties for violating Truth in Lending?

Willful violations are punishable by a fine of

Yes. Real estate credit to individuals in any amount is subject to Truth in Lending disclosures.

54. May a mortgage on a residence carried right of cancellation?

Yes. A mortgage or other arrangement must be made to protect the buyer's right to cancel the sale of the property or welfare would be endangered by

55. Would a first mortgage on a residence carry right of cancellation?

Yes. The right to cancel a mortgage is subject to the provisions of the Truth in Lending Act.

56. May an agent of a government department or agency or anyone else make repairs immediately?

No. If the customer needs emergency repairs and he can't wait three business days?

57. Can the plumber to wait three business days after the customer's residence carries no such right to

Yes. In general, no advertisement may

58. Does this apply only to newspapers, magazines, leaflets, flyers, catalogs, public address system announcements, direct mail literature, window displays, billboards or other media?

Yes. This applies only to newspapers, radio and television advertising.

59. Does this apply to all forms of advertising including magazines, leaflets, flyers, catalogs, public address system announcements, direct mail literature, window displays, billboards or other media?

No. It applies to all forms of advertising including magazines, leaflets, flyers, catalogs, public address system announcements, direct mail literature, window displays, billboards or other media.

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

52. Are there special provisions that apply to Truth in Lending?

Although the Federal Reserve Board issued

The Federal Reserve Board for State banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System.
Speaker, future development of this Nation 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 openings, a cleaner environment, these all are vital, but, of the multitude of growth realized through broadened education, dramatic breakthroughs envisioned in many plans for advancement will not come about.

One of the most educational demands are pressing concerns citizens who come from a non-English-speaking background. They live within two cultures, and, many times, interaction between cultures is poor.

As examples of those educational problems, and the ways they are now being solved, I would like to insert two papers by leaders who have taken the tools received last year in the Teacher Corps, migrant preserve programs at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles:

**Most Important Advantage**

(By Armando Rodriguez, Chief, Mexican-American Affairs unit, U.S. Office of Education)

There are no such things as disadvantaged kids. This is one of the tenets of the Mexican-American. He is tabbed 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 for cultural differences in language. We don't have kids who are handicapped, 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 cultures; 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 that will enable the Mexican-American. Your role is the one of the pioneers who will have the tools to open the door. You have a massive selling job to do. You will have to be persuasive salesmen.

Your class may hopefully bring about many changes in teacher preparation programs. The training institutions may finally prepare teachers to teach real kids instead of distributing credentials to people to function in mythical classrooms. You in Teacher Corps can do more to bring change rapidly and forcefully than any new text books used by monolingual, monocultural teachers. You are the pioneers who are going to show that the job can be done.

**The Mexican-American Heritage**

(By Dr. Julian Nava, member, board of education of Los Angeles City Schools, Professor of history, Valley State College, Los Angeles)

Five to ten years ago it would have been inconceivable for me to talk to a group such as this one concerning the problems of Mexican-American education. The longer we look at the problems, the more complex they become. The problems have always been there, but now people have raised their voices and are doing something about these problems. There are thousands who are now realizing how difficult it is to make an impact on the problems of the Mexican-Americans.

As early as the 15th century in print every year that are relative to my own field of Latin history, I cannot help but realize the Mexican-American is not a new subject, but going on for the past 400 years.

**Bilingual Education Act**

We must use the Mexican-American cultural heritage to rich advantage in our educational system. Our country has an asset that we Americans need to recognize and adopt.

The Bilingual Education Act was a national moral and legal commitment for bilingualism. Bilingualism must become as common as tacos and frijoles, apple pie and french fries. It must become as common in our schools as reading and arithmetic, as common in government as law and order, and as common in the use of computer data. Bilingual education in every school in the country is the vehicle for fulfilling this promise.

What is your role? With bilingual education and cultural understanding, you are equipped to do the job. You will be leaders in the field for your generation, the forerunners. But you are going into a field of disbelievers. They will be doubters. They will be threatened because you speak two languages. They will suspect you. But, if you have commitment, you will provide leadership. It is going to be a tough, hard fight.

What are the areas? You will have to be persuasive salesmen. Your classroom may hopefully bring about many changes in teacher preparation programs. The training institutions may finally prepare teachers to teach real kids instead of distributing credentials to people to function in mythical classrooms. You in Teacher Corps can do more to bring change rapidly and forcefully than any new text books used by monolingual, monocultural teachers. You are the pioneers who are going to show that the job can be done.

**The Negro is a people to function in mythical classrooms.**

We know that when the two cultures met, i.e., the Spanish and the American, the traits of nativism. To the American, the Mexicans had no feeling either of Spanishism, democracy over monarchy, Catholic culture, other agreements made with "inferior" groups. When the pioneers moved west, it was that with ideas, has done a study of the American Character. Handlin writes of the ordinary WASP -a re in origin—what we call WASP (White Anglo-Saxon Protestant) today—were highly socialized. They were the first "Establishment." The early immigrant groups were small enough in number that the attitudes and values of the "Establishment" could be imposed upon them. By the time the Europeans flooded into the United States after the Civil War, we had a society structured and formed and the immigrants confronted a pre-existing, measured, belligerent, and sublimely confident—these are the traits of nativism. To the American mind the American culture assumed superiority over all the other cultures in the world.

That this all means in regard to the Mexican-American now as well is that when the two cultures met, i.e., nativism and the Spanish Catholic culture, you-you see—have another culture. You had an irremovable conflict. The attitudes formed by the American pioneers about the Spanish did not change. The Spanish felt the same way toward the Americans as the Americans had no feeling either of respect and even esteem for the Mexican, or for other agreements made with "inferior" groups. When the pioneers moved west, it was that with ideas, has done a study of the American Character. Handlin writes of the ordinary WASP -a re in origin—what we call WASP (White Anglo-Saxon Protestant) today—were highly socialized. They were the first "Establishment." People showed themselves to be waiting and ingenuous to function in the mythical classrooms. The pioneers moved west, it was to los Angeles, you came into a society that was not only different but also very different from the one you came from. You had to learn new ways if you wanted to be successful.
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political power. Most did not have this and so they fell into the categories assigned to them.

At the time of the Mexican-American War the Mexican government was attempting to break up the large homesteads 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 swallow his pride, and to accept the attitude of the Americans.

This is the history and the heritage of the Mexican-American. For years he was the mainstay of handicrafts and farm labor. In some counties he was forbidden to vote or face insurmountable opposition. Alienated, oppressed, maligned, the Mexican-American developed the stereotype of the Mexican-American is developed by the Anglo-American, the Mexican-Americans vs. the resident Mexican-Americans. For many, residence in the United States was transitory. My own family came here fleeing from the violence of revolution. When conditions of revolution in Mexico became impossible, parents insisted that their young sons and daughters go north. My mother came to Texas in this way and met my father. Father always expected to go back to Mexico. He went to Fresno to pick fruit. He went up and down California picking fruit. Forty-two years later my parents still lived in California although my father was a Mexican resident until the day he died. Mexico was his country. My mother finally became a citizen. I became an American in school as did my brothers and sisters.

The Mexican-American is difficult to understand because he is many things. From personal testimony I know that the schools are used to melt everyone together and that has been a mutually pleasing. Imposing the Anglo-Saxon values on all creates problems. In a sense, it is a good idea, but it could be done in a different way. The school could deal separately with factors that make the Mexican-American, the Irish, the Jew, the Negro.

We have a new ball game that started after World War II. Although Mexico still sends in more immigrants than any other country, immigration from Mexico has levelled off. In a few years there will be a quota system for Latin American states, but if the family here you will be quota exempt. According to the U.S. Labor Department there are practically no braceros, but there are as many as those classified as "green carders" (aliens who enter the United States on work permits at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor). These workers are being treated further and further from the borders.

Where do these workers come from? The city of Los Angeles is a Mexican city where it is well adjusted there would be an idiot to come to the United States. Most come from the farm lands of Mexico. It is far less than the demand, a problem that was noted among some principals and administrators, although such programs have been officially endorsed by school districts. This answer is not valid for bilingual teaching. Although additional funds will be required, the cost will be minor in comparison to the high price society pays for every dropout.

For East Los Angeles, which I represent in Congress, the bilingual teaching program will have a significant impact. The importance of such an effort to program to Los Angeles was referred to in a message of the following motion by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors a year ago this week:

On a motion by Supervisor Ernest E. Debs, Los Angeles County Supervisors today urged Congress to authorize a $5 million appropriation to implement a proposed Federal bilingual education program to aid school children with language handicaps.

Debs pointed out that the program would be a huge benefit for bilingual education to Los Angeles community, where many children from Spanish-speaking families are at a disadvantage in school classrooms where only English is spoken.

"Experience has shown that the high incidence of dropout among the Mexican-American youngsters is largely due to the language barrier," Debs said. "Teaching of elementary subjects in Spanish as well as English will keep up with the class and get the primary education they need in order to go on to college or to 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 funding 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 appropriation for bilingual education, to the originally authorized amounts for both fiscal 1969 and fiscal 1970.

F-111, BEST FLIGHT SAFETY RECORD OF ANY CENTURY SERIES AIRCRAFT

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

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, during the 1-minute rule last Thursday, the Congressional Record, which I read to you, under leave to extend his remarks, inserted in the Record an extremely harsh and factually inaccurate commentary upon the safety record of the F-111 and those who built it.

I feel sure that the rather extravagant comments of our colleague were based upon misinformation or perhaps partial information and not upon any deliberate intent to distort or misstate the record.

Under leave to extend my own remarks today, I include a copy of a friendly and kindly letter I have written to our colleague in this connection, as well as a chart comparing the number of accidents suffered by each of our military aircraft of the Century series, beginning with the F-100.

This chart demonstrates that, at 5,000
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 factual comparison.

The material referred to follows:


Hon. Bertram F. Podell,
U.S. House of Representatives.

