The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who hast made and preserved us a nation, bless all the people of this land, the young and the old, the rich and the poor, the well and the sick, those who lead and those who follow, that we may be fused into one mighty body striving for that righteousness which exalts a nation and that brotherhood which belongs to Thy kingdom.

Accept, O Lord, the dedication of Thy servants in this body, granting unto each one the illumination of Thy spirit, the will to know and to speak the truth in love, and to see beyond the work of the day the values that abide eternally.

Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, April 18, 1969, be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, received on April 18, 1969, under the authority of the order of the Senate of April 18, 1969, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

Reform of our Federal income tax system is long overdue. Special preferences in the law permit far too many Americans to pay less than their fair share of taxes. Too many other Americans bear too much of the tax burden.

This Administration, working with the Congress, is determined to bring equity to the Federal tax system. Our goal is to take important first steps in tax reform legislation during this session of the Congress.

The economic overheating which has brought inflation into its fourth year keeps us from moving immediately to reduce Federal tax revenues at this time. Inflation is itself a tax—a cruel and unjust tax that hits hardest those who can least afford it. In order to "repeal" the tax of inflation, we are cutting budget spending and have requested an extension of the income tax surcharge.

Although we must maintain total Federal revenues, there is no reason why we cannot lighten the burden on those who pay too much, and increase the taxes of those who pay too little. Treasury officials will present the Administration's initial group of tax reform proposals to the Congress this week. Additional recommendations will be made later in this session. The overall program will be equitable and essentially neutral in its revenue impact. There will be no substantial gain or loss in Federal revenue, but the American taxpayer who carries more than his share of the burden will gain some relief.

Much concern has been expressed because some citizens with incomes of less than $3,000 pay no Federal income taxes. These people are neither tax dodgers nor tax cheats. Many of them pay no taxes because they make large donations to worthy causes, donations which each taxpayer is authorized by existing law to deduct from his income in figuring his tax bill.

But where we can prevent it by law, we must not permit our wealthiest citizens to be 100% successful at tax avoidance. Nor should the Government limit its tax reform only to apply to these relatively few extreme cases. Preferences built into the law in the past—some of which have either outlived their usefulness or were never appropriate—permits many thousands of individuals and corporate taxpayers to avoid their fair share of Federal taxation.

A number of present tax preferences will be scaled down in the Administration's proposals to be submitted this week. Utilizing the revenue gained from our present proposals, we suggest tax reductions for lower-income taxpayers. Further study will be necessary before we can propose changes in other preferences; and as these are developed we will recommend them to the Congress.

Specifically, the Administration will recommend:

- **Enactment of what is in effect a "minimum income tax" for citizens with substantial incomes by setting a 50% limitation on the use of the principal tax preferences which are subject to change by law.**

This limit on tax preferences would be a major step toward assuring that all Americans bear their fair share of the Federal tax burden.

- **Enactment of a "low income allowance," which will remove more than 2,000,000 of our low income families from the Federal tax rolls and assure the persons or families in poverty pay no Federal income taxes.**

This provision will also benefit students and other young people. For example, the person who works in the summer or throughout the year and earns $1,700 in taxable income—and now pays $117 in Federal income taxes—would pay nothing.

The married couple—college students or otherwise—with an income of $3,300 and current taxes of $100 would pay nothing. A family of four would pay no tax on income below $3,500—the cut-off now is $5,500.

The "low income allowance," if enacted by the Congress, will offer genuine tax relief to the young, the elderly, the disabled and the handicapped.

Our tax reform proposals would also help workers who change jobs by liberalizing deductions for moving expenses and would reduce specific preferences in a number of areas:

- taxpayers who have certain non-taxable income or other preferences would have their non-business deductions reduced proportionately.
- certain mineral transactions (so-called "carved out" mineral production payments and "ABC" transactions) would be treated in a way that would stop artificial creation of net operating losses in these industries.
- exempt organizations, including private foundations, would come under much stricter surveillance.
- the rules affecting charitable deductions would be tightened—but only to screen out the unreasonable and not stop those which help legitimate charities and therefore the nation.
- the practice of using multiple subsidiaries and affiliated corporations to take undue advantage of the lower tax rate on the first $25,000 of corporate income would be curbed.
- farm losses, to be included in the "limitation on tax preferences," would be subject to certain other restrictions in order to curb abuses in this area.

I also recommend that the Congress repeal the 7% investment tax credit, effective today.

This subsidy to business investment no longer has priority over other pressing national needs. In the early 60's, America's productive capacity needed prompt modernization to enable it to compete with industry...
abroad. Accordingly, Government gave high priority to providing tax incentives for this modernization.

Since that time, American business has invested close to $400 billion in new plant and equipment, bringing the American economy to new levels of productivity. That vigorous pace of capital formation will certainly continue to be needed, national priorities now require that we give attention to the need for general tax relief. Reform of the investment tax credit will permit relief to every taxpayer through relaxation of the surcharge earlier than I had contemplated.

The revenue effects of the repeal of the investment tax credit will begin to be significant during calendar year 1970.

Therefore, I recommend that investment tax credit repeal be accompanied by extension of the full surcharge only to January 1, 1970, with a reduction to 5% on January 1. This is a reappraisal of my earlier recommendation for continuance of the surcharge until June 30, 1970. If economic and fiscal conditions permit, we can look forward to elimination of the remaining surtax on June 30, 1970.

I state, however, that reduction of the surtax without repeal of the investment tax credit would be imprudent.

The gradual increase in Federal revenues resulting from repeal of the investment tax credit and the growth of the economy will also facilitate a start during fiscal 1971 in funding two high-priority programs to which this Administration is committed:

—Revenue sharing with State and local governments.

—Tax credits to encourage investment in poverty areas and hiring and training of the hard-core unemployed.

These proposals, now in preparation, will be transmitted to the Congress in the near future.

The tax reform measures outlined earlier in this message will be recommended to the House Ways and Means Committee by Treasury officials this week. This is a broad and necessary program for tax reform. I urge its prompt enactment.

But these measures, sweeping as they are, will not by themselves transform the U.S. tax system into one adequate to the long-range future. Much of the current tax system was devised in depression and shaped further in war. Fairness calls for tax reform now; beyond that, the American people need and deserve a simplified Federal tax system, and one that is attuned to the 1970's.

We must reform our tax structure to make it more equitable and efficient; we must correct unfair elements; we must direct credit policy to make it more conducive to stable economic growth and responsive to urgent social needs.

This is a large order. Therefore, I am directing the Secretary of the Treasury to thoroughly review the entire Federal tax system and present to me recommendations for basic changes, along with a full analysis of the impact of those changes, no later than November 30, 1969.

Since taxation affects so many wallets and pocketbooks, reform proposals are bound to be controversial. In the debate to come on this important and even greater debate on redirection, the nation would best be served by an avoidance of stereotyped reactions. One man’s "loophole" is another man’s "incentive." Tax policy should not seek to "soak" any group or give a "break" to any other—it should aim to serve the nation as a whole.

Tax dollars the Government deliberately seek to be viewed in the form of expenditure, and weighed against the priority of other expenditures. When the preference device provides more social benefit than Government collection and spending, that "incentive" should be expanded; when the preference is inefficient or subject to abuse, it should be ended.

Taxes, often bewailed as inevitable as death, actually give life to the people’s purpose in having a Government: to provide protection, service and stimulus to progress.

We shall never make taxation popular, but we can make taxation fair.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 21, 1969.

REPORT ON FOOD-FOR-PEACE PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which, without being read, will be referred to the appropriate committee, and will be printed in the Record.

The message from the President, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit the report for 1968 on the Food for Peace Program which, over the years has helped provide better diets for millions of people in more than 100 nations. In addition to its primary humanitarian aspects, Food for Peace contributes significantly to the maintenance of export markets for U.S. agricultural commodities and to the U.S. balance of payments position.

This is my first official report on the program as President, I have been closely associated with it since its beginning. This great humanitarian effort began in 1954 during the Presidency of Dwight D. Eisenhower. As Vice President at the time, I was keenly interested in the program and have followed its development and accomplishments ever since.

It is evident that the battle against hunger must continue, both in the United States and in the world at large, through programs such as Food for Peace. The present Administration eagerly accepts this challenge and dedicates itself to dealing effectively with the problems of hunger and malnutrition at home and abroad.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 22, 1969.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session, the PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Alfred E. France, of Minnesota, to be Federal Commissioner of the Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Gellert, one of his secretaries.

REPORT ON FOOD-FOR-PEACE PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 91-104)

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit the report for 1968 on the Food for Peace Program which, without being read, will be referred to the appropriate committee, and will be printed in the Record.

The message from the President, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I herewith transmit the Annual Report for 1968 of the National Capital Housing Authority. During the past year, the Jurisdiction of the Authority has grown to add almost 35,000 units. But the housing needs of low-income families in the Nation’s capital still exceed the supply.

I am pleased to report that the Authority is beginning to place greater emphasis on creating and acquiring decent housing for the people of the District. It is pioneering in the use of the "Turnkey" method, in which private developer builds or acquires a project and later turns it over to the Authority. It is also placing new emphasis on offering social services to the residents of these dwellings and in cooperation with groups of volunteer citizens—and on managing and maintaining the properties in an enlightened manner, sometimes through private management firms.

These proposals, now in preparation, will be transmitted to the Congress in the near future.

The tax reform measures outlined earlier in this message will be recommended to the House Ways and Means Committee by Treasury officials this week. This is a broad and necessary program for tax reform. I urge its prompt enactment.

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THE WHITE HOUSE, April 22, 1969.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session, the PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Alfred E. France, of Minnesota, to be Federal Commissioner of the Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.
MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3813. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Solomon S. Levadi.

H.R. 8434. An act to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide additional free letter mail and air transportation mailing privileges for certain members of the U.S. Armed Forces, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 8794. An act to amend the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 to continue the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 165) designating the year 1969 as the "Diamond Jubilee Year of the American Motion Picture," in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 458. An act for the relief of Yukawa near, California.

S. 672. An act for the relief of Charles Richard Scott; and

H.R. 19156. An act to provide mail service for Mailmen, Duval Eisenhower, widow of former President Dwight David Eisenhower.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H.R. 8213. An act of conferring jurisdiction upon the U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Solomon S. Levadi; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 8434. An act to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide additional free letter mail and air transportation mailing privileges for certain members of the U.S. Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 9794. An act to amend the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 to continue the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 165) designating the year 1969 as the "Diamond Jubilee Year of the American Motion Picture," was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

LIMITATION ON STATEMENTS DURING THE TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that statements in relation to the transaction of routine morning business be limited to 3 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider two nominations on the Executive Calendar.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The bill clerk read the nomination of Curtis W. Tarr, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

The bill clerk read the nomination of Lt. Gen. Robert E. Cushman, Jr., U.S. Marine Corps, to be Deputy Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

Proposed Legislation Authorizing the President to Reapport as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff the Officers Serving in that Position.

A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the President to reappoint as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for an additional term of 1 year, the officer serving in that position on April 1, 1969 (with an accompanying paper), to the Committee on Armed Services.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore. A Senate concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

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"Concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York memorializing Congress to enact legislation to create a minimum standard for public assistance in all states which provide an adequate level for the maintenance of health and decency and which cannot be altered or reduced by the program or approved payment levels, or other percentage devices which impose a limit below the national standard amount of assistance which eligible persons may receive; to provide that assistance to the aged, disabled, and the blind be fully funded and administered by the Social Security Administration of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; to establish a comprehensive, nationwide program of public assistance based upon the simple criterion of need, replacing arbitrary, inequitable and inefficient categories of assistance with a uniform formula to determine federal reimbursement for public assistance, other than aid to the aged, disabled, and blind, which will provide for equitable fiscal efforts among the states and will not penalize those states which maintain and provide more adequate or competitive assistance level; to provide block grants to states for the purpose of establishing research projects to increase effectiveness, efficiency, economy and in the administration of public welfare, commensurate in size and scope with the national investment in the assistance program and to establish demonstration projects in each of the states for restructuring the public welfare system through meaningful and effective separation of income maintenance and responsibilities from the delivery of social services."

"Whereas, It has been recognized that the foremost domestic crisis facing the people of this nation is poverty; and

"Whereas, Public welfare is the only governmental vehicle primarily designated to assure the provision of guarantee against poverty and social deprivation, and to insure that adequate numbers of individuals and families who are in need; and

"Whereas, Rapid urbanization and advancing technology have markedly affected the dimensions of public welfare in this country to the point that individual states are no longer able to cope with the causes of rising welfare rolls nor are they fiscally able to support an adequate sys-
sented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:
S. 456. An act for the relief of Yuka Awa­
mura; and
S. 672. An act for the relief of Charles Richard Scott.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS
INTRODUCED
Bills and joint resolutions were intro­duced, read the first time, and, by unani­mous consent, the second time, and re­ferred as follows:
By Mr. COOK (by request):
S. 1907. A bill to improve the health and safety conditions of persons working in the coal mining industry of the United States; to the Committee on Labor and Public Wel­fare.
(See the remarks of Mr. Cook when he intro­duced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)
By Mr. STEVENS:
S. 1908. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the basic amount of each personal exemption shall be $1,000 and shall be subject to annual adjustments in such amounts as to compensate for differ­entials in the cost of living in the various Internal Revenue Districts; to the Com­mittee on Finance.
(See the remarks of Mr. Stevens when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)
By Mr. JAVITS:
S. 1909. A bill for the relief of Mr. Ramen­dra S. Roy, to the Committee on the Judi­ciary.
By Mr. HOLLAND:
S. 1910. A bill for the relief of Chun Ho; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. GOLDBATER:
S. 1911. A bill to expand the time for voting in Presidential elections to a 24-hour period and to provide that such period shall be uniform throughout the United States; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.
(See the remarks of Mr. Goldwater when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)
By Mr. JAVITS:
S. 1912. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Nancy Tampo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. RANDOLPH:
S. 1913. A bill for the relief of Maksimus Polihronidis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. BAYH:
S. 1914. A bill for the relief of Robert Weldon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. MAGNUSON:
S. 1915. A bill to amend the Merchant Ma­rine Act, 1936, and other statutes to provide a new maritime program; to the Committee on Com­merce.
(See the remarks of Mr. Magnuson when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)
By Mr. MAGNUSON (by request):
S. 1916. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act to further promote the provision of re­liable, abundant, and economical electric power supply by intergovernmental coopera­tion and strengthening existing mechanisms for coordination of electric utility systems and encouraging the installation and use of the production of new hydroelectric technolog­y; with due regard for the preservation and enhance­ment of the environment and conservation of scenic, historic, recreational, and other natural resources; and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
(See the remarks of Mr. Byrd when he intro­duced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)
S. 272. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to establish a Federal radio broadcast program to prescribed uniform procedures for determining what part of the property and expenses of communica­tions common carriers may be assessed as used in interstate or foreign communication toll service, and that such part of such property and expenses shall be considered as used in intrastate and exchange service; and for other purposes;
S. 1918. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to redefine State and local governmental authority over communications primarily of local concern; to provide that all state law regulating the establishment of telephone exchange systems in the states, and the doing of business in the states, by interstate common carriers for the providing of telephone exchanges in the states, be declared to be preempted by the Federal Communications Act to the extent such states do not meet the requirements of the Federal Communications Act; and for other purposes;
S. 1920. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to provide assistance to the States in establishing, developing, and ad­ministering State motor carrier safety pro­grams to insure the safe operation of com­mercial motor vehicles, and for other pur­poses;
S. 1921. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to provide assistance to the States in establishing, developing, and ad­ministering State motor carrier safety pro­grams to enforce the economic laws and regulations of the United States and the economics laws and regulations concerning highway transportation, and for other pur­poses;
S. 1922. A bill to amend section 410 of the Communications Act of 1934 to permit the Federal Communications Commission to pay amounts up to $2,500 for the cost of serving in joint hearings with the Commission;
S. 1923. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to establish a National Coal Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 to establish a formula for the division of Federal grants among State agencies, and for other pur­poses;
S. 1926. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to provide assistance to the States in establishing, developing, and ad­ministering State motor carrier safety pro­grams to enforce the economic laws and regulations of the United States and the economics laws and regulations concerning highway transportation, and for other pur­poses;
S. 1927. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to provide assistance to the States in establishing, developing, and ad­ministering State motor carrier safety pro­grams to enforce the economic laws and regulations concerning highway transportation, and for other pur­poses;
S. 1928. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to strengthen and improve the enforcement of Federal and State eco­nomic laws and regulations concerning highway transportation; and
S. 1929. A bill to require requirements for disclosure of construction details on pas­senger vessels meeting prescribed safety standard. to the Committee on the Commerce.
(See the remarks of Mr. Magnuson when he introduced the above bill, which appear under separate headings.)
By Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself, Mr. CANNOX, Mr. COTTON, Mr. FONG, Mr. GOODELL, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HUBBINS, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. LONG, Mr. MOSS, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PELL, Mr. POWERY, Mr. SMITH, Mr. SPENCE, and Mr. TYNDEL):
S. 1929. A bill to amend the Marine Re­sources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 to continue the National Marine Committee on Marine Resources and Engineering Develop­ment, and for other purposes; to the Com­mittee on Commerce.
(See the remarks of Mr. Magnuson when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)
By Mr. JAVITS:
S. 1930. A bill to amend the Tucker Act to increase from $10,000 to $50,000 the limi­tation on the jurisdiction of the U.S. district courts in suits against the United States for breach of contract or for compensation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
(See the remarks of Mr. Javits when he intro­duced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)
By Mr. BYRD of West Virginia:
S. 1931. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 to establish a formula for the division of Federal grants among State agencies, and for other pur­poses;
S. 1932. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to provide assistance to the States in establishing, developing, and ad­ministering State motor carrier safety pro­grams to enforce the economic laws and regulations of the United States and the economics laws and regulations concerning highway transportation, and for other pur­poses;
S. 1933. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to provide assistance to the States in establishing, developing, and ad­ministering State motor carrier safety pro­grams to enforce the economic laws and regulations of the United States and the economics laws and regulations concerning highway transportation, and for other pur­poses;
S. 1934. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to provide assistance to the States in establishing, developing, and ad­ministering State motor carrier safety pro­grams to enforce the economic laws and regulations of the United States and the economics laws and regulations concerning highway transportation, and for other pur­poses;
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S. 1940. A bill for the relief of Michel M. Gottmann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1932. A bill for the relief of Arthur Blié; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1933. A bill providing for Federal railroad safety; to the Committee on Commerce. (See the remarks of Mr. Hartke when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

By MR. SCHWEIKER:

S. 1934. A bill for the relief of Michael J. O'Malley; to the Committee on Commerce.

S. 1935. A bill for the relief of Mariean Rydell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1936. A bill to provide additional benefits for optometry officers of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By MR. HAYFIELD (for himself, Mr. Mast, Mr. Percy, and Mr. Saks): S. 1937. A bill to supplement and strengthen voluntary youth service and learning opportunities supported or offered by the Federal Government by establishing a National Youth Service Council and a National Youth Service Foundation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. (See the remarks of Mr. Hayfield when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By MR. HAYFIELD (for himself, Mr. Mast, Mr. Percy, and Mr. Saks):

S. 1938. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon," approved March 4, 1907; to the Committee on Commerce. (See the remarks of Mr. Hays when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By MR. MAGNUSON (by request): S. 1939. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide that the procurement of certain transportation and public utility services shall be in accordance with all applicable Federal and State laws and regulations governing carriers and public utilities, and for other purposes; to the Committees on Government Operations.

(Signed the remarks of Mr. Magnuson when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. RUSKIN (for himself, Mr. PATILEA, Mr. MONDALE, and Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey):

S. 1940. A bill to provide for continuation of authority for the expansion and regulation of exports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency. (See the remarks of Mr. Muskie when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mrs. DIKSEN:

S. J. Res. 96. A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy to relieve the field officers of the General Corps of Engineers from the duty of recruiting, and to the Committee on Armed Services. (See the remarks of Mr. Diksen when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MATHIAS (for himself, Mr. Allott, Mr. Diksen, Mr. Dimnick, Mr. Hartke, Mr. Percy, Mr. Saks, and Mr. Vavrina).

S. J. Res. 97. A joint resolution to designate Route 70 of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways as the Dwight D. Eisenhower Interstate Highway; to the Committee on Public Works. By Mr. Mondaile (for himself, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Burnrick, Mr. Hughes, Mr. McCarthy, and Mr. Chidsey).

S. J. Res. 98. A joint resolution to authorize the temporary funding of the Emergency Credit Reorganization Fund; to the Committee on Agriculture. (See the remarks of Mr. Mondain when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

S. J. Res. 99. A joint resolution to authorize the temporary funding of the Emergency Credit Reorganization Fund; to the Committee on Agriculture. (See the remarks of Mr. Javits when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

S. 1907—INTRODUCTION OF COAL MINE SAFETY BILL

Mr. COOK. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce, on request, a bill about which many of my constituents are quite anxious. One of the Nixon administration's first messages to Congress concerned the need for a coal mine safety bill. The present safety bill, I feel, is the first step in the right direction. The bill, S. 3,000, embodying this position was introduced by my able colleague, the Senator from New York (Mr. Javits). Numerous hearings have been held both in the Senate and the House and many interests have been represented. Nevertheless, a great segment of the industry—the small operators—feel that their recommendations have not been made a part of any of the legislation before the Congress at this time. Small coal operators in Kentucky and in other States, while genuinely concerned with mine safety, feel S. 1,300 and the other measures which have been introduced have provisions which would cause serious economic difficulties for the small coal operator while at the same time not making any real contribution to the improvement of unsafe conditions.

Among the differences between the bill favored by the small operators and that of the administration, the Senator's proposal writes into statutory law precise coal mine safety standards, where the administration's bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to adopt, through the administrative rulemaking procedure, such standards as he deems necessary; second, both bills provide for an interim permissible coal dust level of 4.5 milligrams per cubic meter of air, but the administration bill establishes a subsequent permanent safety level of 3 milligrams. This bill would not adopt a permanent safety level until such time as the appropriate level could be established by research; and, third, this bill would provide discretionary authority to the Secretary of the Interior to fix the cost of installing equipment which is covered so that sparks will not ignite escaping gas, is unfair. They argue that to place this added cost of production upon the small operator, regardless of whether his mine is indeed gassy, would place an undue and unjustifiable burden upon the owner of the small nongassy mine. As a Senator from a State which has both a great many small operators and a great many miners, I want an effective coal mine safety bill which will protect the workers but at the same time not unduly penalize these small entrepreneurs who are providing one of the few continuing sources of employment in eastern Kentucky. While I do not endorse this bill, I do feel this measure should be before the committee to which I am referring it upon request. I support the efforts of the administration and all interested parties to draft and enact a truly meaningful mine safety bill, and I expect to be able to support it.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, that the bill be appropriately referred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1907) to improve the health and safety conditions of persons working in the coal mining industry of the United States, introduced by Mr. Cook, by request, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

S. 1908—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO PROVIDE INCREASED TAX EXEMPTIONS WITH ADDED BUDGING SCALE COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENTS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, from the inception of the modern income tax in 1913 until 1940, Americans were allowed $1,000 more or in personal exemption on their individual income tax. In 1913, when the dollar was worth far more than it is now, the personal exemption was $3,000. Today, when the dollar is worth far less, the exemption is $600. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a table of Federal personal exemption and dependent allowances from 1913 to the present be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:
Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, the $600 figure was set in 1948, 21 years ago. Since then, inflation has reduced the value of the exemption by almost 50 percent.

Personal exemptions benefit the poor and middle income tax paying families. I believe these are the same families who are most heavily burdened by the present tax structure.

Both the House and the Senate at the request of President Nixon, are planning a full review of our Internal Revenue tax laws. I urge the committees, as they undertake their review, to give particular attention to the proposal I now make.

The bill I present today would provide that the basic amount of each personal exemption allowable under the tax structure shall be raised to $1,000. This is an increase from the present allowable $600. My bill also provides that in areas of the country where the cost of living exceeds the national index, the exemption will be adjusted upward—by the percentage which the local cost of living exceeds the national.

The burden of taxation is uneven, often unfair. By an ironic twist, as the national cost of living increases each year in its inflationary spiral, the poor, the retired, the citizens with stable incomes have found their taxes increasingly burdensome. That is why I propose an increase in the personal exemption.

There is another inequity wrought by inflation. It is regional. Because of regional inflation, it costs more for a family to live in one part of the country than in another. It costs more to live in San Francisco than it does in the average urban community in the United States. It costs more to live in Milwaukee, in Boston, Hartford, New York. To illustrate this point, I ask unanimous consent that a table prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

**TABLE 2.—INDEXES OF COMPARATIVE LIVING COSTS BASED ON THE CITY WORKER’S FAMILY BUDGET, AUTUMN 1966**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Total budget</th>
<th>Total Food</th>
<th>Total Combined</th>
<th>Renter costs</th>
<th>Homeowner costs</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Clothing and personal care</th>
<th>Other family consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan areas 1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonmetropolitan areas 2</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North Central</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, Mass</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo, N.Y</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canton, Ohio</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee, Wis</td>
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<td>97</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland, Ore</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>West North Central</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Ill, N. Central Ind.</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis, Ind</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee, Wis</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Louis, Mo, Ill.</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other family consumption</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, Ga.</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin, Tex.</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte, N.C</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baton Rouge, La</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, Tex.</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, Colo.</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston, Tex.</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashville, Tenn.</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond, Va.</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C., Md., Va.</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nonmetropolitan areas</strong></td>
<td>85</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See footnotes at end of table.
Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, as Senators will see from the table, there are urban areas in the United States where the cost of living is 25 percent higher than the national average. I believe that the citizen who lives in these areas should be allowed a proportionately greater exemption than that required of others living in more expensive locations in other cities. Mr. President, the cost of living is 22 percent greater in Seattle.

My bill would provide some relief for families living in rented houses or apartments. It is 9 percent greater in Hartford. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the Record.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 1808) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the basic amount of each personal exemption shall be $1,000, and to provide for annual adjustments in such amounts to compensate for differentials in the cost of living in the various Internal Revenue Districts, introduced by Mr. Stevens, was received, read twice by the Senate, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S. 1808

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 151 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to deductions for personal exemptions) is amended by striking out "$600" each place it appears therein (except in subsection (c)(2)) and inserting in lieu thereof "$1,000" (or the amount applicable under section 154)". (b) The following provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 are amended by striking out "$600" each place it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "$1,000": (1) Section 151(e)(1) (relating to gross income of certain dependents); (2) Section 642(b) (relating to allowance of deductions for estates); (3) Section 602(b)(a) (relating to persons required to make returns of income); and (4) Section 602(b)(8)(A) (relating to assessment and collection in the case of certain returns of husband and wife). (c) The following provisions of such Code are amended by striking out "$1,200" wherever appearing therein and inserting in lieu thereof "$2,000": (1) Section 602 (a)(1) (relating to personal exemptions required to make returns of income); and (2) Section 602 (b)(3) (A) (relating to assessment and collection in the case of certain returns of husband and wife).
(d) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary or his delegate may prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

(1) The table of sections for such part V is amended by striking out the last item and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 154. Adjustments for differentials in cost."

"Sec. 155. Cross references.

Sec. 3. (a) Section 3 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to optional tax if adjusted gross income is less than $5,000) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) Beginning after December 31, 1968.—In lieu of the tax imposed by section 1, there is hereby imposed for each taxable year beginning after December 31, 1968, on the taxable income of every individual whose adjusted gross income for such year is less than $5,000 and who has elected for such year to pay the tax imposed by this section a tax determined in accordance with the following table, which shall be in lieu of the tax determined in accordance with the table prescribed under section 154, the Secretary or his delegate, which shall be in lieu of the tax required to be deducted and withheld under subsection (a) of such section, the tables prescribed under this subsection for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1968, shall correspond in form to the wage bracket withholding tables in section 3 and shall provide for amounts of tax in the various adjusted gross income brackets approximately equal to the amounts which would be determined if the deductions were made under subsection (a).

(b) Paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 3(c) of such Code are amended to read as follows:

"(2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, in the case of a husband or wife filing a separate return the tax imposed by section 3 shall be the lesser of the tax shown in the table prescribed under such section which uses the 10-percent standard deduction or in the table which uses the minimum standard deduction.

"(3) The table prescribed under section 3 which uses the minimum standard deduction shall not apply in the case of a husband or wife filing a separate return if the tax of the other spouse is determined with regard to a deduction of $2,500 in lieu of the $1,000 amount described by the Secretary or his delegate, which shall be in lieu of the tax required to be deducted and withheld under subsection (a) of such section, the tables prescribed under this subsection shall correspond in form to the wage bracket withholding tables in section 3 and shall provide for amounts of tax in the various wage brackets approximately equal to the amounts which would be determined if the deductions were made under subsection (a).

S. 1915—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO PROVIDE A NEW MARITIME PROGRAM

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other statutes to provide a new maritime program.

This bill is identical to S. 3560 of the 90th Congress which was authored by the late Senator Bartlett, Senator Brewster, and myself, in conjunction with maritime leaders of the House of Representatives following several months of intense study, hearings, and negotiations with administration and industry officials.

As those familiar with recent history of our maritime situation will recall, this measure was previously introduced and pursued in the belief that a genuine accord could be reached with the present administration to support its enactment. Last May we learned in no uncertain terms that the accord was illusory and that the administration had withdrawn its support. But it is a new year, with a new administration and renewed hope for the merchant marine.

President Nixon indicated during the course of his campaign some concern about the state of the merchant marine and that his best interest was to strengthen our maritime strength. I look forward to reviewing any specific proposals of the new administration that might be offered, but we cannot begin too soon to work on a new program for the merchant marine. Thus, I reintroduce this measure which I believe to be a sound and meaningful program to strengthen our arm of national defense.

Mr. President, this program would authorize appropriations for each of the fiscal years 1970 through 1974, in the amount of $300 million per year for construction differential subsidy, cost of national defense features, and acquisition of used ships, and $25 million per year for research and development. It would also authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1975 and for reconstrucion of the reserve fleet.

It is my feeling that any effective revitalization program must involve all sections of the waterborne industry. That is the reason for the 5-year authorization of funds. Ship construction must be greatly increased—more than doubled from the present situation. We should be able to build 35 to 40 ships a year, with a subsidy, depending upon the mix or type of vessels constructed.

There will be a broadening of eligibility for construction subsidy. Our current subsidy programs are based on vessels built for the U.S. Navy, and the subsidized vessels, as you know, carry a 30 percent of our water-borne exports and imports now carried by liner service. We are going to expand and increase the application of construction subsidy beyond the liner field. It is the tramp operators that so desperately need help. This is a segment of the industry that has grown fantastically since enactment of the 1936 Merchant Marine Act, but without help it may disappear within the next 10 years. This program would provide construction subsidies for tramp operators in the oceangoing trade, as well as to additional liner operators.

Operating subsidy funds will be increased, and this bill proposes to expand as well the eligibility for this type of subsidy. This bill would authorize 5-year experimental operating subsidy contracts with presently unsubsidized operators of liner vessels and new dry bulk vessels, which should greatly enhance our ability to compete upon the high seas.

Among the provisions of this bill is a section that establishes a new program of assistance in the development and construction of nuclear powered ships. It is vital that we build nuclear-powered merchant vessels. Under the bill subsidy could be given in an amount that would allow the operator to build a nuclear ship at the price of constructing a comparable conventional ship.

We have as well in this bill made substantial changes in the procedures whereby applications are made for construction differential subsidy. Privately owned shipyards, as well as proposed shipowners, would be eligible applicants.
for construction differential subsidy. Further, construction differential subsidy would no longer be computed on an individual ship basis, but be determined at least once a year for each type of vessel with a ceiling of 55-percent differential in effect for 3 years.

There are also provisions for an extension of the tax deferred capital reserve fund program presently in effect for the subsidized operators to all U.S.-flag operators in the foreign and domestic trade. The availability of such reserve funds will as well tend to decrease the requirements for construction subsidy funds. The Government will not lose money as the depreciation basis of the new vessel is decreased by the amount of tax deferred funds used. There is merely a deferral of tax payment rather than a loss of tax revenue.

I wish to make one factor, however, absolutely clear. There is no question but that in the vast demands upon the budget dollar there is a keen competition for funds in the area of defense, particularly in Vietnam which has great repercussions upon Federal expenditures. It is my firm conviction that allocation of funds for the revitalization of the U.S. merchant marine should be of great priority.

It is essential that we solve the problems of our merchant marine. It is vital to the security of the United States, to the economic health of the industry involved, and to the many millions of people throughout the world whose futures, hopes and aspirations are so closely tied to ours—for it is the merchant marine that carries America to them. If we wish to enhance our ability to communicate to the rest of the world the wondrous productivity and superiority of democratic institutions, assurance of our sovereignty upon the seas, then we must assure this Nation an adequate and efficient merchant marine.

The bill just introduced is, in my opinion, essential legislation. We must fight the battle for necessary appropriations after we have passed this legislation, but surely we cannot at this time neglect to enact these necessary substantive changes which are essential to the future of our merchant fleet.

This bill says not a word about the location of the Maritime Administration. I am sure I am not separatist to the suggestion to establish the Maritime Administration as an independent agency. I believe, however, that regardless of where the Maritime Administration is located, be it in the Department of Commerce, in the Department of Transportation, or established as an independent agency, the most important thing to the merchant marine is a nationalistic and workable program that will enable more ships to be built and operated under the U.S. flag. As I move forward in another attempt to enact a meaningful revitalization program for the U.S. merchant marine, I am hopeful that the maritime industry—management and labor alike—can move forward together in support of this program. Particularly must be made a realization that the desperate necessity for revitalizing our fleet provides sufficient common ground upon which industry and labor can unite in an effort to regain our rightful place upon the seas. The condition of our fleet leaves no alternative.

Mr. President, I have not fully discussed all the provisions of this proposed new maritime program, but I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record following my remarks a section-by-section analysis of the bill and a comparative text showing the changes in existing law that would be made by this proposed legislation. The bill is lengthy and deals with a variety of matters essential to the health of our merchant marine.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the section-by-section analysis of the bill and a comparative text will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 1915) to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other statutes to provide a new maritime program, introduced by Mr. Magnuson, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The material, presented by Mr. Magnuson, follows.

SECTION BY SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE BILL "TO AMEND THE MERCHANT MARINE ACT, 1936, AND OTHER STATUTES TO PROVIDE A NEW MARITIME PROGRAM"

Section 1 would amend section 206(b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to authorize appropriations for each of the fiscal years 1969 through 1973 in the amount of $300,000,000 per year for construction-differential subsidy, cost of national defense features and secretarial costs, and $325,000,000 per year for research and development. It would also authorize appropriations for the fiscal year 1969 in the amount of $80,000,000 to carry out the provisions of section 805(c).

Section 2 would amend section 211 to add contract vessels to the category of vessels for which the Secretary is to determine the relative costs of operating U.S. vessels and vessels of foreign countries operating in competition with them.

Section 3 would amend section 501(a) of the Act to include privately-owned ships as eligible applicants for construction-differential subsidy, while retaining the proposed subsidies as eligible applicants.

Section 4 would substitute the words "proposed" shipowner for applicant in section 502(a). This is necessary because the provisions of this section are not intended to be applicable to existing vessels. Where the shipyard is the applicant the procedures of section 504, as amended by the draft bill, would be utilized.

Section 5 would amend section 502(a) by providing a new method for determining the construction-differential subsidy. Under the present law, the subsidy paid is the excess of the lowest responsible bid for a particular vessel over the amount of the foreign cost of building that vessel of $55 percent. The amendment would discontinue computing subsidy on an individual ship basis. Instead, subsidy rates for construction of vessel would be determined by estimating for each type the domestic and foreign construction costs. The rate for each vessel would be determined but not more frequently than once each year. The ceiling of 55 percent would remain in effect. Under the present law this rate would revert to 50 percent on July 1, 1968.

Section 6 would amend section 504 by designating the present text as subsection (a), by limiting its applicability to the situation in which the shipyard is the applicant for construction-differential subsidy, and by authorizing the shipowner to negotiate a price with the shipyard as an alternative to competitive bidding. The section is also amended by adding a new subsection under which the shipyard could be the applicant for subsidy based either on competitive bidding or negotiated pricing.

Section 7 would amend the definition of "obsolete vessel" in section 810 so as to eliminate the requirement for a finding that the vessel, in the judgment of the Secretary, is no longer competitive. The bill also provides for inadequate operation in foreign or domestic trade, and to substitute a requirement for a finding that the vessel should be replaced in the public interest. This amendment avoids the situation of finding under one section that a vessel is of a given type and age is obsolete or inadequate for successful operation and finding under another section that it is to the public interest to subsidize another vessel of that type and age.

Section 8 would make applicable to the new title XIII (Experimental Operating Subsidies) provision which permit the Secretary to prescribe the method to be used by the operator in keeping books and records.

Section 9 would make applicable to the new title XIII of the provisions of section 804 which prohibit operators who receive operating subsidy, and their affiliates, from owning, chartering, acting as broker or agent for, or operating any foreign flag ship which competes with an American flag ship on an essential trade route, without the permission of the Secretary.

Section 10 would apply to title XIII the provisions of section 805(a) which prohibit payment of operating subsidy to any contractor if such contractor is an affiliate of any vessel engaged in the coastwise or intercoastal trade without the consent of the Secretary. Section 12 would amend section 805 by repealing subsection (c) which limits to $25,000 the amount of any one person's salary which will be taken into account for subsidy accounting purposes.

Section 11 would require existing operators from the provisions of their contracts inserted pursuant to section 805(c).

Section 12 would make applicable to title XIII the provisions of section 810 which provide for the operation of any subsidy or operating subsidy from being a party to any agreement with other carriers which unjustly discriminate against any American flag carrier on an essential trade route.

Section 13 would amend section 806 to apply to title XIII the provisions of section 806, "citizen of the United States" to title XIII.

Section 14 would provide a new title X dealing with research and development and construction of nuclear powered ships.
at any other part of the domestic trade, the most subsidy allowable would be an amount that would give the operator the ship at the cost of replacing and modernizing vessels which is deemed by the Secretary of the Navy to be essential for the construction of the proposed new vessel, and (3) the type, size, speed, and other requirements of the vessels, including express-liner or super-liner vessels, which should be employed in such lines, and any other facts and conditions that a prudent business man would consider when dealing with his own business, such as added consideration, however, of the intangible benefits of the maintenance of such line may afford to the foreign commerce of the United States.

(b) Nothwithstanding any other provisions of this Act or any other law, there are authorized to be appropriated for the construction and procurement of a new merchant marine ship made by the United States and to be used in the foreign commerce of the United States, a sum not exceeding the cost of such ship as determined by the Commissioner of the Merchant Marine, and included in any contracts for the construction of such ships under the laws of the United States.

(c) The relative cost of construction of comparable vessels in the United States and in foreign countries, and the relative cost of marine insurance, maintenance, repairs, wages and subsistence of officers and crews, and all other items of expense, in the operation of comparable vessels in various professional service, trade, and other contracts, shall be employed as contract carriers.

(d) The relative cost of marine insurance, maintenance, repairs, wages and subsistence of officers and crews, and all other items of expense, in the operation of comparable vessels in various professional service, trade, and other contracts, shall be employed as contract carriers.

(e) The relative cost of marine insurance, maintenance, repairs, wages and subsistence of officers and crews, and all other items of expense, in the operation of comparable vessels in various professional service, trade, and other contracts, shall be employed as contract carriers.

(f) The relative cost of marine insurance, maintenance, repairs, wages and subsistence of officers and crews, and all other items of expense, in the operation of comparable vessels in various professional service, trade, and other contracts, shall be employed as contract carriers.

(g) The relative cost of marine insurance, maintenance, repairs, wages and subsistence of officers and crews, and all other items of expense, in the operation of comparable vessels in various professional service, trade, and other contracts, shall be employed as contract carriers.

(h) The relative cost of marine insurance, maintenance, repairs, wages and subsistence of officers and crews, and all other items of expense, in the operation of comparable vessels in various professional service, trade, and other contracts, shall be employed as contract carriers.

(1) The plans and specifications call for a new vessel which will meet the requirements and qualifications for a construction-differential subsidy as determined by the Secretary of the Navy, and (2) the plans and specifications call for a new vessel which will meet the requirements and qualifications for a construction-differential subsidy as determined by the Secretary of the Navy.

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the Secretary, of the cost of construction of that type vessel in United States shipyards, and accepted by the Secretary as responsible bid. Subsidy rates shall be computed separately for different types of vessels and shall be periodically recomputed but not less frequently than once each year. When making his foreign cost estimate, the Secretary shall review and consider any foreign cost estimates, if such estimates are submitted by the applicant or any other person, and the Secretary may direct the applicant to submit a proposal for a price which has been negotiated with the proposed shipowner. If the Secretary determines that the vessel proposed shall be constructed in the United States, the vessel shall be based on the lowest construction-differential subsidy computed under section 502(b) of this Act.

If the Secretary determines that the negotiated price is not fair and reasonable, he may request renegotiation in an effort to arrive at a fair and reasonable price. As an alternative to accepting a negotiated price, the Secretary may, with the consent of the shipyard applicant, request competitive bids on the proposed vessel. The applicant shipyard may be the bidder. In this event, the Secretary may become a party to a contract between the shipyard and the shipowner and rights and obligations of the law, and the balance of the purchase price of a passenger vessel constructed under this section which is delivered subsequent to March 31, 1946, and which has the tonnage, speed, passenger accommodations, and other characteristics set forth in section 503 of this Act, may, with the approval of the Commission, be secured as provided in such section, and the obligation of the purchaser of such a vessel shall be satisfied and discharged as provided in such section.

Sec. 510. (a) When used in this section—

A vessel or vessel means a vessel or vessels, each of which (A) is of not less than one thousand three hundred and fifty gross tons, (B) is not less than seven years old, and (C) is owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States and has been owned by such citizen or citizens for at least three years immediately prior to the date of acquisition hereunder: Provided, That until June 30, 1964, the term "obsolete vessel" shall mean a vessel or vessels, each of which (A) is of not less than one thousand three hundred and fifty gross tons, (B) is not less than twelve years old, and (C) is owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States and has been owned by such citizen or citizens for at least three years immediately prior to the date of acquisition hereunder.

The term "obsolete vessel" means a vessel or vessels each of which is of not less than one thousand three hundred and fifty gross tons; which has been owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States for at least three years immediately prior to the date of acquisition hereunder; and which in the judgment of the Secretary should be re- placed in the public interest.

(j) Any vessel heretofore or hereafter acquired under this section, or otherwise acquired, and placed in any coastwise or foreign trade by the Secretary, or any other authority, shall be placed in the national defense reserve fleet established under authority of section 11 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (50 U.S.C. App. 1744), and shall not be traded or sold from such reserve fleet, except as provided for in subsections (g) and (J) of section 5 of this section. This limitation shall not affect the rights of the Secretary of Commerce to dispose of such vessels in the dispositions of this title or in titles VII or XI of this Act.
visions of this paragraph shall not require the duplication of books, records, and accounts required to be kept in some other connection, domestic agent, subsidiary, or holding company connected with, or directly controlling or controlled by the company mentioned hereunder, and such other statements of financial operations, special report, memoranda of any facts and transactions, which in the opinion of the Commission affects the financial results in the performance of, or transactions or operations under, such contract; (3) that the Commission shall be authorized to examine and audit the books, records, and accounts of all persons referred to in this section whenever it may deem it necessary; (4) that the willful failure or refusal of any person described in this section to comply with the contract provisions required by any section of this Act, the Commission shall have the right to rescind the contract, and upon such rescission the United States shall be relieved of all further liability on such contract.

Sec. 804. It shall be unlawful for any contractor under title VII operating subsidiary under titles VI or XIII or for any charterer, owner, or agent thereof, or any holding company, subsidiary, affiliate, or associate of such contractor or such charterer, or any officer, director, agent, or executive thereof, directly or indirectly to own, charter, act as agent or broker for, or operate any foreign-flag vessel which competes with a vessel registered under title VII of this Act provided, however, that no salary for personal services in excess of $25,000 per annum paid to a director, officer, or employee shall be taken into account.

Sec. 810. It shall be unlawful for any contractor receiving an operating-differential subsidy under titles VI or VII of this Act to employ any other person or concern as the managing or operating agent of such operator, or to charter a vessel on which an operating-differential subsidy is to be paid, for operation by another person or concern, and if such vessel is operated the charterer or vessel shall be subject to all the terms and provisions of this Act, including limitations of profits and salaries.

(a) In determining the rights and obligations of any contractor under a contract authorized under title VI or title VII of this Act, the Commission shall determine the appropriate differential subsidy to be paid to the contractor holding a contract authorized under title VI or title VII of this Act for any vessel, on which an operating-differential subsidy is to be paid, for operation by another person or concern, and if such vessel is operated the charterer or vessel shall be subject to all the terms and provisions of this Act, including limitations of profits and salaries.