DEAR BERIT: 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 "airborne coffin," a "criminal fraud," a "grizzly, monstrous to all that is evil," a "shocking failure," a "gargantuan cropper," "in a place of trash," a "colossal, civilian, and a "blood tinged stain upon our country." Three times you refer to the manufacturer as "criminally liable" and pronounce the judgment that it being built with "money almost stolen from the public."

Whee! Remind me never to match hyperbole 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 best—of any military aircraft of the Century Series.

As of February 20, the F-111 has been flown a total of 24,228 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>
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<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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<td>F-102</td>
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<td>F-111</td>
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*F-111 in each case has produced fewer accidents per hour 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 considered "controversial" and therefore their accidents never made headlines. The tendency of news media to magnify and sensationalize any negative comment or occurrence in connection with the F-111 and to minimize or ignore the many positive aspects of record is perhaps unparalleled in modern journalism. Nor can we blame the press entirely. This tendency has been fed by a number of journalists, of record is perhaps facts in that least 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 Clark, Senator Hatfield, and Congressmen Robert Price as well as myself. All of us have been enormously impressed by the genuine enthusiasm which the pilots themselves hold for the F-111! I think it is a fair summation to say that Senator Goldwater—of the initial contract award, now believes firmly in the efficacy of the product. In fact he was one of the first to issue a public statement to this effect quite recently.

Certainly, Bert, any accident is a great misfortune, and every accident 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 extraordinary 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 rescue and recovery system, 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 584 missions including training missions. Fifty-five of them were actual combat strike missions. And at such low-altitudes that the enemy radar could not pick them up and enemy antiaircraft weapons that could not catch them came back without a single hole, and Lt. Col. Dean Salmeyer, 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 who were listed as "missing in action" in Southeast Asia. I don't think the Air Force knows. But I very well recall that, of the 88 planes in 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, but I think, knows what happened to most of them. Interest-ingly, no member of Congress awoke to announce that the Air Force had or its manufacturers as "criminally liable."

The loss of men and machines is the heartbreaking feature of the greatest monster of war. May God in His mercy teach men the wisdom to rid this planet of its hideous curse! I appeal to you, Bert, for your sake, for 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.

Surely in the light of these facts, the clear assumption that you did not purposely distort the facts, nor set out intentionally to mislead, is quite apparent. The man who designed this plane, to make the fine and decent craftsmen and workers—among them the most of my constituents and constituents—who build this aircraft, to have intentionally misstated and exaggerated a master of this kind would have been an enormous demagoguery of the very cheapest and rankest form. In my mind your stand absolved you of any such intent.

I have gone to this rather considerable effort to provide you with these particular facts from my own personal knowledge, Bert, because you expressed an interest in having such facts and seemed to have been frustrated in your efforts to get at them.

Rights of the foregoing, I am sure that you as a fair-minded man will recognize that the language you employed to characterize the F-111 and its builders was extravagantly unwarranted to say the least, and the harsh judgments you pronounced upon it and them most inapposite. I observe with profound regret, as a responsible member of our Congress, Bert, because you expressed an interest in having such facts and seemed to have been frustrated in your efforts to get at them. I do not wish to stifle disagreement, but this demonstration, to "retract this statement on the floor of the House" as part of a man of my mark on 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 WRIGHT.

FATHER HESBURGH HITS THE BULLSEYE ON CAMPUS DISORDERS

(Mr. MONAGAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and 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 non violent, 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 Wisconsin in the summer 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 stifle disagreement, but this means subjecting people to the frustration of the law abiding by the lawful. Constructive change does not mean disintegration."

The Reverend 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 the House of Representatives. President Pusey's declaration was made in response to a policy consensus
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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 reli­ance on peaceful discussion and the immediate suppression of violence are firmly supported on our campuses, this necessary philosophy will spread to our law 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.

CHAIRMANSHP OF INTER-AMER­
ICAN AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE

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

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

In the years 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 own Western Hemispher­e. The future of the United States and of our sister republics of Latin America is closely intertwined. Our security, our economic progress, and our ability to play a decisive role in world affairs, are decided largely by what happens right here on our own two continents.

Second, because the challenge effec­tuating 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 life of Latin America and of solving the problem of underproducing and of rapidly growing populations.

And, third, because the potential for realizing our mutual objectives is also more evident than many people think. The bountiful resources of Latin Amer­ica—its population, its vast land area and its mineral and other natural resources—augur well for the future of the South American Common Market.

What we need, however, is a better, more effective approach to the task of developing the full potential of the West­ern Hemisphere in the land of the constitution states into the modern envi­ronment of the late 20th century: an approach which will produce more, and faster, than the methods which have been employed during the past decade.

I feel that our subcommittee can play an important role of exploring these crucial aspects of Inter-American relation­ships by assessing past performance and by suggesting new approaches, and by act­ing as a sounding board for relevant and diverse views about the tasks and the opportunities before us.

I would be less than frank if I would not admit that the initial record of the Alliance for Progress inspires more gloom than satisfaction.

One basic premise of the Alliance was a 2.5 percent per capita annual increase in the gross national product of the member countries, but only 1.5 percent has been achieved and I have serious doubts that this increase has had any significant impact on the masses of the people.

At this rate of progress, Latin Ameri­caners 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.

Furthermore, Latin America may have actually lost ground in such fields as education, housing, and food production when the growth in its population is taken into account.

This is not to say 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 growing population and tied too tightly to the conventional wisdom of the 1930's and 1940's.

For example, I feel that the programs of the past several years have relied too heavily on the private sector. 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-to­government 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 latter situation by passage of the Foreign Assistance Act—the title which proposes, as a basic premise of U.S. foreign aid policy, the encouragement of wide, 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 efforts, before the full Committee, and the 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 but we cannot succeed unless we choose 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 problems 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 in the official record to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, you will recollect that in the course of debate last Tuesday on the resolution establishing the new House Committee on Internal Security, I then advised the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA), that I would lay before the committee a proposal to make a study in depth of revolution­ary violence which at best is mindless and at worst is subversive of our national interest.

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


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 well-being 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 ever-mounting demands from the legislative action, both for additional legislation and with respect to the administration and enforcement of existing law, including proposals for constitutional amendment and legislation.

I need not state the legislative problems we face on the subject of subversion are of the utmost complexity and difficulty, not solely because of the nature of the subject, but equally so from the standpoint of developing practical and effective legislation. We must frame answers to the fundamental 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 internal security, such as prosecution for any violation of defense facilities, the security of classified information released to industry, Federal employment, defense, police, and harbor security, the protection of our armed forces during periods of undeclared war, passport security, proposals with respect to those organizations and individuals engaged in revolutionary violence, sedition, and breach of peace, and last but not least, proper subjects of investigation as mandated by the House. Obviously, we cannot legislate in a vacuum.

I therefore submit for your approval my proposal that, under my direction, the staff be authorized to undertake preliminary studies and inquiries, the results of which I shall, from time to time, report to the full Committee with a view toward the subsequent introduction of legislation. Investigations and public hearings as to the Committee may seem desirable and necessary.

Following discussion on this proposal, I will entertain the following motion: "Resolved, That the Chairman be directed to conduct studies and preliminary inquiries to be made with respect to the organizations and subjects herein proposed, and to report on same from time to time, with his recommendations, with a view toward determining whether full-scale investigations and public hearings shall be authorized and conducted by the Committee with respect to any such organization or subject."

COMMITEE RULES OF PROCEDURE

I—INITIATION OF INVESTIGATIONS

No investigation shall be undertaken by the Committee unless authorized by a majority of its members thereof. Committee investigations shall be limited to those legislative purposes committed to it by the mandate of the Congress or subcommittee prior to the date and time set for its appearance.

VI—DISTRIBUTION OF RULES

All witnesses appearing before the Committee or subcommittee shall be furnished a printed copy of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee and clause 27 of Rule XI of the House of Representatives.

VII—WITNESS FEES AND TRAVEL ALLOWANCE

Each witness who has been subpoenaed, upon the completion of his testimony before the Committee or subcommittee, may report to the office of counsel of the Committee, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C., and there obtain vouchers for travel allowances and attendance fees. If hearings are held in cities other than Washington, D.C., the witness may contact the counsel of the Committee, or his representa­

cous committee or some other designated official.

VIII—SUBJECTS OF INVESTIGATION

The subjects of any investigation in connection with which witnesses are summoned or shall otherwise appear, shall be published in the Congressional Record before administration of oath or affirmation or receipt of testimony at any hearing and a copy thereof shall be mailed to each witness. The information sought to be elicited at the hearings shall be germane to the subject as so stated.

X—EXECUTIVE HEARINGS

A—The Committee or subcommittee shall receive evidence or testimony in executive session:

(1) When the Committee or subcommittee determines that evidence or testimony at an investigative hearing may tend to defame, degrade or otherwise embarrass a person who shall be notified in advance of the proceedings pursuant to House Rule XI, 27(m); or

(2) When the Committee or subcommittee determines that the interrogation of a witness in a public hearing might compromise classified information, or might endanger the national security; or

(3) When the Committee or subcommittee determines that the introduction of a witness in a public hearing might tend to defame, degrade or otherwise embarrass a person who shall be notified in advance of the proceedings pursuant to House Rule XI, 27(m).

B—Committee or subcommittee hearing unless a quorum of the Committee or subcommittee is present to receive such testimony.

C—Persons afforded opportunities under House Rule XI, 27(m), shall be advised that the information sought to be elicited at any hearing, including summary, script, or any other person whose presence the Committee or subcommittee deems indispensable for the conduct of the hearing.

XI—RELEASE OF TESTIMONY TAKEN IN EXECUTIVE SESSION

A—No testimony taken or material presented in an executive session, or any summarization or excerpt thereof, shall be made public or presented at a public hearing, either in whole or in part, unless authorized by a majority of the Committee.

B—No evidence or testimony, or any summary or excerpt thereof, given in executive session which the Committee determines may tend to defame, degrade or otherwise embarrass a person who shall be notified in advance of the proceedings pursuant to House Rule XI, 27(m), and any pertinent evidence or testimony given by such person, or on his behalf, is made a part of the transcript, summary or excerpt to be released.

C—Persons afforded opportunities under House Rule XI, 27(m), shall be advised that their testimony, or any summary or excerpt thereof, received pursuant to such rule may subsequently be publicly released or offered at a public hearing.

XII—TRANSCRIPTS OF TESTIMONY

A—A complete and accurate record shall be made of all testimony and proceedings at Committee and subcommittee hearings.
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B—A witness examined under oath or affirmation in a hearing shall, upon request, be given a reasonable opportunity to confer with Committee or subcommittee counsel prior to the hearing, or in advance of the meeting at which it is to be held, to obtain for his own use and at his own expense, a transcript of any testimony the witness has been given, publicly or made public, and with the approval of a majority of the Committee may obtain for his own use and at his own expense a certified copy of any extracted testimony of the witness which has not been made public. The witness or his counsel 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 (5) days of the taking of his testimony, and the request shall be acted upon by the Committee or subcommittee receiving such testimony.

XVII—CONTTEMP OF CONGRESS

No recommendation that a witness be cited for contempt of Congress shall be forwarded to the Committee or subcommittee receiving such recommendation 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 and to include extra-ecclesiastic matter.)

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, as our American youth are encouraged to pervert the meaning of patriotism and our educational systems are being pressed against discipline, it is interesting to compare our moral and educational breakdown with that of our counterparts in 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 10—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 which is based upon the lack of a disciplined 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 the moral fiber of society, 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

(By John Weyland)

MOSCOW—Russian boys in the Soviet Union now start at the age of 10.

Schoolboys throughout the country are organized into squads, battalions. Under adult instructors, they practice drill, firing, the use of gas masks, other military skills and rendering medical aid.

The aim, as set down by the Kremlin, is to stamp out youth from the temptation to bolshevism, to make them useful members of society. The boys are taught to be ready at all times to fight for the Communist fatherland.

The defense minister, Marshal Andrei Grechko, explained that the Soviet Union was “taking all steps necessary to strengthen its defense.”

The Soviet Union dropped schoolboy soldier programs after World War II. The system was revived, even for the youngest, have their political commissars alongside the military commanders, just as in the Soviet armed forces themselves. They are taught military history, as well as their local newspapers and political information classes.

From the start boys are told how they should think and act with patriotic feelings.

One of their tasks as “young armymen,” the term used here, is to visit sights associated with the heroes of communism in the Revolution and World War II. They are also introduced to the Communist organizations for veterans, who tell them about great deeds done for the motherland.

On military holidays, of which there are many, the boys’ units are inspected as they drill and march. Each has its own bugle and drummer. The “young armymen” wear their red Pioneer scars in lieu of a uniform, and the officers have insignia of stars like those of the regular branches of the service.

Commanders on the regional, provincial and republic levels to pick out the detachments which excel in military-like exercises. A finial award is given to the winner for the country. This unit receives a big medal proclaiming “victor” to attach to its banner.

Two-FOnt Attack Pushed Against ROTC Programs

(By Michael Jay)

The Reserve Officers Training Corps, ROTC, is in trouble on campuses throughout the country. Under the guise of “academic freedom,” the military training programs are now under attack from at least two fronts.

Many students for a Democratic Society have decided to push for the abolition of ROTC programs on the nation’s campuses this spring. In so doing, they believe they can change the understanding of imperialism and its relation to the campus.

This was agreed to at the National Council meeting of SDS last December at Ann Arbor and was further elaborated at an east coast regional meeting of the radical student group last weekend at Princeton. Some 300 students attended.

BREAK WITH TRADITION

This approach marks a departure from the traditional ROTC and military recruiting on campus which have centered on the “moral issue,” rather than the political question of imperialism.

The other attack on the program is coming from the academic community. At various schools, the most recent of which is Harvard. The Harvard faculty voted Monday to remove academic status from the programs and the Yale faculty did the same thing last week. Other faculty groups are considering similar measures.

At these schools, ROTC will become a “legitimate” extra-curricular activity with students receiving no credit for their training.

While this will invariably decrease student enrollment in the program, it fails to meet the radical demand for abolition.

According to an Army spokesman, 88 percent of the Army’s officers come out of ROTC and officer training schools.

COMPLIANT COURSE DECLINE

The same spokesman revealed that the number of colleges and universities with compulsory ROTC courses has dropped from 192 to 95 in the last five years. This has led to a drop in enrollment in that period from 158,649 to 150,562.

At the same time, the Army says that no school has dropped the program in the last five years. The total number of ROTC schools stands at 268.

The Army has issued a list of 30 schools which, it says, have either added or intend to add ROTC programs. These are small schools, located in the south, with a handful of all, midwestern and northern schools included.

Opposition to recruiting and ROTC has resulted in recent demonstrations at Columbia, Con, Rutgers, Michigan State, Tulane, Illinois, Howard, Stanford, Boston and Yale, to name a few.

[From the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, Feb. 23, 1969]

STUDENTS PLAN DRIVE ON RACISM

WASHINGTON.—The U.S. National Student Association, a predominantly white organization noted in recent years for its preoccupation with foreign affairs—“with a lot of hot air and bombast on things like the free student movement in the Ukraine,” according to its current president—is turning its formidable energies to what its members regard as the greater problem of domestic affairs here at home.

One new plan is to help the country’s festivals, such as “Fiesta of the United States,” produce its own “network,” linking the already militant movements on Northern and Western campuses with the local groups.

The NSA has only limited funds for this antiracism project. It received a $7,260 grant from the Ford Foundation last year to finance a study of the problems of Negro college students but activities from now on will be supported by its own money—about $50,000 a year in dues and income from the sale of books, records, life insurance and travel services.

The NSA broke its controversial financial ties with the Central Intelligence Agency two years ago this month.

President S. William West, 24, a graduate student on leave from the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University, said the association has hired three experienced Negro organizers from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee as consultants and on-campus representatives at Southern Negro colleges.

He said NSA believes that these colleges are run, for the most part, by “white trustees,” and that recent antiracist campus demonstrations involving race issues have disclosed that “occupying the administration building does not always get results.”

A large NSA effort, backed by a three-year, $15,000 Ford Foundation grant and a smaller one from the Stern Family Fund, is going into new kinds of student protest that Powell called “guerilla in style, in the same that they co-op the university, but using 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, “we believe we can build coalitions of young faculty and students, of liberals and radicals, which can bring changes, not by occupying administration buildings, but by showing the demands.”

NSA, with dues-paying membership of 387 schools, obviously would like to have a broad-based movement, in which they can get it by “being relevant to student needs.”

While a $315,000 Ford Foundation grant, they are setting up a national information center here on “experimental education” at the university level—a term that translates roughly as student-controlled “free university” education, without academic credits.

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

“Experimental education is an issue around which you can build some incredible momentum,” he said. “Almost everyone—students and faculty—really thinks the educational system we have is different.”

But if there is a good deal of money left over 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 Survey Reveals Many Agree with Communist Point

Lake Charles—All junior high and high school students, faculty members and administrators in the Calcasieu 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 percent said yes and 21 percent had no opinion.

Less than half said no.

The question was a direct excerpt from the Communist Manifesto and presumably questions the economic philosophy of capitalism.

In May of last year, the Greater Lake Charles Chamber of Commerce and the Calcasieu School Board decided to survey all 18,285 junior high and high school students in the parish, and their leaders. The survey was done by the New Orleans research firm of Spellman and gave students and teachers of American business 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 capitalistic system works.

A state education board member said the survey had done a great service for the state.

The National Chamber of Commerce recommended such surveys last year, but the Lake Charles survey was the first to encompass an entire school system.

The Communist Manifesto question was the last on the survey.

[From the Baton Rouge (La.) Morning Advocate, Feb. 24, 1969]
Every decent American citizen wants every family, regardless of race, creed or color, to enjoy Constitutional privileges. But the reaction expressed at the polls last November was a reaction against the outright persecution of a whole segment of our society involving not only the Whites of the South but the Whites of the North and the North as well.

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to correct one of the most serious inequities in the American marketplace—the situation under which housewives are forced to purchase trading stamps as a tie-in sale when fulfilling their families’ most basic food needs.

The truth in 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 the 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 that a proposal to govern the use of games of chance as a retail promotional device. I also brought to the House the testimony of trading stamps. 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 retail promotional device. I also brought to the House the testimony of trading stamps. 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 retail promotional device. I also brought to the House the testimony of trading stamps.

Because of the relevance of my testimony before the FTC to the introduction of this bill, I ask that the record be made available. I would also like to ask that the record be made available for the purpose of extending my remarks under a motion to strike the words ‘Mr. Finch."

To sum up on this first point, gentlemen, I earnestly believe there is a need for regulation in the store promotional field, as you will see that would establish “Truth in Retail Games.” However, I do not believe you have gone far enough in the compulsory control of deceptive practices and believe the already existing industry guidelines provide a more flexible approach. I believe that only an extension of FTC authority in this area will enable you to deal effectively with the smaller, more localized promoter who is less likely to engage in deceit than the more reputable, larger and generally legitimate promoters.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission: I appreciate sincerely the opportunity to appear before you today in support of 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 and have been involved with the marketing of gasoline. And I believe that the testimony I am offering today, combined with their testimony here today, will enable you to deal effectively with the smaller, more localized promoter who is less likely to engage in deceit than the more reputable, larger and generally legitimate promoters.

May I ask, on the matter of your proposed Rule Two, I heartily endorse your proposal to eliminate the coercion that has forced many chain gasoline stations to cut out trading stamps. Rather than make a forced choice, they have simply cut out trading stamps. It is only right that this decision should not be forced upon them. There are other ways to encourage good marketing practices. The Common Market countries are currently working on a plan to encourage good marketing practices. We should look at this plan and see how we can apply it to our own country.

The SWIFT model is now being used by the FTC as a test case. The model is being used to test the concept of a central database that can be used to track the movement of goods. This database will be used to track the movement of goods, and it will also be used to track the movement of people.

I urge you to consider this model and to use it as a tool to encourage good marketing practices. The Common Market countries are currently working on a plan to encourage good marketing practices. We should look at this plan and see how we can apply it to our own country.