(b) The contract shall require the contractor holding a contract authorized under titles VI or XIII of this Act to receive total compensation for personal services in excess of $25,000 per annum paid to a director, officer, or employee, as determined by the Commission, or except as provided in section 708.

(c) In determining the rights and obligations of any contractor under a contract authorized under title VI or title VII of this Act, the Commission shall determine the appropriate differential subsidy to be paid to the contractor holding a contract authorized under title VI or title VII of this Act for any vessel, on which an operating-differential subsidy is to be paid, for operation by another person or concern, and if such vessel is operated the charterer or vessel shall be subject to all the terms and provisions of this Act, including limitations of profits and salaries.

(d) The contract shall require the contractor holding a contract authorized under titles VI or XIII of this Act to receive total compensation for personal services in excess of $25,000 per annum paid to a director, officer, or employee, as determined by the Commission, or except as provided in section 708.

(e) It shall be unlawful for any contractor receiving an operating-differential subsidy under titles VI or XIII or for any charterer of vessels under title VII of this Act, to continue as a party to any proposal for the development, construction, and operation of privately owned nuclear-powered merchant ships which the Atomic Energy Commission has determined could reasonably be expected to accomplish nuclear power based development, construction, and operation of merchant marine nuclear propulsion systems. Each proposal shall include a detailed description of the proposed ship or ships; their contemplated use in commerce; the proposed development, construction, and operating programs; the willingness of the operator to accept an appropriate rate of return (including development, construction and operating costs); the amount of aid applied for itemized separately for the development, construction, and operating programs; and such other information as the Secretary directs.

(f) The Secretary, in cooperation with the Atomic Energy Commission, shall evaluate all proposals determined to be responsive to the invitation and shall select from them the proposal or proposals which will most closely carry out the purposes of this title. If the Secretary determines that the person who submitted a selected proposal, although such person may have had no experience in the operation of nuclear-powered ships, possess possession of relevant technical, financial resources, and other qualifications necessary to enable him to operate and maintain ships in that area of the domestic coastwise service of the United States (including trade on the Great Lakes) in which he proposes to operate the proposed ship or ships, the Secretary may negotiate the award of a contract with such person (hereafter called the applicant) for the development, construction, and operation of the proposed ship or ships. The Secretary may require such modifications in the proposed ship or ships as the Secretary may deem necessary, account the views of the Atomic Energy Commission with respect to modifications of the nuclear power plant or the propulsion system of the Defense, and with respect to a contract [under title VII] under titles VI or XIII of this Act. All directors of the corporation are citizens of the United States, and, in the case of a corporation, partnership, or association, the United States shall not be less than 76 per cent.

Title X—Aid in developing, constructing, and operating privately owned nuclear-powered merchant ships

Sec. 1001. The purpose of this title is to further implement the provisions of section 101 of this Act, by fostering at the least cost to the United States the development, construction, and operation of privately owned nuclear-powered merchant ships whose designs embody significant departures from the designs of existing nuclear-powered merchant ships which may lead to reductions of the cost of constructing and operating future nuclear-powered merchant ships.

Sec. 1002. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to invite from citizens of the United States proposals for the development and operation of privately owned nuclear-powered merchant ships for operation in the domestic or foreign commerce of the United States, including, but not limited to, the development and construction of privately owned nuclear-powered merchant ships whose designs embody significant departures from the designs of existing nuclear-powered merchant ships which may lead to reductions of the cost of constructing and operating future nuclear-powered merchant ships.

Sec. 1003. The Secretary shall be authorized to make grants, loans, or contracts with any contractor under a contract authorized under title VI or title VII of this Act, for the development, construction, and operation of privately owned nuclear-powered merchant ships which the Atomic Energy Commission has determined could reasonably be expected to accomplish nuclear power based development, construction, and operation of merchant marine nuclear propulsion systems. Each proposal shall include a detailed description of the proposed ship or ships; their contemplated use in commerce; the proposed development, construction, and operating programs; the willingness of the operator to accept an appropriate rate of return (including development, construction and operating costs); the amount of aid applied for itemized separately for the development, construction, and operating programs; and such other information as the Secretary directs.

Sec. 1004. The Secretary, in cooperation with the Atomic Energy Commission, shall evaluate all proposals determined to be responsive to the invitation and shall select from them the proposal or proposals which will most closely carry out the purposes of this title. If the Secretary determines that the person who submitted a selected proposal, although such person may have had no experience in the operation of nuclear-powered ships, possess possession of relevant technical, financial resources, and other qualifications necessary to enable him to operate and maintain ships in that area of the domestic coastwise service of the United States (including trade on the Great Lakes) in which he proposes to operate the proposed ship or ships, the Secretary may negotiate the award of a contract with such person (hereafter called the applicant) for the development, construction, and operation of the proposed ship or ships. The Secretary may require such modifications in the proposed ship or ships as the Secretary may deem necessary, account the views of the Atomic Energy Commission with respect to modifications of the nuclear power plant or the propulsion system of the Defense, and with respect to a contract [under title VII] under titles VI or XIII of this Act. All directors of the corporation are citizens of the United States, and, in the case of a corporation, partnership, or association, the United States shall not be less than 76 per cent.
title, taking into consideration the financial risk to the applicant, and the contribution which the development, construction and operation of such ships or projects make toward carrying out the purposes of this title.

Sec. 1004. (a) In connection with the development and construction of vessels proposed and selected pursuant to section 1003, the Secretary may offer the following assistance:

(A) With the scientific and engineering advice of the Atomic Energy Commission, he may agree, on the condition that the ship or ships will become a party to contracts between the applicant and the developer for the development, construction and operation of nuclear-powered merchant ships, consisting of, or including, the first fuel cores. He may agree in such contracts to pay the developer all of, or part of, the excess of the cost of developing the proposed ship or ships, including national defense features and the first fuel cores, over the estimated fair and reasonable cost of developing a comparable conventional ship or ships without national defense features.

(B) With a party to contracts between the applicant and the builder for the construction of the proposed nuclear-powered merchant ships, he may agree in such contracts to pay the builder all of, or part of, the excess of the cost of constructing in the United States the proposed ship or ships, including national defense features and the first fuel cores, over the estimated average weighted fair and reasonable foreign cost of constructing a comparable conventional ship or ships without national defense features: Provided, however, That if the ship or ships are to be operated in the domestic trade (except the non-contiguous domestic trade) aid under this title shall be limited to the excess of the cost of constructing in the United States the proposed ship or ships, including national defense features and the first fuel cores, over the estimated fair and reasonable cost of constructing a comparable conventional ship or ships without national defense features in the United States.

(2) The Secretary may also assist in training areas for the ships; plan and design or assist in planning and designing appropriate shore facilities to service the ships; make available to the applicant, with the consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, classified information; provide research and development in Government laboratories which have facilities, personnel, or equipment, or private laboratories to which is contracted with the consent of the department or agency, which operates the laboratory, and with or without charge to the applicant, with or without charge, design review services, ship construction inspection services and ship operation advisory services.

(3) If, under section 184 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2234), the Atomic Energy Commission consents to the development or construction of a nuclear-powered merchant ship, and if the loan and mortgage are eligible for insurance under title II of the National Housing Act, the Secretary of Commerce, under that title the interest and the unpaid balance of the principal amount of the mortgage or other obligations of the applicant's eligibility, the Secretary is not required to make the finding required by subsection (b) of section 1004 even though the applicant has had a loan and mortgage under title II of the National Housing Act. The Secretary may make the findings required by subsection (a)(1) and (b)(1) of section 1004 even though the applicant has had a loan and mortgage under title II of the National Housing Act in connection with the development or construction of a nuclear-powered merchant ship. The applicability of section 184 of the Atomic Energy Act in such circumstances may be determined after notification of the filing of such a direction, request a hearing before a Board established for that purpose to determine whether the development or construction of nuclear-powered ships is in the public interest and to determine whether the development or construction of such nuclear-powered ships is essential to the national defense. The Board may be established by the Secretaries of the Navy and Defense. The Board must provide for the Board to the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals in accordance with the provisions of this title.

THE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1954

SEC. 152. INVENTIONS MADE OR CONCEIVED DURING CONTRACTS—Any inventions or discoveries, useful in the production or utilization of special nuclear material or atomic energy, made or conceived in the course of or under any contract, subcontract, or arrangement entered into with or for the benefit of the Commission, shall be the exclusive property of the Commission, regardless of whether the contract, subcontract, or arrangement involved the expenditure of funds by the Commission, by the applicant or by the Secretary, and shall be eligible for patent under the patent laws of the United States, or for registration as a service mark under the Act of August 27, 1946, as amended, or for both registration as a service mark and registration as a trade mark, as the case may require.

SEC. 1003. Ships DURING COMMISSION CONTRACTS—Any ship developed and constructed with aid under this title shall be owned by the United States and shall remain so documented for 25 years or so long as it is propelled by nuclear propulsion.

Sec. 1007. Ships whose construction is aided under this title are eligible to receive operating-deferential subsidy under whatever system is in force when the ships go into operation if the applicant qualifies under the statute.

Sec. 1008. There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended, to carry out the provisions of this title.

Sec. 1009. Authority to contract for the development or construction of ships under this title expires at midnight on the last day of the thirtieth month following the month in which this title is enacted.

SEC. 1006. Any ship developed and constructed with aid under this title shall be owned by the United States and shall remain so documented for 25 years or so long as it is propelled by nuclear propulsion.

Sec. 1007. Ships whose construction is aided under this title are eligible to receive operating-deferential subsidy under whatever system is in force when the ships go into operation if the applicant qualifies under the statute.

Sec. 1008. There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended, to carry out the provisions of this title.

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SEC. 170. INDENMIFICATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY—

1. The Commission is authorized until August 1, 1977, to enter into an agreement of indemnification with any person engaged in the design, development, construction, operation, repair, and maintenance or use of the nuclear-powered ship authorized by section 170 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and designated the "nuclear-ship Savannah", or any ship whose development or construction is aided under title X of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended. In any such agreement of indemnification the Commission shall provide such indemnification as the person engaged in such design, development, construction, operation, repair, and maintenance or use of such ships as is necessary to indemnify the person against such claims above the amount of the financial protection required, in the amount of $600,000,000 incurred in reasonable course and settling claims and defending suits for damage in the aggregate for all persons indem-
nified in connection with each nuclear incident: Provided, That this amount of indemnity shall be reduced by the amount that the finance protection required shall exceed $60,000,000.

The contractor shall also deposit in the capital reserve fund, from time to time, such percentage of the annual net profits of the contractor's business covered by the contract as the Secretary, in his discretion, may determine, for the purpose of further building up a fund for the payment of any subsidy or for the purchase of vessels and may substitute other property in the capital reserve fund. Provided, That the amount of the additional loan provided for in section 9104 (46 U.S.C. 1274) and the new mortgage conforms to the eligibility requirements of all of the other paragraphs of said subsection is complied with.

Title XIII—Experimental operating subsidy
Sec. 1301. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to negotiate experimental contracts with liner operators for the payment of operating subsidy for the operation of liner vessels in the foreign commerce of the United States. Such vessels are subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may determine.

Sec. 1303. The amount payable during the first year of the subsidy contract shall not exceed the difference between the costs incurred in operation for insurance, wages, maintenance and repair, and the cost of such items incurred in the operation of a comparable vessel owned by a foreign country whose ships are substantial competitors of the subsidized ship. During the two subsequent years of the contract, the amount of subsidy shall be computed in such manner as the Secretary in his discretion may determine. In developing any new system of guaranteed subsidy the Secretary shall be guided by the overriding principal that the system must contain incentives which can be reasonably expected to reduce unit costs of subsidy in the future. Such incentives may include the use of an objective index or indices to govern the annual change in costs eligible for subsidy, the use of a formula or formulas reasonably relating the amount of subsidy payable to the operation of a contract vessel or a country with a subsidized vessel, or the use of other reasonable approaches to the determination of the amount of subsidy as the Secretary may in sure, except as provided in section 1107, or (1) if the substantial portion of the total amount to be secured by the new mortgage, not to extend beyond twenty-five years from the date of the original mortgage, shall be applied to new construction, reconditioning, or reconstruction of one or more of the mortgaged vessels: Provided, However, That the mortgage shall be modified to provide for a period of mortgage not to exceed sixty years from the date of the original mortgage.

The Secretary of Commerce shall have the power to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel, as it deems advisable, subject to supervision of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

The Commission may procure, in connection with the provisions of title 5 of the United States Code, temporary inter­mittent services of experts or consultants; individuals so employed shall receive compensation at such per diem, per mile, or per hour rate as the Secretary, in his discretion, may determine, but not in excess of $100 per day, including travel time, and while away from their homes or regular places of business may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by title 5 of the United States Code for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

Sec. 1307. The Commission shall conduct a study of the short-range and other deficiencies necessary to enable it to conduct the proposed operations of the merchant vessels to meet competitive conditions and promote the utilization of fishery resources.

Sec. 1401. Authority To Negotiate Contracts for the construction of new vessels shall each be entitled to receive $100 per diem when engaged in the actual performance of duties necessitating travel time, and while away from their homes or regular places of business may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence.

The proposal for the construction of a new vessel or substantially reconstructed vessel shall be one that was built in a ship­yard in the United States for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

(c) The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairman or at the call of a majority of the members thereof.

The Commission shall have the power to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel, as it deems advisable, subject to supervision of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

The Commission may procure, in connection with the provisions of title 5 of the United States Code, temporary intermittent services of experts or consultants; individuals so employed shall receive compensation at such per diem, per mile, or per hour rate as the Secretary, in his discretion, may determine, but not in excess of $100 per day, including travel time, and while away from their homes or regular places of business may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by title 5 of the United States Code for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

(f) The Commission shall conduct a study of the short-range and other deficiencies necessary to enable it to conduct the proposed operations of the merchant vessels to meet competitive conditions and promote the utilization of fishery resources.

Sec. 1402. Terms and Conditions of Contracts—The Secretary shall include in each contract a proposal—

(a) that any new vessel constructed under a contract will be built in a ship­yard in the United States for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

(b) that any new vessel acquired under a contract will be one that was built in a ship­yard in the United States for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.
Section 1404. Withdrawals From the Fund.—

Contractors may withdraw deposits from the fund with the same restriction and limitations as in section 901(b), Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended.

Sec. 1405. Investment of the Fund.—Con­tractors may invest the funds under the conditions and with the same restrictions as deposits of subsidized operators under section 901(b), Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended.

Sec. 1406. Discontinuance of Differential Payments.—No operator of a nonsubsidized vessel may receive any differential payments for cargo moved by such vessel under section 901(b), Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, unless the operator has concluded a contract with the Secretary under this Act before January 1, 1969.

Sec. 1407. Definitions.—In this Act—

(a) "Contract" means a vessel construction, acquisition, or reconstruction contract authorized by this Act.

(b) "Differential payments" means the payments made by the United States Government to operators of the United States flag merchant vessels engaged in the movement of cargo under section 901(b), Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, at rates in excess of world market rates.

(c) "Documented" includes enrolled.

(d) "Earnings from the operation of vessels" includes hire from bareboat charters.

(e) "Earnings made on deposit" means earnings on funds deposited as well as earnings on accumulated earnings and gains made on sale of securities.

(f) "Fund" means the capital reserve fund authorized by this Act.

(g) "Nonsubsidized vessel" means any vessel not included in an operating differential subsidy contract under the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended.

(h) "Person" includes corporation.

(i) "Reconstruction" means the substantial reconstruction and major modernization of a vessel if the Secretary determines that the objectives of this Act will be promoted by such reconstruction.

(j) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce in reference to powers and duties relating to the construction, acquisition, or substantial reconstruction of merchant vessels and means the Secretary of the Interior in reference to powers and duties relating to co-constructors for the construction of fishing vessels.

(k) "Subsidized operators" means persons who have an operating differential subsidy contract under the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended.

(l) "Vessel" includes non-self-propelled vessels, cargo containers, cargo vans, and other related equipment.

(m) "War-built vessel" means a vessel as defined in section 3, Merchant Ship Sales Act, 1946.


Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, at the request of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, I introduce, as an example of reference, a series of bills dealing with communications, electric power, gas pipeline safety, highway safety, motor carrier safety, and procurement of transportation in public utility services.

The NARUC is to be commended for its diligence in preparing these legislative responses to a number of regulatory problems. I am confident that this Congress will be able to give these proposals very serious consideration during this session.
A bill to amend the Federal Power Act to further the promote the provision of reliable, safe, and efficient bulk power supply systems engaged in intergovernmental cooperation and strengthening existing mechanisms for coordination of electric utility systems and enhancing the reliability of bulk power supply systems engaged in intergovernmental cooperation and strengthening existing mechanisms for coordination of electric utility systems, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be known as the Federal-State Power Reliability and Scenic Conservation Act of 1969.

Sec. 2. (a) The Congress finds that reliability in the generation and transmission of bulk power supply systems engaged in intergovernmental cooperation and strengthening existing mechanisms for coordination of electric utility systems, and for other purposes.

(b) The Congress finds that the relatively reliable, safe, and efficient bulk power supply systems engaged in intergovernmental cooperation and strengthening existing mechanisms for coordination of electric utility systems, and for other purposes.

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(x) The Congress finds that the relatively reliable, safe, and efficient bulk power supply systems engaged in intergovernmental cooperation and strengthening existing mechanisms for coordination of electric utility systems, and for other purposes.

(y) The Congress finds that the relatively reliable, safe, and efficient bulk power supply systems engaged in intergovernmental cooperation and strengthening existing mechanisms for coordination of electric utility systems, and for other purposes.

(z) The Congress finds that the relatively reliable, safe, and efficient bulk power supply systems engaged in intergovernmental cooperation and strengthening existing mechanisms for coordination of electric utility systems, and for other purposes.
(4) If the Commission, after notice and after opportunity for hearings, determines that any person engaged in generation or transmission that be reasonably refused to participate in the creation of a regional council, to contribute toward its expenses, or to participate in such regional council, and to contribute a reasonable share of the expenses thereof, to the extent the Commission finds necessary to carry out the objectives of this part.

(a) Any person proposing the construction of high-voltage facilities in a State whose State commission does not at that time possess the authority to regulate the routing or location of such facilities shall be entitled to such filing of such proposal, its proposal which shall include a map and specific information as to the routing of the proposed line or location of proposed construction as consistent with the objectives of such State; the State Joint Board may require to enable it to determine whether the proposed construction or location is consistent with the objectives of this part; or (b) the expiration of one hundred and twenty days after the date the Board shall have received the proposal if found to be consistent with the objectives of this part or recommend appropriate modification of the proposal if found inconsistent with the objectives of this part. If a modification is recommended, such person, within thirty days, shall modify the proposal as recommended or state its reasons for declining to abide by the recommendation. No such person may commence construction of such part under this section until: (a) such State Joint Board or Boards issues an order determining that such proposed construction or location is consistent with the objectives of this part; or (b) the expiration of one hundred and twenty days after the date the Board shall have received the proposal if found to be consistent with the objectives of this part or recommend appropriate modification of the proposal if found inconsistent with the objectives of this part.

(b) No such person may commence construction of high-voltage facilities under this section unless and until the State Joint Board issues an order determining that such proposed construction is consistent with the objectives of subsection (a) of this section identified as (1), (2), (3) and (4). The State Joint Board shall require the person filing the proposal to cause notice of same to be promptly published in local newspapers of general circulation in the region affected and to be served upon interested Federal, State, and local agencies, parties whose interests may be affected thereby, and upon such other interested persons as the State Joint Board may require. The State Joint Board shall afford to any interested person a reasonable time in which to comment upon such filing.

(c) In reviewing high-voltage facilities proposals, the State Joint Board shall use information, including joint hearings and such other information as the State Joint Board's reasons for its actions. In reviewing such proposals, the State Joint Board shall use information, including joint hearings and such other information as the State Joint Board's reasons for its actions.

(d) The requirement of this section except after timely notice served upon all interested parties and for public hearing held in the region affected. Any such public hearing shall be instituted and concluded as promptly as practicable. For each proposal for construction of such facilities is filed with the Board.

(5) If a State Joint Board fails to issue an order permitting or prohibiting such proposed construction of high-voltage facilities within one hundred and twenty days from the date such proposal is filed with the Board, or, in the event of a public hearing, within one hundred and twenty days from the date the record is closed in such hearing, the Commission may assert jurisdiction over such proposed construction and permit, or require the State Joint Board to issue an order permitting or prohibiting such proposed construction, including but not limited to agreements for joint ownership of such facilities) shall be lodged with the Commission and the State Joint Board of the region affected by or on behalf of the persons participating in such agreement. Each such agreement shall be lodged with the Commission and the State Joint Board of the region affected by or on behalf of the persons participating in such agreement.
reconsideration and judicial review of the Board's actions. The Board shall be composed of four Commissioners of the Commission designated by the Commission, and three of the State commissions, nominated by the national organization of the State commissions, as referred to in Section 6, subsection (f) of the Federal-State Commerce Act of 1946, as amended, and appointed by the Commission. The Commission shall designate one of the members of the Board as Chairman.

"(e) Each State commissioner member of the Federal-State Joint Board shall be selected in accordance with the national organization of the State commissions or a committee designated by it shall nominate one or more State commissioners as requested by the Commission, and certify the name, title, and address of each nominee to the Commission within ninety days after the date this Act becomes law, or at least ninety days prior to the expiration of the term of an incumbent State commissioner, or within thirty days after a vacancy occurs in the office, as the case may be. Within thirty days after receipt of such certification, the Commission shall, by majority vote, appoint one or more of the nominees as a member of the Federal-State Joint Board. In any case where the number of nominees is less than the number required by the Federal-State Commerce Act of 1946, as amended, the part of the board to be served in lieu of the nominee it would have otherwise appointed.

"(f) Each State commissioner member of the Federal-State Joint Board shall hold office for a term of three years, except that (1) any member appointed under this section shall continue in the office until the end of the first year after the expiration of the term of the person designated to fill the vacancy created by his resignation, death, removal, disqualification, or otherwise engaged in the business of such Board, and (2) the term of office of members first taking office after the date this Act becomes law shall expire as follows: one at the end of one year after such date, one at the end of two years after such date, and one at the end of three years after such date, as designated by the Commission at the time of appointment, and (3) the term of any member shall be extended until the date on which the successor to such member is appointed or otherwise engaged.

The office of a State commissioner member of the Board shall become vacant upon the incumbent ceasing to be a State commissioner.

"(g) A State commissioner member of the Federal-State Joint Board shall, while attending meetings of such Board, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Commission, but not exceeding $100 per diem, including travel-time, and while away from his home or regular place of business he may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized in Section 3 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 738-9) for persons in the Government service employed intermittently. Payments under this section shall not render a State commissioner member of the Board an employee of the United States for any purpose.

"(h) The Federal-State Joint Board shall meet from time to time upon the call of the Chairman of the Board or of three members of the Board. A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, and a vote of a majority of the members of the Board shall have one vote. All decisions of the Board shall be by majority vote. The Commission shall designate an examiner to assist the Board in the handling of any proceedings before it. The Commission shall provide the Board with staff and facilities of the Commission such staff and facilities are necessary to carry out the functions of the Board. In conducting hearings, the Board, within the scope of its authority, shall be vested with all the powers as are vested in the Commission in holding a hearing. An order of the Board shall be deemed an order of the Commission for purposes of judicial review.

"(i) In making a valuation of the property of any telephone carrier, the Commission shall follow the method of valuation prescribed in the Federal-State Commerce Act of 1946, as amended. Procedures authorized in subsection (c) of this section, may in its discretion value only that property of such carrier determined to be used in interstate or foreign communication toll service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Local Communication Service Act of 1969." Sec. 2. The Communications Act of 1934, as amended, is further amended by adding two new subsections (r) and (s) to Section 3 and inserting in lieu thereof two new subsections to read as follows:

"(r) 'Local service' means communication service between two or more points within an exchange area. An exchange area is that portion of a telephone company's service area in which local service is provided for under exchange service charges subject to regulation by a State commission or by local governmental authority.

"(s) 'Toll service' means communication service between points in different areas for which there is made a separate charge, not included in contracts with subscribers for exchange service.

Sec. 3. The Communications Act of 1934, as amended, is further amended by striking the word "telephone" from subsection (b) of section 221.
A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to provide assistance to the States in establishing, developing, and operating State motor carrier safety programs to insure the safe operation of commercial motor vehicles, and for other purposes:

The Senate

May 20, 1954.

A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act of 1920, as amended, to provide assistance to the States in establishing, developing, and operating State motor carrier safety programs to insure the safe operation of commercial motor vehicles, and for other purposes:

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The Senate

May 20, 1954.
States whose State commissions are eligible to receive Federal funds under this section.

"(F) The Secretary may, in his discretion, from time to time as work progresses make payments to a State commission for the annual program costs incurred by it. These payments shall at no time exceed the Federal share of the program costs incurred by the State commission. Such payments shall be made to such official or officials as may be designated by the State commission and authorized under the laws of the State to receive public funds of the State.

"(G) State personnel, compensated in whole or in part by Federal funds received under this section, shall be authorized, while engaged in the conduct of the motor carrier safety program, to enforce the State's economic laws of the State concerning highway transportation."

"Sec. 205a(7). Research, Training and Development

"In order to encourage training, research and development in the motor carrier safety field, the remedies and programs to encourage research and development and in addition is authorized:

"(A) to make continuing studies and undertakes of researches, techniques, systems, equipment, and devices to improve motor carrier safety;

"(B) to enter into contracts with public agencies, institutions of higher education, private organizations and individuals to conduct research, or studies, or projects pertaining to the purposes described in this section, including the development of new or improved techniques, techniques, systems, equipment and devices to improve motor carrier safety;

"(C) to provide instructional assistance to the Commission for the programs authorized under this section, and special workshops for the presentation and dissemination of information, regulations, analysis, and special projects authorized by this section;

"(D) to carry out a program of collection and dissemination of information obtained by the Department or other Federal agencies, State governments or State officials, to pay up to 50 per cent of the costs of providing training to officials or employees of State commissions relative to the conduct of their motor carrier safety programs."

"Sec. 205a(8). National Motor Carrier Safety Advisory Committee; Coordinating committee.

"(A) There is established in the Department of Transportation a National Motor Carrier Safety Advisory Committee, composed of not less than six members, one of whom shall be the Secretary of Transportation, or the Department appointed by him, who shall be Chairman, the Federal Highway Administration, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Secretary, five of whom shall be State commission members nominated by the national organization of the State commissions, the remainder of the appointed members, having due regard for the purposes of this subsection, shall be selected from among representative individuals engaged in projects contributing to, affected by, or concerned with the conduct of motor carrier safety programs, including national organizations, private organizations, research scientists, and operators, as well as research scientists and other individuals who are experts in the field of motor carrier safety. The committee shall meet periodically or otherwise engaged in the business of such committee, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Secretary, but not exceeding $100 per diem or per meeting, and while away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently. Payments under this section shall not render members of the Committee employees or officials of the United States for any purpose.

"The National Motor Carrier Safety Advisory Committee shall advise, consult with, and make recommendations to, the Secretary on matters relating to the activities and functions of the Department relative to the conduct of motor carrier safety programs. The Committee is authorized (1) to review training, research or development projects to which they are contributed to, or recommended by it relative to the conduct of motor carrier safety programs and recommend to the Secretary any such projects it determines to be of high value or making valuable contributions to the strengthening of such motor carrier safety programs in the public interest; and (2) review, prior to issuance, regulations and standards proposed to be issued by order of the Secretary under section 205(b)(4) and 205a (5) of this section and to make recommendations thereon. Such recommendations are in connection with the Secretary's determination or order.

"The National Motor Carrier Safety Advisory Committee shall meet from time to time as the Secretary shall direct, but at least once each year.

"(B) The Secretary shall provide such staff and facilities to the National Motor Carrier Safety Advisory Committee from among the staff and facilities of the Department of Transportation as are necessary to carry out the functions of such Committee. The Commission shall be designed and directed to assist, cooperate and consult with other Federal departments and agencies, State and local governments, private industry, the national organization of the State commissions, and other interested parties, in order to carry out the provisions of this section.

"Sec. 205a(9). Administration and Reporting.

"(A) The Secretary shall carry out the provisions of this section through the Federal Highway Administration.

"(B) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the procedures described in any other provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act relating to motor carriers in those States which have not adopted the minimum motor carrier safety regulations and the minimum hazardous materials regulations.

"(C) The Secretary shall submit to the President of the Senate and of the House of Representatives on or before January 1 of each year a report on the activities carried on pursuant to this section during the preceding full fiscal year and recommendations for future legislation, if any.

"Sec. 3. Authority of Appropriations.

"(A) For the purposes of carrying out section 205a(6) of the Interstate Commerce Act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $— for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for the succeeding fiscal years such sums as the Congress may hereafter authorize. The unexpended balance of sums appropriated under this section for any fiscal year shall remain available for expenditure during the succeeding fiscal year in addition to amounts otherwise available to carry out this section for such year.

"(B) For the purpose of carrying out section 205a (7) of the Interstate Commerce Act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $— for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971.

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A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to provide assistance to the States in enforcing the economic laws and regulations of the States and the United States concerning highway transportation, and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Motor Carrier Economic Law Enforcement Act.

"Sec. 2. Part II of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, is amended by inserting after section 205 thereof a new section 205b as follows:

""MOTOR CARRIER ECONOMIC LAW ENFORCEMENT

"Sec. 205b(1). Policy, purpose and administration.

"(A) The Congress declares that public policy requires additional measures to enforce the economic laws and regulations of the United States and the United States concerning highway transportation so as to enhance the strength and vitality of lawful motor carrier operations which are essential not only to meeting the growing transportation needs of the people of the United States, but also to the national, economic and defense, and further finds that a program of joint Federal-State cooperation in the enforcement of such economic laws and regulations is needed to achieve this end.

"(B) In furtherance of this policy the Interstate Commerce Commission is authorized to cooperate with Federal and State commissions in establishing, developing and administering a State motor carrier economic law enforcement program to conduct of illegal motor carrier operations, and in providing for the effective enforcement of such economic laws and regulations.

"Sec. 205b(2). Definitions. "As used in this section—

"(A) The term 'Commission' means the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"(B) The term 'motor carrier' means any person operating in commercial service in interstate or foreign commerce on the public highways a motor vehicle with six or more wheels and (i) a gross weight in excess of 10,000 pounds or (ii) designed to transport more than ten occupants in addition to the driver.

"(C) The term 'motor carrier program' means a program of one or more States designed to insure the enforcement of the economic laws and regulations of the United States concerning motor carriers.

"(D) The term 'States' means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

"(E) The term 'State commission' means the State department, commission, agency, office, or official authorized by State law to fix rates for transportation by motor carriers or to certify or permit their operations.

"(F) The term 'State' means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

"April 22, 1969

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"(4) provide assurance satisfactory to the Commission that Federal funds made available under this section will be so used as to supplement and, to the extent practical, to increase the amount of funds that effectively would make available for motor carrier enforcement in the absence of such Federal funds;

"(5) provide assurance satisfactory to the Commission that its expenditure of State funds on enforcement activities, for the purpose of its motor carrier program, will be maintained at a level which does not fall below the average level of such expenditures for its last two full fiscal years during the date of enactment of this section.

"(B) The Commission shall not disapprove any application in this subsection without first providing the State commission concerned reasonable notice and opportunity in a hearing to present its views. Each State commission receiving a grant under this section shall submit an annual report on its program containing such information as the Commission requires.

"(C) Upon application by the national organization of the State commissions submitting applications pursuant to this subsection, with the concurrence of the Governor's Council, federal-State programs may be provided for in subsection 205b(8), (A) which shall promulgate within two years after this Act takes effect, the State commissions which have established enforcement procedures at least equal to those in the enforcement standards published or approved by the Federal Highway Administration, may receive grants under this section unless the Commission finds for good cause shown, and publishes its reasons for such finding, that such enforcement standards are not in the public interest. The Commission may, for good cause and after consultation and cooperation with such agencies, amend or revoke any such enforcement standard established by it under this section.

"(D) Grants authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year to carry out this section shall be used to aid the State commissions in the conduct of their operations and shall be apportioned by the Commission among the several States on or before January 1 next preceding the commencement of each fiscal year. Such funds for each fiscal year shall be apportioned among the several States in the following manner:

"One-half in the ratio which the population of each State bears to the total population of all the States as shown by the latest available Federal census; and

"One-half in the ratio which motor carriers using highways within the State, based on the reportable miles operated by them in the State for motor fuel tax purposes or on other appropriate criteria, bears to the total reportable miles of public highways within all the States;

"Provided, That no State shall receive less than $25,000, nor more than each year's apportionment or $500,000, whichever is the greater.

"(E) On or before January 1 next preceding the commencement of each fiscal year, the Commission shall certify to each State commission the funds which it has apportioned hereunder to each State for such fiscal year. As soon as practicable after the apportionment has been made for each fiscal year, the State desiring to obtain financial assistance shall submit to the Commission for its approval the State's motor carrier program for the use of the funds apportioned for such fiscal year. The Commission shall act on each State program as soon as practicable after it has been submitted. The Commission may approve any program in whole or in part. Its approval of any program shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the State for the payment of its apportioned contribution thereon. If a State commission elects not to accept the amount of funds apportioned to it, such funds shall be reapportioned in accordance with the above formula, among the other States whose State commission is eligible to receive Federal funds under this section.

"(F) The Commission may, in its discretion, from time to time as work progresses, make payments to a State commission for the annual program costs incurred by it. Such payments shall at no time exceed the Federal share of the program costs incurred to the date of the voucher covering such payment. No such annual program and approval of the final voucher by the Commission, the State commission shall have applied for and have received Federal appropri­ate funds apportioned to it of the unpaid balance of the Federal share on account of such program. Such payments shall be made to such official or officials or depositary as may be designated by the State commission and authorized under the laws of the State to receive public funds and enter into contracts for the purchase of goods or services. Federal funds under this section shall not be subject to the State or local laws of any State.

"(G) State personnel, compensated in whole or in part from Federal funds received under this section, in conducting activities not specifically engaged in the conduct of the motor carrier program, to enforce the economic and safety laws of the State concerning highways within the States; and

"(H) The Commission is authorized to make grants to State commissions and to the several States under the terms and conditions of this section; but nothing herein shall prevent any State from providing for the carrying out of any State program for enforcement of the economic laws and regulations of the States and United States concerning highway transportation, and to develop Federal-State cooperation in the conduct of these programs.

"Sec. 205b(4). Minimum Program.

The Commission shall establish by order a minimum motor carrier program to be used in determining the eligibility of a State to receive grants under this section.

"Sec. 205b(5). Minimum Motor Carrier Regu­lations and Enforcement.

The Commission shall formulate minimum standards for the enforcement of the economic laws and regulations of the United States concerning motor carriers, after consultation with the appropriate national and State commissions, the national organization of the State commissions, the National Motor Carrier Advisory Committee, and any other organizations, including the Governor's Council, that the Commission deems justified, to such national organization of the State commissions, to assist them in the maintenance and improvement of motor carrier programs, and to render assistance to such commissions in other regulatory matters.

"(D) Grants authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year to carry out this section shall be used to aid the State commissions in the conduct of their operations and shall be apportioned by the Commission among the several States on or before January 1 next preceding the commencement of each fiscal year. Such funds for each fiscal year shall be apportioned among the several States in the following manner:

"Provided, That no State shall receive less than $25,000, nor more than each year's apportionment or $500,000, whichever is the greater.

"(E) On or before January 1 next preceding the commencement of each fiscal year, the Commission shall certify to each State commission the funds which it has apportioned hereunder to each State for such fiscal year. As soon as practicable after the apportionment has been made for each fiscal year, the State desiring to obtain financial assistance shall submit to the Commission for its approval the State's motor carrier program for the use of the funds apportioned for such fiscal year. The Commission shall act on each State program as soon as practicable after it has been submitted. The Commission may approve any program in whole or in part. Its approval of any program shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the State for the payment of its apportioned contribution thereon. If a State commission elects not to accept the amount of funds apportioned to it, such funds shall be reapportioned in accordance with the above formula, among the other States whose State commission is eligible to receive Federal funds under this section.

"(F) The Commission may, in its discretion, from time to time as work progresses, make payments to a State commission for the annual program costs incurred by it. Such payments shall at no time exceed the Federal share of the program costs incurred to the date of the voucher covering such payment. No such annual program and approval of the final voucher by the Commission, the State commission shall have applied for and have received Federal appro­pria­
employees or officials of the United States for any purpose.

"The National Motor Carrier Enforcement Advisory Committee shall advise, consult with, and make recommendations to, the Commission and any other Federal agencies having duties and functions of the Commission relative to the conduct of motor carrier programs. The Committee is authorized (1) to review and provide comments on proposals submitted to it, including those that may subsequently be authorized by order of the Commission; and (2) to review, prior to issuance, regulations and standards proposed to be issued by order of the Commission, including those proposed under sections 205(b) and 205(b) of this section and to make recommendations thereon. Such recommendations shall be published in connection with the Commission's determination or order.

"The National Motor Carrier Enforcement Advisory Committee shall meet from time to time as the Commission shall direct but, at least once each year.

"[B] The Committee shall provide such staff and facilities to the National Motor Carrier Enforcement Advisory Committee from among the personnel and facilities of the Commission and other interested parties, in order to carry out the provisions of this section.

"Sec. 206b(8). Administration and Reporting.

"(A) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the Commission from enforcing any other provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act relating to motor carriers in those States which have not adopted motor carrier programs.

"(B) The Commission shall submit to the President for transmission to the Congress on or before January 1 of each year a report on the basis for such reporting as the Commission shall determine or order.

"Sec. 3. Authorization of Appropriations.

"(A) For the purpose of carrying out section 206a(6) of the Interstate Commerce Act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $ , for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, $ , for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for the succeeding fiscal years such sums as the Congress may hereafter authorize. The unexpended balance of sums appropriated under this section for any fiscal year shall remain available for expenditure during the next succeeding fiscal year in addition to amounts otherwise available to carry out this section in such year.

"(B) For the purpose of carrying out section 206a(7) of the Interstate Commerce Act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $ , for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1971, and $ , for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971.

S. 1928
A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to strengthen and improve the enforcement of the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act relating to motor carriers or other persons subject to Federal or State laws and regulations concerning highway transportation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Federal-State Communications Regulatory Cooperation Act of 1969."

Sec. 2. Section 410 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C., Sec. 410), is amended by inserting after the last paragraph thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

"(c) State officials and representatives of the national organization of the State commissions, as referred to in sections 202(b) and 205(f) of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended (49 U.S.C., Secs. 202(b), 205(f)), serving in joint hearings or in other regulatory cooperative efforts with the Commission shall receive such allowances for travel and subsistence expenses as the Commission shall provide."

S. 1923
A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to strengthen and improve the enforcement and regulations concerning highway transportation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Federal-State Transportation Law Enforcement Act of 1969."

Sec. 2. Paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of section 202 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended (49 U.S.C., Sec. 202(b)(2)), is hereby further amended by striking the word "in" before the first sentence of the section providing therefor.

Sec. 3. Paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of section 202 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended (49 U.S.C., Sec. 202(b)(2)), is hereby further amended by inserting between the third and fourth sentences a new sentence to read as follows:

"Any form established hereunder may be authorized and regulations concerning highway transportation may be prescribed in a manner and with such administrative手续 as may be determined by such organization."
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Prior to the institution of the AT&T rate proceeding (Docket No. 16258), the FCC had traditionally cooperated with the State Commissions in determining interstate and foreign toll calls, and in determining exchange service of the character ordinarily furnished by a single exchange and which is covered by the exchange service charge.

“(a) ‘Telephone toll service’ means telephone service between stations in different exchanges as distinguished from the separate charge not included in contracts with subscribers for exchange service.”

Since the Section 221(b) exemption and these definitions are tied to the telephone device, the Commission has now determined that even-numbered years are entitled to receive in any year until the apportionment would lapse. Accordingly, the apportionment of Federal funds to the State commissions in enforcing Federal and State safety laws and regulations of the Federal and State governments concerning highway transportation. Pursuant to Public Law 89–170, the agencies of 46 States have executed cooperative agreements with DOT to enforce such safety laws.

Justification, Motor Carrier Economic Law Enforcement Act of 1969

The adoption of the Motor Carrier Economic Law Enforcement Act of 1969 would provide Federal grants-in-aid directly to the State commissions in enforcing Federal and State economic laws and regulations of the Federal and State governments concerning highway transportation. The grants-in-aid would be paid by the Interstate Commerce Commission from the apportionment funds. The Federal and State programs meet minimum Federal standards.

Furthermore, the adoption of the proposed Act would provide financial assistance to further implement Public Law 89–170 (79 Stat. 648) which, as amended by the law creating the Department of Transportation, authorized the Department to make cooperative agreements with the various States to enforce the safety laws and regulations of the Federal and State governments concerning highway transportation. Pursuant to Public Law 89–170, the agencies of 46 States have executed cooperative agreements with the ICC.

Justification, Federal-State Communications Regulatory Cooperation Act of 1969

Section 410(a) of the Federal Communications Act of 1934, as amended, presently authorizes the FCC to refer administrative matters to joint boards composed of State commissioners and further provides that they shall receive such allowances for expenses as the Commission shall provide.

However, these provisions for defraying the cost of a pool of expenses of joint boards composed wholly of State officials do not cover the cooperative arrangement where State commissioners sit with ICC state officials. This omission is corrected by the proposed Act.

The proposed Amendment also contains a “contract authority” provision which means that when the Interstate Commerce Commission approves the gas safety program of a State commission, such approval “shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of such apportioned contribution thereto.”

Justification, Motor Carrier Safety Act of 1969

The Highway Safety Act of 1966 (23 U.S.C., Secs. 401 et seq., 1964, 78 Stat. 472) provides for grants-in-aid to assist a State in conducting a highway safety program which meets Federal minimum standards. The Governor of the State is authorized to designate a representative of the State having the duty of carrying out the Federal program, including the determination as to which State agencies are to participate therein and receive such Federal funds.

The Act is drawn in broad terms and applies to all vehicles that travel the highways.

However, the history of motor carrier safety regulation generally recognizes that the States have some special regulatory attention at both the Federal and State levels to be distinct from general highway safety enforcement by law enforcement agencies and speed laws and periodic inspection appropriate for automobiles and small commercial vehicles.

The adoption of the Motor Carrier Safety Act of 1969 would provide Federal grants-in-aid directly to the State commissions in administering their motor carrier safety programs.

Furthermore, the adoption of the proposed Act would provide financial assistance to further implement Public Law 89–170 (79 Stat. 648) which, as amended by the law creating the Department of Transportation, authorized the Department to make cooperative agreements with the various States to enforce the safety laws and regulations of the Federal and State governments concerning highway transportation. Pursuant to Public Law 89–170, the agencies of 46 States have executed cooperative agreements with DOT to enforce such safety laws.

Justification, Local Communication Service Act of 1969

The Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968, in establishing a 50–50 matching grant-in-aid program to assist the State commissions, included a bench mark formula for the apportionment of funds among the several States. Accordingly, the apportionment of any available funds would be made to the State in which the Secretary of Transportation created the Department of Transportation.

Also, as a result of the timing of the State commissions in enforcement of the Federal and State programs, the federal funds apportioned to the State would have matched the Federal funds apportioned to the State.

Furthermore, the adoption of the proposed Act would provide financial assistance to further implement Public Law 89–170 (79 Stat. 648) which authorized the ICC to make cooperative agreements with the various States to enforce the economic laws and regulations of the Federal and State governments concerning highway transportation. Pursuant to Public Law 89–170, the agencies of 46 States have executed cooperative agreements with the ICC.

Justification, Local Communication Service Act of 1969

The major exemption contained in the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, a State as follows: “Subject to the provisions of Section 301, nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to the Commission’s jurisdiction, with respect to charges, classifications, practices, services, facilities, or regulations for in or over wire, mobile, or point-to-point radio telegraph service, or any combination thereof, even though a portion of such exchange service constitutes foreign communication, in any case where such matters are subject to regulation by a State commission or by a governmental authority.” (Emphasis supplied.)

Section 3 of the Act defines two terms which relate to the Section 221(b) exemption. These definitions are as follows: “(r) ‘Telephone exchange service’ means service within a telephone exchange, or within the toll calls to intercommunicating subscribers intercommunicating by a single exchange and which is covered by the exchange service charge.”

An order of the Board prescribing such authority under the Communications Act of 1934, as amended by the Federal Power Commission (FPC) in Docket No. 17975 (NARUC, General Minimum Standards for Electric Power) has traditionally co­
Section 209 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 824h) and Section 17(a) of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. Sec. 717d), each authorize the Federal Power Commission to refer administrative matters to joint boards composed of State commissioners and further provide that they "shall receive such allowances for travel and subsistence expenses as the Commission shall provide."

The Interstate Commerce Commission is also authorized to refer administrative matters to joint boards composed of State officials and further provide that they "shall receive such allowances for travel and subsistence expenses as the Commission shall provide." Interstate Commerce Act, Part II, Sec. 209(b), 49 Stat. 746, 49 U.S.C. Sec. 305(b), as amended.