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sales—I am amazed and deeply troubled by and misuse of trading stamps as a tie-in sale. The failure of the FTC to act decisively in this area is a great disappointment to me. Yet the older and more serious problem of coercion on the use of trading stamps remains neglected while the less serious, although quite real, problem of games of chance is considered by the Commission.

Some illuminating facts demonstrate the relative gravity of the impact games and trading stamps have on retail operations. The FTC’s annual report of December, 1968, indicated that measured as a percent of sales, trading stamps cost the consumer almost five times as much as games.

In fact, it has been clearly demonstrated that trading stamps add two percent to the cost of food for the average family. Since the annual cost of food is $50 billion this means the annual cost of trading stamps is one billion dollars. Without the cost of trading stamps every American family could have the equivalent of one week’s groceries free every year.

Recognizing that the hearing today is addressed to the matter of games, I shall not belabor the issue of stamps. However, I did want to mention it because of the parallel which exists between stamps and games and the unexplained failure of the FTC to attack the problem of stamps.

I, therefore, respectfully take this opportunity to call upon the FTC to take immediate steps 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 a product. 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 piece of a toaster with every loaf of bread or a screw for a washing machine with every package of soap.

How shall the public be damned?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation which would amend the Federal Hazardous Substances Act to protect children from ties in sale of toys and products. The FTC, the Consumer Bureau, and the House are concerned about the increasing hazard that children are placed in 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 sale of certain things already used in Food, Drug and Welfare by regulation to keep out of interstate commerce channels any toys or products intended for use by children which have electrical, mechanical, or thermal hazards.

Under present law, toys or other articles intended for use by children may be banned if the category of hazard involved is essentially a chemical one, such as the burning or incinerating—or is otherwise hazardous because flammable, pressurized, or radioactive.

In effect, the categories of toy hazards against which the present Hazardous Substances Act provides possible protection are limited to: pressurized and flammable.

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 objects, electric shock, electrical shock, and electrocution, heated surfaces, and unextinguishable flames.

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

1. 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 gastrointestinal diseases combined.

2. More than half of the children who died as a result of accidents in 1966 were less than 4 to 5 years of age.

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 Commissioners have been exhorted involving toys and other products designed for use by children and of resulting injury and death which shock the conscience and cause the Commission to act quickly to prevent further unnecessary disasters.

The Commission learned of the use of jequirity beans in necklaces, jewelry, and "synthetic sapphires". A single bead chewed and swallowed to a child might be fatal; chemistry sets were found with inadequate or nonexistent caution labels; a child is even capable of producing temperatures 200° F. and higher; a metal casting set with temperatures of up to 800° F. a dart in a child’s hand used to cause a dart to be inhaled into a child’s lung if the muzzle end is placed in the mouth.

In addition, the Commission focused much of its attention to the problems of the improper or defective design of infant’s cribs. Testimony during the Commission’s hearings estimated that some 200 infants a year strangle in their cribs. Most of these deaths were attributable to the improper design of the cradle, housewives in protest over the practices of trading stamp companies.

My own hearings on trading stamps turned up substantial evidence of coercion by oil companies on the matter of trading stamps, similar to that experienced regarding games of chance. Yet the older and more serious problem of coercion on the use of trading stamps remains neglected while the less serious, although quite real, problem of games of chance is considered by the Commission.

THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY AND ITS UNWISE TAX PROPOSAL

Mr. BURLISON of Missouri asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. BURLISON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, action has been proposed by some of the six countries comprising the European Economic Community or Common Market which would have profound and deleterious effects upon agriculture in southeast Missouri and the entire Nation as well. If implemented this proposal would impose a consumption tax of $80 per metric ton on vegetable oil and $30 per long ton on cake and meal sold in the Common Market countries. No crystal ball is necessary to predict that this would have a disastrous effect on U.S. agriculture and would do much to undermine our precarious balance of payments.

Forty percent of the more than 1.3 billion bushels of soybeans, or the equivalent thereof in oil, meal, or their products,
grown annually in the United States is sold abroad and 50 percent of the export sales are to European Common Market countries and so beans account for more than one-third of all U.S. agricultural exports to the Common Market. The value of these is approximately $500 million.

Well, I proceed by some of the Common Market ministers may be technically within the law, it obviously violates the "spirit" embodied in the Kennedy and Dillon rounds of trade nego­tiations. It may be uniformly endorsed resolution deploying the tax, the House Committee on Agriculture, on which I serve, predicted that if enacted, the tax would result in a re­duction by about one-third of U.S. sales of soybeans and their products in the Common Market countries. This represents the equivalent of 60 million bushels of the soy product of 2 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 17 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. Prominent members of Congress and the press have voiced strong objec­tions to the proposed tax and have re­lated the warning that such a move would result in the erection of barriers to the entry of Common Market products in this country. Their warning was given currency by the introduction of House Concurrent Resolution 91 by the chair­man of the Committee on Ways and Means. The resolution describes the pro­posal as a major blow to American agri­cultural producers, processors, and ex­porters tending to provoke retaliation by the United States.

Commenting on the matter, former Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Free­man stated:

I feel that this matter of continued open access to the European Community markets for common market products as one of the most important trade problems to confront the American farmers since I became Secretary of Agriculture. I believe the proposed action by the Community should take place, I can think of nothing that would do more to turn back the attack on the effort we have made to improve access to foreign mar­kets for our farm products.

Fortunately, there is no unani­mity between member countries of the Common Market. In a conversation with another Common Market Finance Minis­ter, Franz Joseph Strauss pledged oppo­sition to the tax. Minister Strauss rec­ognizes that the best interests of Europe lie in the lowering of barriers to trade, not in erecting them. He said that I hereby urge President Nixon to place this issue in a priority position on the list of topics to be discussed on his forth­coming European trip. We must make it abundantly clear that the United States will not stand idly by while action is taken which is so injurious to our econ­omy. They must be convinced that the potentially disastrous consequences of the tax far outweigh the minimal bene­fits of the short term.

A POSITION ON THE SENTINEL

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

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am getting an increasing amount of mail from con­stituents on the Sentinel anti-ballistic­missile defense system which I 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 Sen­tinel 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 decry the de­fense missile into exploding before the offensive nuclear warhead could reach their target. Many leading scientists think the program is a waste of money and would not work.

My own thinking is that our present offensive capacity 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. ABM'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 be consistent with that picture.

And, as for the second step, if we took it, to develop a so-called heavy ABM 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 achieving arms limitation would be to delay the Sentinel program at least for the time being.

If I thought this meant a risk or would allow the Russians to outdistance us, I would think differently. But as long as the United States or the U.S.S.R. do not attain first-strike, I do not see that either country would ever decide to initiate an attack on the other.

Again I say, Mr. Speaker, let us delay spending billions of dollars in an anti­ballistic-missile system until we have talked nuclear disarmament with the Soviets.

THE INDIAN SITUATION ON THE PINE RIDGE RESERVATION OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time to insert in the Rec­ords an article appearing in the Sunday, February 26, 1969, issue of the Washing­ton Post, under the byline of William Greider, who has written an excellent article on the Indian situation on the Pine Ridge Reservation of South Dakota. I seek unanimous consent to insert it in the Record.

I would particularly point out some of the latter paragraphs. He says:

Somehow, something goes terribly wrong, six out of every ten Pine Ridge high school kids quit school without graduating. Many never start. Suicide attempts—including a half dozen in one day—are twice as high as the national rate. Juvenile crime is nine times greater than in other rural areas. Alcoholism starts early.

Mr. Speaker, if anyone is interested in knowing why this is true and what need do is make a quick study of human na­ture. "Where there is no hope the people perish." These reservations offer no hope to anyone—young or old. There is nothing for the young people on these reservations—no jobs, no industry, no income, no hope, and no future.

As the writer quotes:

"We want to be with our people," said Louis "but if there's no jobs, what's the use?"

That is the push-pull which the sociolo­gists think is tearing them apart. They have one eye on the outside world, which means opportunity and fear; the other eye on the reservation, which means security and hope­lessness.

This is exactly what I have been tell­ing 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 do this is to give a tax exemp­tion to any industry that will come on­to these reservation areas and hire these people. This gives the young people some­thing to do and an incentive to remain in school—in school—which means opportunity and fear; the other eye on the reservation, which means security and hope­lessness.

For 10 years I have had legislation pending in the 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 $500 million of grants in what these people feel they are unwanted wards, let us give them 15 years in industry, with opportunity, instead of 150 years of reg-
ulation, and then let us see what happens.

The article follows:

WOUNDED KNEE STILL PESTERS
(William Greider)

PINE RIDGE, S. D. — The Ogala band of the Sioux Indians occupying the protected prairies of the Pine Ridge Reservation, have learned to celebrate small favors. So, a few weeks ago, the more glib commercial cheats dressed in buckskin costumes out of hock, the feathered bonnets and beaded breastplates which they pawn in surrounding white communities between paychecks. The park management slaughtered churches and community centers, the Indians lost status as Great Plains hunters.

In December, 1890, several hundred Sioux were intercepted by cavalry, disarmed and slaughtered. The frozen bodies of men, women and children were stacked in a long trench and, like deer hunters, the soldiers posed for pictures around the grave.

Presently the name is like an electric impulse to the sleeping mind. It jogs the older ones out of their self-consciousness with a white shame and a desire to reserve which white men take for apathy.

"There's one little boy who lost his little moccasin," said Jessie Little Finger. "He had two hard-tack crackers in his hand, frozen, when they found him. There's another woman, she was already dead and she had a little baby nursing at her breast."

Mrs. Little Finger's grandparents died in the battle. Her father and her uncle were white men who ran from the Hotchkiss guns and lived to describe it.

"The soldiers told them to sit all in the ring and they took their weapons," Mrs. Little Finger explained. Her fingers drummed rapidly on the tabletop, her voice husked. "Pretty soon, the people looked around and they saw the guns on the hill and they started to run, but they were all shot. My Dad's brother was shot in the back; my husband's father, he was cut in two. They were little boys then, and they lived with those things."

A REMINISCENT SHRINE

Recently, a group of white men decided to absolve their fellow Americans of any lingering guilt for the Wounded Knee Massacre. The Wounded Knee Memorial Association Inc. to raise several million dollars to erect a monument at the site of the massacre. The monument will have a butane eternal flame. The white men also formed the Sioux Corpse, a group which bought a 30-acre tract next to the gravesite, a tract that includes the ravine where many of the Indians died. There they intend to extend and build a tourist site like other moneymaking tourist attractions.

"What we hope to have here is something like a mini-Cheyenne River reservation," they said.

The Indians did not understand, or else they understood too well. The survivors of Wounded Knee long ago erected their own modest monument beside the mass grave.

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

"We have some detachment, Toby Eagle Bull, executive vice president of the Pine Ridge tribal council, laught at the neatness of the proposal, serving white guilt and making a little money at the same time. They ought to have a monument of a cavalryman on a horse with his sword raised to chop off the head of an Indian woman carry­ing her baby," Eagle Bull said, dropping his guard. "That's the way it was."

Still, some of the signing 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 it had been a battle. The BIA has started a course in Sioux civics at the Bureau (the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which supervises the reservation) is hard to live by. A lot of us made us say yes when we want to say no."

With a young woman, Pete Catches went up the side of a ridge, just below the line. When the snowfall came on, he built a small log cabin; the carpentry is snug. The water is overhauled so smooth as linoleum. A cup, a broom, a tent. When they found them. There's another woman, she was already dead and she had a little baby nursing at her breast."

"I 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. I want to pray to God with this pipe and peace. Let God judge my way."

The silken black hair is braided over his shoulders like a rich shawl. He is a full-blooded Sioux, a heal­ing man, a man who calls the spirits. The corners and rafters of his home are adorned with religious paraphernalia— the sacred pipe. A prayer flag hangs outside on a long, slender pole. With his prayers and guidance, others fast in quest of holy vision.

"A real Indian," he said, "never begs. We never try to go into the poverty program. Our weapons are the words and the prayers. We try to thumb a ride. I will walk the highway all day long and never ask for a ride."

Most of the Indians are Christianized, but three generations of missionaries have not extinguished the Indian religion. The spiritual主机s are regarded by their own people with mixtures of derision and awe. The people frequently consult both the wicasa wakan and the Public Health Service hospital.

Pete Catches, as much as he can, has reduced the La Crosse, to which he was attached, to nothing but a watering hole for wading, hauling water up the hill, praying to the spirits. He does not pretend that the Sioux ever will follow.

"Now we have two Indians," he noted. "One is educated and has no pride. We in the drumming and dancing, the authorized way and has pride. That is the way it is."

CORPORAL CULTURE

"Acting white" is still a stinging expression used by the older, the more conserva­tive. "We've got to get out of here," says the late Lodge, describes how Lakota, the native language, is dying among her generation: "If you do try to speak Indian, the kids make fun of you. Big Indian, they call you."

I remember," said Toby Eagle Bull, whose hair is prematurely white, "when I started school, I couldn't speak a word of English. I was living with my grandmother, and she didn't believe in sending kids to school or having anything to do with white people. When the police came out and took me to school, the only thing we kids could talk was to pretend to listen. Every Saturday afternoon, they had a sparring session for all of us."

New efforts at assimilation and conversion takes a new turn. The "white robes," the Jesuits who founded the Holy Rosary Mission in 1888, are teaching the blacks at the mission school 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 drunkenness and ignor­ance," said Father Glenn Wellshons, the guidance counselor at Holy Rosary. "There's no status for those who speak the language except 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 de­based 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. What anthropologists describe it, their survival depended on constantly contriving sophisticated uses of what the land would yield. Before Wounded Knee, the Sioux was a vital social and economic system. A web of values was impressed on the Indian mind, values which, one Governor observed, were "like a social Institute" created by a white legislature.

People—getting along with other people—were a family, a holy person and the church, physically awkward and unnecessary to lay aside great stores. Abundance was shared. The natural economy, with 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 unhinge a grandfather's door, and his grandmother, despite the family's poverty, gave away cherished possessions to the
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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 one of those new houses," he offered, pointing to Army surplus homes across the road. "We filled out an application that the bureau sent, a small tent heated by a wood stove, and has been living there for five years."

"Well, it's not as much as a pump so we wouldn't 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 rotting garbage stood outside the tent. A small boy with a runny nose anduffy 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 savings of others.

The father and mother are 36 years old but their faces seem past 50, an age which the percentages say they will never reach. "The father goes to the Bureau to try to see about a job," he said. "There's no jobs around here at all."

On the Pine Ridge reservation the problem looks down the road, then glanced over at the visitor. For an instant, when their eyes met, a flicker of embarrassment crossed his face. He had not answered the question.

THE PESIMISTIC YOUNG

"These Indians," said Hobart Keith, an Indian, too, "better learn to swim or they're going to drown."

As tribal judge, Keith presides over the weekly procession of drunkards, disorderly conduct, battery and larceny. The whole society is part of the Pine Ridge's juvenile crime problem.

In line with the other contrictions of reservation life, the kids have been taught to get along without the social services it provides, the Government--as teachers, policemen or highway crewmen, as accountants, petty larcenies and truants who constitute Pine Ridge's juvenile crime problem. In line with the other contrictions of reservation life, the kids face arrest for violating a 10 p.m. curfew on weekends. To get drunk, they drive over the line to Nebraska saloons, and occasionally the ride back ends in death. Many of the younger ones get high at home sniffling glue or gasoline.

"It seems like we bury more of our young people than we do in historic times. Through life," a parish priest observed.

The young people of Pine Ridge are the most promising because of their primitiveness, their clothing-conscious and pretty, the girls wear miniskirts and bell-bottom slacks and green eye shadow. The boys carry transistor radios and KMOA, the rock voice of the middle border.

"Everything should be geared to the children," said Toby Eagle Bull, the tribal leader. "We can't do that much for the older group; we can't stay on the reservation forever. We have to educate these kids so they can get along with the whites."

Most whites would buy that, probably. Essentially, that has been the policy of the Government from the start. Accumulate. Let them jump into the melting pot with everyone else.

Meanwhile, something goes terribly wrong. Six out of every ten Pine Ridge high school kids quit school without graduating. Many younger people look to the tribal leaders as a source of guidance. Ask him about tomorrow, and he begins by discussing today and yesterday.

A Public Health Service study of mental patients at Pine Ridge reported that "55 per cent of the dreams and early memories dealt with poverty, that 40 per cent dealt with the problems of aggression."

The dreams and early memories related to aggression, 56 per
DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILROAD TAKEOVER

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

Mr. Speaker, the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, which is domiciled in Colorado, recently found itself involved in an apparent takeover of 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.'"

Some of them make it. But many drown. The modern casualties of the Indian war. Since Wounded Knee, the pacification has been going rather badly.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TAKES STAND AGAINST PROPOSED INTERNAL TAX ON SOYBEAN OIL AND MEAL

(Mr. MIZE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include a letter from the Deputy Under Secretary of Agriculture.)

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, every Member of Congress is aware of the crucial importance of a favorable balance of trade. That fragile balance, smaller this past year than any other, is based on the assumption of our major foundation upon which our currency must depend for support.

In the past few weeks, many knowledgeable Americans have become increasingly concerned over reports from the European Economic Community indicating that those nations are seriously considering imposition of an "internal tax" on oilseed products. The proposed tax, which if it were enacted, would effectively deny U.S. access to an annual market of nearly $500 million in oilseed products. Its impact on American agriculture could be disastrous on the U.S. balance of trade would be catastrophic.

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 sure the Members will agree that this letter has been carefully selected by the Department to present a firm stand on this issue.
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nity that their proposed tax would sharply reduce the Community's imports of oilseeds and oilseed products, and would result in a massive impairment of the present access available to American exporters. We made it clear that we could not agree to any such proposal.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, this may be of further assistance to you.

Sincerely,

GEORGE V. HANSEN, Deputy Under Secretary.

TAX REVISION AND TAX REFORM

(MR. BLACKBURN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

MR. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, this morning I had the privilege of appearing before the Committee on Appropriations. For the information of my colleagues, I would like to insert a copy of my statement and other material into the record.

STATEMENT OF HON. BENJAMIN B. BLACKBURN, OF GEORGIA

Mr. Chairman: I would like to begin by complimenting you and your Committee relative to tax-exempt organizations. For the information of my colleagues, I would like to insert a copy of my statement and other material into the record.

The American Bar Association is direct intervention in a political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to a particular political candidate. The penalty for violation of the prohibition would be the loss of tax-exempt status (that is the deductability of donations or gifts by supporters of the organization and the use of dues collected by the organization as a source of income for tax purposes) for the year in which a violation has occurred and for the three years following for the organization.

A second purpose of my proposed legislation is to prevent the use of dues collected by organizations for the purpose of supporting a political candidate. As I have commented earlier, I regard the right of individuals or groups to use their dues to accomplish a particular purpose as being a legitimate extension of the right of freedom of speech. I draw a sharp distinction, however, between promotion through the use of tax privileges of purposes espoused by a group and the promotion of particular political candidates or political parties.

The labor unions of this country are perhaps the most notorious violators of the Corrupt Practices Act which prevents direct corporate involvement and, in its language, prevents direct political activity on the part of any corporation.

The courts have numerous times reported cases in which labor leaders readily acknowledged the use of union funds for direct intervention in political campaigns. For example, United States v. Anchorage Federal Labor Union (D.C. Alaska, 1950); United States v. United States v. Planters Local No. 481, et al. 172 F. 2d 854 (1949); United States v. International Union United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America 382 U.S. 567 (1957); and United States v. CIO 338 U.S. 106 (1947). Union leaders do not deny the direct political activity of their organizations in political campaigns. For example, see article in the September 19, 1968 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 activities of the job, and the tax privileges of the Internal Revenue Service. The inconsistency in the law arises because the statutory prohibitions included in the Corrupt Practices Act are not carried over into the Internal Revenue code. In short, activity which the Corrupt Practices Act prohibits as influence by union leadership is not prohibited under the Internal Revenue code which authorizes tax privileges for labor organizations.