S. 1925—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO AMEND THE MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1966

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966.

Two amendments are proposed, one to continue to June 30, 1970, the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, established by the act, the other to change the statutory authorization of allocation of funds for any fiscal year from $1,500,000 to $1,200,000.

This is a companion bill to H.R. 8794, introduced in the House of Representatives on March 12, and cosponsored by Chairman LANGLEY and all members of the Subcommittee on Oceanography of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

Enactment of this proposed bipartisan legislation is necessary if the coordinating mechanism of our national program in marine science is to be retained during the period between June 30, 1969, and the convening of Congress and administration of a new over-

S. 1924—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL ON THE ELIMINATION OF REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCLOSURE OF CONSTRUCTION DETAILS ON PASSENGER VESSELS MEETING PRESCRIBED SAFETY STANDARDS

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, by request, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to eliminate requirements for disclosure of construction details on passenger vessels meeting prescribed safety standards. I ask unanimous consent that a letter from the president of the American Institute of Merchant Shippers, supporting the legislation, be printed in the Record.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 1924) to eliminate requirements for disclosure of construction details on passenger vessels meeting prescribed safety standards, introduced by Mr. MAGNUSON, by request, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The letter, presented by Mr. MAGNUSON, follows:

MARCH 21, 1969.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee, U.S.
Senate, Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Magnuson:

During the latter part of the 89th Congress, at the behest of the Committee of American Steamship Lines, you introduced S. 3761, a bill to amend Public Law 89-777 to eliminate requirements for the disclosure of construction details on passenger vessels meeting prescribed safety standards. Shortage of time and other events prevented the passage of this legislation during the 89th Congress.

Accordingly, on behalf of the Liner Council of the American Institute of Merchant Shipping, (representing substantially the same interests as the former Committee of American Steamship Lines), I am respectfully requested that you introduce the proposed amendment to Public Law 89-777. Suggested language is attached for convenience.

As you are aware the date when vessels departing U.S. ports must meet those requirements of Public Law 89-777 which would otherwise expire on November 9, 1968, is fixed by law, and therefore, certain provisions of this worthwhile legislation already have served their purpose. However, the requirement of disclosure of safety standards in advertising assures you that no citizens are more desirous of assuring the safety of the public during passage at sea the seas of the 90th Congress, then merchant seers services. If there were any possibility that the proposed amendment would in any way lessen that safety, such amendment would not be proposed.

As a matter of information I am providing Senator Russell B. Long with a copy of this letter.

Very sincerely,

JAMES J. REYNOLDS, President.

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all plan for a national oceanographic program.

As you know, the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act established for limited periods of time both the Council and a Commission on Marine Science, Engineering and Resources—the latter composed of distinguished representatives, appointed by the President, from industry, educational institutions, and State and Federal government.

In the case of the Commission, it was Dr. Julius A. Stratton, chairman of the board of the Ford Foundation and a former president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the vice chairman, Dr. Richard A. Geyer, is head of the Department of Oceanography at Texas A. & M. University.

The Commission, for a period of 2 years, conducted a comprehensive study of the resources, activities, and capabilities in marine science and engineering in this country. It also made recommendations for long-range national programs in oceanography and marine engineering.

The Commission, based on this study, recommended the establishment of a Council to carry out its specific objectives. The bill I am introducing today will extend the life of the Commission for another year, and it will also authorize adequate funding for the Council to carry out its responsibilities.

As the Vice President and Chairman of the Council have stated:

All reports from both Republicans and Democrats give the Council high marks in mobilizing our resources, focusing attention on major national issues such as oceanography and action in all sectors of the marine community.

The Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act provides that the President shall transmit to the Congress each year a comprehensive report of the activities and accomplishments of all agencies and departments of the United States in the field of marine science during the preceding fiscal year.

This is an excellent provision, one for which colleagues in the House and Senate who participated in drafting the final statute are to be commended. The National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development has prepared three annual reports to the President during the slightly less than 3 years of its existence, reporting that the President has promptly transmitted them to the Congress.

These reports detail the activities and accomplishments of all Government in marine science, describes progress and budget and, what is perhaps most important, outlines the Government goals for achievement in the near future and those that are being made toward reaching them.

The Council has issued numerous staff reports of value to my colleagues in Congress, to industry, academic institutions and the general public.

The Council, in keeping with the act, has solicited the views of non-Federal organizations and individuals with capabilities in marine science, and has reaped great benefit from these expressions.

Our technical and highly specialized society, the National Academy of Sciences, has recommended to industry for studies of the potential of spacecraft oceanography, management of marine data systems, nonmilitary needs for underwater technology, and multiple use of Chesapeake Bay.

Six contracts have been for sums under $7,500; the median has approximated $75,000.

Twenty-four contracts have been awarded by the Council since its creation in June 1966. Fifteen have been completed and published or are available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information at nominal cost.

Two, "Gulf of Mexico Research and Environmental Programs" and "Legal Aspects of Great Lakes Resources," are expected to be available during the coming month, and another, "Multiple Use of the Ocean's Depths and Superior," is nearing completion.

Any of my colleagues who may be interested in these contracts and publications will find them listed on page 136 of the third Council report to the President and the Congress. On the preceding page are listed the Council's own reports.

The President stated not long before his inauguration, and I quote: "Mr. President, some question has been raised about the ability of a Council composed of Cabinet members and department heads and a small and limited staff to accomplish all the duties assigned to them in the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966. To assist it the Council has appointed five committees with the general responsibility of undertaking studies and submitting recommendations, either as assistant secretary of the Council, of the Council, of the Council, of the Council, and of the Council, concerning the activities, fields of marine science and technology, which come under their jurisdiction.

The Council, in keeping with the act, has solicited the views of non-Federal organizations and individuals with capabili-
the Agency for International Development.

Committee on Multiple Use of the Coastal Zone, on which the Council is placing greatly increased emphasis, headed by Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife.

Committee on International Policy in the Marine Environment, headed by the Deputy Under Secretary of State.

If it work as a test laboratory for the Permanent Court might as well be shared by representatives of the various States which have utilized reasonable residence requirements as a determinant of eligibility for welfare assistance.

And it is not to terminate the constructive endeavors before a new governmental organization for an adequate national oceanographic program that will meet present and future national needs is approved.

I therefore urge, Mr. President, that the bill I am introducing today, be referred to an appropriate committee for early consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1925) to amend the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1965 to continue the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. Magnuson, for himself and other Senators, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

S. 1931—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO PROVIDE FULL FEDERAL FINANCING OF PAYMENTS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROVISION OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, in out-lining minimum residency requirements for potential welfare recipients, the Supreme Court has once again blatantly exercised its self-induced disposition to meddle and muddle, and in so doing has prepared a new financial load for California's already overburdened taxpayers.

We Californians are tired of having our State used as a test laboratory for social experiments.

We are fed up with being treated as guinea pigs.

I say this because we have borne the burden of many of the Court's far-out decisions and today I feel that my sentiments might well be shared by representatives of some of the other States and the District of Columbia which also have a deep interest in the maintenance of residency restrictions.

For the moment, however, I shall confine my remarks to the possible effects of this recent decision.

Mr. President, to anticipate what is to come, we have only to look at the record since last April, when my State was enjoined by a Federal court order from enforcing residency requirements which had been in effect for 30 years and which had received congressional approval.

During this period, 3,000 to 4,000 additional persons have been added to California's welfare rolls every month.

The estimated cost of this fiscal year is $26 million. For next year the estimated cost is $35 million. It is my strong belief that we are living beyond our means and cannot afford it. Remember the once challenging exhortation, "Go West, Young Man"?

Well, Mr. President, now that advice seems to be the guiding rule of many welfare seekers, but the opportunities they envision are not in our farmlands, ranches, mines, businesses, and industrial concerns. We are, as a State, a welfare program which has helped make Californians the second highest taxed citizens on a per capita basis in the United States.

Sure—go west, young man.

The Supreme Court might as well have sign that on the front of the welfare offices of every State with benefits lower than those granted by the Federal Government, and indeed it has, in a decision most effectively by Spencer Williams, the secretary of California's Human Relations Agency, when he said:

By its decision, the Court encourages welfare recipients to shop for the best deal. Already there are indications that persons are moving to California solely to obtain higher welfare payments.

For this reason, Mr. President, I am offering legislation to amend the Social Security Act, so as not to financially penalize those States which have utilized reasonable residence requirements as a determinant of eligibility for welfare assistance.

As of May 24, 1968, 42 States had durational residence restrictions on old-age assistance payments. Thirty-eight had them with regard to the blind. Forty-one did not permit payments to the permanently and totally disabled without regard to residence and 30 had a requirement of this kind for aid to families with dependent children.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a chart illustrating the provisions of the various States for the inclusion of residency as an eligibility factor in payments be inserted in the Record at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

RESIDENCE AS AN ELIGIBILITY FACTOR IN OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE

Federal requirement: The State plan may not include any residence requirement more restrictive than the maximums in the Act.

Old Age Assistance: 8 years in the last 9 years and 1 year immediately preceding application.

No durational residence requirement, 8 States: Connecticut, \( * \) Hawaii, \( * \) Kentucky, Maine, \( * \) New York, \( * \) Delaware, Rhode Island, \( * \) Vermont.

One-year immediately preceding application, 27 States: Alaska, \( * \) Alabama, Georgia, Idaho, \( * \) Illinois, Maryland, New Hampshire, \( * \) Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, \( * \) Mississippi, New Jersey, \( * \) New Mexico, \( * \) Nebraska, \( * \) North Carolina, \( * \) South Carolina, \( * \) Tennessee, Texas, Utah, \( * \) West Virginia, Wisconsin, \( * \) Wyoming.

More than 1 year but different from wording of Federal Act, 3 States: Indiana (3 of 9), Ohio (8 of 9), \( * \) Vermont.

Identical or similar to wording of Federal Act, 3 States: Alaska, \( * \) Arizona, \( * \) Arkansas, \( * \) California, \( * \) Colorado, \( * \) Connecticut, \( * \) Florida, \( * \) Idaho, \( * \) Illinois, \( * \) Indiana, \( * \) Iowa, \( * \) Kansas, \( * \) Louisiana, \( * \) Maryland, \( * \) Massachusetts, \( * \) Michigan, \( * \) Minnesota, \( * \) Mississippi, \( * \) Missouri, \( * \) Montana, \( * \) Nebraska, \( * \) Nevada, \( * \) New Hampshire, \( * \) North Carolina, \( * \) North Dakota, \( * \) New Mexico, \( * \) Ohio, \( * \) Oklahoma, \( * \) Pennsylvania, \( * \) South Dakota, \( * \) Tennessee, \( * \) Texas, \( * \) Virginia, \( * \) Washington, \( * \) West Virginia, Wisconsin, \( * \) Wyoming, \( * \) Utah.

FOOTNOTES

1 Must be living in State at time of application. Washington—Must be resident of State.

2 Reciprocal agreements may be made with other States to provide assistance for non-resident applicant who is otherwise eligible.

3 Special provisions reducing requirement for blind children.

4 For non-resident applicant who is otherwise eligible, residence requirement is based upon the corresponding provision of the State in which applicant has residence.

Six months immediately preceding application, 0 States.

One year immediately preceding application, 2 States: Alaska, \( * \) Colorado.

Two years immediately preceding application, 12 States: California, \( * \) Connecticut, \( * \) Delaware, \( * \) Georgia, \( * \) Idaho, \( * \) Illinois, \( * \) Indiana, \( * \) Michigan, \( * \) Minnesota, \( * \) Mississippi, \( * \) Missouri, \( * \) Montana, \( * \) Nebraska, \( * \) Nevada, \( * \) New Hampshire, \( * \) North Carolina, \( * \) Ohio, \( * \) Oklahoma, \( * \) Oregon, \( * \) North Dakota, \( * \) South Dakota, \( * \) Tennessee, \( * \) Texas, \( * \) Utah, \( * \) Virginia, \( * \) West Virginia, Wisconsin, \( * \) Wyoming.

More than 1 year but different from wording of Federal Act, 2 States: Louisiana (3 of 9), Nebraska (2 of 9).

Identical or similar wording of Federal Act, 2 States: Alabama, \( * \) Alaska.
Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, the Supreme Court's decision yesterday, however, declared unconstitutional various State statutes requiring a period of residence within the State before a person becomes eligible to apply for public assistance under Titles I, IV, X, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act. The enforcement of these decisions and their application to all States will impose an unreasonable burden, on the applicable State plan, where such payments must nonetheless be made because of court determinations that such requirements are unconstitutional, introduced by Mr. Moray, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1933—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL PROVIDING FOR FEDERAL RAILROAD SAFETY

Mr. HARTKE, Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill providing for comprehensive Federal railroad safety measures. I hope the present Congress will enact a strong railroad safety law. The time for such action is at long last due. Broad Federal safety laws have been enacted in recent years covering airline safety and the safety of most intercity trucks and bus lines. Nothing comparable exists in the area of railroad safety. The bill I introduce today will give the Board of Transportation the same broad authority over railroad safety that is already lodged in the Department over these other forms of transportation safety.

The accidents have been steadily increasing, Mr. President, and so have the dangers flowing from them. The number of such accidents rose from 4,149 in 1961 to 8,027 in 1968, an increase of 92 per cent. Number of deaths from each kind of railroad accidents rose from 2,127 in 1961 to 2,359 in 1968. This substantially exceeds the number of yearly deaths in airplane accidents.

But mere statistics from the past, as significant as they are, do not provide an accurate picture of the dangerous conditions attending the operation of the Nation's railroads. The railroads today are transporting extremely flammable, explosive, highly reactive, and poisonous substances through the Nation's metropolitan areas and countryside. Often the hazardous materials carried are so exotic that the control of fire and contamination is beyond the capability of local authorities. Special firefighting equipment and procedures may be necessary for each of several kinds of materials being transported. Chemical warfare materials including deadly nerve gases which are shipped on rails by the Defense Department are of value to the military precisely because they can be produced and are difficult to defend against.

Increased accidents, greater speeds and more hazardous shipments provide a very lethal combination. With increased traffic the insidious threats threaten whole communities with flames, explosives, and contamination by poisonous chemicals.

I recall one such wreck in the little town of Dunreith, Ind., on January 1, 1968. This happened on New Year's Day, a day of rest and relaxation for most of us, but not for the inhabitants of Dunreith, Ind. Pennsylvania Railroad freight train derailed, reportedly because of a broken rail; it collided with a passing train; and the wreck sent blast, flames and chemical fumes into the town. Dunreith's 236 residents had to be evacuated in the bitter cold and were kept away from their homes for several days until fires had burned out and lethal gases had dissipated. Some found their homes burned to the ground, along with a local liquid fertilizer plant which had exploded, adding to the destruction.

More recently, I am sure many of us recall the accident at Crete, Neb., last February 18 when a Burlington Railroad freight train derailed and smashed into a tank car filled with deadly ammonia gas, early in the morning. The ammonia gas spread to homes, asphyxiating people in their beds, killing eight and injuring scores of helpless citizens of this Nebraska town.

Again, a derailment on the Southern Railroad in Laurel, Miss., last January 29 was followed by multiple explosions and fires originating in 14 ruptured tank cars carrying propane gas. Two persons died, hundreds were injured, 60 homes were destroyed, and 1,000 persons had to be evacuated.

As these illustrations indicate, recent accidents have been confined to smaller communities. What would be the result in a large metropolitan center where high population density would automatically place more people, more businesses, and more fuel in the immediate vicinity of the accident?

I should like to quote here, in part, a statement made by Mr. John H. Reed, a member of the National Transportation Safety Board and former Governor of Maine, in opening an investigation of the derailment at Laurel, Miss.:

In a recent five week period, four derailments, including the one at Laurel, resulted in endangering thousands of lives and hundreds of homes in small towns across the country.

These four accidents had one common denominator—in each instance each train was carrying hazardous materials having highly inflammable or toxic materials.

It is obvious that in rail transportation we are facing a new dimension in accident experience. In this fashion, the Laurel event occurred, even in the geographic limits of a town, it did not create a holocaust of fire, explosion or release suffocating chemical fumes over large areas, or cause the mass evacuation of a town.

We must now begin to develop ways and means to reduce and prevent such attacks on our environment, and on our lives.

Mr. President, these hazardous and dangerous materials must be transported. Our economy needs most of them. But it is incumbent on the Federal Government to bear the cost of the additional transportation needed to make such transportings safe. To achieve this, in the case of railroads, their equipment, their rights of way and their operating practices must be safe and sound. Today, unfortunately, a very small percentage of the hazardous materials carried are so special that they are transported safely. To the extent that the Federal Government pays the cost of the additional transportation needed to make such transportings safe, it is incumbent on the Federal Government wants to extend its jurisdiction over the railroads and railroad safety measures. I hope the President will bear in mind the economic implications of this fiscal burden at a time when they can ill afford such an additional responsibility.

Mr. President, I strongly feel that if the Federal Government wants to impose this fiscal burden on the railroads, it is incumbent on the Federal Government to bear the cost of the additional payments which will have to be made.

Mr. President, consequently, I am introducing this bill to assure that the Federal Government pays the entire cost of assistance to those who would be ineligible solely by reason of a short residence requirement if it were permitted to stand as a criterion.

The President pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1931) to provide full Federal financing of payments made under the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to recipients who do not meet the duration-of-residence requirements of the applicable State plan, where such payments must nonetheless be made because of court determinations that such requirements are unconstitutional, introduced by Mr. Murphy, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. President, these hazardous and dangerous materials must be transported. Our economy needs most of them. But it is incumbent on the Federal Government to bear the cost of the additional transportation needed to make such transportings safe. To achieve this, in the case of railroads, their equipment, their rights of way and their operating practices must be safe and sound. Today, unfortunately, a very small percentage of the hazardous materials carried are so special that they are transported safely. To the extent that the Federal Government pays the cost of the additional transportation needed to make such transportings safe, it is incumbent on the Federal Government wants to extend its jurisdiction over the railroads and railroad safety measures. I hope the President will bear in mind the economic implications of this fiscal burden at a time when they can ill afford such an additional responsibility.
eral ways: he would not be given a blank check.

I understand Representative HARLEY STAGGERS, chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, is sponsoring similar legislation in that Chamber.

I am advised by the Department of Transportation that Secretary Volpe has asked railroad management and labor representatives to join with the Federal Railroad Administration and representatives of State regulatory commissions in a task force on railroad safety matters. I commend the Secretary for seeking the assistance and guidance of those charged with the public interest inrailroad safety, representatives of railroad employees and officials of the industry.

I would urge the task force to be expeditious but thorough in examining all facets of the rail safety problem. A concerted effort by the task force would doubtless be valuable to the Secretary and to the Congress as we seek to meet this safety problem.

I trust that both Senate and House can move forward promptly on this life-and-death matter and I intend, as chairman of the Senate surface transportation subcommittee, to do all in my power to achieve prompt action.

The National Transportation Safety Board has recently released a summary of testimony taken during the Board's investigation of the Laurel, Miss., January 25 accident. This revealing summary is quite relevant to the legislation which I am introducing. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the April 14, 1969, release by the NTSB be printed in the Record at the close of my remarks. I urge my colleagues to read this eye opening account. I also ask unanimous consent that the April 14, 1969, release by the NTSB be printed in the Record at the close of my remarks.

The President pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and letter will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 393) providing for Federal railroad safety, introduced by Mr. HARKER (for himself and other Senators), was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S. 393
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Federal Railroad Safety Act of 1969".

FEDERAL SAFETY REGULATIONS
Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any common carrier, as defined for the purposes of this Act in the first section of the Act of February 17, 1911 (45 U.S.C. 22), in carrying out its functions as a common carrier, to use or permit to be used by any person any facilities or equipment, unless any such facilities or equipment are made, inspected, and maintained, and any such operating practices, in accordance with applicable rules, regulations, and minimum standards promulgated by the Secretary of Transportation (supplementing provisions of law and regulations in effect on the date of enactment of this Act) for the purpose of reducing the hazard to life or limb. Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to give the Secretary of Transportation authority to issue rules, regulations, and standards relating to the qualifications of employees.

STATE REGULATIONS
Sec. 3. No existing State law or regulation applicable to the States, so far as it shall be superseded, nullified, or preempted by any action of the Secretary under this Act, unless the Secretary shall have promulgated rules, established procedures, or issued opinions, regulations covering the subject matter of the State law or regulation and the Secretary shall find that such procedures, regulations, or opinions are a standard of safety equal to or higher than the standard imposed by the particular provision of State law or regulation.

PENALTIES
Sec. 4. (a) Any common carrier who violates any provision of this Act, except section 6, shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $5,000 nor more than $5,000 for each violation. Each day of such violation shall constitute a separate offense.

(b) The civil penalties provided by subsection (a) of this section may be compromised by the Secretary. The amount of any such penalty, when finally determined, or the amount agreed upon in compromise, may be deducted from any sums owing by the United States to the common carrier charged.

Sec. 5. (a) The United States district courts shall, upon petition by the appropriate United States Attorney or the Attorney General, if the Secretary, after notice and hearing, shall determine that there is probable cause to believe that any common carrier who violates an order issued under this section, or to enforce any rule, regulation, or order established hereunder.

(b) In any proceeding for criminal contempt, the court may impose an injunction or restraining order issued under this section, which violation also constitutes a violation of the order.

(c) The court may grant to the Secretary, upon demand of the accused, by a jury, conducted in accordance with the provisions of rule 42 (b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

CEASE AND DESIST POWERS
Sec. 6. (a) Whenever the Secretary or his duly authorized representative shall find that any carrier is engaged in or about to engage in any activity to be used by any common carrier in carrying out its functions as a common carrier is not safe or adequate, the Secretary may immediately issue an order providing for the immediate cessation of such condition. Thereafter, such facilities or equipment shall be, and be made, inspected, and maintained, and any such operating practice shall be in accordance with applicable rules, regulations, or minimum standards promulgated by the Secretary of Transportation (supplementing provisions of law and regulations in effect on the date of enactment of this Act) for the purpose of reducing the hazard to life or limb.

(b) The Secretary may, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing, grant such exemptions from the requirements of any rule, regulation, or order prescribed under this Act, as he considers necessary to the public interest and consistent with the purpose of this Act of reducing unnecessary peril to life and limb.

EFFECT UPON THE RAILWAY LABOR ACT
Sec. 8. Nothing in this Act shall in any way be construed or applied so as to abridge, modify, limit, supersede, or repeal the Railway Labor Act (45 U.S.C. 151-188) or any agreements made pursuant thereto.

APPROPRIATION AUTHORIZATION
Sec. 9. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated $5,000 to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SEPARABILITY
Sec. 10. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this Act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

The letter, presented by Mr. HARKER follows:

The National Transportation Safety Board today issued a summary of testimony taken during its investigation to determine the probable cause of a Southern Railway freight train derailment at Laurel, Mississippi, on January 25, 1969. The derailment of 15 propane gas tank cars touched off explosions and fire, fatally injured two residents, hospitalized 33 persons, and caused widespread property damage.

Safety Board Member John H. Reed presided at the seven-day public hearing convened March 4, 1969 in Jackson, Mississippi, and reconvened in Washington, D.C., March 24, 1969. Forty persons testified and 73 exhibits were entered into the public record.

Member Reed explained that the Safety Board will issue a public report later with its formal determination of the probable cause of the accident.

The Board designated six parties to the investigation: Southern Railway Company; Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company; Association of American Railroads; Allied Chemical Corporation; Arco Steel Corporation; and Railway Labor Executives Association.

Testimony of the train and engine crews on the Southern Railway freight train, 9184, on January 25, 1969, revealed that the derailment occurred about 4:15 a.m., C.S.T., and was followed immediately by explosions and fires. Witnesses testified that for 45 to 60 minutes after the derailment a series of explosions propelled pieces of tank cars ranging in size from small to those weighing thousands of pounds for distances up to 1,500 feet.

A retired minister and a seventeen year old girl died as a result of Injuries received after the wreck, according to testimony received during the investigation. Fifty-four residences were destroyed with an additional 1,350 suffering various degrees of damage. Two trains were heavily damaged or destroyed, and the structures or equipment of four other businesses or industries were substantially damaged. Six homes and five churches were also damaged, and approximately 100 small business establishments within the immediate area suffered place and equipment damage. Southern Railway estimates monetary damage to track and equipment at $334,075; to lading, $45,000; and total damage in all categories to be about three million dollars.
April 22, 1969

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD -- SENATE

9855

The freight involved was Southern Railway train 14, a northbound, through freight, which originated in New Orleans. The train left New Orleans with four diesel-electric locomotives and 144 tank cars loaded with propane at Dragon, Mississippi. This made a train of 139 cars with a gross weight of 10,486 tons.

As near as can be determined the original derailment occurred while the train was traveling 30 mph. Marks on the west side of the lead tank car indicated that the west side of the lead tank car was not on the center rail, the safety relief valves, and the proper handling of loaded tank cars subjected to high heat. Examination of the railroad area described the fear and confusion which accompanied the explosions and fire. One witness, standing across the scene, described how she was awakened by explosions and then knocked down by concussion while fleeing with her young children. She also described seeing a large piece of tank car hurtling through the air at a point determined to be more than 1,000 feet from the wreck. Other witnesses confirmed this phenomenon.

The Southern Railway's Chief Engineer testified that the tank car through the derailment area was good enough for speeds of 40 to 45 mph; even though the maximum authorized speed was 30 mph. Neither he nor the track supervisor believed the track condition to be a contributing factor. This opinion was a value judgment based on experience and not on a set of objective standards. There are no objective standards for track maintenance. He also testified that the track involved was relaid with new 115-pound continuous welded rail on February 4, 1969, followed by the usual track maintenance. He also testified that the track supervisor believed the track maintenance area was good enough for speeds of 30 mph. Neither he nor anyone else had any knowledge that this speed could not be exceeded, and a catastrophe such as this could occur with equipment which apparently met both Federal and AAR regulations, required a new look at the regulations.

Tests of safety relief valves from the tank cars involved have not been completed; however, the results of these tests will become a part of the public docket when available. There are numerous steel samples that will be analyzed under the surveillance of the AAR's Committee on Tank Cars. The results of these tests also will be made available.

S. 1937—INTRODUCTION OF THE YOUTH POWER ACT

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, in the belief that the talents and energies of young people should be more effectively devoted to voluntary service and learning opportunities to the benefit of the country as a whole, I introduce today a bill to establish a National Youth Service Foundation and a National Youth Service Council. It is designated the "Youth Power Act of 1969." Senator Tower of Kentucky, and Senator Saxton of Nebraska, have joined in the cosponsorship of this legislation.

Within the last half century, the potential of youth held by our society has grown tremendously. We have changed from a rural to an urban society. Better medicine and health have added to vigor and ability of young people. But problems of full employment and leisure time has increased. The ideal of universal education has come closer to realization. The world of work has become more complex and more challenging. Young persons are raising fundamental questions about our society and are taking new and different views of problems of life today. They seek to become the movers of our society rather than to be among the manipulated.

The potential role for youth in our society has not been nearly realized. Changes for creative work, learning and service to mankind have not kept pace with the increasing abilities and desires of our young citizens. Many millions of our under-27 citizens live in poverty while other millions of our young sense that they are irrelevant to the myriad public and private institutions regulating their lives.

Since the establishment 8 years ago of the Peace Corps, the Federal Government has had an increasing commitment to voluntary service and to the potential service and learning roles of youth in our society. Following the Peace Corps came Volunteers in Service to America—the Teacher Corps, the Job Corps, and National Youth Corps. The attention given to youth problems at the national level has increased the awareness of the need to deal with these problems in the communities in all parts of our land.

It should be emphasized that private voluntary organizations have also recognized the experiences of both service and learning opportunities currently available to our young people. The goal is to provide enough opportunities so that no young person is denied a chance to serve and to learn.

The extent of the broad effort required is well described in the following statement of Donald J. Eberly in the "Directory of Service Organizations," National Service Secretariat, Washington, D.C., 1968:

We must ask our young people to engage themselves fully with the war on poverty, on disease, on illiteracy, on pollution. We must make it possible for every American youth who wants to serve his fellow man to do so. Black or white, rich or poor, from urban or rural, the young are needed to respond to natural disasters, to assist our many millions of our under-27 citizens living alone, by the mentally retarded and the mentally ill. They are needed in our forests and open lands to protect and conserve them. They are needed to respond to natural disasters, at home and overseas. They are needed to build new towns where there will be no discrimination, no illiteracy, no pollution, but opportunities for all to move with confidence into the 21st century.

We are making the effort to make this program possible. We shall ask the nation's schools, hospitals, churches, labor unions, businesses, and industries, civic organizations, governmental and other agencies at
the local, state, regional and federal levels to provide opportunities for young people to serve.

We shall ask private citizens, foundations, profit-making organizations and, as necessary, for money to provide the yearly subsistence that will be needed to feed, house, transport and give a living allowance to each young person serving in service.

We shall ask our colleges and universities, labor unions and industries to organize training and programs so that each young person will be able to find the challenge he wants and will be able to meet that challenge.

As stated in the act's declaration of purpose, young people at all educational levels—from high school dropouts through graduate students can and will take advantage of increased service and learning opportunities. A huge number of domestic tasks remain undone which simultaneously provides a unique opportunity for young people to serve and learn.

Future manpower requirements for increased skills in the fields of education, health, welfare, job training, and governmental affairs are increasingly difficult to fulfill, and can be alleviated by a coordinated effort to increase service and learning opportunities for young people. The young people acquire in service and learning projects will serve to increase manpower skills and to strengthen their understanding of the world in which they live.

It is the purpose of the act to strengthen, supplement, and coordinate programs and activities contributing to these policy objectives.

**NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE FOUNDATION**

The bill establishes a National Youth Service Foundation to be operated by a 21-member Board of Trustees, 15 of its members to be appointed by the President, and by with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the following to be ex officio members: Director of the Peace Corps; Director of the Teacher Corps; Assistant Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity for Volunteers in Service; Director of the Neighborhood Youth Corps; Director of the Job Corps; and the Director of the National Youth Service Foundation.

The Director and Deputy Director of the Board of Trustees are to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The National Youth Service Foundation is to be established to carry out any youth service and learning programs so as to particularly meet the unmet community needs and services; encourage State and local agencies and private agencies and organizations to provide service and programs for youths; resolve differences between agencies of the Federal Government with respect to youth service and learning programs; and report to Congress at least once each year on the activities of the Council.

**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE April 22, 1969**

The Council may employ a staff to be responsible for an executive director.

The bill provides that the functions of the President's Council on Youth Opportunity and the Citizens Advisory Board on Youth Opportunity established under 1970 legislation be trans­ferred to the National Youth Service Council.

**YOUTH SERVICE AND LEARNING PROGRAM**

References are made throughout the bill to youth service and learning programs. Such a program is primarily designed to improve educational opportunities of persons, improve health and welfare of persons, contribute to the development, conservation, or management of natural resources or recreational areas, strengthen library services, and improve community services.

**AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS**

There is authorized to be appropriated for the National Youth Service Council an amount not to exceed $2 million for any fiscal year. This is somewhat more than the $1.75 million recommended for the operation of the President's Council on Youth Opportunity for fiscal year 1970. Not more than 15% of the amount authorized for the President's Council on Youth Opportunity would be transferred, under the bill to the National Youth Service Council.

**DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE FOUNDATION**

The functions of the Council will be to advise and assist the President as to youth service and learning programs conducted or assisted by the Federal Government; to assure effective program planning for summer and other related youth programs of the Federal Government; coordinate youth programs and activities of all agencies of the Federal Government; encourage the adoption by appropriate agencies of the Federal Government of uniform guidelines and simplified application forms for recruitment and transfer into youth service and learning programs conducted or assisted by any agency of the Federal Government; encourage the Federal Government, the Peace Corps, the Director of the Peace Corps, the Director of the Teacher Corps, the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Assistant Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Commissioner of Education, the Director of the Peace Corps, and the National Youth Service Council to coordinate their activities.

The functions of the President's Council on Youth Opportunity and the Citizens Advisory Board on Youth Opportunity established under 1970 legislation are to be transferred to the National Youth Service Council.

**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD**

In the first category, authorizations are provided of $75 million for the first fiscal year; $300 million for the second fiscal year; and $600 million for the third fiscal year. The second category provides for authorizations of $75 million for the first fiscal year; $200 million for the second fiscal year; and $300 million for the third fiscal year.

**POSITIVE OBJECTIVE**

I wish to stress the positive objective of the bill. We are going through a time when the temptation is great to adopt measures designed to repress the energies of young people in the cities and on the campuses. But we have to recognize that energy per se is neither moral nor immoral. It is amoral. It can be used to shape a sword or a plowshare. By providing constructive ways for all young people to use their energies and talents, they will have a chance for a better life and a chance to relate to and serve their society—as well as to help peacefully improve it where necessary. You have to recognize that government is not necessarily a synonym for either good government or good enterprise.
and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S. 397

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 101. This Act may be cited as the "Youth Power Act of 1969".

DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

Sec. 102. (a) The Congress hereby declares that it is the policy of the United States that the talents and energies of young people should be more effectively devoted to voluntary service and learning opportunities to the benefit of the whole nation.

(b) The Congress declares that young people at all educational levels from high school dropouts through graduate students can and will take advantage of increased service and learning opportunities; that a huge number of domestic tasks remain unmet which simultaneously provides a unique opportunity to young people to serve and learn; that future manpower requirements for increased skills in the fields of education, health, commerce, welfare, job training, and governmental affairs are increasingly difficult to fulfill, and can be alleviated by a coordinated effort to increase service and learning opportunities for young people; and that the experience young people acquire in service and learning projects will serve to increase manpower skills and to strengthen their understanding of the world in which they live.

(c) It is the purpose of this Act, therefore, to strengthen, supplement, and coordinate programs and activities contributing to the policy contained in this section.

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 103. As used in this Act—

(1) "Youth service and learning program" means a program primarily designed to—

(A) improve the educational opportunities of persons in the area to be served by any such program, including projects for counseling, custodial services, library assistance, tutorial assistance and maintenance of educational equipment;

(B) improve the health and welfare of the persons in the area to be served by any such program, including projects for clinical or clerical assistance in non-profit private or public hospitals and health clinics and other related facilities; health surveys, increasing sanitation services, improving air and water pollution control services, and increasing services to the handicapped;

(C) contribute to the development, conservation, or management of natural resources and air and water quality areas in the area to be served by any such program, including projects for historical site restoration, camp site development, trail construction and maintenance, protecting and maintaining forests, animal care and game services, reforestation, soil conservation, land clearing, soil surveys and water shed improvements;

(D) strengthen library services in the area to be served by any such program, including projects for increased stacking of bookmobiles, reading and recording services for the blind and young children, cataloguing, shelving and repairing books, and preparing exhibits; or

(2) improve community services available to persons in the area to be served by any such program, including projects for increased day camp and child care services, assistance to disadvantaged persons, cafeteria services, playground maintenance and operation, and assisting probationers and the disadvantaged, particularly helping unemployed youths locate services available to improve their skills and employability and is conducted or is to be conducted by any organization or cooperative for any young person who has attained 17 years of age but not 27 years of age. For the purpose of this paragraph the "youth service and learning program" includes any program designed to increase the skills and employability of youths.

(3) "Private organization" means any agency owned or operated by one or more corporations, organizations or associations no less than 51 per centum of the net worth of which may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

(4) "State" means each of the several States and the District of Columbia.

TITLE II—COORDINATION OF YOUTH SERVICE AND LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE COUNCIL

Sec. 201. (a) There is hereby established in the executive office of the President the National Youth Service Council (hereinafter referred to as the "Council") which shall be composed of—

(1) the President, who shall be the Chairman of the Council;

(2) the Secretary of the Interior;

(3) the Secretary of Agriculture;

(4) the Secretary of Labor;

(5) the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare;

(6) the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;

(7) the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission;

(8) the Commissioner of Education;

(9) the Director of the Peace Corps;

(10) the Director of the Job Corps; and

(11) the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

(b) Each member of the Council from a department or agency of the Federal Government may designate another officer of his department or agency to serve on the Council as his alternate in his unavoidable absence.

(c) The President shall from time to time designate one of the members of the Council to serve as the Council's Executive Director during the absence, disability, or unavailability of the Chairman.

(d) Whenever any matter is considered by the Council in the interest of a Federal agency not represented on the Council, the Chairman shall invite the head of such agency to participate in the business of the Council. The authority contained in this subsection may be exercised by the Chairman in any case in which the agency concerned is in a Federal department the head of which is a member of the Council.

FUNCTIONS

Sec. 202. It shall be the function of the Council to—

(1) advise and assist the President as he may request with respect to youth service and learning programs conducted or assisted by any agency of the Federal Government;

(2) assure effective program planning for supplementary and related youth programs of the Federal Government;

(3) provide effective procedures for the coordination of youth programs conducted or assisted by all agencies of the Federal Government;

(4) develop and encourage, to the extent practicable, the adoption by appropriate agencies of the Federal Government of common recruitment and selection forms and strategies for recruitment and transfer into any youth service and learning program conducted or assisted by any agency of the Federal Government, particularly with respect to the Job Corps, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, Volunteer America, the Peace Corps, the Teacher Corps, the Peace Corps, and the National Youth Service Foundation; and

(5) develop adequately and encourage each agency of the Federal Government administering a youth service and learning program to coordinate at the local level relevant activities and informational services so that the young people in any such locality may be aware of the full range of service and learning opportunities available to them; and

(6) to encourage the development of cooperative programs among agencies of the Federal Government for conducting youth service and learning programs with particular emphasis on cooperative programs designed to meet the needs of the inner community needs and services;

(7) encourage State and local agencies and private nonprofit and other private agencies to participate fully in efforts to provide service and learning opportunities for youth;

(8) resolve differences arising among agencies of the Federal Government with respect to youth service and learning programs; and

(9) submit, at least once in each fiscal year on the activities of the Council during the preceding fiscal year.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 203. (a) The Council may employ a staff headed by a director and a deputy director. The executive director, subject to the direction of the Chairman, is authorized to—

(1) appoint and fix the compensation of such staff personnel, including not more than 100 persons who may be employed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and who may be compensated at rates in excess of the rates prescribed for GS-4 in the General Schedule under section 5332 of such title, as the Chairman shall determine;

(2) procure temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but not to exceed $100 a day for individuals.

(b) The Council shall, to the fullest extent possible, provide the public with information, including statistical information, of other Governmental agencies as well as private and nonprofit organizations, the facts and procedures of the executive branch of the Government, including any dependent agency, are authorized and directed to furnish to the Council, upon request made by the Chairman, such information as the Council deems necessary to carry out its functions under this title.

(c) The Council is authorized to establish an advisory committee and may consult with such representatives of State and local governments and other groups, organizations, and individuals as the Council deems advisable.

COMPENSATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Sec. 204. (a) Section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(92) Executive Director—National Youth Service Council."

(b) Section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking out "Director of Peace Corps." and inserting in lieu thereof "Executive Director—National Youth Service Council."

(2) in subsection (c), by inserting appropriate editorial changes and there­

(128) Deputy Director—National Youth Service Council."

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS OF PRESIDENT'S COUN­

CIL ON YOUTH OPPORTUNITY

Sec. 205. (a) The functions of the President's Council on Youth Opportunity and the Citizens Advisory Board on Youth Op­
TITLE III— NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE FOUNDATION

ESTABLISHMENT OF FOUNDATION

Sec. 301. (a) In order to carry out the purposes of this title, there is hereby established an agency to be known as the National Youth Service Foundation (hereinafter referred to as the "Foundation").

(b) The Foundation shall be subject to a Board of Trustees (hereinafter referred to as the "Board"). The Board shall be composed of 24 members who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of whom 4 members shall be individuals from private life and 20 individuals from among agencies of the Federal Government, administering any youth service and learning program, and shall be selected from among individuals who are widely recognized by virtue of their experience or ability as specially qualified to serve in the capacity of members of the Board, including the Director of the Peace Corps, the Director of the Teacher Corps, the Assistant Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, or Volunteers in Service to America, the Director of the Neighborhood Youth Corps, the Director of the Job Corps, the Director of the Peace Corps, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to be appointed by the President, the Director of the Bureau of the Census, the Director of any other agency approved by the Board, the Secretary of Education, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(c) The term of each appointive trustee of the Foundation shall be six years; except that—

(1) the members first taking office shall serve as designated by the President, five for terms of two years, five for terms of four years, and five for terms of six years, and

(2) any member appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remainder of the term for which his predecessor was appointed.

(d) Members of the Board who are not regular full-time employees of the United States shall, while serving on business of the Foundation, be entitled to receive compensation at rates fixed by the President, but not exceeding $100 per diem, including travel time; and while so serving away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be reimbursed for necessary expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in Government service employed intermittently.

(e) The President shall call the first meeting of the trustees of the Foundation, at which the order of business shall include the election of a Chairman and a Vice Chairman, who shall serve until one year after the date of election. Such election shall be made annually by a majority of the trustees present. Each such Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be elected for a term of two years in rotation. The Vice Chairman shall chair the first meeting of the Board, and in the absence of the Chairman in his absence. In case a vacancy occurs in the chairmanship or vice chairmanship, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment from among the trustees to fill such vacancy.

(f) A majority of the trustees of the Foundation shall constitute a quorum.

DIRECTORS AND DEPUTY DIRECTORS

Sec. 302. (a) There shall be a Director and a Deputy Director of the Foundation who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. In making such appointments the President is requested to give consideration to any recommendations submitted to him by the Board. The Director shall be the chief executive officer of the Foundation. The Director shall perform such functions as the Board, with the approval of the Foundation, may prescribe. The Deputy Director shall perform such functions as the Director, with the approval of the Board, may prescribe.

(b) The Board may provide for the appointment, removal, and payment of such additional personnel as it may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

(c) The Board may, by resolution, establish an agency to be known as the National Youth Service Corps, which shall carry out the provisions of this title.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 303. (a) In addition to any authority vested in it by other provisions of this title, the Foundation, in carrying out its functions, is authorized to—

(1) prescribe such regulations as it deems necessary governing the manner in which its functions shall be carried out;

(2) receive money and other property donated, bequested, or devised, without condition or restriction, including the condition that it be used for the purposes of the Foundation; and to use, sell, or otherwise dispose of such property or the proceeds of carrying out its functions;

(3) in the discretion of the Foundation, receive money and other property donated, bequested, or devised, the Foundation use other funds of the Foundation for the purposes of the gift;

(4) appoint and pay the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title;

(5) employ the services of consultants in accordance with the provisions of section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals not to exceed $100 per diem;

(6) accept and utilize the services of voluntary and noncompensated personnel and reimburse them for travel expenses, including per diem, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code;

(7) enter into contracts or other arrangements, or modifications thereof to carry out the provisions of this title, and such contracts or modifications may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Board, be entered into without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5) or any other provision of law relating to competitive bidding;

(8) make advances, progress, and other payments which the Board deems necessary under this title without regard to the provisions of section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 559);

(9) renew office space in the District of Columbia; and

(10) perform such other functions as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

(b) The Board shall submit to the President and to the Congress an annual report of its operations under this title, which shall include a detailed statement of all private and public funds received and expended by it, and such recommendations as the Board deems advisable to enable the Congress to determine the best means of promoting the purposes of this title.

ADVISORY COUNCIL OF YOUTH SERVICE AND LEARNING PROGRAMS

Sec. 306. (a) There is established an Advisory Council of Youth Service and Learning Programs (hereinafter referred to as the Advisory Council) composed of 24 members appointed by the President, among individuals who are widely recognized by reason of their experience, education, or scholarship as specially qualified to serve on such Advisory Council.
Council. In making such appointments the Senate shall give due consideration to any recommendations submitted by the Board. At least 8 members appointed to the Advisory Council shall have been on duty at least 27 years on the date of appointment.

(b) The Advisory Council shall advise the Board on all matters relating to the administration of this title. The Advisory Council shall select its own chairman and vice chairman.

(c) Each member of the Advisory Council who is appointed from private life shall receive $100 per diem (including travel time) for each day he is engaged in the actual performance of his duties as a member of the Council. A member of the Council shall be an employee of the Federal Government who shall serve without additional compensation. All members of the Council shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of such duties.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 307. (a) For the purpose of making payments pursuant to paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of section 303 (a) of this title there is authorized to be appropriated $75,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, $300,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and $600,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972.

(b) For the purpose of carrying out other provisions of this title there are authorized to be appropriated $75,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, $200,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and $300,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972.

S. 1938—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO AMEND THE RAILROAD HOURS OF SERVICE ACT OF 1907

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, on behalf of Senators BURDICK, HARRIS, MAGNUSON, MCCARTHY, and WILSON, and of the State of New Jersey, I rise to introduce a bill which has for its purpose the promotion of safety and employees on railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon.