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 activities that are similar in kind to the COPE investigations are not carried over into the Internal Revenue code which authorizes tax privileges for labor organizations.

There is a grievous inconsistency between the law as it is applied to labor unions and the like. It is essential that we write such prohibitions into the Internal Revenue code; that the abuses which the Corrupt Practices Act seeks to prevent, including those which have been committed by the COPE Committee, are proper to the Internal Revenue code.

A recent case which received great national publicity (-- F. Supp. U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division, September 19, 1969) reveals the stark reality of the degree to which union members can be compelled to contribute to causes for which they do not necessarily have no right to subsidize through tax privileges to promote purposes which they espouse. My legislation, in like manner, would compel the Internal Revenue Service for a breakdown of the activities of staff personnel particularly during the period preceding the 1964 national elections and even subpoened the books of those printers who had been involved in calling the right of the members. The Federal government has no right to subsidize through tax privileges such activities. The purpose of my legislation is to prevent the use of union dues for political purposes.

It is essential that we write such prohibitions into the law if such prohibitions are to be meaningful. Efforts by individual union members to prevent such abuses of their union dues have proven to be time-consuming, expensive and oftentimes rendered moot by reasons of the delay of court proceedings. For example, see the Streeter-Looper Case 367 U.S. 740 (1961).

The Congress has a duty to the members of labor organizations to give them protection from the abuses of their earnings which they, as individuals, are powerless to prevent. It is a responsibility of the national system which should not be subsidized to have uninhibited use of funds augmented by the indirect subsidy of special tax privileges, presents a hazard to our political system.

I am proposing legislation which will permit labor organizations to organize for the purposes of collecting dues to present the views which they have on the candidates, and have endorsed, for political office, and for the candidates for political office. The office shall be in the public interest of the laborer which is the right of the laborer. If the laborer wishes union leadership can and does use union funds for the purpose of influence which is illegal by reason of the delay of court proceedings.

A recent case which received greater national publicity (-- F. Supp. U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division, September 19, 1969) reveals the stark reality of the degree to which union members can be compelled to contribute to causes which they do not necessarily have neither control, knowledge nor sympathy.

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 person or group of persons, whether they be capitalist, philanthropist, or labor leader, to have uninhibited use of funds augmented by the indirect subsidy of special tax privileges, presents a hazard to our political system.

I am proposing legislation which will permit unions and organizations to function for political purposes which they espouse. My legislation, in like manner, would compel the Internal Revenue Service to have a breakdown of the activities of staff personnel particularly during the period preceding the 1964 national elections and even subpoened the books of those printers who have been involved in calling the right of the members. The Federal government has no right to subsidize through tax privileges such activities. The purpose of my legislation is to prevent the use of union dues for political purposes.

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of the regular staff, all working the hustings for union-endorsed candidates. These are men, it should be noted, with considerable organizational talent, usually for above the call of duty, in the union headquarters, six- or eight-hour days, and more than the usual amount of travel. The long hours and travel, and the ministrations with loudspeakers blaring their message. In small towns especially, such as Peoria, Fillmore or Muncie, Indiana, big unions, like General Motors 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 inside the union hall, the local officers and the union treasury, can be seen driving voters to and from the polling booths, acting as watch­ers over the voting, and making sure that all the membership's insisting on 'sure' voters who have not yet cast a bal­lot. Thus by concentrating on marginal areas, by doing out $1,000 to $8,000 for Congressional hopefuls 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 year's national elections.

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 fact, a labor organization is engaged in political activities as other exempt organizations.

As you may know, contributors to labor organizations are not entitled to a charitable contribution deduction. Contributions payments may qualify as a business ex­pense under section 162. With respect to the question whether the expenditures of a labor organization or a trade association as a business expense, the Revenue Act of 1962 amended section 162 by adding a new subsection (e) which provides that for any year and for any expenditures paid or incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 1963, this subsection applies with respect to legislation or proposed legislation of direct interest to the taxpayer. In no event shall a deduction be allowed for that portion of a contribution which is in excess of the fair market value of any property or services (including an increase in dues) made to any organization for any activity which does not constitute the performance by such organization of its exempt function constituting the basis for its exemption under this section from the United States or any State or possession or political subdivision thereof of the 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 fact, 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 the term is used in section 501 (c) (5).

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

Sincerely yours,

FOREST P. NEAL,
Chief, Technical Coordination Branch.

H.R. 7492

A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to deny tax exemption to organiza­tions which endorse political candidates, and for other purposes.

By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d) and inserting after subsection (d) the following new subsection:

"(e) Contributions, Etc. With Respect to Legislation—"

"(1) None of the following activities by an exempt organization described in section 501 (c) (3) shall be deemed ‘carry on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation’:

(A) Appearances before, submission of statements to, or sending communications to the committees, or individual members, of Congress or of any legislative body of a State, a possession of the United States, or a political subdivision of any of the foregoing with respect to legislation or proposed legislation of direct interest to the organization.

(B) Communication of information between the organization and its members or contributors with respect to legislation or proposed legislation of direct interest to the organization.

"(2) Those directly affecting its exemption under this section—"

"(B) Those directly affecting the deduction of contributions to such organizations under sections 170, 642, 2055, 2106, 2522;"

"(C) Those directly affecting any exempt purpose functions in an organization that was organized and is operating, in the case of an organization which normally receives a substantial part of its support (ex­cept for such income as is derived from direct or indirect contributions from the general public.

"(5) Activities described in paragraph (1) shall not include any attempt to influence the conduct of elections, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislative matters, elections or referendum.

Section 170(c) is amended by adding the following new section at the end thereof:

For purposes of this subsection, the phrase ‘carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation’ includes—"
Section 2106(a) (D) is amended by adding the following new sentence at the end thereof:

"For purposes of this subparagraph, the phrase 'carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation' in paragraphs (2) and (3) shall be subject to the qualifications set forth in section 501(e)."

Sec. 3. Section 2522 is amended by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e) and by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

"(c) CARRYING ON PROPAGANDA, OR OTHERWISE ATTEMPTING, TO INFLUENCE LEGISLATION.—For purposes of this section the phrase 'carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation' in paragraphs (2) and (3) shall be subject to the qualifications set forth in section 501(e)."

Sec. 4. The amendments made by the preceding sections of this Act shall be applicable to acts occurring after the date of the enactment of this Act, to influence legislation in

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, through the kindness of the Honorable Marie Davis of the Marine 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. After I see the flag, by looking at the 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.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, for the 23rd Congressional District, which is attaining the fame as the 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, the 26 mine of the Greenwich Colliers Co. will serve an electric generating station a hundred miles away in Montour County. When the Montour plant comes into operation in 1967, it will supply the Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. with 700,000 kilowatt hours a day.

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, the Colliers' new facility will spur development of an immense housing project in the Barnesboro area. Lancashire 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 Gewich 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, Lancashire 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 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 Lancashire has a wealth of vital energy resources and can meet defense requirements for far into the future.

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 and defense requirements for far into the future.

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.)

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Why Not Preserve a Free Society?

What will it take to convince the social theorists and experimenters 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?

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 being is that he is a gregarian, which is a twofold way of saying people apparently need and seek out the protection, friendship, respect, etc. of other people.

So do all of the beasts in the animal kingdom; what is unique about man is that his is a selective process. He does not necessarily associate with other men
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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 as the norm, nor do we play any part whatsoever in the voluntary association of people. Rather, in themselves, separately, they are not the elements of structure.

Now, if you mixed up 100 bankers and a like number of retail clerks in a sack and dumped them out on a table, chances are you would end up with a mixture remaining somewhere in between. It does not follow that if the situation remains constant, 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 for a flatlander, or the city, was truly a composite of all elements of society established. Within each, of course, were generations that have managed to break down the downfall of the particular regime, and it should not be assumed that each was beyond the test tube stage, according to Mr. Nixon and all Capitol Hill administrative and legislative advisors, giving us a breathing spell. We are not ALL bad and have made some progress voluntarily with a variety of forms of arbitrary legislation, court orders, agency directives and the like.

Nor would this be a constant, completely predictable relationship, either, for each of us is the sum of interests in which we are invested and that agreement among the people or groups of people for which you stand may be far from equitable and the experts.

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 whatever route or style of group, and for whatever reasons they may choose.

Among major lessons that scream from annals of history is the fact that in any free and therefore dynamic society, there will always be levels, high and low and in between, and not always completely predictable. It may, for example, take a like amount of time for many of us to alter personal insights and to act, voluntarily or involuntarily, at any given time, arrived at conclusions of total civic responsibilities.

Therefore, Mr. Nixon and all Capitol Hill administrative and legislative advisors, give us a breathing spell. We are not ALL bad and have made some progress voluntarily with a variety of forms of arbitrary legislation, court orders, agency directives and the like.

But, we maintain, the only effective solutions, carrying any degree of permanence, must emanate from within the ranks of a democratic society, and not handed down via arbitrary 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 produced a beneficent and prosperous society in history; and it is almost inconceivable that we have arrived at a point where the interference 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 unwarrantable restrictions upon the rights of the majority.

This, then, is written from what some might term a naive hope that Mr. Nixon, his advisors and all those who are interested in and with whom a specific common interest is shared, regardless of the latter's economic, social, or political standpoint.

We happen 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 of economic, political, and social levels, and it should not be assumed that each was entwined 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 move more easily and readily into the mainstream of Americans which, at that city, was truly a composite of all elements involved. However, at no time did it then, or now, recognize any unique, identifiable interest.

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.

Just as certain social experts have theorized that it may take several generations of concerted effort to raise standards among lower levels of society—notwithstanding the fact that in any free and therefore dynamic society, there will always be levels, high and low and in between, and not always completely predictable. It may, for example, take a like amount of time for many of us to alter personal insights and to act, voluntarily or involuntarily, at any given time, arrived at conclusions of total civic responsibilities.