The present law on this subject, enacted March 4, 1907, provides in general that a railroad may not keep its employees on duty for more than 10 hours in a 24-hour period or permit him to go on duty without having had at least eight consecutive hours off duty during the preceding 24-hour period. The bill would provide for certain exceptions in emergency situations and it would establish 12 hours as the maximum number of hours an employee is actually on duty in any period of twenty-four consecutive hours.

I believe this measure is wholly reasonable and in the public interest. There have been many changes in railroad operations since 1907 and they have added, for the most part, more strain and tension on the employees. Engineers now frequently have both the operation and care of the train. The train's name is on the track, and the actual speed of trains has increased in running over the road. The threat of derailment due to poor maintenance or to derailed or misplaced switches is a daily threat to the train crew's head and creates its own tension. Daily exposure to acts of vandalism—including rock throwing, attempts at train wrecking, even bombs and physical violence—means that the railroader will have to endure much more im­

Council. In making such appointments the Senate shall give due consideration to any recommendations submitted by the Board. At least 8 members appointed to the Advisory Council shall have been on duty at least 27 years on the date of appointment.

(b) The Advisory Council shall advise the Board on all matters relating to the administration of this title. The Advisory Council shall select its own chairman and vice chairman.

(c) Each member of the Advisory Council who is appointed from private life shall receive $100 per diem (including travel time) for each day he is engaged in the actual performance of his duties as a member of the Council. A member of the Council shall be an employee of the Federal Government who shall serve without additional compensation. All members of the Council shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of such duties.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 307. (a) For the purpose of making payments pursuant to paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of section 303 (a) of this title there is authorized to be appropriated $75,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, $300,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and $600,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972.

(b) For the purpose of carrying out other provisions of this title there are authorized to be appropriated $75,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, $200,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and $300,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972.

S. 1938—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO AMEND THE RAILROAD HOURS OF SERVICE ACT OF 1907

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, on behalf of Senators BURDICK, HARRIS, MAGNUSON, MCCARTHY, and WILSON, and of the State of New Jersey, I rise to introduce a bill which has for its purpose the promotion of safety and employees on railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon.

The present law on this subject, enacted March 4, 1907, provides in general that a railroad may not keep its employees on duty for more than 10 hours in a 24-hour period or permit him to go on duty without having had at least eight consecutive hours off duty during the preceding 24-hour period. The bill would provide for certain exceptions in emergency situations and it would establish 12 hours as the maximum number of hours an employee is actually on duty in any period of twenty-four consecutive hours.

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of the employee at the time said employee left a terminal, and which could not have been foreseen.

"Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Transportation to enforce the provisions of this Act."

Such violators shall take effect thirty days after the date of its enactment.

S. 1939—INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT AMENDMENT OF 1969

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I introduce, by request, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, and ask unanimous consent that the bill and a justification be printed in the Record.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and justification will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 1939) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide that the procurement of certain transportation and public utility services shall be in accordance with all applicable Federal and State laws and regulations governing carriers and public utilities, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. Magnuson, by request, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Government Operations, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S. 1939—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 201 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (83 Stat. 377, as amended; 40 U.S.C. 481) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) Any other provision of this Act or any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding, the procurement of transportation and public utility services under the provisions of this Act or any other Act shall be in accordance with all applicable Federal and State laws and regulations governing carriers and public utilities; Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may from time to time, and unless the President shall otherwise direct, exempt the Department of Defense from action taken or which may be taken by the Administrator under clauses (1)-(4) of subsection (a) of this section whenever he determines exemption from such action to be in the best interests of national security."

The justification, presented by Mr. Magnuson, follows:

FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT AMENDMENT OF 1969

JUSTIFICATION

The purpose of the following proposed Amendment is to require the Government Services Administrator (GSA) in his capacity as procurement officer for the Federal Government, to adhere to applicable State regulations when procuring transportation or public utility services.

The effect of the proposed Amendment will be to change the decision of the United States Supreme Court in United States v. Georgia Public Service Commission, 371 U.S. 265, 268 (1963). This decision concerned GSA authority to arrange the transportation of Federal employee owned households, as does the present legislation, to and from Georgia, by Georgia PSC certified carriers, but at rates below the PSC approved tariffs.

A three judge Federal district court unanimously upheld State regulation, but on appeal to the Supreme Court, with Justice Goldberg, Justice Harlan and and Stewart dissenting, reversed, holding that Congressional policy, as expressed by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, 41 U.S.C. 351 et seq., permits Federal procurement officers to disregard State procurement laws and rates in the public interest.


The rationale for this decision might be applied to other areas subject to State commission regulation, such as permitting Federal procurement officers to arrange intra-State transportation, without regard to State law.


S. 1940—INTRODUCTION OF THE EXPORT EXPANSION AND REGULATION ACT

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, Mr. Packwood, and other Members, I appreciate, in appropriate reference, the Export Expansion and Regulation Act of 1969. This bill is designed to replace the Export Control Act of 1949, which expires on June 30 of this year. Before the passage of the Export Control Act, will begin on April 23, 1969, before the International Finance Subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee.

This bill, if enacted, will be well for us to examine the circumstances under which it was passed and, without taking too much time, acknowledge some of the changes which have taken place since then.

In 1949, the entire world was struggling to overcome the ravages of the war. The Soviet Union had adopted policies and taken actions which were an obvious and immediate threat to the security of the United States and its allies. This threat, coming at the time and in the circumstances under which it was passed, led to the passage of the Export Control Act of 1949. This bill will begin on April 23, 1969, before the International Finance Subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee.

Mr. President, the Export Control Act was passed 20 years ago. I think it would be well for us to examine the circumstances under which it was passed and, without taking too much time, acknowledge some of the changes which have taken place since then.

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short and the long term. The latest figures show that the percentage growth of our exports is decreasing. The ratio of our exports to imports is generally with. Understanding these circumstances, it would be foolhardy to refuse to consider allowing American business a more competitive access to an existing market—an access which the free world does not now affect the national security.

These are a few of the compelling reasons to seriously consider bringing the U.S. trade practices in regard to Eastern Europe into line with the other countries of the free world.

Last summer, at my request, Senator Mondale conducted extensive hearings on the subject of East-West trade. The material he accumulated is unique and comprehensive. It has been an invaluable aid in helping single out specific proposals which warrant further consideration by Congress. Many of these proposals are contained in the bill we are introducing. In the hearings which begin tomorrow, we will continue to explore means by which we can continue to afford American business maximum opportunity to prosper without the burden of artificial barriers.

The President pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, today Senator Muskie and Senator Packwood have introduced amendments to the Export Control Act in the form of new legislation, the Export-Import Bank and Currency Regulation Act of 1969. I participated in the development, the drafting and the discussions of the bill. I am pleased to support it wholeheartedly. This effort to bring U.S. controls over East-West trade into line with present trade realities.

The amendments to the present Export Control Act reflect the concerns and purposes developed last year in the Senate on East-West trade. In May 1968, I introduced an East-West trade resolution on behalf of myself and Senators Clark, Hartke, Inouye, Javits, Edward Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, McGovern, Morton, Moss, Pell, Percy, and Stephen Young. The resolution states:

Whereas export credit and other restrictions on United States trade in peaceful goods with Eastern Europe impede the response of the United States to changes within the Communist world; and

Whereas the changes in Eastern Europe are vital to the maintenance of United States interests in building a peaceful, democratic world; and

Whereas an increase in United States exports to Eastern Europe will assist in meeting the United States balance-of-payments problems; and

Whereas public misconceptions plague efforts to expand East-West trade: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the sense of the Senate that Export Control regulations and the Export-Import Bank financing restrictions should be examined in the light of the best interests of the United States by permitting an increase in trade in peaceful goods between the United States and the nations of Eastern Europe.

This bill is introduced as a result of findings in hearings on the resolution last summer before the International Finance Subcommittee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. The testimony indicated that the military and economic strength of Eastern European countries is not affected by U.S. trade restrictions which are more severe than the restrictions imposed in Western Europe and Japan. Both economic and political advantages could be gained for American business and diplomacy if U.S. restrictions on East-West trade are reduced to the level of those imposed by Western Europe and Japan.

Witnesses warned of the consequences should the United States continue to apply its restrictions upon East-West trade extraterritorially to foreign subsidiaries of American firms and to foreign purchasers of American exports.

These amendments, which I worked on to the Export Control Act are intended to reduce the delays, and uncertainties in the administration of export controls, which now hamper American business enterprises in competing for trade both in Western and Eastern Europe. Without a proper understanding and control of the export of strategic goods. We believe that these amendments will be conducive to an appropriate expansion of U.S. trade and an improvement in relationships between United States and other nations, while at the same time providing adequate safeguards against the sale to other nations of goods of military significance.

The cold war may have diminished on other fronts, but the United States still battles vigorously in the trade arena, waging our own brand of economic warfare. It must be neutral, regulated only by the marketplace, and until World War II, the U.S. Government restricted exports only in time of war or special emergency. When the war against the Axis powers ended, trade restrictions continued—but the enemy changed: It became any nation under the control of a Communist government. American lines are drawn in the Export Control Act of 1949:

It is the policy of the United States to use its economic resources and advantages in trade with Communist-dominated nations to effectuate the foreign policy objectives of the United States.

The apprehensions about East-West trade center on our participation in the advancement of a rival economic system. The argument has been long as the United States maintains a "leadtime" in economic and technological progress, the nations of Eastern Europe cannot outproduce or threaten the United States.

The Soviet Union's achievements in space and the growing volume of trade between Western and Eastern Europe belle the theory that Eastern European countries cannot achieve economic success without us. In fact, economic warfare may result in exactly the opposite; India has extended holding the East-West trade, we encourage a nation to develop its own resources. Rigid export restrictions result in a denial forcing the creation of new industrial capacity to produce the item denied.

The Russian space technology and missile guidance systems may be the world's most sophisticated, yet American high technology industries are told that the United States exports parts of these commodities in order to maintain a technological lead over the Russians of 2 to 5 years. Too much information is available through other sources in Western Europe and Japan or published in technical journals for "straightarm" techniques to be effective. American creativity has kept our technological lead intact in most fields; products on the market reflect technology that is 3 to 5 years old. If Communist importers copy such technology from items bought on the world market, they only succeed in locking themselves into out-dated systems.

On the other hand, Western trade can have a profound effect on the nature of both Russia and Eastern Europe. For example, the implications of a contract between the Italian Fiat Co. and the Russians for an automobile manufacturing plant in Russia are many: they will need repairs, gasoline, highways, and insurance, all factors in social change. The Russian auto plan projects expenditures of $800 million for the new flat plant, $400 million for tires, gas, and steel, and $1.4 billion per year for highways and gasoline stations. By 1975, their investment in transportation will equal ours in the 1920's.

Such Western trade with Communist nations is not a" leadtime" of aid. All imports must be paid for, and the money for the imports can come only through exports developed by investment in the producing systems for which can gain through imports the economic advancement it is not capable of providing for itself; trade quickens the economic growth of both trading partners.

A companion to the broad economic warfare approach to trade is the concept of trade as a political weapon. Our Government tends to bestow trade upon nations we consider our friends and withdrawing it from others as punishment for unfriendly political acts. Czechoslovakia is a good case in point. Although Czechoslovakia is one of three Communists members of the Quadripartite Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—GATT—we withdrew most—favored—nation status—a normal status for all of our other trading partners in GATT—from Czechoslovakia in 1951.

Our entire system of export controls reflects political relationships. We refuse to trade at all with some Communist nations, including China, North Vietnam, and Cuba; within Eastern Europe, Poland and Rumania are treated more liberally than Czechoslovakia. In all of these trade with us under better conditions than does East Germany.

To undo restrictive trade practices, we must dismantle complicated administr-
tive export controls. No specific Government authority is necessary for American business in the international trade. However, individual transactions are subject to a variety of trade controls.

The constitutional basis for this control is the Commerce clause, providing that "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations." Congress has delegated this power to the President, particularly under the Export Control Act, which gives the President nearly unlimited power to prohibit, curtail exports, and the President, in turn, has delegated discretion over export control to administrative officials, primarily the Office of Export Control of the Department of Commerce. These administrators now control the movement of more than $30 billion worth of exports per year to all countries of the world.

The Export Control Act of 1949, as extended and amended most recently in 1965, restricts exports of materials which are in the United States, or in transit to and from the United States, and restricts exports of materials which have potential military and economic significance and may adversely affect, if exported, the national security of the United States. The short supply controls, at the present time, have little effect. On the other hand, an elaborate mechanism restricts exports of possible military and economic significance.

The first step for an exporter is to determine whether his product may be shipped under a general license or a specific license. A few companies described the licensing delays and red tape lose sales in American businesses from trying to develop sources to avoid the complicated paperwork and restrictions and interference imposed by the American Government, which also result in long delays in delivery to customers who can find faster and easier means of getting the products.

Most businessmen engaged in East-West trade have encountered these problems, and have experienced the long delays associated with export licenses. A few companies described the problems they have encountered in the public hearings before the Subcommittee on International Finance of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee last summer.

The Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., the developer of magnetic tape, now finds itself competing with qualified manufacturers of video and computer tape, two firms from the United Kingdom, two from France, one in Belgium, a German firm, and four Japanese companies. Foreign buyers are switching from U.S. suppliers to foreign firms, almost eliminating all communications purposes, but American sellers are not sharing this market as fully as they should because magnetic tape is on the U.S. export control list and subject to licensing delays.

For example, Minnesota Mining received the following in a letter from a Swiss firm to which they had made a bid for the sale of video tape:

"We have come to the conclusion it would be too long to supply you with all the information you require in order to get approval of the Department of Commerce in Washington and much to our regret we will for the time being have to use other products."

Another letter to Minnesota Mining reads:

"Your statement regarding the long delivery time due to the export license surprises us greatly. For comparison we might quote we recently purchased these magnetic tapes via the suppliers of the competitor and we have gotten the merchandise always promptly, in many cases even within one week."

One of the largest of the country's electronics firms, Hewlett-Packard in Palo Alto, Calif., must obtain export licenses for 97 percent of its product line. Hewlett-Packard received an order for a computer designed for a charity hospital in East Germany. The company knew the recipient, knew the doctor in charge of research, and knew the purpose of the ordered computer: patient monitoring. But the hospital would order the computer only if Hewlett-Packard could guarantee an export license, and it takes weeks to process the application through the Office of Export Control because East Germany is subject to very stringent U.S. export controls.

I ask unanimous consent that two letters from Mr. David Packard, then president of Hewlett-Packard Co., be included in the Record at this point in my remarks.


Hon. Walter F. Mondale, U.S. Senate, Committee on Banking and Currency, Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Mondale: Thank you for your letter of May 27th, and your invitation to comment on the East-West Trade Resolution (S.J. Res. 169) you have recently introduced. Before commenting, however, I wish to commend your well-phrased introductory statement. It is extremely encouraging to me, as a businessman, to see a high level of unilaterally imposed export controls. Of the unilateral U.S. trade with Western Europe, we were, and still are, hopeful that some day tensions would ease sufficiently to allow a considerable increase in U.S. trade with Eastern Europe. We were convinced that we should now undertake a more active sales program against that day, or else we would find it virtually impossible to break into a market which had gone to our West European competitors largely by default.

As a result, the Hewlett-Packard Company is presently engaged in a long range program to increase its sales of non-strategic products in Western Europe. Several sales engineers from Mr. David Packard's home office in Palo Alto, Calif., our Geneva based wholly owned European marketing subsidiary, have been assigned the task of traveling in the territory and providing on-the-spot assistance to European purchasers and end users. This year we have participated in the Leipzig and Budapest Fairs. We will also take part in the Poznan and Brno Exhibitions, as well as other smaller fairs, for the purpose of providing on-the-spot assistance to East European purchasers and end users.

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There being no objection, the letters ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:


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We do not believe credit will be an immediate problem, since the dollar value of a typical transaction is quite small in comparison to, for example, the price of an automated machine tool, or to an entire factory.

We feel by far the most important factor limiting our sales to the high level of unilaterally imposed U.S. export controls. Controls of this type, not imposed on our West European and Japanese competitors, have given American businesses a significant advantage in the East European market. It is also due to the fact that many times our products have better inherent performance capabilities, and hence smaller overall size, than comparable Eastern European products.

Despite these large percentage increases, we do not expect our 1968 East European sales volume to exceed more than two or three percent of our total sales to our West European volume. This relatively low figure is due in part to the lower degree of sophistication, and hence smaller overall size of the East European market. It is also due to the fact that we are new and inexperienced in dealing with Eastern Europe.

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Japanese manufacturers, who can sell their products freely.

Nevertheless, we are opposed to the sales of strategic goods and materials which might be in the nature of aiding the enemy, but at the same time, we feel that the long-term interest of peace will be best served by increased communication and understanding between the United States and the countries of Western Europe. The U.S. Export Controls were the most important factor limiting our sales to Eastern Europe. At the time, I was not able to afford any significant sales to the U.S. market. However, we have recently completed a major study of our world-wide business during the six-month period November 1, 1967, to April 30, 1968. If we apply the various current levels of international (COCOM) and unilateral U.S. Export Controls to the mix of products sold during this time, dramatic evidence can be obtained as to the effect such controls have had.

The results of this study are shown on the attached chart. In each of the three cases internationally imposed COCOM controls affect 44% of our sales. These controls would also, presumably, affect the same portion of sales of foreign competitors with similar product mixes located in the other COCOM participating countries. However, as a U.S. firm, we must also contend with the unilateral U.S. Export controls. These controls, which are not duplicated by the other COCOM countries, affect 6% of our sales to friendly Western countries and a huge proportion of the sales to the rest of the East European countries, excluding Poland and Romania. In fact, in this latter category, we are forced to sell only one out of every $100—mainly medical equipment such as electrocardiographs—without restriction under bilateral U.S. Export Controls.

In contrast, West European and Japanese competitors with similar product mixes can sell $86 out of every $100 to Eastern Europe without restriction. Now, this wouldn't be so bad if little or no competition existed in Western Europe and Japan. But this is not the case, and in every instance we have investigated we have found similar items to be available from non-U.S. sources. In this light, the high level of unilateral U.S. controls makes our marketing task much more difficult. We must contend with the time and added cost and risk of foreign license application, the long delays encountered in obtaining decisions, and the fact that many European customers and our West European competitors have the luxury of not waiting for U.S. licenses. Hence, we feel the long-term interest of peace will be better served by increased communication and understanding between the United States and the countries of Western Europe and this country.

Mr. MONDALE, Mr. President, another example involves an electronics firm on the east coast which received a request for telephone equipment intended for the Czechoslovak television system. The order represented a Czech decision to favor the United States-West German television system over the Russian approach, but the license application took over 2 months for processing. Fortunately, the buyer was in a position where it was possible to wait.

The president's Export Control Licensing procedure is based on a "case method" which relies upon past decisions by the Office to set the guidelines for present licensing policies. The process is inherently conservative because it discounts the rapid pace of growth in high technology industries. The concept of economic warfare embodied in the present act's language requiring licenses for "potential economic significance" and the actual operation of the licensing system combine to limit the foreign trade possibilities of the most dynamic segments of American industry.

Most businessmen believe that the spectacular economic growth of the United States has been and will continue to be dependent upon the unfettered development of American industry.

The longer the United States refrains from participating in these markets, the more entrenched become our growing Western competitors.

Total East-West trade in 1967 with the West was over $15 billion which means the market is growing at the rate of 24 percent. In 1966 the United States had 4 percent of this market; in 1967 the U.S. share of the market decreased to between 2.5 and 3 percent of total East-West trade.

As long as other Western countries trade with Eastern Europe—as they are to an increasing extent—the objective of denying Communist nations the advantages of advanced technology is circumvented, at the expense, only, of the United States and its businesses.

Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. President, I introduce a joint resolution for appropriate reference and I should like to read it into the Record:

S.J. Res. 96

Joint resolution authorizing the posthumous promotion of the late General of the Army Dwight David Eisenhower to the Grade of General of the Armies

Whereas, the late General of the Army Dwight David Eisenhower, was a great American soldier, a statesman who distinguished himself as both a military and civilian leader; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President is authorized to issue, in the name of the said General Eisenhower, a commission in the grade of General of the Armies.

(b) The commissioned grade authorized by subsection (a) of this section shall, after issuance by the President, be appropriately reflected on all records of the Department of the Army relating to the late General of the Army Dwight David Eisenhower.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be received and referred to the appropriate committee.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 96) authorizing the posthumous promotion of the late General of the Army Dwight David Eisenhower to the grade of General of the Armies. Introduced by Mr. Dirksen, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 96—INTRODUCTION OF A JOINT RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING EMERGENCY CREDIT FOR FLOOD VICTIMS

Mr. MONDALE, Mr. President, at the request of Senator George McGovern, who is recuperating from an illness, I am introducing a joint resolution to authorize the Commodities Credit Corporation to advance $25 million to the emergency credit revolving fund in the Department of Agriculture for loans to farmers who are suffering losses in the upper Missouri, the upper Mississippi, Idaho, and other areas this spring.

The joint resolution is identical to a similar resolution passed by Congress a year ago to give assistance to flood victims.

The Farmers Home Administration recently obtained the release of $141 million in loan funds, but I am advised that these funds, plus collections into the FHA's revolving loan account will be necessary to meet already outstanding loan commitments.

The amount of the authorization in the joint resolution has been set without detailed information on needs. The floods are right now creating in some areas and the full extent of damage to farmers and the amount of their credit needs has not been accurately determined. The Agriculture Committees of the Senate and House should be able, however, to make a determination whether or not the $25 million specified in the joint resolution is adequate to meet needs and to amend the amount, if necessary, when the resolution is reported to the floor.

I saw the extent of this year's flood damage from the air and on the ground last Friday when I examined devastated areas in Minnesota. It is clear that loan

Sincerely,

DAVID PACKARD.
funds will be needed if many farm operators are to stay in business. Farmers in the upper Missouri and upper Mississippi basins have had unusually heavy snows to contend with during the winter. Many of them have exhausted their resources digging out of the snow, buying emergency feed to carry livestock, and paying abnormal wintertime expenses. The additional costs of removing debris, plowing under silt deposits, leveling fields and repairing other damages will make it impossible for them to continue operations unless emergency loan funds are made available very quickly.

Mr. President, I assume unanimous consent that the printing of the joint resolution be printed in the Recone. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred and, without objection, the joint resolution will be printed in the Recone.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 98), to authorize the temporary funding of the emergency credit revolving fund (7 U.S.C. 1966) to a total amount not to exceed $82,000,000. Such advances together with interest at a rate which will compensate Commodity Credit Corporation for its cost of money during the period in which the advance was outstanding shall be reimbursed out of appropriations to the fund hereafter made.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. Hansen) be added as a cosponsor of the bill which I introduced recently (S. 1832), to provide for the more efficient development and improved management of national forest commercial timberlands, to establish a high-timber-yield fund, and for other purposes. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. With­out objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Young), I ask unanimous consent that, at its next printing, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Hatfield) be added as a cosponsor of the bill (S. 1181) to enable potato growers to finance a nationally coordinated research and promotion program, to improve their competitive position and expand their markets for potatoes by increasing consumer acceptance of such potatoes and potato products and by improving the quality of potatoes and potato products that are made available to the consumer.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GOLDBERG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at its next printing, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. Musgrave) be added as a cosponsor of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 194), to provide for the designation of the period from August 26, 1969, through September 1, 1969, as "National Archery Week." The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SENATE RESOLUTION 181—RESOLUTION REGARDING THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

Mr. BENNETT submitted a resolution (S. Res. 181) regarding the centennial anniversary of the Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. (See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. Bennett, which appears under a separate heading.)

The resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 181) which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, is as follows:

Whereas the Organization for young women of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints formally known as the Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association (YWMA) was organized November 26, 1869 and this year marks its centennial anniversary to be commemorated by church congregations throughout the world; and

Whereas the YWMA enriched and improved the lives of hundreds of thousands of young women through organized programs of dance, drama, music, speech, sport, camping, home-making, and spiritual counseling; and

Whereas the YWMA has made an invaluable contribution in preparing young women to be meaningful contributions to their families, their communities and their church; and

Whereas the highlight of the YWMA Centennial will be the Annual Mia World Conference June 27, 28 and 29 at Salt Lake City, Utah; be it

Resolved, That the United States Senate pays tribute to this fine organization and commends it for the contributions it makes to the youth of its sponsoring organization and to the Nation itself, by helping to develop wholesome, well adjusted talented young women with high personal ideals and devotion to the Fatherland and country.

APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGES—AMENDMENT

Mr. BAKER submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (S. 952) to provide for the appointment of additional district judges, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GREAT PRAIRIE LAKES NATIONAL RECREATION AREA; AMENDMENT

Mr. BURDICK submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (S. 248) to establish the Great Prairie Lakes National Recreation Area in the States of South Dakota, North Dakota, and Nebraska, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON THE FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions of the Committee on Banking and Currency will hold hearings on S. 823, a bill to enable consumers to protect themselves against arbitrary, erroneous, and malicious credit information.

The hearings will be held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, May 19, 20, and 21, 1969, and will begin at 10 a.m. in room 3302, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., and will be open to the public. Persons desiring to testify or to submit written statements in connection with these hearings should notify Mr. Kenneth A. McLean, room 5300, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., 20510; Telephone 225–7391.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON ELECTORAL REFORM

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments will conclude its hearings on electoral reform with 3 days of hearings. These hearings will be held on April 30, May 1 and 2. The hearing on April 30, will be in room 324, Senate Office Building, while the hearings on May 1 and 2 will be held in G–308, auditorium of the New Senate Office Building. The hearings will begin at 10 a.m. each day. Persons having questions regarding the hearings are invited to contact the subcommittee staff in room 419 of the Senate Office Building, extension 3018.

NOTICE CONCERNING NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, the following nominations have been referred to and are now pending before the Committee on the Judiciary:

Louis C. Bechtle, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania for the term of 4 years, vice Drew J. T. O’keefe, resigning.

Bill Carnes Murray, of Georgia, to U.S. marshal for the northern district of Georgia for the term of 4 years, vice Elmer J. Hardgrass, resigning.

George J. Reed, of Oregon, to be a member of the Board of Parole for the term expiring September 30, 1974.

F. L. Paterson, of Delaware, to be U.S. attorney for the district of Delaware for the term of 4 years, vice Alexander Greenfeld.

On behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in these nominations to file with the committee, in writing, on or before April 29, 1969, any representations or objections they may wish to present concerning the above nominations, with a further statement whether it is their intention to appear at any hearing which may be scheduled.

THE GRADE OF GENERAL FOR THE ASSISTANT COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 119, H.R. 2923.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The President pro tempore. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an excerpt from the report (No. 81–130), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

This bill is designed to establish the grade of general for the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, at the discretion of the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, when the personnel strength of the Marine Corps exceeds 200,000. The bill also provides that when the active duty strength drops below the point where the bill was enacted, the Assistant Commandant will retain the grade of general to the point where the strength again exceeds 200,000.

FISCAL DATA

According to the testimony, the pay and allowances increases from the grade of lieutenant general to the four-star grade will be $4,800 per annum.

THE FIRST 90 DAYS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in response to a request from the Associated Press, last week, to give our impression of the first 90 days of the Nixon administration, the distinguished assistant majority leader, the senior Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), and I issued a statement. We ask unanimous consent that this statement, with references to the first 90 days of the Nixon administration, as seen from our point of view, be printed in the Record, as follows:

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:
THE FIRST 90 DAYS

The first 90 days of the administration of President Nixon are replete with measures which have characterized them. If a signal of the end is needed it is to be found in the tragedy of the EC-121 shot down over North Korea. From now on, crises both at home and abroad are likely to crowd upon the nation.

These initial months have enabled the President to prepare for what lies ahead and he has used the time well. His highly successful trip to Paris, for example, brought him into friendly contact with heads-of-state with whom he will be dealing in the years ahead. At the same time diplomatic contact with Cambodia is now being reestablished. At home, the President has proceeded at a deliberate pace to fill out the hierarchy of his administration with men of his own choosing and to work out changes in the budget of the previous Administration. All in all, the first 90 days of President Nixon have been marked by care, caution, and competence.

The evolution of the new administration now moves from the opening phase to the follow-through phase of which two clear signs have emerged—proposals, policies and programs which clearly carry the President’s imprimatur. They will be needed to deal with the problem of Viet Nam as well as the intensifying issues of inequitable and heavy taxation and inflation. These problems along with a host of others will overshadow the President’s initiatives.

What also remains to be seen is whether the President can control over the raging activities of the military and civilian wings of the government. From administration to administration, the Executive Branch has grown into an administrative enormity. Unless President Nixon is able to devise means for keeping control of the continuing machinery of government for which, in any event, he has the responsibility, the tragedy of North Korea will be but the beginning of his difficulties.

THE NORTH KOREAN AIR ATTACK

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I applaud President Nixon’s handling of the crisis in the Korean air attack.

The destruction of an unarmed aircraft by the North Koreans is a striking example of irrational conduct. The United States, under President Nixon’s leadership, has responded to their action in a totally rational manner. This is the time for Americans to show an intelligent and intellectual indecision. I am saddened by the tragic attack, but heartened by the response of President Nixon to see that it is not repeated.

President Nixon’s Handling of the Korean Air Attack Incident

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I am proud to join my colleagues in commending President Nixon for his statesmanlike handling of the recent crisis with Korea.

The destruction of an unarmed aircraft by the North Koreans is a striking example of irrational conduct. The United States, under President Nixon’s leadership, has responded to their action in a totally rational manner. This is the time for Americans to show an intelligent and intellectual indecision. I am saddened by the tragic attack, but heartened by the response of President Nixon to see that it is not repeated.

In the discussion and debate that followed the loss of the aircraft, I have heard the North Koreans term a “fourth-rate power.” The status of a nation may not lie in its military power, but rather in its ability to conduct itself and its affairs in a civilized and rational manner. In this incident, the North Koreans have shown that they must itself in the role of a fourth-rate power.

Quite sensibly, President Nixon has instructed our defense people to continue surveillance of North Korean activities in the free international zone of air travel—but with armed escort. As a former pilot of an unarmed aircraft, I know what that means. It means simply that the pilots and crews of these flights will have a “fighting chance”—no American officer ever asked for but made possible by the reassignment of our EC-121. So, Mr. President, I applaud your leadership in this instance.

Republic of South Africa Sugar Quota Should Be Abolished

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio, Mr. President, among the nations of the world, the Republic of South Africa has the tragic distinction of being the only country whose legal and social structure is frankly and aggressively based on racial discrimination. The black majority of that nation has been systematically brutalized by the vicious policies of apartheid. The oppression of black citizens of South Africa by the white minority is a stain on the conscience of the free world.

Frankly, we in the United States have much to alone for and to correct in the treatment of our 20 million Americans who are black. However, we have made great strides toward eliminating discrimination in our legal structure and in assuring all Americans the rights guaranteed them in the Constitution of the United States. We are also making a determined effort to eradicate economic discrimination and to provide full and equal opportunity for the development of the potential of every American regardless of race.

Mr. President, the winds of freedom are blowing throughout the world in a manner new to an order of mankind. The oppressed peoples of Asia and Africa emerge into nationhood. Our great spiritual and political heritage has inspired these peoples. At the same time they are very much aware that we have maintained cordial and economically lucrative relations with South Africa, the most racist nation in the world. The racial policies of that nation are anathema to the conscience of the world. They have been condemned in the United Nations and by nearly every government on earth. Still, these abominable policies have gone on with even more extreme and more authoritarian.

It is high time that we begin a reassessment of our policy toward the Republic of South Africa. Frankly, I do not believe that a dramaturge bias is appropriate between the United States, the greatest democracy, and South Africa, the only avowedly racist government in the world.

Therefore, I was indeed proud to be a cosponsor of S. 1858, introduced by the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Kennedy) to eliminate
the sugar quota presently allocated to the Republic of South Africa. While this quota represents only slightly more than 1 percent of all sugar quotas awarded for foreign countries, it will provide South Africa with more than $5 million in subsidies above the world market prices for sugar in 1969 alone. During the past 7 years sugar producers of South Africa have benefited by more than $19 million in surplus profits generated by our sugar subsidy. Proponents of the quota for South Africa state that during the past 7 years South African sugar producers earned $3.6 million less when the American sugar price was lower than the world market price. However, this temporary loss was more than made up in subsequent years. Wealthy sugar producers in South Africa now look forward to increasingly large windfall profits from the sale of their sugar, grown and un­vested by oppressed black laborers with little more status than that of serfs. It is ironic that the Sugar Act includes strings attached to protect American workers in the cane and beet fields, while it permits growers overseas to exploit workers who toil under intolerable conditions.

Mr. President, for more than half a century I have made my home in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1967 citizens of Cleveland elected a black man, Carl B. Stokes, as their mayor. He has been an outstanding leader of that great city. His leadership qualities have been recognized by mayors throughout the nation who have been following his lead in helping to solve the problems of their communities. Carl Stokes is now a candidate for re-election. I believe he will be re-elected by an overwhelming majority and I shall do everything that I can to assist him. I find it unconscionable to consider that the American farmer and the industrial worker in the cane and beet fields, while it permits growers overseas to exploit workers who toil under intolerable conditions.

Although abolishing the South African sugar quota is only a minor step toward correcting our relationship with South Africa, it at least embraces the sound principle that nothing in our official governmental actions will lend positive economic momentum to South Africa's apartheid regime. It would be a significant moral gesture not only from the United States to the world community and especially to black Africans and the other colored people, but also to our own citizens seeking justice, racial equality and complete civil liberties here at home.

Furthermore, as an economic by-product, through such action the present South African sugar quota could be allotted to the new sugar-producing nations of Africa, countries whose economic development is far less advanced than South Africa.

The South African sugar quota should be eliminated as soon as possible. There is no reason whatever for delay.

THE HEADSTART PROGRAM MUST BE CONTINUED AND EXPANDED

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, it is difficult to believe that funds for the Headstart program for this coming summer may be cut 35 percent. The Headstart program is such a meritorious program, and I believe that the funds for it should be increased by at least 50 percent and not reduced. The reason given by administration officials for the proposed cut is that there is allegedly a $19 million surplus in our Headstart program.

Very definitely, I do not go along with that sort of reasoning. Cutting the funds for worthwhile programs for youngsters is not only a manifestation of hypocrisy but it is directly inconsistent with the needs of our Nation.

We in the Senate are being impor­tuned to provide authorizations and appro­priations of billions of dollars to landowners and workers in our country involved in a civil war in Vietnam and to construct an ABM system, allegedly to gird our ICCB sites against a missile attack from Communist China or the Soviet Union. This dangerous boondoggle, opposed by almost every reputable scientist in the Nation, including the science advisers to Presidents Eisen­hower, Kennedy, and Johnson, will cost $9 billion to begin with and may eventually cost as much as $100 billion.

It includes purchasing 250 acres of land in the environs of the District of Columbia, a site already slated for an ABM system. Washington, D.C., has been termed the “National Command Authority” by some slick public relations man in the Pentagon. Of course, the District of Columbia is not represented by two Senators as was every city previously picked for the Sentinel, now termed “Safeguard, missile sites.” So it is proposed that 250 acres of high­priced real estate close to the District of Columbia will be set aside for the Safe­guard ABM site. Yet, the slum areas of the District of Columbia and the thou­sands of poor, ill-housed, jobless, and un­educated District of Columbia residents who live in them are to continue to be ne­glected.

We must concern ourselves with our own critical problems. We must provide that the have haves in Washington and in every part of our Nation share more of the wealth and plenty of the Nation. We must try to provide work for every worker and the home for every family.

It is difficult to have harmony, racial and otherwise, until all Americans come to the realization that really all of us belong to and are a part of the same race—human beings who live in the same cities, as in Washington, and in Cleveland where I live. Many crimes do occur in our inner cities, so-called, and fewer crimes occur in our suburban areas. Unless we give top priority to the needs of our inner cities, while it may seem that those living in suburban areas are presently safe from violence that occurs from time to time in urban cen­ters, then it is safe to assert that this is probably for the present time only. We know that poverty, inadequate housing, lack of opportunity to acquire job train­ing, unemployment, a poor education coupled with poor housing, poor or no recreational facilities, malnutrition, and the like contribute to violence in our Nation. Where and to what extent this violence may extend no one is able to foresee unless we in the Con­gress give top priority now to legislation to correct the imbalances and shortages such as Headstart, to eliminate slums, provide decent housing and end malnu­trition and abject poverty.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. Pres­ident, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerks will call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. Presi­dent, I ask unanimous consent that the order of business be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

S. 1929—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO PROVIDE FEDERAL PENALTIES FOR CAMPUS REVOLUTIONARIES

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. Presi­dent, the events of the past weekend at Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y., have given even more sinister dimensions to the wave of revolution and anarchy which is engulfing high schools and the campuses of colleges and universities throughout the land.

The disruptive events at our educa­tional institutions during recent months have been a cause for utmost concern by millions of law-abiding American citizens.

The country has been treated to the nauseous spectacle of campus rebels, from both student and faculty ranks, forcibly breaking into the high­tech, highly-protected ABM sites against a missile attack from Communist China or the Soviet Union, and breaking of property and occupation of educational institutions during recent months.

The campus radicals of today can arm itself with rifles,[len...
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

S. 1911—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO PROVIDE THAT TIME FOR VOTING IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS BE EXPANDED TO 24 HOURS

Mr. GOLDBATER, Mr. President, I introduce this bill because I ask that it be appropriately referred.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1911) to expand the time for voting in presidential elections to a 24-hour period and to provide that such period shall be uniform throughout the United States, introduced by Mr. GOLDBATER, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Mr. GOLDBATER. Mr. President, in connection with the discussion of these activities throughout the Nation and activities in the Congress relating to the subject of making reforms in the manner of choosing a President and Vice President, I believe that attention should be given to all means whereby our election machinery can be altered and improved so as to encourage and facilitate the maximum participation by our citizens.

In fact, I believe we would be overlooking one of the most important aspects of the entire area of electoral reform if we did not give serious attention to the system for electing a President with efforts to assure that the greatest numbers of citizens will be able to vote in such elections.

As one who has been involved as a candidate in one of these campaigns, I am especially appreciative of the importance of the American democratic system of obtaining the greatest possible expression of the vote of the people.

For these reasons, I have already submitted a proposed constitutional amendment that would remove the serious limitations on the right vote in presidential elections which arise from residence and physical presence requirements. The measure which I offered, Senate Joint Resolution 58, could enable as many as 11 million additional citizens to cast votes to select a President by loosening residence requirements, insofar as practical, and expanding opportunities for absentee voting. This amendment alone could result in an increase in 11 percent in the numbers of voters participating in the election of a President.

Today I offer a second measure designed to broaden the effective voice of our citizens in the selection of the two highest officers in this country. I am introducing today a bill to provide that the time for voting in presidential elections be expanded to a full 24-hour period and that the entire system for electing a President be strengthened and encouraged. I believe that this is the only bill on this subject that would conform to any system used for the selection of a President, whether it be the present electoral college method or some other system. Consequently, I would hope that Members of Congress and Members of the public will give this measure serious consideration.

Mr. President, in introducing this bill, I am carrying out an intention expressed when I testified before the Senate Committee on Constitutional Amendments last month concerning reform of the electoral college system.

I am confident that enactment of this proposal would make it considerably easier for millions more of our citizens to vote who now find themselves unable to go to the polls because of the limited period for voting. These citizens may number over 10 million. Furthermore, one recent survey claims that 3 million citizens of voting age were barred from casting ballots because they were unable to leave their work. Several million other citizens were sick or disabled on the day of the election. It is my belief that several million of these citizens and some in other categories would find it possible to exercise their franchise if the time for voting were extended to 24 hours and persons had a choice of convenient hours for voting on portions of 2 calendar days rather than on only 1.

The period I have chosen, from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m., central standard time, is designed to permit voters to use the polls at the end of normal working hours on the first day, through the evening and night of that day, prior to going to work on the second day, and up to midafternoon on the second day. Such a range of choices should enable many persons who have jobs and regular work schedules to go to the polls, but who are now prevented from exercising their franchise by unavoidable demands on their time or temporary illnesses.

As an additional benefit, my bill could eliminate many of the criticisms arising because of the reporting of significant percentages of the results from some States before the polls had closed in other States. With voting spread over a 24-hour period covering portions of 2 calendar days, the possible influence of vote projections should be considerably reduced. The three billion votes of all our citizens will be able to vote at a convenient hour right up to the end of the election and the election will not end in one area before it does in any of the other regions.

Mr. President, I hope that serious consideration will be given to this measure by the 91st Congress. The enactment of my proposal would be one more step in assuring that the role of our people in determining their future will be strengthened and encouraged. I believe that this is the only bill on this subject that Members of Congress and Members of the public may find it possible to support my proposal as a worthy approach to increasing participation by the public in the election processes. If this bill is enacted, it will be coupled with the constitutional amendment, I proposed to remove excessive residence requirements and expand absentee voting, the impact of both measures com-
bined could bring about an increase of 20 million or more in the number of citizens who vote in presidential elections.

DEDICATION OF BUST OF FORMER SENATOR LISTER HILL

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, on Sunday, March 30, in Birmingham, Ala., the University of Alabama Medical Center dedicated a bust of the former Senator, Lister Hill. The bronze bust, the work of sculptor Gwalberto Rocchi, is in the Lawrence Reynolds Library. When the medical center library is completed, the bust will be installed there.

It is not necessary for me to remind the Members of this body of the great achievements in medicine of Senator Lister Hill. I know that all of my colleagues will join me in hailing this new recognition of a distinguished Alabaman.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Life-Size Bust of Senator Hill is Dedicated," written by Dennis Washburn, and published in the Birmingham News for March 31, 1969.

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

LIFE-SIZE BUST OF SENATOR HILL IS DEDICATED

By Dennis Washburn

A 14-year-old youth, Lister Hubbard Hill, stripped the veil from a life-sized bronze bust of his grandfather, Senator Lister H. Hill, in ceremonies at Smolian House Sunday afternoon.

And about 75 family friends and officials of the University of Alabama Medical Center applauded the metallic likeness of Alabama's retired U.S. Senator created by famed Italian artist Gwalberto Rocchi.

As Sen. Hill stood beside the bust and addressed the group, observers gazed in fascination from one of the other—from the bust to the Senator, and then back again, and around.

But the Senator made little reference to the piece of art in his remarks to the group.

He reminisced briefly on changes in the world since the beginning, then stringed laud changes in governmental participation in medicine.

"I can remember when the government's share in medical expenditures was $81 million a year," he said, "And for the past several years, it has grown to more than $1 1/2 billion a year.

Observers could hardly help remembering that Hill, himself, was responsible for much of the increased interest of the federal government in medicine.

His personal efforts in medical legislation such as the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act has resulted in the construction or remodeling of more than 5,000 hospitals as well as the attempt to grapple with the problems of many medical schools, organization of a massive research program in the medical sciences, and the building of centers for treatment of mental illness and retardation.

Sen. Hill spoke about the University of Alabama Medical Center complex in Birmingham, "I remember the first time I visited the Medical Center. It was only one square block then, it occupies more than 15 blocks, and this is only the beginning," he predicted.

"Those who are sick and those who suffer cannot wait for attention," said the Senator. "Medical needs are the balance of the budget.

He cited the need for a better medical educational program, more doctors, more dentists, and the acquisition of more medical knowledge.

"We are here today to dedicate ourselves to a greater, more magnificent Medical Center in Birmingham," said Hill.

And as the spectators started applauding, he stepped forward again and quieted them with upraised hand.

"Does that applause mean that you've all enlisted in the fight?"

The handcapping volume swelled then.

Dr. Joseph F. Volker, executive vice president of the University of Alabama in Birmingham, introduced Sen. Hill after the unveiling.

Pointing to the bronze image of the senator, Dr. Volker said:

"This bust is here because of the desire of the many friends of the Senator to have his likeness introduced in bronze by a distinguished artist.

Dr. Volker said the bust will remain, for the time being, in Smolian Library. "Then it will be removed to the Medical Center Library when that is completed," he said.

The bronze bust was commissioned on behalf of the Medical Center as a permanent art contribution in honor of Sen. Hill.

The unveiling was the final events of the 1969 Birmingham Festival of Arts.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 99—INTRODUCTION OF A JOINT RESOLUTION TO PROCLAIM HELEN KELLER MEMORIAL WEEK

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. RANDOLPH), and the Senators from Alabama (Mr. SPARKMAN and Mr. ALLEN), Miss Keller's native State, I am today introducing, for appropriate reference, a joint resolution to authorize the President of the United States to issue a proclamation designating the first week in June of each year as "Helen Keller Memorial Week.

This proposal has the support of the American Foundation for the Blind.

As you know, June 1 of this year marks the first anniversary of Helen Keller's death. I am sure that many of my colleagues attended the funeral services here at the Washington National Cathedral, where her ashes are interred, and heard Senator Smolian eulogize the distinguished former chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The story of Helen Keller's conquest of the staggering double handicap of blindness and deafness is well known. The tireless lifelong devotion of this unique individual to improve the lot of the blind, the deaf, the handicapped, and the economically underprivileged marks her as one of those rare beings with whom the human race is periodically blessed who has the understanding, compassion, forethought, and ability to grapple with the difficulties of the handicapped and underprivileged, former Government employees to join his Administration.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 99) to authorize the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the first week in June of each year as "Helen Keller Memorial Week" was introduced by Mr. Javits (for himself and other Senators) was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1936—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO AMEND THE TUCKER ACT

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, during the first session of the 90th Congress, I introduced and the Senate passed my bill to amend the Tucker Act to increase from $10,000 to $50,000 the jurisdictional limitation of the Federal district courts in certain contract cases against the Federal Government. This bill was supported by the Department of Justice and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

At that time I said that—

The primary purpose of this bill is to allow former Government employees to join suits for reinstatement with suits for back pay. The Tucker Act must be reenacted, but the latter must now be brought in the Court of Claims if the amount in question exceeds $50,000.

The Justice Department has estimated that if the jurisdictional limit were raised to $50,000, as contemplated by this bill, more than 99 percent of the backpay claims could be heard in district court—freeing the Court of Claims for more important work and considerably reducing the cost of litigation for claimants outside the Washington area. In addition almost one third of all the other contract cases against the Government could be heard in district court.

Since that time, it has come to my attention on numerous occasions that this bill would in addition confer substantial benefit on our Nation's small businessmen.

The Senate Select Committee on Small Business, of which I am ranking minority member, the Small Business Administration, the Government Supply Agency, and others are all making a concerted effort to ensure that our small businessmen receive their share of Government procurement. The greater involvement in Government procurement has had the predictable
effect of involving these small businessmen in contract claims with the Federal Government.

Under the present jurisdictional limits, all of these claims in excess of $10,000 must be heard before the Court of Claims here in Washington, D.C. This, of course, places an extreme hardship on a small businessman with a claim over $10,000 by requiring him to either retain Washington legal counsel or bear the additional expense of local counsel travel to Washington, often consuming several days in the process. In addition, witnesses, exhibits, records, documents, and other physical evidence of both the claimant and the Government are often required to be brought to Washington frequently at substantial additional cost to both the Government and the claimant.

The jurisdictional limits of the Tucker Act have never been amended since 1887, a time when $10,000 represented a significantly larger sum than it does today. And in view of the growing volume of contracts for the Federal Government resulting in an ever increasing number of contracts throughout this Nation it is imperative that persons contracting with the Government be afforded a reasonable opportunity of having their smaller contract claims adjudicated in their local Federal courts. I, therefore, send to the desk, for approval, a bill to amend the Tucker Act which is identical to the one offered to the 90th Congress passed by its Senate.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the Record.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 296) to amend the Tucker Act to increase from $10,000 to $50,000 the limitation on the jurisdiction of the U.S. district courts in suits against the United States for breach of contract or for compensation, introduced by Mr. JAVITS, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

§ 1926

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of section 3146 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(2) Any other civil action or claim against the United States, not exceeding $50,000 in amount, founded either upon the Constitution, a treaty, an Act of Congress, or any regulation of an executive department, or upon any express or implied contract with the United States, for unliquidated damages in cases not sounding in tort."

FUND FOR EDUCATION IN WORLD ORDER

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, on March 5, 1969, Senators Fulbright, McGovern, and I addressed the Fund for Education in World Order's National Convention on the Future of Building Peace. As it was reported widely in the press at that time, the meeting was invited by a group of demonstrators disguised as waiters, who disrupted the proceedings, waving Vietcong flags and marching around the room carrying pigs' heads on trays.

I had been informed that such a disruption was inevitable, but I determined to go on in any event, because I think this Nation must not allow disruptive forces to suppress the right of free speech and discussion which they, erroneously purport to exercise.

Nothing could be farther from the American tradition than this kind of demonstration. The Constitution protects the right of free speech and assembly, but has never protected a disruption designed to destroy someone else's right to peacefully assemble and speak.

I do not question the right of demonstrators to hold their own meeting and discuss whatever they wish. Nor do I question their right to peaceably and non-disruptively demonstrate outside someone's meeting. But I do think reasonably. But the invasion of a private meeting for the purpose of undermining a free exchange of views among those who have devoted considerable time and effort to the best possible possibilities for solving something which I deplore and which has no place in the American political tradition.

Mr. President, I have here the verbatim transcript of these proceedings, and I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the transcript will be printed in the Record, as follows:

FUND FOR EDUCATION IN WORLD ORDER


Master of Ceremonies: Chet Huntley.

Mr. Mott (in progress). Today we have with us some of the most important workers in the very important area of academic, educational, and community and those from Washington. I'd like to introduce those at the head table who will not be introduced later in the program, and I'd like to ask them to stand as I read their names and continue standing until I give you the signal for applause.

First, on your left, is Miss Josephine Spencer, who is Secretary of the Fund for Education in World Order.

Next to her is Earl Osborn, who is President of the Institute for International Order and a member of the Board of Trustees of The Fund.


Next is Sen. Joseph Compton, who is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of The Fund for Education in World Order.

Next is Mrs. Maurice Pate, a member of the Board of Trustees of The Fund for Education in World Order.

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I have believed that education, especially that of the American people, is the key element in any effort to build a just and lasting peace. Some months ago The Fund started a program to provide support for research, training, and the dissemination of knowledge. I am delighted to announce that two of the first fellows to result from this program, the first group of a new fellowship to be chosen by two co-chairmen of this Convocation, Mr. Stewart Mott and Mr. Matty Rosenhaus, whose contributions to The Fund’s effort to build public support for peace, education, has already been immense, as we see from the response here.

I’d like to ask Jack Jeffereis to present the fellowship program.

Mr. JOFFREIS. The Matthew B. Rosenhaus Fellowship in World Order Studies is being awarded to an outstanding young man to encourage independent research, and the Michigan Center for the Study of Conflict Resolution, Andrew Seville. Andy will continue his work on the psychology of decision-making and his dissertation on policy-making attitudes and perceptions of State Department officials as they relate to our foreign policies. We can make a contribution to the United Nations, the United Nations and our problems of peace. We believe that Andy will go on to make incalculable contributions to our peace.

Thank you.

Mr. ROSENAUS. And now, a gentleman who needs no introduction, except I would like to say two things about him. No. 1, in an industry where few last and survive for two or three years, our friend and colleague Andy Rosenhaus is in his fifth year. This gentleman is about to begin his five years a week. Your friend and mine, Chet Huntley.

(Applause.)

Mr. HUNTLEY. Thank you, Mr. Rosenhaus. Mr. Mott, distinguished Guests and Ladies and Gentlemen:

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Matt, distinguished Guests and Ladies and Gentlemen:

Mr. MOTT. Thank you, sir. This demonstration is an effort in behalf of peace, does not occur by accident. It does not take place in limbo. It is the product of something—be it thought, or work, of financial investment and the conviction by a great number of men and women that world peace is a valid and attainable objective.

I suggest there is present in this country and perhaps in the world a clear determination to peace, a new determination to achieve it. For example, how to realize peace was very much an issue in our recent political year. Indeed, the temptation was there to spurn the trumpet of Louis Armstrong. Our scientists, who converse with Soviet and other foreign scientists, have a tremendous capacity for the promotion of peace. Students and youth are tremendous forces for peace, and we might well consider ways and means to exploit more of our own, for modest periods of time, and to import all we can. (Applause.) The Fulbright Scholarship plan has been a tremendous success.

Yes, I think there is a quickened interest and a renewed determination in behalf of peace. We all recall, I am sure, those buoyant days in 1932. I think back to that day when the organization of peace fascinated us. Even in small American towns and American communities, we find ourselves working on peace formulas, writing charters, constitutions, preambles and bylaws. But then peace slipped by us. It was—perhaps not.

And many of us, I think, grew cynical. Indeed, the temptation was there to regard peace as an idle dream and a delusion. But hopefully that spate of cynicism is coming to an end. Perhaps more of us are coming to comprehend at last that there is a way out of this situation not excepted despair—(applause)—no alternative except despair and ultimate ruin, and that is not a choice we can afford to make. Peace is not one of several choices. It is the only choice. But it is one that mankind has to make. So I say to you all, that we believe in it, that we work for it and that we invest in it.

Now, it is my happy privilege to introduce the distinguished speaker from Arkansas, J. William Fulbright, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

(Applause.)

Mr. Fulbright.

(Applause.)

Mr. FULBRIGHT. You never come to New York that you don’t get interesting meetings. I suppose that’s one reason we can get along at all, because it adds spice and interest to our lives. It’s a great honor to be invited to such a large meeting. Last summer, when I was running for reelection, I don’t recall that I ever saw so many people together in one room before. It was a fine thing to be the one hope—that is, it’s long-term, but it is the hope.

That is why today that, I think, nearly everyone is for peace. The trouble has been in the past that they’re always anxious for something else a little more. And this has been true particularly of those who have the responsibility of government. There is something very strange that happens to all of us, perhaps before change comes, that this is the one hope—that is, it’s long-term, but it is the hope.

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There are many different aspects of this problem. You will have the AEC discussed, and Sen. Javits. I am sure, will refer to it. We are having hearings tomorrow in my committee—in a subcommittee of my committee, tomorrow on this subject. The Symposium subcommittee is talking about a different aspect of this same struggle for peace, going into the impact of our presence abroad in so many countries upon our foreign policy. There are many different aspects of this problem.

One of the purposes of the committee on which I have the honor of being chairman is to educate just such people. That has been its objective for a number of years. The hearings which we have to a great extent educational hearings. The ones we will have in the coming year will be educational hearings. And I can say how glad I am, how pleased I am, that the distinguished Senator from New York is now junior member of that committee and will add a great deal. (Applause.) I know that the示abled person brings to the study of peace a long experience and will add a great deal to these educational hearings. There are many different aspects of this problem.

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proceed without interruption with our program. Go ahead.

A SPEAKER. The question that we're asking is how long liberal America is going to tolerate these kind of provocations and meetings. The power structure of this country, which is represented by people sitting at this table, either positively or negatively, is not going to allow peace as long as it puts money into their pockets. Why isn't General Motors out there? Why isn't Lockheed out there? The reason that they're not out there is that they are suppressing and murdering people in other countries. The problem is that the people here are just self-righteous and think that they are doing the right thing. This involves a study of the psychological aspects of national behavior and it will, if done properly, undoubtedly arouse a great many questions in many people's minds, because there will be some activities which are traditional, which will have to be examined. We like to think of ourselves, just for example, as being a peace-loving nation, and we all profess it, as has already been referred to.

Well, I must say I've been heckled in my campaigns, but not quite as persistently as they do in New York City.

In any case, Sen. Javits is going to speak and Sen. McGovern. Perhaps they won't arouse quite the same interest as I do. But I believe it is my turn in the very near future which I hope will be interesting to you and I hope that it will be a means by which we can bring matters of interest to you from people who have given very deep thought to these difficult problems. Thank you very much for your very cordial reception.

Mr. Mott. Personally I welcome the intervention, and I think there may be in this room who agree with the last speaker. (Applause.)

Now, I shall ask the security guards to make sure that there is no further interruption because we have a tight schedule. We'd like to get on with our program. I'm sorry that we cannot permit individuals which would otherwise eliminate our program for the day. I'd like to welcome Sen. Fulbright back to the Capitol. Mr. Rosenhaus, Mr. Jefferson, ladies and gentlemen:

I'd like first to say that I think Bill Fulbright, my chairman, is one of the greatest men of the Senate, and that he has given many outstanding opportunities to make a real breakthrough for peace right now, and that opportunity relies upon the fact that the Senate will undoubtedly ratify, in my judgment—apparently it's the President's judgment—the non-proliferation treaty. (Applause.) Given that opening, an enormous mixed question of politics and security will be presented to the United Nations, and many of those questions will be decided in whatever or not the nation proceeds with further procurement or deployment at this time of an arms race.

Now, many of us believe, in the Senate—Sen. Fulbright has been very much a leader of this group of thinking that the United States does not require that we proceed in this way. We believe that the opportunity presented by the provision in the non-proliferation treaty—Article 6 of that treaty, which calls for good-faith negotiations on the limitation or elimination of disarmament—will afford us a genuine opportunity to negotiate, especially with the other super power, a real arms limitation. Probably no more significant issue has been broadly debated than the basically first one in terms of the real nuclear hardware in the world, a real limitation upon the bureaucratic and political decision upon which so many of us believe can get to the point skillfully by virtue of autonomy where we can get to the point of something more than talking, but they'll be made blindly and without any human intervention by some computer.

Now, what is the answer? Now, what are the rights of the protesters to participate in this meeting? I think they did extremely generous in allowing time to the speaker for the protesters. This is not a meeting out in the street. There is no carrying on in the back of this organization holding this luncheon. Can the protesters attract this kind of a luncheon audience themselves in the opportunity to persuade those who they think need to be persuaded? But I will not let them, and I don't think you ought to let them—it is your attention, your applause, your interest which is the test—I will not let them coerce me and I hope you will not let them coerce you. (Applause) It's just as much coercion to be compelled to come here and see and hear something that you didn't want to see and hear as it is to invite seeing and hearing as it is to hit you over the head and tie you to a chair and make you listen.
jeopardizing the security of the United States—that if we stop, there is a real chance to get somewhere on nuclear arms limitation. Therefore, I have only one message for you. One of the big problems of all liberal groups is that we are speaking in terms that are so identically idealistic, that they're so long-term that nobody could care less. Here is an immediate opening on ABM deployment, a move that makes sense, and this country can really get started in a very tangible way with a very practical result and with a real likelihood of success. As President Kennedy said, if you pose the question carefully, read as much about it as you possibly can, listen to our hearings—they'll be open and public, as Senator McGovern and I stand—and the twin proposition that history will have presented us when we ratify the non-proliferation treaty will be in what I believe to have been his greatest opportunity for difference of ideology, self with what we believe to be the best in society when we do not pay each other the honor of a respectful hearing. (Applause.)

Now, I think that without thinking through all the implications of it, most of us accepted the wisdom of the late President Kennedy's words just as we accepted the earlier warning of President Eisenhower that there is no longer any reasonable alternative to peace. The question then is: Why does the arms race continue? When the President spoke, our military budget stood at 53 billion dollars. In fiscal 1970, which is immediately ahead of us, if we add in the anticipated supplemental requests, we will be spending something like $60 billion, or around 90 billion dollars; and added to that are the substantial continuing costs of present wars, nearly 25% of our total federal budget the amount going to war purposes. This is seen in contrast with some of the whole range of society-building programs in the field of education, health and community development.

Now, I hope that the time will come when we can be clear on one central fact. We cannot meet the challenge of a turbulent developing world with military power (applause) and we cannot resolve the ferment and the protest in our own society by force of arms. (Applause) There is an immediate need for the kind of enormous significance to every mortal on this planet that cannot be reached with a B-52, and that is for our own homeland that cannot be met by any show of power or force. And that is why we should bring an end to the war in Vietnam and make certain that never again do we stumble into a cruel and futile effort of that kind. (Applause)

It may very well be that the only lasting value that will come from this tragic experience in Southeast Asia is the lesson that it is naive to think that any power, no matter how rich, can buy the peace in the world and we degrade our own society when we do not pay each other the honor of a respectful hearing. (Applause.)

Six years ago the late President Kennedy spoke to students at American University in what I believe to have been his greatest speech, his most imaginative speech, and in that speech he warned us of the real danger to our own world at peace. It was not, he said, a world of the pacified Americans enforced by American military power, but a world where the balance of terror dominated by the superpowers. Rather, he said, it is a world made safe for diversity in which there is the opportunity for the ideology, the political philosophy and difference of viewpoint on the issues facing all mankind. And the President began with these

one of us, with our attitudes towards each other, with our attitudes towards the Soviet Union and with our attitudes towards our own place in the world as a great power. The President concluded his remarks that history has yet to teach us the task. But we are now in the middle of stopping the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, no matter what any other superpowers may do. This is a unique moment, and if the other powers did not engage in the testing of weapons. He went on to add that the move towards a significant reduction of the arms race would pale by comparison with continuing on the course we were on for many years.

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meeting on U.S.-China relations, which you are urged to attend. There is a brochure describing it outside the building. The National Education Television Network has covered today’s program most adequately, and many of the features of the program today played tomorrow night at 9:00 o’clock in New York and other TV networks. We are urging the entire program to be screened on the nationwide network of NET.

I think the solutions to peace are quite simple. I am puzzled sometimes by the very complicated arguments put forth by many of the experts who are often war with each other as to the methodology. To me it seems very simple to make a plan of action to spend $5 billion not for the use of any of the superpowers but to produce textile machinery and other badly needed health services and supplies that can be shipped to the red menace in Russia or China that we so fear. It strike me that we need to create a climate where conscientious objection is dignified and respected.

The Johnson administration had asked for $8 million for fiscal 1970 for Bonneville, and the Nixon administration did not cut this back for the simple reason that these funds were all obligated, and could not be cut. But our neighboring States were not so lucky with their reclamation projects—Nevada, Colorado, and Wyoming have been badly hurt to our people. Let us cut some of the frills before we cut basic programs like reclamation.

I suggest we abolish the Subversive Activities Control Board, for instance. This board has 14 people on its staff, and its five board members each get $8 million for Bonneville have at least $15 million. But with our neighboring States taking such cuts under the Nixon budget in the board’s projects, Utah’s chances of getting more money for Bonneville have gone aglimmering, I am afraid.

And this is tragic, because at the rate we are proceeding, the United States will have 10 more years to complete the central Utah project—and we cannot afford to wait that long. The heartland of Utah must have more water if we are to continue our progress.

We must have a force of medium bombers and tankers capable of striking Eurasian targets. We cannot afford to let the FB-111 program go, any more than we can afford to gut the Safeguard antiballistic missile.

Finaly, if you want to get at the root of the tobacco question, why do we continue to spend $5 billion to support the FB-111 program? Because President Nixon has decided it is less harm to our people to cut some of the funds for projects which we are proceeding, it will take a hundred billion in all. The heartland of United States—does not cut this back for the simple reason that these programs were all obligated, and could not be cut.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I suggest we pass these resolutions. You are not being paid to spend taxpayers’ dollars to support the organiza­ tion of the Nixon administration proposed such deep cuts in reclamation construction.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, because Utah escaped with a relatively small cut in reclamation construction funds in the budget revisions which President Nixon sent to Congress, the people of our State should not be complacent. The fact that the Nixon administration proposed such deep cuts in reclamation construction—total of $35 million in 17 Western States—does not bode well for the future of our most important water project, the Bonneville unit of the central Utah project.

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But our neighboring States were not so lucky with their reclamation projects—Nevada, Colorado, and Wyoming have been badly hurt to our people. Let us cut some of the frills before we cut basic programs like reclamation.

I suggest we abolish the Subversive Activities Control Board, for instance. This board has 14 people on its staff, and its five board members each get $8 million for Bonneville have at least $15 million. But with our neighboring States taking such cuts under the Nixon budget in the Board’s projects, Utah’s chances of getting more money for Bonneville have gone aglimmering, I am afraid.

And this is tragic, because at the rate we are proceeding, the United States will have 10 more years to complete the central Utah project—and we cannot afford to wait that long. The heartland of Utah must have more water if we are to continue our progress.

We must have a force of medium bombers and tankers capable of striking Eurasian targets. We cannot afford to let the FB-111 program go, any more than we can afford to gut the Safeguard antiballistic missile.
to advance the development of the long leadtime avionics and propulsion system. The [REDACTED] was a highly significant and, at that time, little notice sentence, Secretary Laird said:

"We now propose to increase that amount by $23 million to shorten the competitive design stage and permit the start of detailed wind tunnel mock-ups."

NEW MANNED BOMBER TO BE BUILT

I took this to mean that the Air Force was ready to line up with the AMSA. It appeared to me that by adding $23 million, they were on their way. If they reached the so-called contract definition stage within the added $23 million, they would then build at least one prototype at a cost certainly in the neighborhood of $1.5 to $2 billion. I was also told that the Air Force planned to build 240 planes. It was said the estimated cost was $50 million per plane. The added $23 million, according to the Secretary, "could advance the initial operation capability—IOC—of this aircraft by one year."

On April 7, I wrote a letter to the Secretary asking pointedly if they now intended to add this new manned bomber. While I have not yet received a reply—and I make no point about that, since I asked a series of detailed questions which will take some time to answer—the Secretary of the Air Force, Robert C. Seams, Jr., and the Air Force Chief of Staff, Gen. John P. McConnell, have called for the development of a new manned bomber, in testimony behind closed doors of the Senate Armed Services Committee, according to published reports.

DECISION STRAINS CREDULITY AND CREDIBILITY

Mr. President, this decision, in my judgment, strains the credibility of Congress and the credibility of the military. By an appropriation this year of $23 million, we essentially back into a new manned bomber program which will cost at least $24 billion, and which will not be delivered until 1977.

In addition, the history of both costs and delivery dates for major weapons systems is such that the reality is the opposite. As the C-5 cargo plane will cost at least $50 million per plane, this figure would seem to be on the low side. As you know, costs would be higher because a supersonic, long-range, very large plane, this figure would seem to be on the high side. As you know, costs would be higher because a supersonic, long-range, very large plane.

There is one further point I should like to make. There are some who believe that the program is going forward in order to develop a supersonic transport (SST) essentially under military auspices in order to meet the overwhelming objections to the termination of the SST program at a time when priorities for virtually every other domestic program rate higher than military scale.

INTEND TO OPPOSE FUNDS

Mr. President, unless new overwhelming evidence is produced, I intend to fight the development of the AMSA. I believe that this request is an example of the operation of the military-industrial complex at its worst.

PLANE UNNEEDED

From all the independent evidence we have, the plane is unneeded. The reports I quoted from Secretary Clifford's statement concerning the national intelligence estimates of the Russians plans and capabilities with respect to manned bombers certainly give no reason to go ahead with the development of AMSA.

To build a new, highly expensive, multibillion dollar manned bomber in these circumstances is both a waste of our resources and an example of misplaced priorities.

CAN ENHANCE OUR DEFENSE

I give way to no man in my concern for the safety and security of the United States of America. But if we build AMSA, not only will the cost be immense, but also, by devoting funds to obsolete weapons, we enfeeble our military strength and make this Nation less secure rather than more secure.

I have circulated a letter to a number of my colleagues urging them to join me in opposing the development of AMSA. I believe that both Congress and the Country should be warned against this folly.

I ask unanimous consent to have a copy of the letter, I sent to Secretary Laird on April 7 printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the copy of the letter ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

HOL. MELVIN R. LAIRD, Secretary of Defense, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Secretary: In your "posture" statement to the Armed Services Committee on March 19, 1969, you addressed yourself in part to the subject of a new supersonic manned bomber—the AMSA (Advanced Manned Strategic Aircraft—pp. 20-30).

You pointed out that the original fiscal year 1970 budget submitted by the previous administration:

"... provided $77.2 million to continue the competitive design phase (engineering definition stage and wind tunnel mock-ups) initiated with fiscal year 1969 funds and to advance the development of the long leadtimes avionics and propulsion systems." Then, in what appears to be a highly significant although little noticed sentence, you commented:

"We now propose to increase that amount by $23 million to shorten the competitive design phase and permit the start of a full scale engineering development in fiscal year 1970." (Emphasis added.)

You then concluded:

"With the new design proposals in hand, we should be able to resolve, once and for all, the long-standing controversy over the configuration of AMSA. While no decision on production and development need be made now, the accelerated R and D effort could follow in the event of a new "aging out" (IOC) of this aircraft by one year, from 1978 to 1977.

In your statement you also said that: "We have decided to cut off the FB 111 program at four squadrons and concentrate our efforts on the development of a new strategic bomber, AMSA."

So much for the facts.

The statements raise highly important questions of far reaching significance. I am told by what I consider to be most reliable sources that they have some, if not all, of the following implications:

(1) The addition of $23 million to the budget will take the project into the "contract definition" stage.

(2) Your statement that this will "permit the start of a full scale engineering development in fiscal year 1970," means that one or more prototypes will be built.

In other words, by the addition of a mere $23 million now, the new bomber ultimately costing billions will be built. I am told that the Air Force estimates that the contract definition stage will be arrived at by about November 1969.

(3) The effect of reaching the contract definition stage essentially commits us not only to the prototypes (which put costs over the billion dollar level) but, in the absence of overwhelmingly negative results, essentially commits us to a full scale program.

(4) In other words, the "crucial" decision. This certainly would seem to be borne out by the decision to cut off the existing FB 111 program four squadrons and to eliminate funds for it altogether in FY 1970.

I am told that the program calls for 240 planes at an estimated cost of $50 million each. As the C-5 cargo plane will cost at least $40 million a plane and the original estimates for the SST were from $30 to $40 million a plane, this figure would seem to be on the low side. As you know, costs would be higher because a supersonic, high- and low-level bomber, only might require the same sophisticated instrumentation as a supersonic civilian plane but also must carry the highly complex weapon system instrumentation as well.

Estimates therefore are as high as $80 million per plane.

(5) This means that by the addition of a very small amount—$23 million—this year, we are essentially committed to at least a $1 billion program and dollars higher. I need not point out that this double the cost of the whole AEM program about which there is much controversy.

(6) This also raises the fundamental question of why, in an age of sophisticated mis-
Congressional Record — Senate
April 22, 1969

William Proxmire, U.S. Senator.

Disruption at Cornell University

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, yesterday, the faculty of Cornell University voted 276 to 281 to reject an agreement recently signed by the university administration and a group of gun-carrying students who had occupied the student center for 36 hours. What American was not appalled by the picture on the front pages of our newspapers, probably throughout the country, although I have not seen them all, of these students carrying rifles and bandoliers of ammunition, marching out of Willard Straight Hall?

Yesterday's vote was not an easy one for the faculty, which is as liberal as the students in most universities. I know Cornell University very well, and I think it is true there also.

Under such circumstances, the faculty deserves to know whether it has support in refusing to accept an intolerable compromise such as employed by the late Dr. Martin Luther King often involved physical occupation of a building or public facility, in testing State laws or local laws, many of which were unconstitutional. But never, never were rifles, shotguns, or bandoliers of ammunition part of that protest.

Much has been accomplished in the last decade through peaceful demonstration, but these events at Cornell are not of that character. These particular students have exhibited in such a way as not to conform to any intelligent protest.

In refusing to accept such an ultimatum the faculty acted as it had to act to maintain the integrity of the university. The protestors, by arming themselves and threatening with arms, went beyond the brink. They cannot be allowed to prejudice and harass the whole legitimate student protest movement by such recklessness.

A cross was burned in front of the dormitory housing coeds, largely black young women. When those guilty of that grievous offense are caught, I shall speak as strongly against any amnesty for them as I wish to see a stronger law in New York and nationally as—many of us have been advocating for years—would have delayed purchase, enabled authorities to keep track of purchases, and perhaps have averted this most unfortunate incident.

The Governor of the State of New York, in a fortuitously well-timed action—has just signed a measure calling upon colleges and universities in the State to file plans for dealing with students who wish to recruit black students from the ghetto. They are entitled to no special privileges having done so, they should have. But they did it and they were one of the first universities to do it.

Last fall Cornell announced plans for an Afro-American curriculum, putting it ahead of many other universities, and it is entirely acceptable, peaceably obtained, such as employed by the late Dr. Martin Luther King often involved physical occupation of a building or public facility, in testing State laws or local laws, many of which were unconstitutional. But never, never were rifles, shotguns, or bandoliers of ammunition part of that protest.

Given the present state of public affairs, what are the implications for a further intensification of the arms race if this program is launched?

It may be true, the public should know it and be fully aware of its consequence, we would welcome answers to the questions I have asked and a definitive statement about the consequences of cutting off federal funds for a full scale engineering development.

With best personal wishes.

Mr. President, these are brave men.

Four years ago Cornell, under the gifted leadership of James Perkins, a very old friend of mine, began a program to recruit black students from the ghetto. They are entitled to no special privileges having done so, they should have. But they did it and they were one of the first universities to do it.
dent disorder as a qualification for receiving State aid.

This, incidentally, I think, is a most intelligent and constructive action to take and indicate the proper responsibility of deciding how to handle the matter in the hands of the college authorities.

Colleges and universities have adequate power to deal with the situation provided we hold up their hands. That is what law and policy should do, rather than pit the Government of the United States against the individual student through student loans.

The Cornell incident is a clear and naked situation in which the faculty has stood up and on which I consider it an honor to support them.

I hope very much that this unfortunate experience will prove three things:

First, that the universities and colleges have the necessary means to carry authority in their own hands, through discipline, to act to deal with this situation most effectively.

Second, that we can encourage them to do it without unduly heightening the kind of interests of higher education in the United States.

Third, that the friends of student recognition and the supporters of reform, which are being sought, have a special obligation to stand up in exactly this kind of situation. Their credentials are good, so they have the best chance to communicate with the students and to see that the movement is not corrupted, despoiled, or destroyed by the kind of recklessness shown by these misguided and very ill-advised young people at Cornell University. It is for these reasons that I have spoken today, Mr. President.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Recorders the articles published in the New York Times, referring to these incidents and aiming at the Governors of New York of the bill to which I have referred.

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

**CONGRESSional RECORD—SENATE**

**April 22, 1969**

**TALK BY President of Cornell University ON STUDENT DISSENSION**

ITHACA, N.Y., April 21.—The campus of Cornell University was under a “situation of emergency” this evening as the faculty met to discuss the administration’s attempts to honor a seven-point agreement under which gun-carrying Negro students ended a 36-hour occupation of the student center yesterday.

A test vote, taken after two hours of debate, showed the faculty rejecting the agreement, 728 to 281. The vote was taken on a draft resolution condemning the forcible occupation of Willard Straight Hall “and above all the carrying of guns as a part of the action.”

A second vote, taken later, showed the faculty rejecting the agreement as “capitalization” and “appeasement” and condemning the action of the administration in that regard.

Dean Miller promised to recommend nullification by the faculty of judicial procedures against five students who were involved in incidents last December and January. But he faced the faculty with this faculty resolution: “A number of professors of the College of Arts and Sciences went to the meeting threatening to resign if the procedures were nullified.”

The faculty, which was in no mood for what it called “capitalization,” concluded in its resolution: “Without in any way judging the merit of the judicial decisions recently taken with respect to the students and the intransigence of the students in not reversing the decision under coördinon and threat of violence would endanger the future of the university and we refuse to do it.”

Earlier, President James A. Perkins announced “emergency action.”

No more guns on the campus, he said.

Dr. Perkins called it a “shattering experience” when Negroes, many of them carrying rifles and shotguns, and draped with bandollers, came out of Willard Straight Hall.

“This incident cannot be repeated,” Dr. Perkins said. “I am now declaring that on the campus students and nonstudents will not be allowed to carry arms.

“Any student who is found carrying a gun outside his own room will be automatically suspended and any nonstudent seen or found carrying a gun will be liable to arrest.”

Without mentioning the Afro-American Society, Dr. Perkins said he would move to disband any organization that tried to occupy a building henceforth.

Later, at noon, he declared a situation of emergency, presumed full authority and responsibility for the safety and security of the campus and that he would establish an emergency advisory board of three faculty members, three students and three members of the administration.

**RELATIONS WITH TOWN CHANGE**

Relations between Ithaca and Cornell have been strained by a series of incidents last December and January. But be this is what we can call them in the future, the friction between the community but did not mean “instantaneous total collapse.”

“What are the chances for success that this great university and the great people in it will be willing to deal with the triple problem of uniting our priorities, and humanizing our governance?” Dr. Perkins asked. He said he did not know the answer, but he was hopeful.

**URBS HUMANAE APPROACH**

He concluded:

“If the process is looked at, studied, examined, and managed, it can take a seat in the parochial point of view, those who do not see in this audience the fact that this is a large and differentiated human community that is gathering to the past is not the most important than the explorations of the future, those who believe that their only perspective is the kind of world that with the kind of people that is through violence, and those who feel that any change is anathema; if this is what we can call them in the future, the friction between the community but did not mean “instantaneous total collapse.”

“THERE IS NO SENSE TO THIS, TO ME, AS A JUDGE OF HUMAN NATURE, AND IT IS A FUNCTION, IN A SITUATION SUCH AS THIS, TO MAKE HIM ASSURED OF SUCCESS.”

The department of government faculty held a caucus and came out strongly against guns.

All but four of the department’s 20 professors signed a manifesto saying that they would suspend classes and “review our relationship with the university” if the faculty endorsed Dean Miller’s action. The four were opposed by 11 other professors from Arts and Sciences. Among the signers were Clinton Rossiter and George Kahin, authorities on government and politics.

The manifesto chided President Perkins for his statement, belatedly forbidding the carrying of guns. Ralph C. Millers motion to nullify the judicial procedures of the university posed an “intolerable and, one would have thought, unthinkable situation.”

**EXCERPTS FROM TALK BY PRESIDENT OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY ON STUDENT DISSENSION**

(Note.—Following are excerpts from the speech yesterday by James Perkins, president of Cornell University.)

Dean Perkins said at his press conference at a time of trial and anguish for our country, for higher education and for Cornell University. And the question before the house today and in the immediate days to come is whether we have the collective wisdom and sensitivity in sufficient measure to deal with that which must be mindful of the fact that in the nineteen-sixties American society, indeed society around the world, is engaged in that wrenched process of subcutting new priorities for old. And such a circumstance, which does not happen every decade, is one
where free institutions are put to their finest test. For a university, the problem is particularly most important and severe. It's important because in the Western world there is no other context that can be compared. To pass through on a time scale comparable to the problem, to pick through the balance of values and factors needed to come up with a policy that is needed to come up with wise social policy.

PARALLEL WITH 1850'S

The first question is what in the nineteenth-sixties, seventies and eighties will be the issue of the 1960's. The debate of the 1960's must be, one might say, of course, we are at the point of re-examination of our whole curriculum. The question of what happens now that this country went through another convulsion prior to the Civil War, and the universities were involved. It must also be at the same time, recognize that the convulsion had to do whether or not the universities were going to maintain a narrow notion of the learner must learn or whether they were going to be useful to society by taking up matters having to do with agriculture and industrial development. That makes it look like it might not be made in the forties and fifties, and just before the Civil War there had been the three years of the depression, the number of students going to institutions of higher education, because they had decided—if I may use the expression—we had decided that the institutions were irrelevant.

This same atmosphere is part of the picture of the 1850's and of the present. It is now in the process of being re-examined from stem to stern to make sure that the contents of the curriculum and the status in which they represent the new priorities rather than the old ones.

EMPHASIS ON HUMAN STUDIES

The emphasis in the next decade is going to be on human studies. This is a completely new way of teaching, and the focus of the present. What we teach represents the new priorities of the nineteen-sixties, and our curriculum is now in the process of being re-examined in it will be able to deal with the triple crisis and public administration the country faces. We have never seen a major issue in the some aspects.

This involves students and faculty; this involves administration and trustees; this involves all of us, recognizing that no community can be considered legitimate in which we or those of us who ask for the right to participate in its decisions have that right denied.

This does not mean that everything we do has to be run by instantaneous town meetings operated by a human computer. It does mean that we are only at the beginning steps of figuring out how we can have a voice in that shall be heard at the right point where their being heard will be, in fact, effective.

This is going to be, in the most complicated self-examinations in political science and public administration the country has yet known, and that the university has yet known.

What are the chances of success? That this great university and the great people in it will solve the problems of humanizing our students, humanizing our priorities and humanizing our governing conduct, I do not know this afternoon the answer to that question.

I do know, however, that if the process is looked at, studied, examined, and managed by those who take a selfish and parochial point of view, those who do not see in this audience the fact that this is a large and differentiated human community, those who believe that no college establishment of the kind of world they wish is through violence, those who see that any change is anathema—if this is what we see when those individuals look in the looking glass at themselves, the university is not likely to be the instrument of change for meeting the world ahead of us is the one in which we wish to live.

A NOTE OF OPTIMISM

However, if while looking at ourselves we see people who at least will try to be sensitive to the agonies of others, who will be patient with the process of resolving individual differences, because they know we have the right to be different, if we see people who are courageous enough to see the piller that leads to the future, as opposed to wanting to sit on the beaches of the past, if, in short, when we look at ourselves we see the prospect of humane men and women, because the fact that this is a great university and will be one for decades to come—and that whatever the trials and difficulties we face now—because we will act in the large way of which I have come to discover most, if not all, of the people involved in fratricidal circumstances—I end therefore on a note of optimism tinged with concern.

My optimism is the fact that I have never seen a major issue in the same six years I have been at Cornell addressed by those who believe in the importance of individual differences.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make an order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
URBAN MASS TRANSIT PROBLEMS AND A PROPOSED SOLUTION

Senator HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, Jr., ONCE AGAIN LEADS THE WAY

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, in his recent message to Congress, President Nixon announced that he will soon recommend a new program for the development of our Nation's mass transit systems.

Over the years, the junior Senator from New Jersey (Mr. WILLIAMS) has initiated almost all of our Nation's mass transportation legislation. It was Senator Williams who, in 1955, introduced the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1955. In 1964, he again introduced the bill which became the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1966. In 1968, he was a principal sponsor of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1969. This proposed legislation would create over a 4-year period of time a $1.8 billion trust fund in order to finance our Nation's mass transit programs. The need for additional financing of our mass transportation programs becomes obvious when it is realized that the annual national appropriation is now a mere $160 million.

In a speech delivered on March 11, 1969, before the Fourth International Urban Mass Transportation Conference, Senator Williams explained his proposed legislation in detail and called for Federal, state, and local cooperation to support its provisions. I sincerely hope that President Nixon will give careful consideration to the Williams bill before making any specific recommendations to the Congress. With the President's support, I am confident that this legislation can create the transit systems necessary to meet the future needs of our Nation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of Senator Williams' speech be printed in the RECORD.

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

URBAN MASS TRANSIT PROBLEMS AND A PROPOSED SOLUTION

At long last, the spotlight of public attention has focused on our transportation problems. Everyone residing in the metropolitan area is a living example of the horror. The message is—better and more efficient public mass transportation.

Additional money must be spent. Improved facilities must be made available. Improved coordination between Federal and local government is absolutely essential. If this is not done, we will struggle on a morass of endless traffic congestion.

The need, as all of you know, is self-evident. For many years, the problems which we have become aware of and the solutions which we have found to meet this situation is the most degrading experiences. It is dirty, unreliable, and uncomfortable. In addition, it is totally unsafe. Thefts and muggings are at an all-time high. The facilities fail, the drivers fail, and the transit system fails—every "failure" each year. All this helps to keep the subway police busy. Did you know that they total more than all but two dozen cities have above ground? Yes, it's true.

However, not the least of the I.R.T.'s or perhaps any of the old mass transit's worries is its grave fiscal problems. The I.R.T. alone loses $77 million per year in operating losses and a great deal more than that if depreciation is computed.

Other examples which could be cited would include the New Haven and the Erie Lackawanna, both of which need life support which are bankrupt. In our dynamic society people move. They have, they are, and they will leave the city core for the suburbs. With them move the industrial skilled job opportunities. At the same time, white collar administrative jobs in the central city increase.

To meet the transportation problems caused by this shift, people automatically turn to private automobiles. In a day's city, there is no adequate alternative. The results have been both predictable and inevitable. The air is foul with fumes, and a day's city is a day's city.

In areas where land is at a premium, it is devoured by streets, garages, and parking lots. The cost of living today and in the future in suburban areas belongs to the cars. 41,000 miles of interstate highway were allotted by Congressional legislation for construction. In 1966, the total length of urban areas within the cities. 41,000 miles of interstate highway were allotted by Congressional legislation for construction. In 1966, the total length of urban areas within the cities.

The Department of Commerce concurred:

"In the past decade, the Department of Commerce has been forced to conclude that the growth of the nation's metropolitan areas is inextricably bound up with the provisions necessary to provide a well-integrated public transportation system to accommodate the growth of the communities and to provide the basis for the efficient and orderly growth of the metropolitan areas. The need for additional Federal funds for the development of our nation's mass transit facilities is thereby increased."

Mr. WILLIAMS explained his proposed solution.

"I think it is both significant and facetious, therefore, when I extend a friendly hand of invitation to this industry—an industry which could do it physically, the costs would not reflect the true need for mass transit systems. Obviously more highway money is not the answer. The problem is more than just the construction of roads. They are dedicated to an anti-ballistic missile system, an inventory of our nation's mass transit systems. The need for mass transportation—billions for highways, but tokens for urban mass transit.

The legislation which the President proposed is a total mass transportation Trust Fund to provide the necessary $1.00 for a mass transport system second to none. And one of which we would all be proud.

The fact of the matter is that just enough Federal money has been made available for mass transit projects. $175 million has been appropriated for fiscal 1970. The mass transportation bill is presently a part of the highway Trust Fund. It may be cut to anything.

Seven major capital grant applications are currently before the Department of Transportation. The total amount requested is greater than $200 million or $31 million more than is available. Moreover, these applications do not reflect the true need for mass transit funds. Rather they reflect what officials of seven existing systems feel they can reasonably expect to get out of the limited funds available. To come anywhere near satisfying the mass transit needs it is estimated that $15 billion will be necessary over the next twenty years.

To overcome the deficiency of funds needed to build a better and more balanced transportation complex, I have introduced the Mass Transportation Trust Fund of 1969, which is a plan designed to provide the necessary capital investment necessary to meet the growing transportation needs of our nation's cities.

The Mass Transportation Trust Fund would be financed by a portion of the Federal income tax and the proceeds of the sale of Federal Government bonds. The proposed legislation has the support of the President and the Congress. With the President's support, I am confident that this legislation can create the transit systems necessary to meet the future needs of our nation.
into the general Treasury funds and applies it to municipal transportation systems.

Funds from the program would be used for both urban and rural transportation. The program would also permit loan guarantees for a single transportation system—a flexibility not possible under the present law. A further provision directly links mass transportation to small city planning.

This bill would also alleviate the problems resulting from the artificial restriction limiting the amount of funds spent on any one state to 12.5%. While I envy the open spaces and natural beauties of Wyoming, Wyoming's need for urban transportation is not equal to that of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, or California. To equitably balance the program, the bill provides a discretionary fund of $50 million which can be used in heavily populated states.

I know that the first and loudest objection to this bill will be, "Should automobile owners pay for mass transportation? Their money should go for highways, not buses and trains." The answer to that is simple: we're all in the same traffic jam together and what we're trying to do is get out of it together. This is true in every area where whatever helps one helps the other.

If we are willing to move forward we can replace the present traffic jams with a system which is efficient and adequate for all. We can eradicate the poor image which besets urban mass transport.

Moreover, we would have the tools in the planning stage to revitalize urban mass transit. Indeed, future urban travel can be as imaginative and exciting as present urban travel is drab and uninviting.

MAYOR LINDSAY PROPOSES "NEW DIRECTIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE"

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, many of us recall the contributions which our former colleague, Hon. John V. Lindsay, made to the cause of improving criminal justice while he served as a Member of the other body. Since his election as mayor of New York City in 1965, he has continued and expanded his efforts in this vital area. Some of the innovative projects in the entire Nation have been carried out in New York City during his administration and under his leadership.

In a recent article, entitled "New Directions for the Administration of Criminal Justice," published in the January issue of Judicature, the Journal of the American Judicature Society, Mayor Lindsay has presented some observations and suggestions which deserve attention from all who are involved in the administration of justice.

For example, the mayor calls on the law schools of America to involve their students in the operations of "the law on the streets" through an imaginative program of seminars and clinical training. Among other things, which would allow students to devote all their attention to the criminal process for several months. Such a program would not only meet the desires of many students for a meaningful course of legal study but would also focus on the attention of law schools on areas in which they could contribute to reforms.

At the same time, Mayor Lindsay points out that the bar itself must play a more direct role in achieving legal reforms. He cites the activities of the Junior Bar Association of Washington, D.C., as a possible model for young lawyers in other cities.

D.C., as a possible model for young lawyers in other cities.

Because of their brilliance and significance, I feel that Mayor Lindsay's article merits wide attention. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record.

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

NEW DIRECTIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

As the report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders made clear, the administration of criminal justice very nearly failed the people during the summer of 1967. In those extraordinary days, our judicial system dealt primarily in volume; it possessed no demonstrable ability to deal with individuals. The consequences were a grossly inadequate conviction rate, violations of civil rights, and judicial decisions based on group rather than individual situations.

The disorders gave spectacular but transient publicity to these deficiencies. The continuing tragedy in our cities is that the administration of justice has not been working satisfactorily on a daily basis. Under normal circumstances, the system dispenses mass justice, not criminal justice; the test: individual. Yet in these same courts, hundreds of thousands of our least fortunate citizens first confront their government and their legal system. They are processed, dealt with, and adjudicated by judges. Yet here is where our judicial system meets the people.

Here is where the American bar can find a cause for heroism. For here is where the democratic system, our careful constitutional system of individual rights, justice in America falls our professors and students. Because we have not gone beyond the paper of the law to its application in fact. To a great extent, we have lost contact with the workings of the law. Both law schools and lawyers have lost touch with the law on the streets—enforced by police, prosecuted by district attorneys, adjudicated by judges. Yet here is where our legal system is truly tested—and today, across the country, it frequently fails the test.