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For this reason, and because of the compelling specific weaknesses focused in the other, to contribute to the nourishment of internal, cancerous 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:


Honorable, the Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives.

Dear Sir:

This is to transmit herewith a sealed envelope addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, containing credentials, received in the Clerk's Office at 5:25 p.m. on February 20, 1969, and said to contain the credentials from the President concerning Electoral College Reform.

Sincerely,

W. PAI 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:

On being called by a Joint Resolution adopted June 23, 1967, and the several states adopted the Twelfth Amendment to the United States Constitution in order to cure certain defects—underscored by the election of John F. Kennedy as President in 1960—of choosing a President. Today, our presidential selection mechanism once again requires overhaul to repair defects spotlighted by the election of 1968.

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 citizens, especially in our smaller states and their legislatures, share the belief stated by President John Adams in 1800-in the electoral college method is an essential counterpart of our Constitution which recognizes and maintains our nation as a union of states.

I doubt very much that any constitutional amendment proposing abolition or substantial modification of the electoral vote 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 in the other, to contribute to the nourishment of internal, cancerous growths that will inevitably lead to terminal stages.

To do less is to forfeit a cherished heritage that has brought the ultimate individual to sacrifice on more than a few occasions in our 200-year history on the one hand; and, on the other, to do nothing is to neglect of internal, cancerous growths that will inevitably lead to terminal stages.

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

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

Dear Sir:

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 elections; 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 must be accorded to electoral college reform.

Next, I consider it necessary to make specific provisions for the eventuality that no candidate does not receive a majority of the electoral vote. The Twenty-Fifth Amendment for filling the Presidential and Vice-Presidential vacancies in case of the death or disability of the President or Vice-President prior to the November general election. Third, by giving Congress responsibility, should both the President-elect and Vice-President-elect die or become unable to serve during this interim, to provide for the selection—by a new election or some other means—of persons to serve as President and Vice-President. And finally, we must clarify the situation presented by the death of a candidate for President or Vice-President prior to the November general election.

Many of these reforms are noncontroversial. All are necessary. Favorable action by Congress will constitute a vital step in modernizing our electoral process and reaffirming the flexible strength of our constitutional system.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 20, 1969.

PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 91-79)

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 Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

When I took office as President of the United States, the public debt subject to limit was $364.2 billion—only $800 mill-

ion below the statutory ceiling of $365 billion. Available projections indicated that borrowings needed to provide the Government with minimum cash balances essential for its operations would place the debt subject to limit at or above the legal ceiling by mid-April. These projections have now been revised and updated. The latest revenue and expenditure flows. They continue to show inadequate leeway under the debt limit to meet all anticipated cash requirements through the middle of April. These facts permit me only one prudent course of action. I must ask the Congress to revise the debt limit before mid-April. The new limit should provide a reasonable margin for prudent action.

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 raise the debt limit." Continuing high interest rates may add several hundred million dollars to the 1969 expenditures estimated by President Johnson. Other possible increases in outlays may be necessitated by, for example, support payments and a wide variety of past commitments in other programs—such as highways—may be greater than was estimated by the outgoing Administration.

All department and agency heads are now reviewing their programs in a determined effort to reduce costs. But we should not let our hopes for success in this effort be countered by a necessary increase in the debt limit. Such cost reductions can have only a minor effect on expenditures in the next month or two, and it is in early March and again in early April that the Treasury will be faced with the heaviest drain on its resources.

Moreover, even if the Budget surpluses for fiscal years 1969 and 1970 were to prove somewhat larger than estimated in the January Budget, the necessary increase in the debt limit would be inadequate for fiscal year 1970. Thus even if an immediate increase in the debt limit could be avoided, an increase cannot be postponed very far into the next fiscal year.

Under the unified Budget concept, attention is focused on the total receipts and expenditures of the Federal Government, including the trust funds. The required decrease in the debt limit is essential to bring the total revenue and expenditure transactions between the Federal Government and the public, and the net debt transactions between the Government and the public, into balance at the end of each fiscal year.

The President Johnson foresaw the possible need for such action when he stated in the President Johnson foresaw the possible need for such action when he stated in the January Budget, the present debt limit in years of anticipated deficit would not be adequate to permit efficient and responsible handling of the Government's financing for the foreseeable future. This Administration recognizes, as the Commission that was headed by the present Secretary of the Treasury and included leaders from both Houses of Congress, officials of the previous Administration, and distinguished private citizens. The recommendations of this Commission largely have been adopted in the last two Budget presentations and in the new form of Congressional budget scorekeeping. These have been major forward steps toward better public understanding of the Budget. The concept of the debt limit should also be redefined as summarized in the Commission's report.

Under the unified Budget concept, attention is focused on the total receipts and expenditures of the Federal Government, including the trust funds. The required decrease in the debt limit is essential to bring the total revenue and expenditure transactions between the Federal Government and the public, and the net debt transactions between the Government and the public, into balance at the end of each fiscal year.

This change would in no way affect the integrity of the trust funds. This Administration recognizes its responsibilities under the uni-

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 24, 1969.
PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. BOW, Mr. Speaker, today President Nixon, after many months of study, is recommending that Congress increase the public debt limit by $17 billion to a level of $382 billion, as computed under the existing concept of debt subject to statutory limit.

On October 10, 1967, in an effort to eliminate confusion here in Congress and among the public, the President's Commission on Budget Concepts, of which I was a member, suggested a series of changes in Federal budget presentation and terminology. Former President Johnson endorsed that Commission's recommendations and for the fiscal years of 1969 and 1970, the Federal budget has been submitted to Congress as a single document known as the unified budget.

Most of the recommendations made by the President's Commission on Budget Concepts have been implemented and while the Administration has thus far done much, I believe there is still room for improvement. One of the things we need to implement is a simple and clear way of reporting the Federal debt which is subject to statutory limitation.

When the Commission reported on October 10, 1967, it recommended that the public debt subject to statutory limitation include only the debt held by the public and thereby exclude the debt securities held by Federal agencies and Federal trust funds.

The Commission had the following to say with respect to the debt concept:

"The Commission recommends, in the presentation of figures on Federal borrowing, a debt concept that is consistent with the definitions of budget receipts and expenditures spelled out elsewhere in the Report. Basically, added to the present concept of "gross debt outstanding," one talks the same language. One very important recommendation contained in the Commission's report has not been implemented and that is the reporting of the Federal debt which is subject to statutory limitation."

The Commission recommends, in the presentation of figures on Federal borrowing, a debt concept that is consistent with the definitions of budget receipts and expenditures spelled out elsewhere in the Report. Basically, added to the present concept of "gross debt outstanding," one talks the same language. One very important recommendation contained in the Commission's report has not been implemented and that is the reporting of the Federal debt which is subject to statutory limitation.

The new net concept may be referred to as "net Federal debt." It would simply mean that the concept of a unified budget would be more fully implemented. Simply put, Mr. Speaker, this change is nothing more than one of definition. If we are to try to operate completely under the unified budget recommended by President Johnson's Budget Commission.

Many Members favor a more active program in population and family planning.

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Busby) is recognized for 60 minutes.

(Mr. BUS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BUS. Mr. Speaker, there are many Members of the House of Representatives who are strongly in favor of a more active program in population and family planning. Today, along with 14 of my colleagues, I reintroduce the idea of family planning.

I introduce a bill to establish a Select Joint Committee on Population and Family Planning that will seek to focus national attention on the domestic and international family planning programs. In the Senate tomorrow Senator Tydings will introduce a similar bill.

We need to make population and family planning household words. We need to take the family planning out of this topic so that it can no longer be used by militants who have no real knowledge of the voluntary nature of the program but, rather, as a stepping stone to the complete control of family planning.

With the pill and other devices, we have made great strides in this field. But even with all the Government programs in the field, all of which to my knowledge are voluntary, I get the feeling we are still tiptoeing cautiously around the edge of the problem.

We are all too aware of the existence of hunger in this country and abroad. We are all aware of the way in which the population of the United States may total between 280 and 360 million by year 2000. A gain of 80 to 160 million in 33 years. A thorough investigation into birth control and a collection of data will enable the Congress to at the least, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BUSH. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

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 has doubled 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, 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. Minko (at the request of Mr. Alexander), for today and tomorrow, on account of the death of his sister, Mrs. Harry L. Jackson.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. MADDEN and to include a letter and extraneous matter.

Mr. MONAGAN, to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MAREK of West Virginia, and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GOSS and to include a newspaper article.

The following Members (at the request of Mr. Blackburn) to extend their remarks and include extraneous matter in the Extensions of Remarks of the RECORD:

Mr. BERRY.

Mr. MIZE.

Mr. QUILLEN in four instances.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin.

Mr. BRATHWICK of Virginia.

Mr. MORSE in two instances.

Mr. BYRNE of Wisconsin.

Mr. BOB WILSON in two instances.

Mr. BAZEMORE.

Mr. BRAY in four instances.

Mr. SANDMAN in two instances.

Mr. CONTE.

Mr. MESSICK.

Mr. MCCLURE.

Mr. HUE.

Mr. WYMAN in three instances.

Mr. SCOTT in two instances.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM in two instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. Mikva) to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ASHTET in two instances.

Mr. SUTLLE.

Mr. HOWARD.

Mr. MAHER, and to include charts and tables.

Mr. STUCKEY in two instances.

Mr. PATMAN.

Mr. MCFALL in two instances.

Mr. COLLIER.

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. BARGER.

Mr. RYAN in three instances.

Mr. MEIER.

Mr. HICKS.

Mr. O'HARA.

Mr. OTTINGER.

Mr. PATTEN.

Mr. PICKLE.

Mr. HAGEN in four instances.