To achieve a real improvement in the administration of justice, I think we must begin with a reconnection of the lawyers and the law schools of our nation with the criminal justice system, and I mean to subordinate them in the workings of the criminal system. We must stimulate interest and concern for its inequities and injustices, and we must instill a new responsibility throughout the bar and the law schools for the quality of Justice in America.

Too many of our nation's leading lawyers have devoted their professional lives to tax and corporate law. They have tried to avoid participation in, or responsibility for, the criminal justice system. Even worse, too many leaders of the bar have felt that the criminal justice system was not important, or that they should be reserved to less distinguished, less affluent members of the bar.

In a time of complex procedures, statutes and case law, it has been easy to treat the criminal law as a specialized area of practice and to rationalize that it be left to its specialists. The tendency to devote too much time and energy to the major theoretical questions. We will debate the conceptual merits of Mapp and Miranda, and few of us will try to learn how they in fact work on the street.

I think it is time to break some old traditions and adopt some new ones. Instead of starting with Supreme Court decisions and working down to the lower courts, I think our law schools ought to underrate their students and devote a single semester and one summer to the major theoretical questions. We will debate the conceptual merits of Mapp and Miranda, and few of us will try to learn how they in fact work on the street.

In my judgment, two efforts must be made: First, we have to get the law schools more directly involved in the workings of the law—on the streets, in the detention pens; in the courts; in the prisons. Second, we must encourage the schools to recognize the relationships of the law to other disciplines such as medicine—in alcoholism, narcotics, tort cases, or psychiatry—in criminal intent.

LEGAL INTERNSHIP PROGRAMS

Recently, two programs announced by New York University under Ford Foundation grants have merit. One program provides for twenty "squad car lawyers"—law students who will go on patrol with the New York Police Department. The felony arrest they witness they will follow every stage of the criminal process. They will observe the arrest, the booking, interrogation, fingerprinting, transporting, detention; every phase of defense counsel's consultation and advice, of prosecution, of judicial procedure. At the end of the semester, they will have a full picture of how the law has been applied in practice "from the bottom up" in twenty cases.

The second program will enroll law students in a summer seminar which will use medicine to follow actual case histories and learn from clinical experience the complicated interaction of these branches of medicine with the law.

These are important programs, but they do not go far enough. The problems of the law on the streets are too complex to be reduced to a two-credit seminar, on a one-afternoon-a-week basis. We must move further and faster. We must devote college study not simply in the substance of legal education, but in its structure. We can't expect law students to learn the criminal law without the courts or the police or the actual workings of the system. To meet these problems, I propose a drastic change in the traditional legal education in the United States. The key would be a seven-month legal internship program, which would extend over the semester and a full academic year. The program might begin in February and end in September. This would not be a part-time course, but a full-time immersion of the student in a specific aspect of the criminal process. Four days a week, the student would work in the criminal process; on the fifth day, he would participate in a seminar to review and discuss what he encountered. As a full-time endeavor, this program would be combined with full academic credit. The student would be required to take no other course or seminar. For the semester, the student would be excused. The summer period is important to make the program long enough to permit a full and fruitful study of a part of the criminal process and to allow for some practical work to go on the findings of the program.

It is important that these programs go beyond the usual description to the nature of the administration of justice. That in itself would be important. But such a program would have the potential of changing the system—its fundamental character. It would have an effect on the administration of criminal justice. How does a "stop and search" law really affect the people involved—the policeman as well as the individual?

What do you think the law schools ought to do, if only for the reason that an understanding of what is going on is the key to the real world. Here, I believe, the law schools can take a leadership role in coping with that great challenge.
problems change. They will not be static, but responsive. Their goal would be to initiate the kind of innovative and forward-looking problem. The objective, a fine one, I think, is to involve the law schools as institutions in the process of law reform. In New York City in the past few years a number of critical reforms have been introduced which have significantly improved the quality of legal education and practice. Most of them have been initiated by the Vera Institute of Justice, working closely with various city agencies and often using law students who would have been ideal subjects for a legal intern program. They include the famous Manhattan Bail Projects, the Manhattan Crime Court Project, which began in one precinct, is now the city-wide. This is now saving our city over sixty cases a year mainly through proactively eliminating unnecessary trips to court for arraignment. The twenty-four-hour arraignment system, together with the 2 a.m. clock judicial service to citizens and police alike, permitting us to eliminate the old precinct lock-ups, to ensure prompt arraignment, and to save police and defendant time in court.

Working with the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice, Vera has expanded its activities as with the Manhattan Bowery Project, which operates a fully staffed medical clinic for Bowery derelicts. By means of the program, we have moved to end the traditional revolving door of police-court treatment of defendants, substituting an exciting new method of providing medical care to services and care for these forgotten individuals and to the employment record of ex-convicts. At the end of the practice of law-a time we also found ways to involve the leaders of the bar with the daily workings of the criminal system. We are taking the police and the courts out of the degrading business of "cleaning the streets," and we are instead substituting an exciting program to service and care for these forgotten residents of our city.

The Council and Vera are focusing heavily on the problem of court delays which chews up more money than do the exorbitant fees judges, defendants, and witnesses alike. It is one of the most anachronistic aspects of our judicial system. Our first project in this area was the Traffic Court Alert. On a test basis, we had police officers report to the regular posts instead of to the courthouse. They stayed in regular communication with the court on "alert" status. An officer was called in only when the case would be definitely stayed in regular communication with the work of the students with the one hand and the law schools on the other. The problem is now moving to expand this project city-wide and into the criminal courts as part of our continuing campaign to place more licemen in the streets of our city. Working with the working with the Manhattan Bowery Project, which operates a fully staffed medical clinic for Bowery derelicts. By means of the program, we have moved to end the traditional revolving door of police-court treatment of defendants, substituting an exciting new method of providing medical care to services and care for these forgotten individuals and to the employment record of ex-convicts. At the end of the practice of law-a time we also found ways to involve the leaders of the bar with the daily workings of the criminal system. We are taking the police and the courts out of the degrading business of "cleaning the streets," and we are instead substituting an exciting program to service and care for these forgotten residents of our city.

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Nixon told the Civil Aeronautics Board he disagreed with Johnson, and he approved the CAB's decisions, thereby creating a five to zero commission. In a public speech, Nixon said that the CAB's actions were "in the public interest" and that they would benefit the United States.

In response, Senator Hart asked whether Nixon's decision was wise. Nixon's decision was based on the CAB's recommendation, which was made in the interests of the United States.

Senator Hart argued that the CAB's decision was not in the public interest because it would benefit only a few carriers. Senator Hart also argued that the CAB's decision was not in the public interest because it would benefit only American carriers.

Senator Hart also argued that the CAB's decision was not in the public interest because it would harm American consumers. Senator Hart argued that the CAB's decision would increase ticket prices and reduce service.

Senator Hart also argued that the CAB's decision was not in the public interest because it would harm American airlines. Senator Hart argued that the CAB's decision would make it impossible for American airlines to compete with foreign airlines.

Senator Hart also argued that the CAB's decision was not in the public interest because it would harm American workers. Senator Hart argued that the CAB's decision would reduce the number of jobs in the airline industry.

Senator Hart also argued that the CAB's decision was not in the public interest because it would harm American airports. Senator Hart argued that the CAB's decision would reduce the number of flights at American airports.

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preciate the depth of experience and knowledge that enabled Mr. Bruce to cover with clarity the entire range of Anglo-American relations.

We salute this distinguished American and wish him well in the future.

THE RIGHT APPROACH

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, the thoughts of a great number of Americans has centered on the downing of the U.S. Navy plane by the North Koreans. I want to take a moment to comment on President Nixon’s response to this serious matter.

I interpret the President’s statement—that he has ordered the flights continued, with protection—to mean that our men will seek to shoot down any aircraft which attack.

Mr. Nixon also emphasized that renewal of the flights, which were discontinued when our plane was downed, is not indication that this is the final action we can take or will take in this matter.

The need to continue the flights is obvious. I believe the President made that clear. We still have 56,000 American troops in South Korea. The North Koreans have made threats against these men, and the border incidents have increased appreciably.

For the protection of our troops, we must continue to know, on a daily basis, what the North Koreans are doing. The best way to deal with this apparently is through continued use of the reconnaissance planes.

Our aircraft have flown 190 such missions this year already, and there have been no warnings from North Korea against these missions. Our plane was 90 miles from their shore when attacked, and at no time during this flight was it closer than 40 miles.

The attack on our unarmed aircraft was unprovoked and certainly unexpected.

I believe the President has taken the right approach.

SENATOR HARRIS CALLS FOR EQUITY IN RESULTS IN AMERICA

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the senior Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Harris) spoke recently before the National Press Club about the challenge to our society’s unequal distribution of economic and political power.

He spoke of managing the economic system to improve the quality of American life. He spoke of basic rights for citizens. And he spoke of access to the decision-making processes for all Americans.

I am pleased that our Democratic Party Chairman touched on a number of questions with which I have been especially concerned—enforcement of antidiscrimination regulations; adherence to school desegregation guidelines; reform of our tax structure; real movement toward peace in Vietnam; the effect of anti-ballistic-missile deployment; of our hopes for peace abroad and progress at home; reform of the Democratic Party.

I took special interest, however, in Senator Harris’ call for “a system of economic and social accounting which measures not just the sterile statistics of gross national product and corporate and individual income, but reinflicts ethical concerns and human values into our economic management system and measures the quality of American life—a system which allows us to get our priorities straight so that it may not be said of us: ‘They could hear the lightest rumble of a distant drum but not the cries of a hungry child.’

‘Equity means making real certain basic rights of every American. In addition to the traditional right to live and lodge and eat where one wants, equity means the right to a minimum of subsistence for those who cannot help themselves, and the right to equal opportunity and a decent job at living wages for people willing and able to work; the right to a decent home in pleasant, wholesome surroundings; the right to education, which prepares for living as well as for earning; the right to good health and enough to eat; and the right to be treated fairly—as a taxpayer and as a consumer of public and private services.’

‘Equity means also that all Americans must have real access to the decision-making processes which affect their own lives.

‘There is a fundamental sense of unease in our society—a feeling of powerlessness on the part of many of our citizens in the face of huge and impersonal institutions—a sense of inequity, of inability to obtain response or redress for personal grief and anguish. We are concerned about claims of freedom which make demands on our governmental and our political parties.

‘There is a nagging sense of worry in our society—a concern that we are drifting listlessly into the stormy face of new and growing alienation in a radicically changing world. And, for, the President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently said:’

“We are beginning to suspect that free speech and free press might be real because we were strangled by the air we breathe or slowly poisoned by our drinking water. We are beginning to see that equal rights and equal opportunity, which we have obtained by citizens long denied them, can be made meaningless by intolerable housing conditions or by impersonal systems. We are beginning to realize that if exploding populations create a world of starving humans, just as a most stand on each other’s shoulders, all concepts of freedom can become irrelevant, and American prosperity could be infuriating and inexplicable to billion-dollar derived of eagerly-waged for— or, future.”

Now, President Richard Nixon has been in office for eighty-seven days. Yet, we will not see articles, dealt with more than casual interest his first substantial moves to really lead this nation.

For, as Teddy Roosevelt said, the President is a “bully pulpit,” and the test of leadership is not how accurately the leader gauges the mood of the people, but how skillfully he can appeal to those sparks of idealism which, though often smothered beneath layers of apathy and inertia, flicker still, waiting to be fanning.

The test of leadership is not only how successfully the leader is able to diminish the growth of poverty, but also how acutely he detects the quiet voice of moral outrage, of social justice, of human compassion.

But, as the President cannot evade his responsibility to lead, neither can the Democratic Party refuse to stand on the great moral issues of our time.

Toward making equity real in our society, America has made proud and measurable progress in recent years—freedoms, with strong bipartisan support in the Congress. From the advances we have already made, the test of leadership is now present. Can we stay the course or whether we cannot stay where we are. We shall watch to see in what direction President Nixon will now attempt to lead us—or whether he will lead.

But, so long as the Democratic Party remains a vital influence on the national scene, there shall be no retreat.

The Democratic Party must move—and we are moving—to get our house in order so that we may be prepared for duty.

We will allow no retreat on the issue of race and human equality.

We will not accept the lack of clarity with which this Administration acts and moves on this, the most fundamental matter of equity in America—on social and economic life for the black and Indian Americans, for Spanish speaking Americans and other minority groups. There must be no retreat from the elementary and basic gains we have made in recent years, and we must not permit administrative neglect or half-hearted enforcement to slow the march forward.

We are disturbed by the reported advice of the newly appointed general counsel in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare concerning relaxed desegregation guidelines, advice which seems at variance with the President’s statements. We are concerned about the actions of the Department of Defense in awarding contracts without requirement of full civil rights and equal opportunity. We are concerned about the actions of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Justice.

We are disturbed by President Warren’s decision to end this confusion; he must soon clearly choose between right and wrong on the moral issue of poverty. But, do not the fifty rich sides, for only one of them is right.

We must allow no retreat on the issue of poverty. There must be no retreat from the
determined march we have begun against inferior education and training, the lack of decent housing and medical care, and the old health and malnutrition which prevent millions of Americans from having a real chance to attain dignity and meaningful participation in the lives of their fellow citizens.

We are disturbed by the announced plans to cut back on summer Head Start funds, to turn youngsters out of closed-down schools and hospitals, to reduce research and health delivery, and the refusal to pay the pitifully small price to do away with hunger and poverty.

These positions of the Nixon Administration seem dreadfully inconsistent with its intention to offer new approaches to the terrible urban and other domestic problems which daily grow more difficult. The Administration must soon make the hard decisions on the moral issues of war and peace. He cannot satisfy both sides, for only one of them is right.

We shall not dwell upon President Nixon's campaign promise to reduce the surcharge tax, for we know that election often makes wiser men of former candidates. But there must be no retreat from the resolution toward fairness and equity in our tax system.

Throughout America, taxpayers are increasingly aware of the way in which is regressive in its overburdening of those of lower and middle income, while allowing many of the rich to escape their fair share of Government costs.

We are concerned about this Administration's delay in presentation of its promised tax reform position, disturbed by those things which are reported to be left out of these recommendations to be announced. President Nixon must soon break this silence. He must soon clearly choose between right and wrong on the moral issue of equity.

For a time, we Americans may be tempted to rest on our record, to count the comforting beads of the rosary and the rug beaten by the air of the American litany of success, to turn our face away from the winds of change. But those winds blow more fiercely ever since 1969. And the sounds we hear are not a call to retreat, but the trumpeting summons to advance toward individual dignity and self-determination, for equity, for an end to war and for the first steps toward that world peace which can yet be ours.

Those sounds will not be stilled by a call to silence. Because the Democratic Party does hear those sounds and because we will and must respond to them, I believe that we shall be returned to leadership and—more importantly—to responsibility.

WATER AND INTEREST RATES

Mr. CURTIS, Mr. President, the Commercial Appeal, April 1, 1969, published a very interesting editorial on April 1, 1969, entitled, "Water and Interest Rates." It refers to the excellent proposal made by the senior Senator from South Dakota (Mr. Mundt). I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Record.

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

[From the Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal, Apr. 1, 1969]

WATER AND INTEREST RATES

When interest rates began to soar about a year ago, concern was sounded about the effects this would have on the nation's water and land conservation programs.

The concern stemmed from the fact that approval of projects such as stream flood control depends upon a formula which compares the economic benefits to be derived with the costs involved. Higher interest rates would obviously have to be included in the cost side of that formula. As a result, a projects previously approved by Congress just two years ago might now be disqualified simply because interest rates have risen.

Senator Stevens, (D.S.D.) is asking Congress to correct this situation. He points out that unless corrective action is taken soon, the water and land conservation planners of the nation's water resources in the years ahead which could lead to a shortage of water in the future due to lack of sufficient reservoirs.

What Senator Mundt proposes is that in the formula there be a somewhat curtailed Safeguard system, back up by requiring that arguments be treated as more political in its apparent attempt to do a little for each side of the argument.

President Nixon must soon break the silence which the Senate has maintained on the moral issues of war and peace. He cannot satisfy both sides, for only one of them is right.

We do not expect or insist that President Nixon meet with these issues in the coming days or any arbitrary period. We do insist that he address himself and his administration to these issues. For they must be met. And the people of America must soon be called to the task—in clear tones, in firm voice.

We shall not make partisan capital of these sober comments. But we shall seek this Administration to lead, and we shall offer our own solutions.

A national security establishment produced by some $49 billion a year, which is the richest and most medically knowledgeable, most agriculturally productive country in the world, cannot escape the moral burden of continued poverty, which, as the 1969 Democratic Platform makes so clear, "For the first time in the history of the world, it is announced intention to offer new approaches on the terrible urban and other domestic problems which daily grow more difficult.

To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.

The Democratic Party will continue to be entitled to lead the United States of America to the degree it continues to strive, to seek and not to yield. This Administration speaks to the changed problems of our day, to the moral issues of our time, in terms which are meaningful. It must soon be called to the task—in clear tones, in firm voice.

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Those sounds will not be stilled by a call to silence. Because the Democratic Party does hear those sounds and because we will and must respond to them, I believe that we shall be returned to leadership and—more importantly—to responsibility.

NEGLIGENCE OF ARTS BY NIXON ADMINISTRATION

Mr. PELL, Mr. President, I realize that President Nixon is faced with many tremendous and awesome problems. However, it is also important that the quality of American life, as well as its protection, should be of great concern to us. Indeed, I believe that an emphasis on the arts and humanities during the next few years should be maintained.

During the last campaign, there were many proposals made by those interested in the arts to support Mr. Nixon. Nationally, some artists and actors and many patrons of the arts supported the Republican nominee. In my own State of Rhode Island—a very distinguished group of citizens—aligned themselves as "People in the Arts for Nixon."

Interestingly enough, correspondence has since come to me out of this same group decrying the lack of support for the arts, evidenced by the Nixon administration. But the reason for taking the floor at this time is to say that I believe this is a time for a change in the White House. I believe that if the President is to become fully respected and approved of in artistic circles. However, he was not reappointed, the reason being that he had once raised funds for the Democratic Party. That was in early March. My understanding is that the White House is now searching for a person who is fully acceptable to the arts but who presumably has also a high Republican profile. Perhaps such a combination is hard to find.

The former excellent Chairman, Roger Stevens, had received a great deal of bipartisan political support for reappointment and, far more important, was tremendously respected and approved of in artistic circles. However, he was not reappointed, the reason being that he had once raised funds for the Democratic Party. That was in early March. My understanding is that the White House is now searching for a person who is fully acceptable to the arts but who presumably has also a high Republican profile. Perhaps such a combination is hard to find.
EXPRESSING OF SOVIET ABM INTENTIONS

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, in the days leading up to the vote on the antiballistic-missile system I think that it is wise for us to weigh from all sources.

Much has been made, by opponents to the ABM, of the apparent intention of Soviet forces. They say that if we do not deploy our defensive system, then that will give the Soviet leaders reason to develop a weapon to use against us, and that this kind of argument is too sophisticated for me to grasp. For the life of me I cannot see how our defensive capability can be considered provocative, while their defensive capability is not.

However, casting that argument aside for the moment, let us look at what the Soviets themselves say about their intentions. Early this month a copy of the book "Fifty Years of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R." by Marshal M. V. Zakharov, arrived in the Library of Congress. This Russian officer was Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces. In the book he recalls that in 1958 the PVO began taking on new dimensions.

'The creation of ballistic missiles and space vehicles required a modern air defense system, to respond not only against the air threat but also—first of all—to provide anti-missile and anti-space (specifically in Russian, anti-"cosm") defense.'

Thus it is clear that as long as 15 years ago the Russian high command decided that an ABM was needed and apparently work has proceeded full steam ahead since then.

The question I put then to the ABM critics is—If ABM is so costly, or meaningless, or valueless claimed by some of our critics, how have the Russians pushed so hard and fast in these past years to reach a point where they are already deploying their ABM and more? Why is it all right for the Russians to have a defense against nuclear ballistic missiles and not right for the United States to claim the same defense?

Mr. President, I am indebted to the newsletter of the American Security Council for this information, and I ask unanimous consent that the entire text of the newsletter be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE SOVIET ABM MONOPOLY

While the United States conducts a great national debate over whether or not to begin construction of an antiballistic missile defense, it is important to note that the genesis of a Soviet ABM system occurred 15 years ago.

In fact, with its own ABM well advanced, the Soviet Union today is apparently testing the far more sophisticated problems of defending against space weapons.

Thus we are presently given the additional lead time, even if the United States plan for a Safeguard system around some of our Minuteman silos is approved immediately.

Since 1954, when the Kremlin's top military and political planners decided to create a new command to respond not only to the pre-eminence of nuclear age defense, "The Strategic Air Command" for the Russian word protivotovozvodnaya oborona meaning "anti-air defense".

Early this month a copy of a new book—"Fifty Years of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R.—arrived at the United States for registration at the U.S. Library of Congress. Published last year, it was written by Marshal M. V. Zakharov, Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces. In it, he recalls that in 1958 P-V-O began taking on new dimensions.

'The creation of ballistic missiles and space vehicles required a modern air defense system, to respond not only against the air threat but also—and first of all—to provide anti-missile and anti-space (specifically, in Russian, anti-'cosm') defense.'

THE SOVIET ABM SYSTEM

Soviet scientists, engineers, designers and industrialists were mobilized to provide a new antiballistic-missile (P-V-O) (protivotovozvodnaya oborona or ABM, literally anti-ballistic system) while the original responsibility for such a task was assigned to the new subdivision, P-S-O (protivotovozvodnaya oborona or anti-aircraft defense).

As the Russians viewed "point" defense, P-R-O was set up around their ICBM strategic weapon centers and the most vital industrial complexes. This system was soon enlarged to provide regional defense rather than just point defense.

Lately, the Soviet Union has begun installing a new missile system down the Baltic Coast and named for one of the anchors in the line—the city of Tallinn, capital of Estonia.

P-V-O has set up regional command centers throughout the Soviet Union and the border areas of its satellites where both P-R-O and P-S-O units are stationed. However, the only known regional deployment of P-R-O missiles in heavy concentration is around the metropolitan complex of Moscow. A recent news account indicates there are some 67 P-R-O missile sites around the Russian capital.

THE P-V-O MISSION

P-V-O has established six command centers in the Eastern European satellites—one each in Bulgaria, East Germany, France, Hungary, Poland and Rumania. These are primarily early-warning stations. The command centers were set up early to ensure the existence of such bases in the satellites as the reason for stationing Russian or Warsaw Pact troops on satellite territory.

In addition there are (colored) command centers in the Soviet Union.

P-V-O operations with the satellite countries are completely integrated under a Warsaw Pact command center.

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The P-V-O mission is to neutralize or destroying our intercontinental ballistic missiles shortly after they are launched. The third objective is one stated repeatedly by the Soviet Union's top officials—to gain control of space. Our intelligence gathering agencies have come across numerous references in Soviet speeches and official documents in support of such an objective.

RECENT SOVIET TEST

Evidence of a Soviet test of anti-space defenses was a recent report, just released, from the U.S. Air Defense Command's "Satellite Situation Report." That document discloses that between October 19 and the first of November three space vehicles were launched by the Soviet Union from their Cape Kennedy—known as the Tyurum Site Center. One was first stationed at Cape Kennedy and later moved to its current location. The other, Cosmos 249 and 252 were sent after it. About 300 miles above earth, the three satellites were in their proximity. Suddenly, 249 and 252 exploded into little pieces, according to...

2. The explosion of the two satellites was non-nuclear, according to press reports. The educated speculation of many of our military leaders is that Cosmos 248 may have been a new military space vehicle designed to neutralize or destroy "enemy" satellites.

Neutralizing a satellite makes its camera inoperable so that it is "blinded." It has long been the view of specialists in space research that our best early-warning of a Soviet first-strike decision would be our reconnaissance satellites. The Russians have said they would try to destroy such a vehicle with a high-intelligence gathering space vehicle out of commission.

It now appears that the Russians may be doing just that.

The full impact of the Soviet Union's emphasis on an ABM system was demonstrated for the world to see on April 14, 1969 when Warsaw Pact forces conducted their first Spring maneuvers.

Marshall Bittschek, who holds the post of Air Defense Commander for the Warsaw Pact as well as that of Chief of P-V-O, was placed in chargers with which his countrymen were ascribed as an effort to improve "anti-aircraft" defenses, but reportedly involved much more than a defense against conventional weapons.

It is clear that P-V-O, structured to include P-R-O, F-S-O and P-K-O, enjoys a high priority in Soviet military planning in the past decade to reach the point where to...
loans, like those in the Guaranteed Loan program. As a result, banks will be encouraged to lend more money available on a national basis to which state legislators are becoming increasingly reluctant to support graduate education, which is the most expensive of all education.

12. Why should the awards be given to a student, regardless of his field of study? Shouldn't Federally supported fellowships encourage graduate students to study in fields where there are pressing national needs? The need for special federal fellowships designed to provide special assistance in areas where there is a national shortage of qualified personnel will always exist. Therefore, it is necessary to provide for both graduate and undergraduate fellowships from present graduate fellowship programs. Many of these fellowships are designed to encourage students to enter fields of study in which there is a national need. At the present time, present graduate programs provide disproportionately small support to training in education, social sciences, humanities, and business.

13. Who will make the determination of awards of money for students receiving Student Opportunity Grants and Federal Fellowships?

The Commissioner of Education will contract with private non-profit corporations to make this determination. All rules and regulations governing this program will be approved by the Commissioner of Education. These regulations will be published in the Federal Register, so that all can see them. When the student decides what school he will attend, he will inform this agency and his award will be dispersed through the institution. He attends. His educational institution will also certify his course load, his progress toward the degree, and any change which might occur before or at the end of the student's award. Educational institutions will be reimbursed for their administrative expenses.

14. Higher Educational Loan Bank differ from the Guaranteed Loan Program and the National Defense Student Loan Program?

The bank will be a private non-profit corporation chartered by the government. It will make loans directly to the student for study in the institution of his choice. Presently, only National Science Foundation Fellowships are awarded on an institution basis as in the case of present fellowships. The charter of the bank is sufficiently flexible so that the repayment could be a fixed amount each year could start with lower amounts during the first few years and rise over the years as income increased. The only condition would be that the student repay the fellowship he has received. The student will be obligated to assign a portion of his income to repay the loan.

15. What is the advantage of the Bank over the N.D.S.L. program?

There are no advantages of replacing the N.D.S.L. program. But it has two disadvantages. It requires appropriations for much of its capital. The government would have to support it in this respect. There is also the private sector for this. Also, the ability of the student to get the money hinges on whether he qualifies for the institution to which he attends. It may not be. The ability of a student to obtain a loan from the Bank would not hinge on the institution he happens to attend.

16. Why does the bill permit students to take 30 years to repay their loans isn't that a long time?

It is true that N.D.S.L. program permits only 10 years for repayment and the Guaranteed Loan Program permits 15 years. However, this is a burden to many people, particularly to those who have to borrow large amounts. The thirty-year limitation spread over a longer period of time. It will make it easier for those who have to borrow large amounts to repay their loans. Earlier repayment will also be permitted.

17. Will the student be obligated to assign a certain percentage of his income to repay the loan?

No, the student will be obligated to repay only the principal and interest of his loan. Interest will be paid by the Federal Government as in the case of present fellowships. The student will be obligated to repay the loan over a period of time. This period may be thirty years. It requires appropriations for much of its capital. The only difference is that the student pays all the money back. If repayment be made within thirty years.

18. Where will the Bank get the money it lends?

The bank will get its loan funds from security (or bonds) which it sells. In this way it will be able to tap private capital. At the present time, capital for the National Defense Student Loan Program must be appropriated from public funds—although as loans are repaid these funds also become available for loans.

19. What are the advantages of the Bank over the very efficient and broad program being run by the Maryland State Employment Service and local antipoverty agencies?

By far the Baltimore system, an up-to-date list of several thousand job openings in the metropolitan area is prepared by computer every evening, and printouts are delivered each morning to employment agencies and counseling offices. Armed with this comprehensive, current list, counselors can direct men and women to appropriate jobs without delay or confusion. This new efficiency and broader service has enabled the job bank to find employment for thousands of Baltimoreans who had formerly been numbered among the unemployed. During the last 3 months of 1968, for example, the job bank helped 2,184 poor persons to find work, more than triple the placements made in the same period in 1967.

20. Why is a cancellation provided when a borrower's income does not attain a certain level?

This will keep the repayment of the loan from becoming an unnecessary burden on low income persons who find that their income after graduation is less than expected. It will also encourage certain individuals with a high risk of not completing their education by delaying repayment until they are ready to start their education.

21. How do the provisions concerning student outreach differ from outreach provisions?

The main differences are:

(a) The bill provides training grants to high school teachers and student leaders to equip them to counsel high school students about college, finance, and career possibilities.

(b) The bill sets up 600 Higher Education Opportunity Centers across the country to provide accessible places where students and parents can obtain information, application blanks, and other items concerning financial aid and college possibilities.

(c) The bill funds new projects designed to identify students potentially able to benefit from college work and encourage them to stay in school. It sets new research efforts which will throw light on the blended motivational and financial difficulties associated with low college attendance rates.
The Baltimore job bank is already serving as a model for similar efforts in other cities, and is being studied closely by Federal officials interested in the possibility of expanding such services to entire urban States or, ultimately, nationwide.

In an excellent article published in the Wall Street Journal of April 9, Richard J. Levine summarized the Baltimore experience and the promise it offers for finally bridging the gap between men and jobs. Because I feared that this important article deserves wide attention, as follows:

"It is a realization that President Nixon is a strong proponent of automating the U.S. Training and Employment Service so it can better serve the poor. He favors a national computer job bank capable of matching workers with jobs located anywhere in the country. Such a system is viewed as a logical outgrowth of subtle improvements in matching which is still done by skilled interviewers.

"This is an area in which modern technology can serve human needs," Mr. Nixon has said. "If computers can match boys and girls for college dates, they can match job-seeking men with man-seeking jobs."

Experiments in computerized job matching are already in progress. The most advanced test is being conducted by the Utah Employment Service, which since January has operated the first computerized statewide matching system covering the entire state. According to the project's director, George Shults says the project "has broad implications beyond the state of Utah." It also affords "hair-raising experiences," however. Before the end of the year, experimental matching systems are scheduled to be working in Florida, Michigan and the New York City area.

A TRICKY TASK

However, Federal officials caution that major problems remain. First, it is extremely difficult to design an effective matching system. A computer, manpower experts stress, can't duplicate the subtle judgments a skilled interviewer often must make about an applicant's abilities and interests to place him in a job. "We are years away from a sophisticated search strategy that is sensitive to the needs of the hardcore unemployed," declares Charles Odell, a high-ranking Labor Department official.

Moreover, an automated matching system would require sophisticated, expensive computer equipment. The Federal Government has not yet set up an experiment to test the concept, and officials estimate a nationwide matching system would cost from $60 to $150 million to develop and maintain.

Finally, it's not at all certain there is an urgent requirement for a national matching operation. Even the computers in local offices must often make an applicant's abilities and interests to place him in a job. "We are years away from a sophisticated search strategy that is sensitive to the needs of the hardcore unemployed," declares Charles Odell, a high-ranking Labor Department official.

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Job bank officials sometimes have problems matching the descriptions of available jobs with the qualifications of the applicants. They have difficulty in filling orders, particularly for hard-core unemployed, in Negro areas. The bank is moving to establish job banks in Negro areas, however, before the end of the year, experimental matching systems are scheduled to be working in Florida, Michigan and the New York City area.

A FACTORY JOB

Among the beneficiaries is Mrs. Nannie Winters, 28, a 28-year-old laborer at Allied Chemical Corp., who got quick help from an Outreach office. Last November, she lost her job at Owens-Illinois Inc. because of layoffs.

The bank offered to send her to an Outreach office. Two days later, she was offered a job as a type writer at $60 a week. She has since received a promotion and is working as a sales secretary.

Eighteen antipoverty or welfare agencies, ranging from the Federally financed Job Corps to the Maryland Employment Security Commission, have been assigned desks in the employment service's main office. Representatives of these agencies diligently search the latest copy of the job bank book. Access to it has significantly lessened the need for the agencies to solicit job openings from employers on their own.

Baltimore Official says the bank isn't a panacea for hard-core unemployment. Many of the listings aren't suitable for the people the agencies serve.

"I'd bet 80% of the jobs in the bank aren't available to the people they can't be reached by public transportation," says Mrs. Irene Little, a Neighborhood Youth Corps worker. Still, she adds, the bank has made it easier to place a client and the listings often provide leads to other jobs.

Employers seem equally pleased with the bank. "It's easier to remember to keep them from being flooded with more applicants than they want," says a master copy boy who receives orders, "and it helps determine if the number of applicants referred equals an employer's request, or if the job is maintained or expanded.

"Our experience with the bank has been good," says C. A. Kozelski, personnel vice president of Black & Decker Manufacturing Co. The power tool maker used to receive
eight to 10 inquiries a day about jobs for the hardcore, says Mr. Kozelski, but now the problem has been eliminated.

The principle is generating more positive benefits for employers. "When we need people," says a Bethlehem Steel Corp. spokesman, "we just go to the job bank."

PRINCE SIHANOUK OF CAMBODIA

Mr. McGEE, Mr. President. Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia is a leader who has led his country on a tightrope policy of neutrality, more or less, shifting positions to accommodate the realities of power in Southeast Asia. He has been defined as follows, as Hedrick Smith observed Sunday in a column published in the New York Times.

But he has been, through it all, a fairly good bellwether of the prevailing political winds in Asia. Thus, his move toward resumed relations with the United States last week is an encouraging sign that Sihanouk's opinion of the ultimate outcome in Southeast Asia has shifted considerably.

Smith's column, which analyzes well the Sihanouk shift, deserves attention by Congress. I ask consent that it be printed in the Record.

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

UNITED STATES AND CAMBODIA: THE SIHANOUK WEATHERVANE TURNS WEST

WASHINGTON — To veteran diplomats, Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk has long been one of the most reliable bellwethers of prevailing political winds in Asia. With a skill that has often exasperated, occasionally entertained, and always impressed much larger powers, the mercurial Prince has managed to stay one step ahead of Peking, Washington, Hanoi and Saigon to suit his own ends.

His latest objective has been Cambodia's—and his own—survival. For Prince Sihanouk is haunted by the fear that his small, linguist-ridden nation is increasingly being drawn off Peking, Hanoi and Saigon to suit their own needs.

Camboica's survival has rested, in large measure, on Prince Sihanouk's ability to pick the likely winner in the mortal combat swirling around him. The twists and turns in his foreign policy thus reflect his appraisal of the fortunes of the region—and are hence taken as an indicator of what shrewd Asian neutrals think about the outcome of the Vietnam war.

Small wonder, then, that some American officials trumpet his shift as a sign that Sihanouk wanted to resume diplomatic relations with the United States and had sharp words for criticism of Hanoi and the Vietcong. Although the Prince stuck to his basic neutralist posture, his latest moves were taken as a sign that he evidently thought allied prospects were improving.

Back in 1965, the Sihanouk weathervane was pointing the other way. With the Vietcong on the verge of taking over a faltering Saigon, the Prince broke diplomatic relations with the United States and proclaimed Communist China as Cambodia's "No. 1 friend."

He accused American forces in Vietnam of arming Cambodian guerrillas and he disingenuously denied that the Vietcong were hiding troops on Cambodian soil.

By 1967 Prince Sihanouk was hedging his bets. Evidently it looked like a long war to him. The North Vietnamese and Vietcong were now too strong and incomparable about using Cambodian territory. But his own armed forces were too weak to do anything about it. So he encouraged the U.S. to try to cope with Cambodian Communist rebels stirring in the countryside.

In recent weeks, his tune has really changed. He had always wanted to bolster his territorial claims against Vietnam and Thailand. Now he has told diplomats that it would pay to have some credit with the U.S. to accommodate the realities of the likely winner in the mortal combat—whatever it may be. He has apparently decided that the time has come to resume diplomatic relations with the United States in 1965.

With Prince Sihanouk in such a mood, Washington saw advantages in improving relations: encouraging his new line would increase international pressures on Hanoi to pull troops out of South Vietnam. The Nixon administration decided to recognize publicly Cambodia's territorial integrity "within the present frontiers"—something the Prince had always wanted to bolster his territorial claims against Vietnam and Thailand.

These soothing words moved Prince Sihanouk to action. On Wednesday, he announced he would soon reopen relations with Washington and said this would let him "play a new card to stimulate a search for a just and lasting settlement, protect our people against pressures on the right and left." The U.S. foreign policy thus reflects his appraisal of the ultimate outcome in Southeast Asia has shifted considerably.

SUPPORT FROM WEST

In the long run, if the Paris negotiations succeed, Prince Sihanouk will want diplomatic support from the West for getting the North Vietnamese and Vietcong troops to quit his territory. He has told diplomats that it would pay to have some credit with the U.S. to accommodate the realities of the likely winner in the mortal combat—whatever it may be.

NATIONAL SECRETARIES WEEK

Mr. DIRKSEN. For the 18th consecutive year, the last full week in April has been designated as Secretaries Week, with business, industry, education, government, and the professions joining in its observance. In 1969, Secretaries Week is April 20-26, with Wednesday, April 23, urging recognition for the vital role they play.

The week is acknowledged by Federal, State, and municipal governments and is observed with a special emphasis on the needs of migrant workers. The theme for Secretaries Week is April 20-26, with Wednesday, April 23, set aside as Secretaries Day. Under the sponsorship of the National Secretaries Association, International, the world's leading secretarial organization, the theme will again be "Better Secretaries Mean Better Business."

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Washington's Capital chapter and District of Columbia chapter will join together in the activities of the week, beginning with a church service on Sunday, April 20, at the Georgetown Evangelical Lutheran Church. Other activities soon the week will include a tour of the McCall Printing Co. in Glenn Dale, Md., and a tour of WRC-TV studios including watching of a taping of the program "Its About Time Effect." The highlight of the week will be Secretaries Day, April 23, with a reception and banquet being held in the evening at the Shoreham Hotel. The speaker will be Kurt Henschen, newscaster commentator, WWDC radio, and entertainment will be provided by the Riverside Four, a barbershop quartet, members of the Fairfax Jubil-Aires.

THE HEALTH AND NUTRITION NEEDS OF MIGRATORY FARMWORKERS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, on April 9, 1969, Senator Alan Cranston, of California, who is a member of the Migratory Labor Subcommittee, of which I am chairman, delivered the keynote address at the Mid-Continent Migrant Health Conference in Albuquerque, N. Mex.

I would like to share his speech with my colleagues, for it is significant in several respects.

First, Senator Cranston correctly points out that both the immediate and long-range health care and nutrition needs of our Nation's 1 million migratory workers and their families are overwhelming, and must be given immediate attention. Yet, health services under the Migrant Health Act are available to only one of these three migrants. And, how ironic it is that many farmworkers who pick our Nation's abundance of food are suffering from malnutrition.

Second, I fully agree with Senator Cranston that the Migrant Health Act should immediately be extended for 5 years with substantially increased appropriations. Furthermore, I share his conviction that health care, like education, must be made available as a matter of right to every American citizen.

And, finally, the theme repeated throughout my colleagues' eloquent speeches was that our Nation's priorities must be reevaluated and reassessed. As he notes:

We casually expend billions on sophisticated programs for military defense and stick at the need for investigation needed to discover what we need.

The migrant health program is currently funded for $5,000,000 a year. By doubling the appropriation we could at least reach 300,000 more human beings with minimum health care. Yet we spent $500 billion for defense in the past 10 years, and expect to spend $10 billion to $11 billion in the year 1979.

I am not a romantic—I think this Nation needs a defense. But one of the key
SENATE

brightened at least 40 percent in counties served by migrant health clinics. Every American county with an annual migrant influx should have personal health and sanitation services. Yet for every one that does, two do not. I say we must continue and expand migrant rural health programs.

We must make it possible for the traveling farm worker's family to achieve some continuity of health care along the migration routes. Further, we must emphasize that the migratory family's services are part of a specialized version of the general deficiency of health services among the rural poor in our nation. Even where the farm worker meets the residency requirements in his home-base county, he is seldom is less access to a comprehensive and effective health care program.

We must reach more of the rural poor, be they migrant or not, with better programs to treat and immunize, to supply needed vitamins, to improve sanitation, to educate in health and nutrition, and to provide hospitalization.

I wish that I could tell you that we must face up to the problem of hunger in America. The tragic findings of Senator McGovern and his colleagues on the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, that food stamps should be used as tools to help solve the problem. There is, of course, no shortage of food in this country. When children and adults are weakened and stunted by inadequate diets, we-and I mean the American nation—are guilty of a meaningless and needless waste of our human resources.

As Americans we pride ourselves on our ingenuity—and surely a nation which can meet the challenge of outer space can figure out how to distribute surplus food to hungry children. Meanwhile, we must end the exclusion of farm workers from the laws which regulate the poverty—anger with a society that has the blind temerity to suggest to the rural poor that poverty can be overcome by hard work and initiative, when farm workers probably work harder for less money than anyone else in our society.

And discouragement with a nation that can casually expend billions on sophisticated programs for the alleviation of poverty, and then still pick out a few dollars needed merely to investigate hunger and human need in our land. I wish that I could tell you that Congress and the nation are finally awakening to the desperate needs of the poor, in our cities and on our farms.

But you and I know that I cannot. The indifference and apathy of our national attitude toward poverty are now being supplemented by our economic problems. The dark clouds of an anti-inflationary economic policy threaten to blot out the fragile rays of aid and assistance which have brightened at least a few lives during the 1960's.

I do want to say to you that there are many members of the United States Senate who understand and care about rural poverty. Their number is increasing. And I promise you that I will be in the thick of the fight to make a full and meaningful life possible for every American.

The immediate needs of our migrants are well known to you. The proposed 5-year extension of the Migrant Health Act from 1970 to 1975 is essential for our nation.

Those of you whose devotion and hard work have developed and expanded migrant health services will recall that 7 years ago I called this question the reality: Of the estimated one million migrant workers in the United States, only 31 percent were in counties served by migrant health clinics. Now, 7 years ago I knew all too well the and reality:
April 22, 1969

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For our democracy to work, every person must have an opportunity to achieve a decent living and his family. Yet poor health is just as much of a barrier as a lack of education for the poor person—perhaps even more of a barrier, for disease robs him of his strength and the spirit of a man, sucking him into despair and lethargy.

To fight the way out of poverty, poor Americans need all of their strength, all of their mental and physical resources.

We must demand that every child has access to national medical and other health services than anyone else in our society.

It is time to give new substance to the promise of our democratic society to the poor people of our nation.

Let us declare that among the inalienable rights of every man, woman, and child in America is the right to be healthy. Let us declare that the right to be healthy is as essential a part of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as is the right to an education.

And then, having avowed this commitment, let us assert and achieve the right to be healthy in every atom, at every cross roads, in every labor camp in our nation.

We must demand that every child has access to national health services that every family can get medical assistance when it needs it.

The United States can do this.

Once health has been recognized for what it is, we will rise to fight them with the courage and determination that have met other threats to our security and freedoms.

We have the knowledge, we have the people, we have the resources.

The right to health will add a shining new star to the panoply of America's promise.

Let us believe it is do all we can in the battle to make the right to be healthy an American reality.

PLIGHTS OF RECONNAISSANCE PLANES TO CONTINUE

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, the decision to continue the flights of reconnaissance planes in the Sea of Japan to send armed military with them is a decision only the President should have made.

Since that was his decision I support it.

I am sure North Korea received a much stronger emotional response than the average public. A more emotional response might have been more satisfying initially, but I doubt if it would have improved chances for world peace.

The evidence, the shooting down of the unarmed plane was an aggressive act of war and while President Nixon made only a temporary decision, I think he made it crystal clear that he—and the United States—will not tolerate such incidents in the future. I support that policy.

A COMMITMENT TO EXCELLENCE

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, on April 11, Dr. L. D. Loftsgard was inaugurated as president of North Dakota State University.

I believe his excellent inaugural address, entitled "A Commitment to Excellence," covered many of the problems and hopes in higher education today. His theme seemed to be of interest to anyone concerned with the future development and growth of higher education.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that his address be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

A COMMITMENT TO EXCELLENCE

(An address by Dr. L. D. Loftsgard, delivered on the occasion of his inauguration as the 10th President of North Dakota State University, Friday, April 11, 1969, at Fargo, N. Dak.)

I recall reading in the paper last spring about a Commencement address that our esteemed neighbor Dr. Malcolm Moss was slated to give at the Waldron brothers, H. L. Bolley and others of the University of Minnesota. It seems that the exercises had been scheduled out-of-doors and, at the last minute, the principal orator had to have a substitute. Let Dr. Moss, being an adaptable fellow as well as a public speaker of no mean accomplishment, decide, in preference to letting his speech go to waste, to deliver it to the family dog which had that day been graduated from obedience school. He later reported the dog, in the manner of students nowadays, had howled piteously at several points, but at least Dr. Moss had had the satisfaction of feeling the day was not completely in vain.