Mr. SR. ONICE 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:

530. 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 90-50; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

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

532. 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 provisions of section 105 of Public Law 454 of the 86th Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

533. A letter from the Chairman, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been concluded with respect to docket No. 68, The Pivoda Tribe of Oklahoma, et al., Petitioners; v. The United States of America, Defendant, an order subroutine finding of fact, vacating final award of August 14, 1965, and final award, pursuant to the provisions of 60 Stat. 1055 (28 U.S.C. 701); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

534. 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. 7425. A bill relating to the use in good faith by State and local authorities of freedom-of-choice systems for the assignment of students to public elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 7426. A bill to amend title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 with respect to the use of faith based or religiously affiliated freedom-of-choice systems for the assignment of students to public elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADAIR:

H.R. 7427. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide for cost-of-living increases in the insurance benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 7428. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide cost-of-living increases in the insurance benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ADAMS:

H.R. 7429. A bill to enable citizens of the United States who change their residences to vote in presidential elections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 7430. A bill providing an exception to the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 7431. A bill to preserve the domestic gold mining industry and to increase the domestic production of gold; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 7432. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to deny tax exemption to organizations which endorse political candidates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 7433. 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. BROTZMAN:

H.R. 7434. A bill making a supplemental appropriation to the Office of Education to carry out the Bilingual Education Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 7435. A bill making an appropriation to the Office of Education to carry out the Bilingual Education Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 7436. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit the assignment of a member of an armed force to combat duty if any of certain relatives of such member dies, is captured, is missing in action, or is totally disabled as a result of service in the Armed Forces in Vietnam; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 7437. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that an individual's entitlement to retirement benefits under the act or the Social Security Act while he or she is entitled to dependents' or survivors' benefits under the other such act shall not operate to prevent any increases in his or her benefits under the 1967 act which would otherwise result under the so-called social security minimum guaranty provision; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 7438. A bill to amend section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide additional grounds for waiver of the 3-year foreign residence requirement applicable to certain exchange aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7439. A bill to incorporate the Paralyzed Veterans of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
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 3402 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the rehabilitation of veterans and their widows; 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 may qualify for benefits on her former husband's wage record, even in the absence of continuing support (or any right to such support) from her former husband; to provide for the settlement of necessary or desirable in the interest of government, and to recommend changes in the Federal Civil Service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

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 1966, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BROWN of Virginia:

H.R. 7446. A bill to amend title 1 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 Merchandise House Act of 1937, as amended, to provide for the continued supervision of activities of dependent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; 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 Capitol; 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 continued supervision of activities of certain veterans having a service-connected disability rated at not less than 50 percent, eligible under the national veterans' educational assistance program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 7451. A bill to liberalize certain eligibility requirements for payment of benefits to widows aged 60 or more of veterans under title 38, United States Code; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7452. A bill to amend section 260 of title 38, United States Code, to extend the length of time during which the maximum may be provided at the expense of the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7453. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide for the Federal-State program of child-welfare services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FAIRBANKS:

H.R. 7455. A bill to extend from 2 to 5 years, the period during which the maximum may be provided at the expense of the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7454. A bill to amend chapter 39 of title 38, United States Code, to extend the amount allowed for the purchase of specially equipped automobiles for disabled veterans, and to extend benefits under such chapter to certain persons on active duty; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7455. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that veterans who are 18 years of age or older shall be deemed to be unable to defray the expenses of necessary hospital or domiciliary care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7456. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to make certain widows of veterans of periods of war or conflict veterans who are deceased eligible for care in Veterans' Administration hospitals; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7457. 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 $30,000 for the burial of certain veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7458. 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; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7459. 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. 7460. A bill to provide special encouragement to the furnishing of outpatient medical services to disabled veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7461. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase the base on which dependency and indemnity compensation for widows and widowers is computed; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7462. A bill to amend section 411 of title 38, United States Code, to provide additional dependency and indemnity compensation payments to widows with one or more children; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7463. A bill to provide for the granting of national service life insurance to Vietnam conflict veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DORNOUSE:

H.R. 7465. A bill to establish a commission to study the organisation, operation, and management of the executive branch of the Government, and to recommend changes necessary or desirable in the interest of governmental efficiency and economy; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 7466. 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. FAHRSTEIN:

H.R. 7467. A bill to extend from 3 to 5 years, the period during which the maximum may be provided at the expense of the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 7468. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to prohibit certain acts involving the use of incendiary devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILBERT:

H.R. 7469. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from $600 to $1,000 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for a dependent, and the exemptions for the dependents of old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAMILTON:

H.R. 7470. A bill to amend the Uniform Time Act to allow an option in the adoption of an advanced time in certain cases; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 7471. A bill relating to withholding, for purposes of the income tax imposed by certain cities, on the compensation of Federal employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAMILTON (for himself, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. SCHNEEWEIS, and Mr. STECKS of Wisconsin):

H.R. 7472. A bill to create a Postal Service Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 7473. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, with respect to crediting certain service of females sworn in as members of the military forces to the credit of the Federal employees; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 7474. A bill to provide Federal assistance for special projects to demonstrate the effectiveness of programs of emergency care for heart attack victims by using persons in specially equipped ambulances; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAWKINS:

H.R. 7475. A bill to provide Federal assistance for special projects to demonstrate the effectiveness of programs of emergency care for heart attack victims by using persons in specially equipped ambulances; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HICKS:

H.R. 7476. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, with respect to crediting certain service to the credit of the Federal employees; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 7477. A bill to exempt from the antitrust laws certain joint newspaper operating arrangements; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7478. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for chiropractic services, and to provide for the establishment of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 7479. 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. 7480. 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. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 7481. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make disposition of geothermal steam and associated thermal resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McLURE:

H.R. 7482. 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. 7483. A bill to expedite the interstate planning and development of a continuous Lewis and Clark Trail Highway; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 7484. 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. Cartwright): 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 provide for orderly trade in iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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 make provisions for the establishment of international health, education, and labor programs to provide open support for private non-governmental endeavors in the fields of health, education, and labor, and other welfare fields; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 7489. A bill to amend title I of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to prohibit governmental invasions of their privacy; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 7490. 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. MILLS: H.R. 7491. 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. 7492. 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. 7493. A bill to clarify the liability of national banks for certain taxes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 7494. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase to $600 to $3,000 the income tax exemptions 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. 7495. A bill to prevent vessels built or rebuilt outside the United States or documented under foreign registry from carrying cargoes of timber or income from the vessels of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 7496. 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 Postal Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 7497. 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. 7498. A bill to equalize civil service retirement annuities and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 7499. A bill to provide 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. 7500. A bill to change the definition of annuity under section 4 of chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary (request).

H.R. 7501. A bill to amend title 39 of the United States Code to liberalize certain pension plans for certain Federal employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 7502. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that monthly social security benefits payments shall not be considered income 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. STUHLEFIELD): H.R. 7503. 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. 7504. A bill to authorize the State of Alaska to operate a foreign-registered ferry vessel between Alaska and between ports in Alaska and ports in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RAILSBACK (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. BISSEER, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. DE Wi SKI, Mr. ELLERBORN, Mr. FISHER, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HOMSER, Mr. MIKE, Mr. MORENO, Mr. POLK, Mrs. REED of Illinois, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. SCHWENEGEL, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. SIKES, Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia and Mr. UTLEY): H.R. 7505. A bill to amend section 2312 of title 18, United States Code, to permit a person enjoining that section to stop a motor vehicle to inspect the serial number of the body and motor if he has reason to suspect that the motor vehicle has been stolen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAILSBACK (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. BISSEER, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. DE Wi SKI, Mr. ELLERBORN, Mr. FISHER, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HOMSER, Mr. MIKE, Mr. POLK, Mr. POLK, Mrs. REED of Illinois, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. SCHWENEGEL, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. SIKES, Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia and Mr. UTLEY): H.R. 7506. A bill to provide for the investigatory detention and search of persons suspected of involvement in, or knowledge of, Federal crimes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAILSBACK (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. BISSEER, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. DE Wi SKI, Mr. ELLERBORN, Mr. FISHER, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HOMSER, Mr. MIKE, Mr. POLK, Mr. POLK, Mrs. REED of Illinois, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. SCHWENEGEL, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. SIKES, Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia and Mr. UTLEY): H.R. 7507. A bill to amend title 39 of the United States Code so 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; 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 include the District of Columbia, to prohibit discrimination in the use of test or devices to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7511. A bill to amend chapter 38, title 5, United States Code, to eliminate the right of a member of the Reserve Corps or Members who elected reduced annuities in the Civil Service Retirement Act to survivor and permit a retired employee or Member to designate a new spouse as survivor if predeceased by the personal annuity or Member to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 7512. A bill to provide increased benefits under the Government Retirees' Act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

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 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. 7515. A bill to permit Indian tribes to have greater management over their property, 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 Civil Service Retirement Act to provide cost-of-living adjustments in civil service retirement benefits for permanent employees of the Civil Service Retirement Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 7518. A bill to amend chapter 89 of title 28, United States Code, to permit an individual to emigrate charges for health insurance; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 7519. A bill to authorize 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 Powell Bench area of the Shoshone extensions unit, Missouri River Basin project, Wyoming, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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

H.R. 7522. A bill to amend section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 with respect to the recognition of sales of leases, bonuses, royalties, and rentals under such act; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WOLFF: H.R. 7523. A bill to establish a Commission 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 bill to provide that the Federal Code of Federal Regulations shall become a codification of all Federal regulations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BUSH (for himself, Mr. SCHNEEBELI, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. HICKS, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. PINK, Mr. MCCLOSKY, Mr. MINK, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. Edwards of California, Mr. REED of New York, and Mr. BUCHANAN): H.R. 7525. A bill to establish a Select Joint Committee on Population and Family Planning; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BOB WILSON: H.R. 7526. A joint resolution designating February 24, 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 funds are used for medical-health activities. The following table demonstrates the substantial growth in Federal appropriations in the medical-health field:

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<th>Year</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the $16,771,182,095 appropriation in fiscal 1963, 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 $32 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 justifying various Federal health programs.

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

By Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, the Washington office of the American Medical Association has published annually since 1952 a detailed report on how Federal funds 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>Year</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>$1,775,882,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-56</td>
<td>2,368,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>3,541,483,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>4,237,451,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>5,681,372,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>6,907,885,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>10,771,183,095</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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