We have a very nice dog at our house. But I must say, it pleases me greatly that the dog is a big part of the literature I have been predicting for the past three months that the mighty Red would have swollen its banks with pride by now and inundated us all, had the dog had his chance. Let's have to give this talk to Red, our family's Irish Setter.

We are indeed pleased, and, speaking in behalf of the University as well as myself, flattered, to have such a distinguished group of friends present for this occasion.

A university is like a human being in many respects. And this is not really so surprising if you stop to think about it—being the headquarters for ideas and machinery and made up of people. It has character, a personality, an aggregate intellect, standing in its community, status among its peers and a social role that constantly changes in some respects, but remains rigidly constant in others.

I have the impression that, during its early years, NDSU, or the Agricultural College as it was known as in those days, was rather a brush, young, no nonsense kind of institution, with its shillelaves rolled up and a determination to do everything it could to help the North Dakotans of that day survive in an aggressive world. The work of such people as Edwin Ladd, the Waldron brothers, H. L. Bolley and others will get the highest education. It was to the years to follow, science and technology became the watchwords of the institution, with its shillelaves rolled up and a determination to do everything it could to help the North Dakotans of that day survive in an aggressive world. The work of such people as Edwin Ladd, the Waldron brothers, H. L. Bolley and others will get the highest education. It was to the years to follow, science and technology became the watchwords of the institution, with its shillelaves rolled up and a determination to do everything it could to help the North Dakotans of that day survive in an aggressive world. The work of such people as Edwin Ladd, the Waldron brothers, H. L. Bolley and others will get the highest education. It was to the years to follow, science and technology became the watchwords of the institution, with its shillelaves rolled up and a determination to do everything it could to help the North Dakotans of that day survive in an aggressive world. The work of such people as Edwin Ladd, the Waldron brothers, H. L. Bolley and others will get the highest education. It was to the years to follow, science and technology became the watchwords of the institution, with its shillelaves rolled up and a determination to do everything it could to help the North Dakotans of that day survive in an aggressive world. The work of such people as Edwin Ladd, the Waldron brothers, H. L. Bolley and others will get the highest education. It was to the years to follow, science and technology became the watchwords of the institution, with its shillelaves rolled up and a determination to do everything it could to help the North Dakotans of that day survive in an aggressive world. The work of such people as Edwin Ladd, the Waldron brothers, H. L. Bolley and others will get the highest education. It was to the years to follow, science and technology became the watchwords of the institution, with its shillelaves rolled up and a determination to do everything it could to help the North Dakotans of that day survive in an aggressive world. The work of such people as Edwin Ladd, the Waldron brothers, H. L. Bolley and others will get the highest education. It was to the years to follow, science and technology became the watchwords of the institution, with its shillelaves rolled up and a determination to do everything it could to help the North Dakotans of that day survive in an aggressive world. The work of such people as Edwin Ladd, the Waldron brothers, H. L. Bolley and others will get the highest education. It was to the years to follow, science and technology became the watchwords of the institution, with its shillelaves rolled up and a determination to do everything it could to help the North Dakotans of that day survive in an aggressive world. The work of such people as Edwin Ladd, the Waldron brothers, H. L. Bolley and others will get the highest education. It was to
manitarian purposes. Where would we be today without the great achievements of our colleges of agriculture, medicine, chemistry and engineering.

And to suggest that a man who is educated in science or one of the professions is necessarily an unfeeling barbarian, incapable of human feelings, is a judgment, wholly unsupported by logic.

Most of us are agreed, I think, that it need not be an either-or situation. We need not abandon our instruction in technical matters. We can and must have more emphasis on the humanities. We can and must have both. Most important, I think, is that we must be constantly alert to the inherent dangers of technology gone wrong. And to that end, we must aggressively pursue attention to human concerns.

To cause these complex problems doesn't lend themselves to simple solutions, what we end up with in too many cases is doing business worse-than-usual.

A leading American educator has said that, in a great many of our colleges and universities, we have an unhealthy discipline of the part of both administration and faculty—hopelessness about ever achieving distinction as an institution. Not only does this attitude create a corrosive influence on morale, they make it virtually certain that the institution will never achieve the kind of excellence which is within its reach.

There is a kind of excellence within the reach of this institution. We are all acquainted with some organizations, some families, some athletic teams, some political groups that inspire their members to great heights. Each individual performs to a great extent on the capacity of the society or institution in which he is involved.

Last June, in an effort to ask ourselves some of these questions as they relate to this university, a committee, with the cooperation of a handful of faculty members and some other key administrators, drove up to Lake Metigoshe, near the Canadian border for a sort of retreat to get away from the day-to-day concerns of life on the campus; a chance to look at what we were doing there. We achieved the teleological opportunity to get some feeling of detachment. I felt it was a most successful outing.

The initial recommendations that grew out of this retreat, would include a sales division, research and extension department, Fred P. Neuen­schilder, director.

In its entry, Ohio reported that there were 695 new firms and 2,623 expansions in the State in 1968, with new capital investment totaling more than $2.4 billion. Additional employment generated by industrial growth for the year was 124,346.

The entry noted that Ohio has led the Nation in new capital for plants and equipment for five years in every year for the past 5 years. During this period, manufacturers have invested over $10 billion in Ohio industry, creating 600,000 new jobs.

The board of judges cited Ohio's broad-reaching industrial development program, and the excellent results it achieves, with a comparatively low budget of $732,000—less than 7 cents per capita.

Ohio's "total development program" includes a sales division, research division, information division, atomic energy division, world trade division, travel and tourism division, offices in Washington, New York, Brussels, Tokyo, and Caracas, and advisory councils composed of 141 professional leaders who offer advice to the department and serve without monetary compensation.

A management consulting service for small businessmen, a computerized site selection system, and a fully automatic area information system were some of the features of the 1968 Ohio Industrial Development program. The department emphasizes international trade and held five trade fairs in Venezuela, Brazil, Japan and Australia in 1968 which resulted in more than $12.4 million in business for Ohio companies.

The judges commended Ohio for embarking on a new planning program...
CUTOFF OF SCHOOL LUNCH FUNDS

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, the Atlanta Constitution of April 16 contained an Associated Press article entitled "Aid Cutoff Hurts Poor Pupils Most."

This excellent article makes the point that the withdrawal of Federal assistance to school systems in desegregation programs has inflicted the most damage to the very ones that the law purports to help—poor and needy schoolchildren most of them Negro. Judging from the comments of some of the school principals interviewed by AP writer Don McKee, lunch programs for hungry children suffer the most.

This is what I have maintained for a long time. This is what I pointed out in the Senate on March 11, when I introduced a bill to prohibit the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare from cutting off funds to school systems where they are being used in school lunch programs.

I hope that my proposed legislation will be adopted by Congress and that we can put an end to this sorry practice. I cannot understand a policy of the Federal Government that allows small children, and in most cases poor and hungry children, black and white, to be left hungry when we could put the Federal Government and all of us to work to see that they are not hungry.

I do not know whether I am the only one who is not surprised at this conclusion. I think this is the very thing that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare should be doing, not stopping it.

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of 404 at this school who can pay for lunch," Williams said. "The school still call eat free."

FOOD CURTAILED

Stone said that with federal funds 783 meals per day had been provided free. Local efforts have kept the free lunch program going, but on a reduced basis. Lost with the federal money also:

- A special reading teacher, a physical education teacher, and six teacher assistants, a nurse, a band instructor, three lunchroom workers and two janitors—all for the Negro schools.
- Dooly County's school board balked two years ago when HHW's formula demanded 156 pupils and 14 teachers cross the color line, Stone said.

Under a freedom of choice plan, about 55 Negroes had transferred to white schools. "You just don't change overnight," Stone said, arguing that HEW had asked too much. There now are nine Negroes in two otherwise white schools, he said, though the system has dropped its integration plan altogether.

BOARD REBLES

The school board, in reply, adopted a resolution calling for compliance requirements to be judged against a "judicially appropriate" base. Under federal law, the Justice Department may go into federal court to force compliance.

Jones County, which lies immediately northeast of Macon, has 3,000 school children, with a slight white majority. There are seven schools, four of them all Negro. About 65 Negroes attend predominantly white schools.

Peddy said totaling more than $150,000 was cut off in October 1966 when the school board rejected HEW's proposal to abolish the dual school system. Included in the loss were $11,836 in enrichment funds and $31,977 in funds for military dependents in schools.

HUNGRY PLAGUES

"Actually it seems like it brought things to a standstill," said Negro Principal Charles Adams of Bradley Elementary, also plagued with hunger problems. He said classroom instruments costing $50,000 were damaged.

All this went to Negro schools. There were ambitious plans for more programs be­cause of the money, he said, but on a reduced basis.

WHITE SCHOOLS

All this went to Negro schools. And there were ambitious plans for more programs be­cause of the money, he said, but on a reduced basis.

Principal Jerome Guy of Maggie Calliff High School, another Negro school, said: "Our schools are definitely retarded academically by the termination of funds."

He said he had to make a choice he would rather have improved education than school integration.

A federal official defended the cutoff of funds.

THEORY

"The theory of cutting off funds was that the federal government in such situations would have the power of making segregation illegal," said Paul Rilling, regional civil rights director for HEW in Atlanta.

The theory may well be said to have been "encouraged" compliance was involved also, Rilling said. This has worked in many instances, he said, the fact that most school systems have complied with the law.

"There has been substantial progress in the Deep South," said Rilling. In the 11 Southern states which had integrated schools had only 2 per cent Negro pupils, but now the figure is 20 per cent.

GOLDEN SPIKE CEREMONY PROGRESS

Mr. BENNETT, Mr. President, on May 10, 1869, Promontory, Utah, a great moment in American history will be marked when the driving of the golden spike that signaled completion of the first transcontinental railroad is re­enacted.

All of Utah is waiting for this major event.

Utah will have an especially hearty welcome for all steam train "buffs" during the month devoted to this historic event. A big steam locomo­tive of recent vintage, Union Pacific's No. 844, will operate in daily service between Salt Lake City and Ogden for a 10-day period beginning May 11. An "iron horse special" will be pulled from New York City to Omaha by steam, and there to Salt Lake City by the Nation's most powerful and de­signed as a "centennial model." Special trains from Los Angeles and from the San Francisco Bay area will bring rail fans to Utah for the big event. The Union Pacific will bring a museum train to Salt Lake City and Ogden during the celebration which will include a vintage steam locomotive and tender, period-piece passenger and freight cars, and a period costume in which will be displayed maps, photos, tools, and other remnants of the railroad builders.

Gordon Elliot White, the fine Washing­ton correspondent for the Deseret News, has written a most interesting article on the railroad industry which made this triumph possible. I ask unanimous con­sent that the article be printed in the Record in its entirety.

In addition I ask unanimous consent that a schedule of events for the golden spike celebration also be printed in the Record.

I urge all Senators and anyone else who reads these remarks in the Congres­sional Record to come and join us for this big event in Utah.

There being no objection, the article and schedule were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

WHEN HAILS FIRST SPANNED THE UNITED STATES

(By Gordon Elliot White)

WASHINGTON.—The golden spike driven 100 years ago next month was the jewel that joined the U.S. railroad industry. With the completion of the transcontinental rails, manufacturers such as Rogers, Cooke and Danforth, Baldwin, and Schenectady Locomo­tive Works were pushed to heights of power and efficiency in their steam locomotives. The dynamism of the U.S. railroad industry gave American manufacturers a solid foothold in the mar­ket that was one of the key factors that helped make the post-Civil War U.S., a world power by the end of the 19th Century.

The manifest destiny of America was at once fulfilled at Promontory Summit in May, 1869, with the driving of the golden spike, but the manifest destiny of a larger sort was given impetus by the closing of the frontier, the end of the challenge at home, and the grow­ing competition of railroads with the world, led first by the builders of railroads.

The center of the locomotive industry in the West for 66 years was Utah. Byrne, bullets at the falls of the Passaic River, 20 miles west of New York City, Paterson was the new world's first planned industrial city. Alexander Hamilton's Society for Useful Manufac­tures in 1791. Paterson's first steam locomo­tive, the "Sandusky," was built in 1837 by a Connecticut Yankee, Thomas Rogers. Ten thousand engines followed in the next 90 years.

The ceremony at Promontory Summit owed one of its stars, the Union Pacific's locomotive No. 119 to Paterson's Rogers' Builders. built in 1869, No. 119 had to be hauled up Market Street along the horse trolley tracks, since the locomo­tives, built to supply the water power of great fails, did not have their own rail siding. The new locomotive was dead-headed to Omaha, Neb., where it was set up for operation at Laramie-decorum.

The Golden Spike ceremony could have been held with Paterson-built locomotives on both sides of the junction point, since the Danforths and Cooke-built "C. P. Hunt­ington" had been shipped round the Horn in 1846 and assembled in Sacramento to become the Central Pacific's first locomotive. In the end, the honor of being the western road's locomotive went to the Schenectady, after the "Antelope," which had been specially prepared for the ceremony, hit a timber on the rails west of Reno and could not continue to Promontory.

Like the rail route through Promontory, Paterson could not survive. Promontory was bypassed by the Lucin Cutoff, and Paterson's locomotive industry withered at the end of the century. The city's locomotive industry which had been named in the 1860s than any other in the world, was on the downgrade a dozen years later and was finally slowed by general construction ral­lows and the solidation of the American Locomotive Com­pany in the early 1900's.

In the way, the builders of No. 119 sold—and lost—locomotives in a dozen count­tries. Two were delivered to Mexico just before the Mexicans rose up and overturned Emperor Maximillian; one of the unfortu­nate engines had been named "Carita," after his Empress. Several more were delivered dur­ing revolutions in Argentina and Venezuela and destroyed in the fighting.

Paterson's greatest locomotive builder, Thomas Rogers, once boasted, "A man can show me how to build an engine." Today, all that is left of the Rogers' glory is a small set on the wall of his Spruce Street works, now a shirt factory, with his name and the date, 1871.

GOLDEN SPIKE CELEBRATION CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Events are scheduled throughout 1869 as part of the national observance of the centen­nial of the driving of the Spike which united the nation by rail. The calendar includes events prior to May 10, events of the actual celebration week and follow-up events from Memorial Day to Labor Day designed to interest summer tourists.

GOLDEN SPIKE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION EVENTS

May 6—Golden Spike Centennial Railroad Symposium. All Day. University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah. "Two-day Symposium, with papers being presented by leading railroad execu­tives and historians. The Symposium will
feature the past, present and future of the railroad industry and its economic impact on the United States.

May 8—Golden Spike Empire Youth Symphony and Drama Festival, 8:30 PM, Fine Arts Center State Capitol, Salt Lake City, Utah. A combined symphony, choral, drama and dance program presented by International Federation of University and College Youth Organizations.

May 8—Golden Spike Centennial Reception & Dance, 8:30 PM, Salt Palace, Salt Lake City, Utah.

May 10—Pilgrimage to Promontory, 8:00 AM. Train leaves from Salt Lake City. Special train staff are invited to Ogden. Excursion will then transport guests to Brigham City and on to Promontory Summit for actual reenactment of the ceremony.

The Golden Spike Special from Salt Lake City to Ogden with approximately 1,000 international and national dignitaries will participate in the "Pilgrimage to Promontory," Ogden City Reception, Ogden, Utah.

Brigham City Reception, Brigham City, Utah.

Dedication Ceremonies, Golden Spike National Historic Site Museum & Visitors' Center.

Historic reenactment of The Driving of the Golden Spike, Promontory Summit, Utah. Ogden is the departure point for the Golden Spike Excursion.

May 10—Golden Spike Centennial Celebration Commission "Honors" Banquet, 8:30 PM, Lafayette Ballroom, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City.

May 11—Golden Spike Concert, 9:00 AM, Mormon Tabernacle, Temple Square, Salt Lake City, Utah. Special concert by the Salt Lake Mormon Tabernacle Choir to be held on Sunday morning in connection with the weekly national radio broadcast of the Choir.

May 11—Theïkol Program, "Golden Spike Enactment," Thiokol Facility, Utah. Theïkol program will be held in accordance with historical records of events leading up to the Promontory Days.

May 10—Golden Spike Centennial Celebration Commission "Honors" Banquet, 8:30 PM, Lafayette Ballroom, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City.

June 1-Sept. 1—Golden Spike Railroad Parade (Ogden), Salt Lake City.

SPECIAL EVENTS

Utah historically celebrates Pioneer Days commemorating the arrival of Mormon Pioneers to Utah in 1847. The 1969 July celebration will recognize the railroad centennial with parades, pageants, rodeos, pilgrimages to Promontory, etc.

A Union Pacific "Museum Train" displaying locomotives, cars, artifacts will tour Utah rail communities on a schedule to be announced.

Rail-rum steam locomotive trips will operate during the event to several points approved by National Railway Historical Society, Promontory Chapter.

ADDRESS ON CORRECTIONS, DELIVERED BY RICHARD W. VELDE, ASSOCIATE LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATOR, LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, of all the problems facing our criminal justice system today, perhaps none is as significant—or as frequently overlooked—as the critical criminal justice process. The police are the most visible part of the criminal justice system. As such, their needs are widely recognized. There is a growing awareness, too, of the critical role of corrections. But, as a nation, we have for too long been content to ignore prisons.

But we see signs now that the critical role that corrections plays in our total crime control capability is starting to be recognized. Reforming and modernizing this key element in criminal justice is one of the goals of the new Law Enforcement Assistance Administration last year by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. Thus, it was with great interest that I read the remarks of the Associate Administrator LEAA, Richard W. Velde, to the Middle Atlantic States Conference of Correction on April 13 in Washington, D.C.

As chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Penitentiaries, I have had the opportunity to observe the work of Mr. Velde and to know of his concern about our correctional institutions. While serving as minority counsel to the Judiciary Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures, he also acted as the unofficial minority counsel to the Subcommittee on Penitentiaries. It is because of this acquaintance with Mr. Velde that I call his comments to the attention of my colleagues.

Mr. Velde's speech offers a thoughtful, penetrating analysis of the crisis in corrections facing us today. I use the term "crisis" intentionally, for it is certainly no less than that when, as he points out, imprisonment serves frequently as an advanced course in crime, returning to society not only the citizen but a more proficient criminal.

However, the speech does more than point out the scope of the problems. It is gratifying to see that the LEAA program, in cooperation with the States, plans a broad series of reforms and advances. The subject certainly is one in which we all have a great interest today, and I respectfully ask unanimous consent that the speech be printed in the Record as part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

REMARKS OF RICHARD W. VELDE, ASSOCIATE LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATOR, LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, TO THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES CONFERENCE OF CORRECTION, WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 13, 1969

OPPORTUNITY FOR PROGRESS IN CRIME CONTROL

Mr. President, it would be my hope to be here with you at the opening of the 31st Annual Meeting of the Middle Atlantic States Conference of Correction to talk about "Defining and Controlling Crime in Action." The opportunity to observe the work of Mr. Velde and to know of his concern about our correctional institutions.

The fortress or battleship mentality that conceived the architecture of so many prisons still dominates the majority of our prisons and jails. The most interesting shots are of physical facilities—the main courtyard and prison buildings. I visited San Quentin last year. It was like walking onto a movie set. Though the film was made more than 30 years ago, everything looked the same—especially the main courtyard, with 4,000 inmates milling about.

I am not singling out California for criticism, for it has one of the best prison systems in the nation. But if things are so unchanged over the years in a major prison like San Quentin, what little imagination to appreciate the present condition of the country's entire corrections system. San Quentin is not the only one. In old. Portions still in use date back to 1842. This sort of thing is far from unusual, as the National Crime Commission found. In the United States today, there are some 400 individual prisons, ranging from maximum security facilities to forest camps. Consider the 35 of them were opened before the turn of the century. Of that number 26 are more than 100 years old. There are 200 more city jail problems.

Unfortunately, they would not be operated in the same fashion. But what may have appeared to be effective 100 or even 50 years ago has little relevance now. Moreover, the point, it simply doesn't work anymore. I suspect that it never did work very well.

Given the most generous observer would be compelled to say that the nation's corrections system is falling short in achieving its major objectives. Those objectives are to adequately protect society. It does not reform enough criminals. Certainly many are able to adjust to society, but is it because of what the corrections system does or is it mostly a matter of sheer chance and in spite of our best efforts?

THE NEED FOR HARD FACTS

One thing that must be accurately determined is how many persons return to crime after leaving prison. The Law Enforcement Administration can help lead the way in developing comprehensive statistics to find that answer and many more which will be useful in our developing and improving in our correctional systems. We need to know the hard facts of life—in time enough to be able to do something about them.

Right now, and this is shocking, no sys-
far too many have not. The state-by-state reporting systems. But the sad fact is that historically, corrections means noth­
ing more than confinement. Programs that may sound good to outsiders exist only on paper. If the mere act of confinement of Cruelty to Animals could inspect some pris­ons, I imagine they might want to picket to prevent even worse cruelty to human beings.

The LEAA program can help to bring needed changes, but a corrections sys­tem can be modernized and rebuilt. Frankly, major parts of it must even be replaced. We should not be taxing only of fortresses and bat­tleships that cradle crime. We should aid also in mean discouraging practices, ideas and pro­grams that merely perpetuate evil. No one agency can do the job alone. It will re­quire a cooperative approach that clings tenaciously to its goals. All levels of govern­ment must be involved, and all participants of the criminal justice system. The American people also must, at least, support and invest in these reforms. Money in substantial amounts will have to be spent at the state and local levels, in order to replace the system of insufficient, overcrowded and under­funded facilities. No one knows what measure of success might be possible for them, so long as they have never been a unified national effort to find out.

However, there is an opportunity now to reform our corrections systems out of the dark dungeons of neglect. It is the program of the Law Enforcement Assistance Admin­istration, which was created last year by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. With the aid of $19 million in grants, the states are now planning comprehensive improvements in law enforcement and criminal justice systems. In this fiscal year, $19 million in action grants has been appro­priated to carry out those plans. Congress has authorized another $225 million for fiscal 1970, and $225 million of that—if appropriated—would be for action grants.

The LEAA fund may be awarded late this month. To receive grants, the state plans must be comprehensive—meaning that pol­i­cy, course, must be reasonable, and must have signif­i­cant attention. In the LEAA, the plans are de­termined that this will be the case.

The problems are as plentiful as they are obvious. In the state of Texas, for example, I saw 1,000 inmates milling around in forced idleness with nothing to do. In the County Court houses, community treatment, and really ef­fective and adequately financed probation and parole.

For many offenders, particularly the youth­ful ones, imprisonment can cause more problems that it solves. For these and other reasons, the LEAA recently becomes a sort of graduate school in crime, turning out more finished product than it received. Let me make one thing clear—

I'm not making a plea for comfortable living. But the harsh reality of recidivism demands that we explore realistic, sensible alter­natives to incarceration for certain offenders.

For instance, consider community-based treatment in this light. There also are other benefits. One survey found that, in 1965, it was more expensive to keep a youngster in training school. But it cost less than one-tenth that amount to keep him on probation.

Probation and parole services must be given substantially more resources if they are going to fulfill their critical front-line role in an area of great potential. Indeed, it may well offer the best opportunity for immediate, visible improvement in the correctional process.

The National Crime Commission noted that in the central planning in Washington it is no longer whether to handle offenders in the community but how to do so safely and suc­cessfully.

In these instances, there is great public hostility to such programs. Residents of a community may be skeptical about crime in their street, or the potential harm the social worker might bring money to fight it, but they rise up to oppose efforts to rehabilitate criminals. Somehow, community reaction has failed. I insist that you and your counterparts must play a major role in re-establishing it. Not only with the public, but with city, county, and city councils, county governing boards.

THE PUBLIC MUST BE INFORMED

People should know, for instance, of the success by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in its work release and halfway house programs set up under the Prisoner Rehabilitation Act of 1965. These programs help inmates to be­come re-acquainted with society, of which they are going to fulfill the real world for the first time. Their re-entry is well controlled, unlike the release of inmates from many states. Recidivism has fallen. I insist that you and your counterparts must play a major role in stumping the first things that move. What else would you expect from a man who is drummed out of the street with no money, friends or prospects of finding a job.

The federal work release program so far has helped 5,000 offenders—and their earnings exceed $5 million. They send money to their families. They save money for their families. They save money for their families. They save money for their families. They save money for their families. They save money for their families. They save money for their families. They save money for their families. They save money for their families. They save money for their families. They save money for their families.
The arrest rates for all crimes for juveniles continue to grow wildly. In 1966, for instance, arrests of adults declined slightly but arrests of juveniles increased nine percent. If they are criminals as youths, the odds now are against them being hardened criminals as adults. Four out of every five adult felons were convicted of misdemeanors—generally as youths—before committing their more serious offenses. If this could have been prevented. The juvenile justice system is in such disrepair that of the 400,000 youths in jail each day, not only are they and adults imprisoned with hardened, adult criminals. No program can substitute for the concern that the United States has for the country millions of children. They must know that we cannot go on failing so many children in such profound ways and still retain hope for them. These children are, after all, the one natural resource that we cannot get along without.

What LEAA can do to help
Concern must, of course, be followed by action. In addition to the substantial action grants that the LEAA will soon award, a number of other programs are getting underway to make corrections programs more effective. Even the national Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the research arm of LEAA. The National Institute will evaluate the effectiveness of just about every major type of program in existence in corrections today. Additional manpower is desperately needed throughout corrections. You, of course, know only too well how overburdened correctional personnel are. Another need is for increased professionalization of present staffs. As a major step toward both these goals, the LEAA this year has given some $6.5 million to finance college degree studies by corrections and law enforcement personnel and those studying for careers in those fields. Plans are under way to administer this $6.5 million to finance college degree studies by corrections and law enforcement personnel and those studying for careers in those fields. Plans are under way to administer this $6.5 million to finance college degree studies by corrections and law enforcement personnel and those studying for careers in those fields.

University of Utah chosen for artificial heart program—
A tribute to vision
Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, last Saturday it was my privilege to learn from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare that the University of Utah has been chosen by the National Heart Institute as one of the Nation's first full-scale artificial heart test and evaluation centers.

The university's proposal was one of two selected over 13 others submitted by some of the most prestigious medical centers in the country. It was made possible by many factors, not the least of which is the extraordinary record of the staff and faculty at the university medical center.

Combined with this personal asset is an excellent biotechnology program and a computer science department, all of which will support the overall project.

Nor can one fail to mention the fine work that has already been accomplished at the university in the area of artificial organs. The cardiovascular research conducted with the University's Life Sciences Hospital in Salt Lake City where a great deal of pioneer medical work has been done on heart problems.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH CHOSEN FOR ARTIFICIAL HEART PROGRAM—A TRIBUTE TO VISION

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The recent developments in Texas wherein a man was kept alive for 65 hours with an artificial heart, dramatically show what can be accomplished with artificial organs. I think we can safely say that we have only begun in the search for artificial devices to replace the human heart where necessary.

I have worked very closely with many persons in obtaining approval for this project, and I think all will join me today in saying that the University of Utah will exert its best scientific and medical efforts to become the artificial heart center of the world.

If past dedication, performance, and professional qualifications are any criteria, I am sure Utah will succeed.

This award brings a great deal of satisfaction to President James C. Fletcher, of the university, and to his fine staff at the school. I also wish personally to thank and compliment the dean of the medical school, Dr. Kenneth Castleton, and to Dr. Frank W. Hastings, the chief of the artificial heart branch, as well as Dr. Theodore Cooper, the Director of the National Heart Institute, for their efforts and contributions in this exciting field.

I should also make public note of the unusual honor bestowed on Ralph Mechem, formerly a vice president at the university; Raymond Hixon and Warren Johnston, of fluidomics divisions of the Imperial Eastman Corp., who also contributed in the success of this award.

Truly this is a milestone for the State of Utah and as the years go by and we look back to the developments which I am sure will continue in the area of artificial hearts, we can say that the pioneering spirit of the people of Utah has been dramatically demonstrated.

I would like to ask that an editorial appearing in the Salt Lake Tribune this morning be inserted at this point in the Record.

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

A TRIBUTE TO VISION

If there were any question about the U. S. eminence in medical science they should be dispelled by the recent location at the institution of a nation heart research center. The University of Utah was selected as one of two locations for a full-scale artificial heart test and evaluation laboratory funded through the National Heart Institute in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. A Federal contribution of $360,000 will start the project.

Implications of such a program are varied and many. It simply justifies the emphasis on medical research, at the University of Utah, and augments the embryonic University Research Park.

Within a field of several well-known, long-established science centers, the U. of U. was selected as one of two locations for a full-scale artificial heart test and medical progress. The Artificial Heart Testing award not only acknowledges University excellence; it contributes to the project.

The project is a credit to University President James C. Fletcher and all those who have worked diligently on the Research Park Program. The research center will be conducted in conjunction with colleges and universities has proven itself on campuses in other states. But anything so ambitious always depends on ability and determination to get started.

The Institution for the heart testing center also derives from previous involvement in the project planning by Fluidomics Re-
search Laboratory of ITE Imperial Corporation, an early research park tenant. Those who work there see it as the bellwether of similar research park developments. Quite certainly it will attract eminent scientists in the field of heart and artificial organ medicine. Allied enterprises are also likely to be located nearby.

We congratulate all who have joined in this cooperative effort. Special commendation should go to the many Utah citizens who supported the scientific excellence at the public expense and created a better education. The bright future only glimpsed a few years ago is almost at hand.

FUTURE U.S. TRADE POLICY

Mr. SYMMINGTON. Mr. President, in 1968, the U.S. commercial trade surplus declined $3.4 billion to a mere $101 million, the lowest level since 1956. This very serious deterioration in our trade account resulted from a 22-percent increase in imports as against only a 9-percent increase in exports; and according to a recent report of the Commerce Department, prospects for substantially improving this trade picture in the near future would appear dim.

This report said in part: If these and the averaged import projections should be approximately correct—they are of course, subject to many variables and are merely illustrative of anticipated trends—the indicated trade balance import projections should be approximately correct for the export markets. And as tariff reductions are made under the Kennedy Round, our domestic competitive position will be in further jeopardy.

Therefore, we have joined with other U.S. companies, whose petrochemical operations are almost entirely dependent on our government to remove import restrictions on petroleum feedstocks for petrochemical manufacturing. This means of this nation to be fully competitive here and abroad.

Yet, the unhappy fact is this: tariffs on fibers, textiles and apparel are scheduled for decreases, in steps, over the next three years. We do not believe this is in the national interest. It is detrimental to our economy and to our workers. We simply cannot be content with such tariff reductions which we are sure our overseas competitors are using, to a different set of rules, aided by lower wage rates and a broad variety of subsidies.

Accordingly, our largest customer, the textile industry, in appealing to the federal government. As you probably know, major textile companies have voluntarily negotiated an agreement with foreign nations which limits the importation of cotton textiles and apparel. What's more, this agreement is of this type to include man-made fibers and materials made from them. We are encouraged that the new administration has promised to hold to this agreement, and we are now eagerly awaiting the first signs of implementation.

INTELLIGENCE GATHERING AND THE NAVY EC-121 PLANE

Mr. Mcgee. Mr. President, some people reacted quickly to the downing of the Navy EC-121 over the Sea of Japan last week, with the thought that the United States should not be flying so-called spy missions anyway, and probably could not turn up any useful information. As a result of that, the other words, they were quick to say, in effect, that the incident, like the Pueblo seizure before it, should not have occurred because we should not have been there in the first place.

I disagree, as I suspect most informed Americans do. Intelligence gathering in the jungle world we live in remains a necessity. Nor does it clarify the issue to call such intelligence missions spying. Operations in or over international waters are not intrusions of another nation's sovereignty.

Aside from this, we learn essential information through these missions, although, as in all intelligence operations, we very often come up with more stuff. The New York Times published an article which gives a good example of why the planes fly these missions. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD.

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

WHY THE PLANES FLY THOSE RISKY MISSIONS

(By William Beecher)

WASHINGTON—The slow, four-engine EC-121 moved into position some 50 miles off the coast of North Korea. At a master radio console, a senior radio specialist who spoke Korean fluently started slowly turning his radio dial.

He listened for a few minutes and decided one channel was potentially interesting, carrying the voice transmission of a nearby radar station. He tuned in a pair of MIG's in his plane's direction.

He signaled to another technician to lock on to this frequency, clear out the static, and start a tape recorder.

Over the next 30 minutes, the linguist had swept the entire frequency band and had a dozen channels monitored and taped simultaneously.

INFORMATION PUZZLE

Most of the information, when it was delivered to the top-secret National Security Agency at Fort Meade, Md., would turn out to be of little value. But a few nuggets, when analyzed and dovetailed with information turned up at a diplomatic cocktail party in Jakarta, some photographs from a high-flying reconnaissance satellite, and a report from an agent working as a stenographer in a Soviet port city, would reveal that after the seizure of the spy ship Pueblo 15 months ago, the nation's total consumption. About two-thirds of the imports involved fibers themselves, and the rest were in blends in the form of textiles and apparel.

And how fortunate it was that at least during the year 1968, additional imports would be taken on to this frequency, clear out the static, and start a tape recorder.

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worldwide intelligence-gathering net as the United States, concentrating rather more on intelligence crawlers and less on planes, but with a sense of adventure.

A limited number of officials in both nations are fully aware of how important fast, accurate information can be in the cold war. The secret-driven EC-121 had about six tons of electronics equipment. The 51 men aboard made up two crews to enable the plane to remain on station for about eight hours. The intense nature of the work involved requires that the technicians rest occasionally.

SATCHELLELS UNSATISFACTORY

In addition to monitoring radio messages, this type of plane is equipped to determine the frequencies employed in air-defense radar. The reasons why planes are not used are said to be too complex for spy satellites to conduct effectively.

"It would be nice," said a ranking intelligence official, "if we could program all the things we need into satellites, push a button, and then wait for the information to come flowing in."

Unfortunately that day, if it ever comes, is still pretty distant. What satellite can carry the six men while being battered by the EC-121? More important, without human judgment, how is it to decide which radio frequencies to monitor and when?

"That's one of the principal reasons," he added, "why President Nixon insisted that, despite the EC-121 missing action, the U.S. should not resume off the Korean coast. If we give up our eyes and ears, we better get out of the area, fast."

FALLOUT IN JAPAN

The "spy plane incident" prompted the opposition Socialist party in Japan to revive attack against the pro-American policies of Premier Eisaku Sato. Because the American plane operated out of an air base near Tokyo, many Japanese feared involvement in the conflict not of their choosing. But Premier Sato defended the United States' right to conduct reconnaissance flights over international waters, and said such flights were "necessary" in the kind of world in which Japan lives. He added that the dash, and heaven of the United States-Japanese security treaty eliminated the danger that Japan might be dragged into a war.

THE PRESIDENT IS DOING THE BEST HE CAN

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, President Nixon has become a prime target of certain political factions both in Congress and throughout the country. They seem compelled to take out their own frustrations on the President and have attacked him without giving him a fair chance to resolve the grave problems which he faces.

Recently the editor in chief of the Hearst newspapers wrote an article about these attacks. I think Mr. Hearst has placed the problem in a very clear perspective. He asked unanswerable consent that his editorial be printed in the Record.

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

EDITORIAL REPORT: DOING THE BEST HE CAN

(By William Randolph Hearst, Jr.)

New York, March 22.—Spring wasn't the only development sprouting during the past week. The wahoo warriors of the cold war leftist-liberal establishment, after sharpening their tommyhawks in an unaccustomed silence for two months, also sprung their tommyhawks in unaccustomed week. The wahoo warriors of the nation's only development sprung during the past two months, also sprung their tommyhawks in unaccustomed silence for two months, also sprung their tommyhawks in unaccustomed week.

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As a symbol of conservative Republicanism, that scalpel would make an even better trophy for the President. Mr. Nixon's Dalton scalp now hanging there, Johnson, after all, was a Democrat.

Thus arises only surprising aspect of the war whoops now being sounded, largely over the Nixon decision to go ahead with the Sentinel missile system, is that the ghosts were unable to hold back so long. Some of them, notably Sen. J. William Fulbright, in fact couldn't wait for the rest of the pack.

Even before the announcement, Chief Doveweathers from Arkansas was wailing that the President was about to risk Moscovitch's displeasure by going ahead. The announcement actually came, it was like a signal for all the rest to follow the Fulbright lead.

In thundering editorials, such liberal policy shapers as the New York Times and the New York Post decreed that Nixon's ABM decision was a disaster from any angle. Since then their argument has hardly changed, the outgoing President now has proposed to resume mass demonstration flights on the ABM area, after all the leftist-liberal campaign—have been lambasted as a poor leader limited, according to one of "a narrow, political, and public relations view of the world."

Ironically, Senator John F. Kennedy, a dove who parrots the Hanoi line, sounded what is guaranteed to be the big story of the new administration. He was predicting the new administration for what he claimed is the case of strength and courage to genuinely reverse our policy. I am almost simultaneously, groups of war protestors announce that they will resume mass demonstrations with a coordinated turnabout in 23 cities one week from Easter.

Once again, in other words, the same old slings and arrows of the poisonous and divisive liberal press is now castle-crawling in the nation. How they will be used can be predicted with great accuracy. Whatever the President does or doesn't do, it will be wrong. Above all he will be assailed for existing Communist pressures from any source, whether Hanoi, Moscow or Peking.

What continual pressure about the Fulbrights and the McGovern's is their contributive gall in attempting to dictate presidential initiative to a President of the United States. The President is a Democrat, and although William Fulbright was a Democrat, he was Secretary of State so bad he can taste it, even the liberal-minded John F. Kennedy wouldn't give him the job.

Compounding the gall of the Fulbrights, McGovern's and their ilk is the fact that none of them ever intends to be aware of what they are talking about. It is only the President who has access to all the information needed to make momentous decisions. In his position, significantly and fortunately, he cannot afford to have the kind of one-track, made-up mind displayed by the leftist-liberal critics.

When Lyndon B. Johnson was in the White House he had a framed quotation from Abraham Lincoln sitting on his desk. It said: "If I were to give less than all, all the attacks made on me, this shop might as well be closed for any other business. I do not do the very best I can; and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything."

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I have a hunch that Dick Nixon, who once blew up at the press, has learned the hard way to let carping criticism roll off his back. After all, he knew exactly what his job entailed. He knew theABM decision was a disaster from any angle. Since then their argument has hardly changed, the outgoing President now has proposed to resume mass demonstration flights on the ABM area, after all the leftist-liberal campaign—have been lambasted as a poor leader limited, according to one of "a narrow, political, and public relations view of the world."

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The proof of that pudding, despite the yips of the wahoo warriors, is that a lot of defense, domestic priorities and equally controversial matters. However pressing any one problem, furthermore, it is going to have to be considered and weighed against the commitments and needs of the others.

There is only one man who can, must and should make and it's only in terms of his decisions, and that is the man who was elected to make them. So far President Nixon is being criticized for doing what he was intended doing—to carefully and cautiously consider all his options before acting at the discretion of the best interests of all the people.

He promised no grandiose new programs, offered no panaceas and held out no hope that America's problems would be solved overnight. Instead he promised a sane, efficient and wholly responsible administration. Up to now, all things considered, that's what we've been having.

Dick Nixon has been doing very well in doing the very best he can, even the liberal-minded. It is truly said:

"Better late than never, so long."

The proof of that pudding, despite the yips of the wahoo warriors, is that a lot of Americans who didn't vote for him in November would do so today.

If the President has been following everything to gain by following his present course—and possibly everything to lose by following the voices which echo Hanoi's and Moscow's complaints.

SECRETARIES WEEK

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to remind Senators that Secretaries Week will be observed April 20-26, 1969, and will mark the 18th consecutive year for this observance. Wednesday, April 23, will be highlighted as Secretaries Day.

Although Secretaries Week was originated in 1952 by the National Secretaries Association, International, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Commerce, it is for all secretaries.

The purpose of NSA, through its various activities, including Secretaries Week, is to maintain a program of continuing education for secretaries to keep them updated on changes and new developments.

Business equipment manufacturers recognize the ever-growing importance of skilled office personnel. They realize that in this age of technological change it is imperative for business enterprises, if they are to take full advantage of the modern equipment now available, to have staffs trained and educated to meet the challenge of new developments.

It is truly said: "Better secretaries mean better business."
TRUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, one of the greatest needs of this country is a truth-in-government law. In America, 1,900,000 of the finest young men have been sent to Vietnam and Thailand to fight an unpopular undeclared war. More than 200,000 fine young Americans have been killed and wounded in Vietnam to date, and more than 2,000 are missing in action or are prisoners of war. Thousands have died from bubonic plague, hepatitis, malaria, and other jungle diseases, and many more will suffer from the effects of and recurrence of attacks of these diseases for the rest of their lives. Also, we are spending at least $1 billion this year on an anti-ballistic-missile system to ring various areas of our country including Washington, D.C., with an ABM system, and our taxpayers' money are wasted.

Since 1965, particularly since November 1963, our country has replaced France in world opinion as the aggressor nation in Vietnam. Americans know that the strongest defense against communism is to make our American system of government work so that men and women of the world over will regard the United States as the nation where all citizens, regardless of race or color, are liberty-loving Americans enjoying equal opportunities and complete freedom. It is high time that Americans were told the truth—that more than 600,000 Americans are fighting in Southeast Asia and many of them dying because the administration refuses to admit our mistake in attempting to create a pro-American, and anti-Chinese buffer state in South Vietnam following the time the French withdrew in 1954. As Walter Lippmann bluntly put it, “We are fighting to save face.” More than 2,500 years ago Confucius wrote, “A nation making a mistake and failing to correct it likewise makes another mistake.”

PRESIDENT’S REACTION TO NORTH KOREAN TREACHERY IS WISE

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, the shooting down last Tuesday of the U.S. Navy EC-121 reconnaissance plane by North Korea has resulted in a further demonstration of the firm, calm, and capable grip which President Nixon has on our country’s foreign affairs.

In making clear that our surveillance in international air space must and will continue and in stressing that such flights will be protected, the President did not respond with ineffective threats. He has responded with a statement of the case.

Dealing with an unpredictable and paranoid nation is at best difficult. It would be the height of folly to succumb to the temptation to act as that nation acts, irrationally and irresponsibly. President Nixon has chosen clarity and reason. The policy he has announced is not ambiguous, and I commend him for it. As Caspar Weinberger the four newspaper editorials commenting on the President’s action be printed in the Record.

The first, from the Oakland, Calif., Tribune, of which our former colleague is editor and publisher, well posed the spirit and feeling of the Nation at large, as to what should and what should not be done.

The other three are typical appraisals and approvals of the President’s firm, realistic action.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Oakland (Calif.) Tribune, Apr. 17, 1969]

ANOTHER ACT OF BARBARISM—ANOTHER DELIBERATE DECEPTION

Our nation today is once again gripped in the agonizing dilemma of how to respond to a murderous and barbarous act by the belligerent Communist regime in North Korea.

North Korea is scornfully boasting to the world that it has “shot down with one stroke” a United States Navy reconnaissance plane with a crew of 31 men aboard.

The Pentagon says two bodies, but no survivors, have been found.

Our plane, a lumbering, 300-m.p.h. propeller-driven, stainless steel aircraft laden with six tons of electronic equipment, was clearly defenseless—in fact, shockingly defenseless under the circumstances.

The Kennedy—apparently by two sophisticated Communist MIG jets—was as simple to achieve as it was cowardly.

Ours was a routine reconnaissance flight— the sort of flight which has been common over the Sea of Japan for 20 years, the sort of reconnaissance activity, in fact, carried on today by every world power.

The North Koreans contend the U.S. plane violated their airspace as if, even if it were a truth, it were a cause for a homicidal shoot down in the sky with 31 defenseless American airmen as the target.

Our government flatly denies any such air space violation. The Pentagon insists the necessary documents were exchanged on international corridors. The recovery by rescue ships of the bodies and portions of the plane’s wreckage 120 miles off the North Korean coast points ominously to a blatant North Korean lie.

Our nation, of course, has been here before—just 10 months ago when the USS Pueblo was seized by North Korea, with one of its crewmen killed and the remainder ignominiously held prisoner and subjected to extracted “confessions.”

We responded then with a weak and unsteady hand; the leading defender of freedom and democracy against the dictators and tyrants of not only the Far East but of the entire world.

When the Pueblo was seized we should have immediately proceeded to blockade Wonsan and other North Korean ports. No совет should be prepared to negotiate or enter until the Pueblo and its crew were back under United States jurisdiction.

But did we? Perhaps the argument could have been made then that to do so would have jeopardized the lives of the Pueblo crewmen. No such was the case.

The words and warning of Thomas Jefferson as an earlier date in our history haunt us today.

In a letter to John Jay, Jefferson urged not only the establishment of a strong U.S. naval force but also prompt retaliation against any aggressive striking or harassing U.S. ships on the high seas.

Speedy retaliation, Jefferson declared, was necessary to prevent our mistake in attempt.

We ought not to let our revenge repose in a new round of “negotiations” with sullen and smug tin-born tyrants. We ought not settle for only the ultimate issuance of some debating and self-degrading mutual “statement”—as we did in the Pueblo incident.

For, as surely as the unanswered insult of the Pueblo seizure was by Tuesday’s bloodthirsty attack on our unarmed reconnaissance plane, just as surely will this humiliation—if unanswered—be the parent of yet further insult and tragedy to our nation.

[From the Washington Star, Apr. 19, 1969]

THE RESPONSE

The protest lodged in Pannunjom over the downing of the United States reconnaissance plane by North Korea is, in view of the facts, an act of deliberate, just as much as this country can do by way of a non-military response. The decision to continue with the spy plane, and to provide them with protection is the least that can be done to protect American lives.

President Nixon described the response as an interim move, pending a reply to the protest by Pyongyang. The probability is, however, that North Korea will either disregard the protest or counter with a protest of its own that the United States intruded on North Korean airspace. And the further probability is that the diplomatic dispute will stop there.

The only diplomatic escalation that could take place would be a move to bring the matter to the United Nations Security Council.

But this would be an empty gesture. North Korea is not a member of the UN, and any resolution would be blocked by the council. It could also be an unwise gesture, for it would force Russia to abandon its protection of North Korea and side with North Korea, thereby jeopardizing the impending arms limitations talks.

As to the military response, it must be assumed that the President and his advisers have reviewed the need for the reconnaissance flights, and have concluded that the information supplied is worth the demonstrated risks involved. And the decision to protect such missions puts North Korea only on notice that the response to any future attack will be something more than a stiff note.

To have responded with an immediate retaliatory strike would have been a serious risk of involving the United States in a second hot Asian war. And there are some in America who believe a fully premeditated official act calling for a punitive response; that it was, perhaps, a paranoid general’s notion of a fitting birthday gift for Premier Kim II-Sung.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Apr. 19, 1969]

WARNING GIVEN

Like the protest officially delivered to North Korea at Pannunjom, President
Nixon's statement at his press conference on the shooting down of a naval reconnaissance plane was impressive for its restraint, a restraint appropriate to the seriousness of the incident. He emphasized the fact that the unarmed aircraft had not flown closer than 40 miles from the North Korean coast and he described the attack on it—90 miles from shore—as unprovoked, deliberate and without warning. He also made it very clear that these surveillance flights are regarded as necessary, and that they will be resumed, continued, and protected.

Although Mr. Nixon declined to say what form the protection would take and was careful to note that his order for the protection does not depend upon which he announced it can be interpreted as a very plain notice to North Korea that it cannot halt the intelligence missions of United States planes over international waters and that any new attempts to interfere with these missions will be met by force.

That this is what might be called an interim decision is apparent from the President's assertion that "Looking to the future, we do depend upon the circumstances." It will depend, he added, on what North Korea does, on "its reaction to the present and other developments that occur as we continue these flights." The incident of the EC-121 is not finally disposed of, he said, until something is being left to diplomatic exchanges.

Obviously Mr. Nixon is trying to avoid any action that might be seen as an alarmist, a thoroughly bad situation. But he has told North Korea—an "unpredictable country," he said—that it will not be permitted to change the United States policy on aerial reconnaissance or to repeat its attack on our planes. Restated as this message is, it carries an extremely sober warning.

AMERICAN PERSEverANCE

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, the former Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Earl of Avon, has authored a well-reasoned, cogent essay summing up the need for American perseverance, not only in its negotiations over Vietnam, at Paris, but also in its attempts to approach the Chinese, in the realization that any settlement in Asia which can endure must take Russia into account in the interests of the representatives of Peking.

I ask unanimous consent that the article, written by Anthony Eden, and published in last Saturday's New York Times, be printed in the Record.

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

TOPICS: WHY WE MUST PERSERVE WITH CHINA

(By Anthony Eden, Earl of Avon) 1

LONDON—'No body should be surprised at the recent outbreak of fighting on the Russo-Chinese frontier. Tension, punctuated by incidents, has been the rule along much of the 3,000-mile line between the two countries. We are not yet at the end of the business, and we shall make a grave mistake if we believe that the discounting of the Chinese threat means China must play in any settlement in Southeast Asia.

Frontier forays are not the only expression of the growing tension between Moscow and Peking. Chou En-lai's rebuke of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia last autumn was a stern warning. The Chinese are acutely aware that they also are Russia's neighbors. Their purpose in censuring Moscow was in part, no doubt, to serve advance notice that no pretext of Communist neighboring could ever justify any Russian intervention across Chinese frontiers.

Can these events be expected to have any influence on relations between the United States and China? The Chinese conviction that the United States is insecure is, I believe, genuinely held. In Chinese eyes the inescapable evidence of this is the American military occupation of the continent of Asia. It follows that if Washington contemplates a negotiation which would result in a phased reduction of American forces from South Korea, or a withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces, China will be a deeply interested party and should prudently be treated as such.

Not too much should be made of the postponement of the talks in Warsaw. There were some epithets flying when this happened. The time could soon come when Peking would not be embarrassed to exchange reflections with Washington, whether confidentially or otherwise. There has, in fact, been a widening of the differences. I have heard the Chinese, for instance, muttering that the Chinese will see in this an opening which could be useful.

VIETNAM WAS PRESENCE

It is not possible to approach the question of negotiations in Southeast Asia without regard to the events of the last fourteen years. With the passage of time, the mounting commitments of life, all questions become more intense and harder to solve and it is necessary to get back to first principles. The United States has no wish to establish any military presence anywhere in Indo-China, provided that her intrusions are withdrawn from south of the demilitarized zone.

This condition is indispensable if South Vietnam is to be free to determine her own future, but it carries with it the terms of American disengagement. A comparable withdrawal on both sides from Laos has to be phased in with any Vietnamese agreement. If we are to get back to the 1954 Geneva Agreements for Vietnam, we have also to return to the 1963 Geneva Agreements for Laos.

The fighting in Laos may prove the most stubborn issue over looking the negotiations. Here Russia and China reaffirmed only six years ago. It can hardly be denied that the 50,000 North Vietnamese troops are in Laos in defiance of that engagement, or that the equipment that these troops is only made possible through Soviet weapons and material aid.

The United States is as reluctant as Cambodia to receive any foreign troops upon her soil only emphasizes the ruthless cruelty of this violation of a contract. If Moscow wants to send " any weapon" or any invi-

SECRET SESSIONS FRUITLE

It is unlikely that any progress will be made unless these or other developments force the conclusion of a settlement.

If and when this stage is reached in the present negotiations, it will be important, assuming that the aim is to reach a settlement which can endure, to establish and maintain contact with the representatives of Peking, whose interest in the area will not fade.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—A MOST BEAUTIFUL CITY

Mr. Baker. Mr. President, more than 20 years ago John Gunther wrote a book in which he said Knoxville, Tenn., was the "ugliest city" in the United States. No one knows how long Mr. Gunther was in Knoxville, but he has not been in the city since that time. Just the other day he reiterated his city-fowl statement on the floor of Congress. I will tell you why. The time Knoxville was staging one of its most widely known events—one of the most beautiful in the world—the Dogwood Arts Festival. People from all over the country, and some from foreign countries, travel over the six trails which are literally alive with dogwood blooms. It is truly a magnificent festival which features art, crafts, sports—and monuments of beauty.

Since Mr. Gunther's visit to the city, on the initiative of the citizenry and the local government, has been carried out several urban renewal projects, construction of one of the finest auditorium-coliseum facilities in the country, creation of a beautiful mall in the center of the business district, completion of a unique promenade on which several business establishments are located, and creation of a "gay-way" on the city's thoroughfare. In addition, and as a result of some of these activities, Knoxville was declared an All America City. At the time of his recent statement I reminded Mr. Gunther of the old adage: "Whoever is consistent is the hobgoblin of little minds.

Mr. President, I use this means to invite Mr. Gunther to revisit the city of Knoxville. I am confident that, once that is done, he will feel as many of us who know the city do—that it is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

FOUNDEYS DAY EXERCISES AT UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

Mr. Sp.ong. Mr. President, on last time I spoke I reminded you that the University of Vir-
Thomas Jefferson was a revolutionary. Yet as one of the chief architects of what Julian Boyd has called "the most radical and irre-versible revolution in the history of the human mind," he defies the concept of heroism born from fervid emotionalism but from a disciplined mind enlightened by the heritage of Western thought. The American revolution was radical and irreversible "because its moral proposition included the transfer of sovereignty from the hereditary ruler to the citizen." It was a revolution dedicated not to destruction but to the creation of a new order—a "new society based on the concept of the equality of man and governed by reason and justice." This, as Boyd has indicated, is the continuing revolution that we in this country must steadfastly seek to fulfill. This is an enduring revolution, never yet fully achieved, but to be pursued with work and hope and not to be abandoned in despair and irrationality.

Like the new country, the new university that Thomas Jefferson brought into being here in North America, Jefferson aimed his university to develop "higher learning, to be an inner bulwark for the general welfare of the people. It was founded as the first true university in North America, and Jefferson aimed his university to develop "higher learning, to be an inner bulwark for the general welfare of the people." The basic principles of the University of Virginia were never more pertinent to our society than they are today. Jefferson spoke somewhat grandly of the University of Virginia as intended to be "the chief bulwark of the American heritage in the hemisphere."

Usually we have thought of this metaphor in the context of external forces, but never before had the cited "hemisphere" been the defense of freedom and liberty in our society. Here at the University, in Mr. Jefferson's words, "we are not afraid to follow truth wherever it may lead, nor to tolerate any error so long as reason is left free to combat it. He would be the first to support our protection of orderly dissent. He would no doubt share the frustration that many of us feel over the realization that advanced societies now have the knowledge and technical means to solve the problems of poverty, health, and education but thus far have failed to do so.

Yet he would be concerned, as we in this university must be, that reason remain the means by which we combat apparent error. Intolerance and vulgarity cannot be allowed to supplant reason as the instrument of dissent. And dissent itself must not be so stringent as to become a purely negative force that will rend the fabric of our institution and destroy our bright prospects for unified and constructive effort.

This afternoon we honor Mr. Jefferson by honoring those among our faculty, students, and alumni who have excelled in developing the mind. We celebrate both those who by rational processes are qualifying themselves to take a leading part in "the continuing revolution" through orderly change, and those who have already been notable participants in the concept of man. It is our privilege to salute those who have demonstrated in the words and in the deeds that "at the work to be done."

Mr. FONG. It was my sorrowful task recently to say a fond farewell and eulogy to Mrs. Lau Kun, of Honolulu, Hawaii's beloved "Mama Lau," of Honolulu, Hawaii's beloved "Mama Lau." Mrs. Lau Kun passed away on December 12. There being no objection, the tribute was ordered to be printed in the Record.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MRS. LAU KUN, HAWAII SUCCESS STORY

Friends: We are gathered together today to pay tribute to one of Hawaii's truly grand ladies, Mrs. Lau Kun, also known as Mrs. Lau Soo Shee, and more affectionately known as "Mama Lau"—who departed this mortal life last Tuesday, April 8.

With her beloved husband Lau Kun, her son Eddie, her daughter Joanna, her son-in-law, her grandson, and grandchildren—whom she loved above all—we weep and we mourn, for it is difficult to describe ourselves when she who was so vibrant, so full of vitality and love of life during her long and active tenure on the island.

And yet, as we dry our tears we realize that although this good and noble lady left us, she bequeathed to all of us a heritage that will endure as long as we do—and beyond. It is with a full and grateful heart that I thank those who prepared to lay her to rest by reminding us all of the priceless legacy she has left behind.

It was in 1921 that Mama Lau came to Hawaii as a young girl, nearly half a century ago. In modern parlance, young Mrs. Lau Kun would have been considered a "disadvantaged person."

She was a stranger in a strange land. She spoke an alien tongue. She was poor. She had little formal education.

Yet through her qualities of persever-ance, diligence, and willingness to work hard, she overcame her disadvantages to become a true success in the American tradition.

Although she arrived in Hawaii an alien, she learned to love this country and became a naturalized citizen, her citizenship reflecting the true essence of America.

Although she had little formal educa- tion and spoke only Chinese when she came to Hawaii, she acquired the language by making the most of every opportunity. Even long after they had prospered and could easily have retired to a life of leisure and com-
fort. Mama Lau and her husband remained active in their business enterprises. She knew the value of honest toil to the human body and mind. She was satisfied in the giving. She traveled so extensively.

She arrived in Hawaii with only a few years of formal schooling in her old homeland, China. But she did not let that deter her. Intelligent and alert, she put to work the good quick mind God had given her. And with her uncommon common sense, her constancy and courage, and her instant ability to learn, Mr. and Mrs. Lau Kun advanced from the days of a simple wholesale and retail pork stall at the market at King and Keekaule Street to achieve these accomplishments.

In the old Standard Market on Beretania Street, near Linekona School—owners of the Lun Do Chinese Specialty Market, Mama Lau held the position of vice-president, director of this large food retailing complex.

Mama Lau's specialty was pork and—in the early days every pork store knew her business well. Responsible for the purchase of fresh fruits and vegetables from both foreign and native sources, she learned the respect and admiration of the farmers and wholesalers from whom she bought. She was looked up to and respected, indeed, by her most avid competitors!

Although officially she retired a few years ago, it was really only a very partial "retirement" and maintained to maintain a very lively and daily interest in her "superstores".

It was at Lau Kun's pork stall many, many years before her "retirement" that I first met Mama Lau. As both were from the Lung Do district in Kwangtung, China, they considered themselves as country cousins, and from that moment on, their friendship was spontaneous, deeply genuine, and lasting.

I myself, made her acquaintance when I returned home to Hawaii in 1935, a fresh green grad of the Harvard Law School. I remember very distinctly just before World War II when she and her daughter Joanna came to my law office to have me draw up the documents in their purchase of the Lanikai Store in Kailua.

As Mama Lau did with so many, she took me under her wing, calling me like another son. She was very solicitous of my well being. She cooked and brought me various foods which I would have to eat as partic­ularly healthful and strengthening to my body. When I sought to be a U.S. Senator, and on my seeking re-election, she went to the temple of Kwan Yin on Vineyard Street to pray and seek the oracles for signs of whether I would be successful in my quest.

Busy as she always was, she was never so busy that she overlooked family or friends. She was especially fond of her kinsmen, the Lung Doo Society. She was deeply engaged in philanthropic activities, to help victims of cancer like herself. I am sure such a useful and humanitarian memo­rial would please Mama Lau tremendously. And it has its family's blessing.

Another suggestion, which I offer in closing, is an intangible one—a memorial that each of us can help establish and perpetuate indi­vidually as we live our lives and as we contribute to the well being of the large torch of life in the generations to come. Let us instill in our own hearts and imbue our offspring with the drive to engage in useful and creative labor... an abhorrence of idleness and wickedness... a reverence for law and country... and an undying love for mankind.

This is what she gave us. And what each of us can give her in return is the silent promise that her shining example, her noble ways, her precious wisdom—will never die.

We cherish fond memories of this loved and most lovable lady. We will keep her remembrance always.

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As a poet wrote:

"Of this bad world the loveliest and best
Has smiled and said 'Good Night', and gone to rest."

And now it is time for us to bid her a fond farewell.

Aloha, my love...
Aloha . . . Dear Beloved Mama Lau.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL FRIDAY NEXT

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until Friday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REPORTS TO BE FILED BY SENATORS AND CERTAIN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE UNDER RULES 41, 42, AND 44

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, some time before the adjournment of the Senate, I was making statements as required by rules 41, 42, and 44 of the Senate. A number of Senators and others having suggested that they be retained for considerations, I therefore present this brief summary, in my capacity as the chairman of the Select Committee on Standards and Conduct, of the reports that will be due.

The second report is made to the Secre­tary of the Senate and contains a statement of suggested report forms which may be obtained from the committee office. In addition, the chief counsel of the committee is available for counsel.

AUTHORIZATION TO RECEIVE MESSAGES AND SIGN BILLS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the ad­journment of the Senate until noon on Friday next, the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to receive messages from the President of the United States and from the House of Representatives, and that they may be appropriately referred.

As further unanimous consent that during this period, all committees may file their reports together with any indi­vidual, minor, or supplemental views.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL FRIDAY NEXT

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, under the previous order, that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon on Friday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until Friday, April 28, 1899, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 21, 1899, under order of the Senate April 18, 1899:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Shelby Davis, of New York, to be Ambassa­ador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Switzerland.

Malcolm Toon, of Maryland, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordi­nary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Switzerland.

Friedrich von Haar, of the District of Colum­bia, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipoten­
The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

My beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for so much as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord.—1 Corinthians 15: 58.

O thou giver of every good and perfect gift, we are grateful for the opportunities for work which have been ours; for the love in our homes; for the fellowship of friends; for the freedom to worship as we desire, and for the happy experience of serving our country in this House of Representatives. Keep us ever alive with gratitude for Thy goodness to us.

Do thou forgive our mishandling of some of Thy gifts—the opportunity neglected, the untruth accepted, the shallow judgment made, and the cynicism enjoyed. Forgive the unkind word, the unjust criticism, the false ambition, and every unworthy spirit which has reigned in our hearts.

May the light of Thy love and the triumph of Thy truth purify us and send us out into this day to be true to Thee, loyal to our country, and in love with our fellowmen.

In the name of Him who reveals life to us we pray. Amen.

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

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

PERMISSION FOR SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, TO SIT DURING GENERAL DEBATE TODAY

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs be permitted to sit during general debate this afternoon.

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

There was no objection.

PRESIDENT NIXON'S SO-CALLED BUDGET CUTS

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

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, I am disturbed over President Nixon's so-called budget cuts, particularly the cold and callous cuts in the Veterans' Administration budget.

With the exception of the Defense Department and Health, Education, and Welfare, no other Department or agency budget was cut as much as the VA. The $245 million cutback includes delays in structural improvements to VA hospitals as well as a veto on hiring needed medical care personnel.

The Nixon administration has jeopardized the entire program of veterans medical care by killing the VA's request for 4,700 new employees, most of them in the field of medical care.

Approximately 3,600 new employees in hospitals and VA outpatient clinics and another 500 in medical research were approved by the outgoing administration only to be rejected by the Nixon administration.

The Nixon administration has turned its back on the growing problem of crowded VA hospitals with long waiting lists and a shortage of doctors and medical assistants.

As a member of the House Appropriations Committee, I will make every effort to restore at least a part of this budget cut so that our veterans can be assured of adequate medical care.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO TURNER ROBERTSON

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

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to extend birthday greetings and felicitations to one of our very hard workers, the chief page, Turner Robertson, who has completed over 30 years of service in the House of Representatives and I believe that all of us will join in wishing him a happy birthday.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS. I am happy to yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I join with the distinguished majority whip in extending Turner Robertson our very, very best wishes from this side of the aisle on this occasion.

I do not know which birthday in years, but a good one, I trust.

Mr. BOGGS I thank the gentleman. I believe Turner Robertson is about 80, but he will not admit it.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to bring the government of the District of Columbia under
the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

The legislation has a twofold purpose: It will bring about uniformity in the application of the information law at all levels of government in the Nation's Capital, and it will give the Mayor of Washington, the city council, and other officials a long-needed tool of statute and a method of releasing and documents to the public—an affirmative authority they do not have at present.

It should be noted that the present officials of the District of Columbia, as in the case of their recent predecessors, have generally evidenced a desire to comply with the spirit of the freedom of information law. My amendment will strengthen their hand in the day-to-day implementation of a positive public disclosure policy.

THE NEW DIRECTION IS BACKWARD

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

Mr. HAYS. I have been reading in the public press about numerous occasions the minority leader and others have used the term "new direction" to exemplify this administration. It is very difficult when an object is standing still to figure out what direction it is going, so for the past 100 days I have been unable to ascertain what the "new direction" was. But in the last day or two I think I have been able to figure it out: the "new direction" is backward.

SUPPORT LAW ENFORCEMENT

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

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleagues in introducing a resolution which would request the President to declare May 11 to 17 "Help Our Police Fight Crime Week." Nebraska's history of our country has emphasis been needed more on supporting our police and law enforcement agencies as now. We hear of crime on the increase, riots and demonstrations on the campus, attacks on law-enforcement officers by hoodlums and demonstrators just because they are law officers sworn to do their duty.

Our policemen, patrolmen, sheriffs, deputies, and all law enforcement need the support of every good citizen. Law enforcement and law and order cannot be maintained without the support of the overwhelming majority of people. It is fitting and proper that our Nation during these critical times pause to honor those men in uniform standing guard over our freedoms. The first line of American defense today against subversion, sabotage, and anarchy is through our local law officers. Their "lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" are on the firing line of us.

Law enforcement is dedicated and devoted to the preservation of our way of life. They are devoted to democratic principles and ideals. They stand for justice, order, and restraint as opposed to violence, crime, and chaos. With the support of good citizens, they can and will maintain law and order and preserve our time-honored democratic institutions.

I believe this resolution will pass the Congress unanimously, paying a just tribute to our men who preserve rule by law instead of rule by man.

THIRTY-ONE AMERICAN CITIZENS DEAD AS A RESULT OF NORTH KOREA'S PIRATICAL ACTION

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

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I am sure no Member of this House wishes to add anything to the onerous and awesome burdens which our President and our Government have on their hands. But, if we are to concede we can do nothing, let us commend the action of the Chief Executive in giving notice that in the future our flights, although they are in international air space, will be protected by our Armed Forces.

But what I am troubled about, and what my mail and contacts with other citizens of this country indicate our people are concerned about, is whether we are going to just drop the matter of what our President termed a fourth-rate military power shooting down one of our planes which was not offending anybody, but was flying along unarmed in international air space, with 31 American citizens on that plane dead as the result of that piratical action.

The future is one thing, but those 31 men are dead. It would seem to me that the dignity of this country and the respect that we have for those men who give their lives would command that we see some redress for the families of these patriotic martyrs and redress which would deter North Korea or any other aggressor from offending in a similar way in the days and years ahead.

Mr. Speaker, surely recent history would compel anyone to understand that there is neither national honor nor national security in appealing national brigands.

SALUTE TO PORK INDUSTRY IN NEBRASKA

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

Mr. DENNEY. Mr. Speaker, meat-animal production and marketing in Nebraska is a very important part of the Cornhusker State's economy. Whether the primary or a secondary project of the Nebraska farmer, livestock production helps to provide his living and the livelihood of his fellow Nebraskans in related agricultural occupations.

Today I salute the pork industry in Nebraska. It has helped to meet the needs of a productive people, both in terms of providing a livelihood and in providing nourishment to citizens across the Nation.

On this Friday, April 25, the U.S. Department of Agriculture will report confirmed production figures for agriculture in Nebraska for 1967, and will present a preliminary report for 1968. These figures will indicate the most up-to-date evaluation of Nebraska's stake in the pork industry, and the pork industry's stake in Nebraska.

Since the beginning of our State a little more than a century ago, the production of swine has been a staple commodity of the farming programs of Nebraska farmers. During good livestock years, the porker helped the farmer to prosper; and during the years when the future of farming was placed in serious jeopardy, as likely as not it was the pig that kept the farmer from "going under."

Nebraska has a fine history of meat-animal production, ranking second of the 50 States in commercial slaughter in recent years. To no small part, this level of production was achieved by the number of swine raised and slaughtered in our State. Constituting a healthy percentage of Nebraska's cash farm income, this marketing, the production of pork continues to make its valuable contribution to the stockman's wallet as well as the consumer's plate.
Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, will the
the gentleman yield?
Mr. FINDLEY. I am glad to yield to the
gentleman from Michigan.
Mr. CEDERBERG. After we have been
gone around in circles for 8 years, any
direction is new.

ADMINISTRATION STALLED

(Mr. HUNGATE asked and was given
permission to address the House for 1
minute.)
Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I would
like to concur with my distinguished col­
league from Illinois that horse sense
would lead to stable thinking, but the
administration appears stalled.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COM­
MERCE TO SIT DURING GENERAL
DEBATE TODAY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask
unanimous consent that the Committee on
Interstate and Foreign Commerce may
sitting or at some later date this week
House and, together with the accompanying
bills, be referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and ordered to be printed
with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:
I am pleased to transmit the report
for 1968 on the Food for Peace Program
under Public Law 480—a program which
over the years has helped provide better
diets for millions of people in more than
100 nations. In addition to its primary
humanitarian aspects, Food for Peace
contributes significantly to the mainte­
nance of export markets for U.S. agri­
icultural commodities and to the U.S.
balance of payments position.

While the first official report on
the program as President, I have been
closest associated with it since its begin­
ing. This great humanitarian effort
began in 1954 during the Presidency of
Dwight D. Eisenhower. As Vice President
at the time, I have kept interested in the
program and have followed its develop­
ment and accomplishments ever since.

It is evident that the battle against
hunger must continue, both in the United
States and in the world at large, through
programs such as Food for Peace.

The present Administration eagerly ac¬
cepts this challenge and dedicates itself to
dealing effectively with the problems of
hunger and malnutrition at home and
abroad.

RICHARD NIXON.

The White House, April 22, 1969.

PERMISSION FOR SUBCOMMITTEE
ON PRINTING TO SIT DURING
GENERAL DEBATE TODAY

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unani­
ous consent that the Subcommittee on
Printing be permitted to sit this after­
noon during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the
request of the gentleman from Pennsyl­
vania?
There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, I make the
point of order that a quorum is
not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is
not present.

M. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a
call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the
following Members failed to answer to their
names:

[Roll No. 41]

Annamalo
Ashley
Bates
Beal, Calif.
Blanton
Blatnik
Bredemans
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Ohio
Brewer
Camp
Casey
Casey
Celier
Colmer
Daddario
Davis, Ga.
Dawson

Dwyer
Edwards, La.
Fraser
Gibbons
Gray
Hébert
Jarman
Jouas
Kirwan
Law
MacGregor
Mahoii
Mann
May
Mizei
Moochhead
Murphy, N.Y.

Ottinger
Pollock
Powell
Purcell
Rooney, Pa.
Rosenthal
Rugge
Scheiter
Silke
Springer
Sullivan
Symington
Tar
Tunney
Wilson, Bob
Wilson
Wilson
Charles H.

Wright

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 379
Members have answered to their names,
a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further pro­
cedings under the call were dispensed
with.

ELECTIVE AND SECONDARY
EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF
1969

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I move that
the House resolve itself into the
Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union for the further con­
sideration of the bill (H.R. 514) to ex­
tend the years of assistance for elec­
tory and secondary education, and for
other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the
motion offered by the gentleman from
Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself
into the Committee of the Whole House
on the State of the Union for the further
consideration of the bill H.R. 514, with
Mr. Price of Illinois in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Commit­
tee rose on yesterday the gentleman from
Kentucky (Mr. PERKINS) had 1 hour and
4 minutes remaining, and the gentleman
from Ohio (Mr. ARMS) had 1 hour and 6
minutes remaining.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from
Kentucky.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I yield
10 minutes to the distinguished gentle­
man from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT).

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, we have
come to another point in our historic
fight to try to put into effect in this
country a reasonable and appro­
appropriate participation in the educa­tional
programs of our country. It has been a long,
hard struggle over the years to get gov­
ernment to any length to recog­
nize that it had any stake in the education of
the children of our country.

The original public law that established the
public school system was sponsored by a Mem­
er of Congress from the great State of
Pennsylvania, Thaddeus Stevens. Ever
since that date there have been those
who have tried to take the Government
out of education and a few dedicated
persons who have realized that local
school districts cannot, finance the type
or scope of education required in today's
world. The days and years of yesterday
are gone. We live now in a modern world
which depends upon the education of all
peoples. The whole world and the whole
future belong to the educator and the
educated. The responsibilities of this
Congress are that we now, at this point
in our history, write indelibly upon the
records of this Congress a mandate that
the people of this Nation are going to
take their responsibility and give to the
children of today and tomorrow an oppor­
tunity to meet the conflicts and the
challenges of the future. We may have
added a few too many trimmings to the
public school system. Maybe we have put
it in a position where the cost per pupil
is too high. This committee has before
it today a piece of legislation aimed at
 carrying on at least at the level we have
established for education. We also ha­
vie the responsibility to look into the
individual cost of education and see whether
or not there are trimmings that do not add
the fundamental education of our children
but become an unjustified item of cost in the budget of
our school districts. I remember when I was a boy
in a coal town and we had two class­
rooms and four classes in. We also had
our teachers go around the towns and
filed a report on the progress of the
students. Today we have a million
students and teachers. We have
an annual budget of $4.5 billion.

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students and teachers. We have
an annual budget of $4.5 billion.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from
Kentucky (Mr. PERKINS) has 14 minutes
remaining.

Mr. PERKINS. I am glad to yield to
the distinguished gentleman from
Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT).

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, we have
come to another point in our historic
fight to try to put into effect in this
country a reasonable and appro­
appropriate participation in the educa­tional
programs of our country. It has been a long,
hard struggle over the years to get gov­
ernment to any length to recog­
nize that it had any stake in the education of
the children of our country.

The original public law that established the
public school system was sponsored by a Mem­
er of Congress from the great State of
Pennsylvania, Thaddeus Stevens. Ever
since that date there have been those
who have tried to take the Government
out of education and a few dedicated
persons who have realized that local
school districts cannot, finance the type
or scope of education required in today's
world. The days and years of yesterday
are gone. We live now in a modern world
which depends upon the education of all
peoples. The whole world and the whole
future belong to the educator and the
educated. The responsibilities of this
Congress are that we now, at this point
in our history, write indelibly upon the
records of this Congress a mandate that
the people of this Nation are going to
take their responsibility and give to the
children of today and tomorrow an oppor­
tunity to meet the conflicts and the
challenges of the future. We may have
added a few too many trimmings to the
public school system. Maybe we have put
it in a position where the cost per pupil
is too high. This committee has before
it today a piece of legislation aimed at
 carrying on at least at the level we have
established for education. We also ha­
vie the responsibility to look into the
individual cost of education and see whether
or not there are trimmings that do not add
the fundamental education of our children
but become an unjustified item of cost in the budget of
our school districts. I remember when I was a boy
in a coal town and we had two class­
rooms and four classes in. We also had
our teachers go around the towns and
filed a report on the progress of the
students. Today we have a million
students and teachers. We have
an annual budget of $4.5 billion.
meaning. We spent a whole year doing that. Then in the first year of official schooling we tried to learn our ABC's. Somehow or other we have now added so many subjects to the curriculum—even for small kids in kindergarten—that we may be overburdening not only the cost of education at that base of education, but the ability of the child to assimilate what we are trying to teach him.

And, I would say to this Congress let us not retreat, as I have heard some rumblings in Washington. Let us not attempt to retreat from the standards which we have set. If we were to do the right thing, we would be adding to the cost of Federal aid to education simply because of the local school districts can no longer carry the burden, and the States cannot carry the State aid portion of the burden of the educational system of this country.

Mr. Chairman, the educational system of this country grew up on the premise that it was to depend upon real estate taxation for educational purposes. No person in his right mind could ever hope to meet such a condition of the school district on a country based alone upon real estate taxation. It cannot be done, nor can it be done by State taxation programs. My State, the State of Pennsylvania, added a tax of now 6 cents—a State sales tax—to try to meet the burden of education.

Mr. Chairman, we are now talking about an income tax on top of the State sales tax. We have every kind of tax that most States have and a lot of taxes that other States do not yet have. This is because we are adding more and more to our State budget. We added $167 million to our State budget in aid to education just yesterday. We do not have the money in the till to pay for this. Why? Because we in the Federal Government have reached too deeply into the pockets of the cities, of the States and local communities in order to meet certain other Federal problems. We do not recognize the fact that education is the primary function of a State. When I say this, I have in mind the money that has been diverted to the Federal programs for Vietnam and other incidences that have become a part of our Federal operation.

Mr. Chairman, I say to the Members of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and to all Members of the Congress, do not make an attempt to make a political issue at this late stage of the Federal aid to education program; do not try to get some little political betterment for yourself or for your constituents. Be a public man, on the basis of aid to education. We have been through that battle. We have climbed over that hump and Federal aid to education is going to stay. The proper and honorable thing for this Congress to do is join together on both sides of the aisle and try to put through the kind of legislation that will make it work, make it work, and add sufficient funds to see to it that any child in any school district in any State of the Union will receive a minimum standard of education equal to the needs of the moment. I plead with you sincerely to set aside these little personal wants and desires to have your name on an amendment just so you can go home and say to your friends that you tried to cover this on a small group.

Mr. Chairman, I have had all of them to come to me—school superintendents, school supervisors, representatives of the Government and also the legislators, each with a different idea. But that is not their responsibility. It is our responsibility. This is Federal aid to education. The titles are clearly spelled out. This is not a person in this Congress who cannot find out within 5 minutes exactly what this bill does, exactly what it is aimed to do and what it intends to do. If there is an honest difference of opinion with reference to one of the titles or with reference to all of the titles, let us debate them in an unbiased manner and let us do it in such a way that if we do tend the bill it strengthen the bill rather than weaken it.

So, I plead with you to give us as much help as you can, to give this committee, which has had a very serious time in the past trying to pour into the floor this very important legislation, as much assistance as possible.

Mr. DINGELL, Mr. Chairman, I make to point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count.

Fifty-one Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names: [Roll No. 42]

Annunzio, Ill.       Aspinwall, Conn.     Dooley, Tex.
Ashley, Ohio         Barger, Calif.       Fall, Miss.
Bell, Calif.         Bates, Utah         Favill, Idaho
Blanton, Tenn.        Blatnik, Wis.       Fincher, Calif.
Brock, Calif.        Brown, Ohio         Fitzgerald, Ind.
Brown, N.J.          Bruce, Neb.         Fitzgibbon, Neb.
Brown, Calif.        Bruce, N.J.         Fong, Calif.
Brown, Calif.        Bryan, Tex.        Gable, N.D.
Brown, Calif.        Bryan, Tex.        Gish, Miss.
Brown, Calif.        Bryan, Tex.        Gish, Miss.
Brown, Calif.        Bryan, Tex.        Gish, Miss.
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Brown, Calif.        Bryan, Tex.        Gish, Miss.
Brown, Calif.        Bryan, Tex.        Gis...
over at Dulles Airport. He pays the same taxes as do others, but in addition to that that school district receives money under the impacted areas section of this bill because he is a Federal employee and works on Federal property; is that correct, and is it right?

Mr. DENT. That is correct. Whether it is right or not, that is a personal opinion.

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENT. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. I think the answer which the gentleman from Pennsylvania just gave was not quite correct under the circumstances indicated by the question. Before any child is counted for the purpose of impact aid it must first be demonstrated that the school district in which that child resides has, in fact, felt the impact of children coming from federally impacted persons. In the case of either 400 schoolchildren or 3 percent of the school enrollment, whichever is lesser. So a child living at Dulles Airport would not be counted unless he lived in an affected school district that already had 400 children or 3 percent of its enrollment who would not be there but for the Federal installation.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENT. When I answered the gentleman I tried to give the gentleman the rationale that was before our committee. The regulation now outlines that there must be impacted by 400 pupils or 3 percent. This of course allows certain small districts to participate that have less than an impact of 400 pupils.

I now yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I have a secretary who lives in Montgomery County, and has children in school. She works in my office. She tells me that her children come home with a statement that she is a Federal employee. She is a Federal employee. So this school district, even though they own a home and they pay the same taxes as everybody else, receives this benefit.

Is this true or not?

Mr. DENT. It is true.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I would say to the gentleman that surely it is not right.

Mr. DENT. I did not believe it was right when I lived in Maryland, and the children of the parents next door, who paid the full taxes, and their parents happen to work for U.S. Government in Washington, as I do, but they were taxed the same as everybody else, and the local school district received this benefit.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I intend to offer an amendment because I do not believe it is right that a person working for the Federal Government and paying taxes like everybody else—that because of the status of the school board gets additional money.

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

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I want to express my vigorous support for H.R. 514—the legislation now before us to extend and strengthen the Elementary and Secondary Education Act—and to urge the rejection of any proposed amendments that would inhibit the act’s effectiveness. The programs administered under ESEA’s provisions are, plainly and indubitably, among the most strikingly fruitful programs ever undertaken by the Federal Government.

H.R. 514, in addition to proposing an extension for ESEA, seeks an extension of the laws 874 and 875—the laws authorizing financial assistance to federally impacted school districts. The extension of these laws is essential if school districts in my Second Congressional District of Massachusetts, and thousands more throughout the Nation, are to make adequate provisions for planning budgets, construction and educational programs.

For example, the city of Chicopee would have to increase its real estate tax rate $17 this year to cover its school budget if Federal school impact funds were withdrawn. Chicopee Law Public 874 entitlement for Chicopee in fiscal year 1969 has been set at $1,447,846 for school maintenance, which is a significant portion of the city’s $7,700,000 school department budget. The impact in Chicopee is brought about by the children of Air Force personnel stationed at Westover Air Force Base, which is the headquarters of the 8th Air Force of the Strategic Air Command.

The need is equally pressing for an extension of the programs administered under ESEA. I believe the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is one of the most comprehensive attempts to assist education in our history. It has greatly changed the face of education in America and has come a long way toward providing a quality education for every American boy and girl.

Many of the titles of the ESEA have set our local school administrators, as well as experts in the field, thinking of more and better ways to educate our youngsters. I have seen in the Congressional Record some of the results of the efforts that have been made by the teachers, and to school superintendents. It is encouraging to see the enthusiasm displayed by the superintendents for the ESEA programs that have been authorized. It is also encouraging to note the fact that Mr. Perkins has gone to the local level to find out what the programs are working and to ask for opinions. I feel that it is essential to keep in touch with the people who are directly involved in the programs in order to assess success.

In my State of Massachusetts, during fiscal year 1968 we received nearly $25 million in support under the ESEA. Some new programs were implemented but more importantly, programs already set up under the act were extended and further developed. As I look into the educational record in Massachusetts, I am encouraged by the strides recently taken—at the State and at the local level.

Under title I, the State received almost $15 million which was used for the education of thousands of students at the school year of 1966–67. One of the main targets of the program was to keep disadvantaged children in school. A sampling of 40 percent of the potential dropouts in urban students, tradition in title I work-study programs showed that 65 percent of them stayed in school. Before the program, 18 percent would have been expected to stay in school. Other programs were also in evidence. In a sampling of 32 percent of the children scored in the lower quarter on a reading test, after 6 months in their title I programs, 18 percent were still in the lowest quarter.

It is my understanding that title I programs have had equally encouraging results in the rest of the country. In our State, there is evidence that title I pupils can make substantial academic gains in their compulsory education courses. Antagonistic attitudes toward school can be changed and energy redirected in hundreds of situations. Besides the advances with disadvantaged students, title I is working in another direction. As educators develop and introduce new techniques for the disadvantaged students, traditional educational practices are challenged with the result benefiting the fortunate child as well. Innovative curriculum designs are currently being explored, developed, and are in use for all of our students—making a contribution to our total educational picture.

While title I perhaps receives the most expanded ESEA, I ask us to think about the successes of the ESEA, the other titles have made outstanding contributions to the total educational picture. Under title II, during fiscal 1968, $69 million was made available for use on school library materials. This has allowed many schools virtually without libraries to offer the many benefits derived from outstanding reading to all of their students. Public and private schools have taken advantage of the program. Title III has taken us a step into the future by encouraging creative projects in foreign languages. It is hoped that the efforts which have been undertaken under title VI and with the 1967 amendments we can expect a much wider approach toward outside the special to all of their special needs. State departments of education are progressing as well with the financial assistance now available—at this point every State has access to a
Mr. AYRES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. STEIGER).

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, may I say first of all before getting into any discussion on some of these substantive problems with respect to this bill that the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TEAGUE) has pointed to an iniquity which some of us on the committee unsuccessfully attempted to correct. I have an amendment, which may be considered, which would provide a limitation on those Federal employees who would be eligible to be counted for impacted aid by providing that the employee, if he earns from any income from such employment of over $12,000 could not be counted. The second year, $10,000. The third year, and thereafter, $8,000. This would alter the situation that exists in a county like Montgomery County, Md., in which they are receiving impacted aid because they are adjacent to the District of Columbia, and they get a bonanza because the District of Columbia is so close. Those employees who live in Montgomery County, Md., pay real property taxes, pay personal property taxes, pay sales taxes, and income taxes. In my judgment it is justly Federal payments in that situation under the impacted aid formula.

I hope the gentleman, if he is interested in this, will be willing to either support my amendment, or I will be happy to work with him.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. May I say to the gentleman that, of course, it is not only in the District of Columbia, it is all over the United States. This applies to my district, where we have defense industry and the same thing happens there. So it is not just the District of Columbia; it is all across the country.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. May I say to the gentleman from Texas that he is absolutely correct. As a matter of fact, it seems to me this is one of the reasons to extend the bill for only 2 years so that we can convince the House Committee on Education and Labor and the Congress, to come back here and grapple with this problem where they have not been willing to do so.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

What the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. STEIGER) is saying, and what the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TEAGUE) is saying, I believe is correct, and that is the time at which we are trying to get more education money into the so-called disadvantaged areas, as the gentleman from Wisconsin says. And what I would stress is that a person who works for the Government and earns from $15,000 to say, $35,000 a year, by any stretch of the imagination impacts in any area in the United States. And that is basically what we are saying.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. I believe he is correct.

Mr. PERRINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PERKINS. I am just wondering if the gentleman deals with these so-called inequities that he has enumerated in the substitute he intends to offer.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I have no substitute that I intend to offer.

Mr. Chairman, there is going to be a great deal of discussion in the course of this debate on the way funds are distributed under the formula for title I of the ESEA. Some of the glaring inconsistencies have been pointed out. There are but a few examples of the many that could be chosen.

Actually, my State of Wisconsin does better than many others under this formula. I would like, if possible, to support a 5-year extension. The amount for the Wisconsin title I payments are figured on the basis of $300.86—one-half our State average per pupil expenditure—which is well above the national average. When the appropriation for this particular year—disbursements are a little late—our schools get $150.20 per child counted. Massachusetts, by comparison, has a higher per-pupil expenditure and their allotments are figured on the basis of $303.73—but they only receive $141.83 per child. Hawaii has still a higher base—$305.18—but gets less than either Wisconsin or Massachusetts.

Iowa, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, and Arizona, on the other hand, spend far less per pupil than Wisconsin, but this year they all end up receiving more per poor child counted than Wisconsin.

Obviously, we do not—or, at any rate, should not—want to distribute funds in such crazy quilt patterns indefinitely. Many Members have asked how such results can occur, and I confess to you as one member of the Committee on Education and Labor that I cannot give you a complete answer.

One reason for the wild discrepancies in this formula—and a reason also for not extending it indefinitely—is that part of the count of children involves the welfare program which varies from State to State.

As the formula stands now, we count school-age children who were estimated to have been in families with less than a $2,000 annual income in 1960. Then, aparently on the assumption that some child might otherwise be counted twice—which, by the way, is still possible under the act—we take an actual count of all children whose families receive more than $2,000 in welfare payments under aid for families with dependent children (AFDC).

This immediately introduces an absolutely capricious element into the formula, because eligibility for welfare and the amount of the payments both vary from State to State. Worse, the poorer the State and the less able it is to support schools, the less likely it is that a poor child will be on welfare, or if he is on welfare, that his family will get over $2,000 in welfare payments. The simple result is that the less wealthy States count fewer children, and then get paid less for each child counted.

To put this in some perspective: there are 12 States—Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Mississippi, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wyoming—which together have over 65 percent of the school-age children in families with more than $2,000 but less than $3,000 annual income. Today these 12 States have over 17 percent of the total children on AFDC welfare rolls. Yet, they
cannot count a single AFDC child for payment under this act.

Compare that situation with the same formula. I for one support a 2-year extension. If we are to extend this act for 5 years, we will not have to wade through all the data I put in the table? If the gentleman will look at the record, and look at the testimony of witnesses who were brought before the committee.

Since the 1960 census figures or even the current AFDC caseloads will show, because California since 1960 has exceeded New York in total public and private school enrollments totalting 600,000 more young people than the State of New York.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. I am happy to yield to my chairman.

Mr. PERKINS. When we were studying the formula, both in 1966 and 1967, we had statisticians from the Department of Commerce before the committee, and their projections were that the pattern would change very little percentagewise between the 1960 census and the decennial census of 1970. The gentleman knows that the rural areas are losing population.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. AYRES. I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. PERKINS. I want to say to the gentleman that there is more equity in this formula than in any other formula that has ever been devised and has ever been before this Congress. You are trying to say that the formula is inequitable, but specifically where is it inequitable?

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I have given you 8 minutes to make your case for inequity in the formula. It makes no sense to me to have 13 States that cannot count any AFDC children. It makes no equity to me to have Illinois, California, and New York, each of which pays us the same cost of living, and each of which would have approximately the same cost of education, and yet the State of New York gets an inequitable amount of funds distributed under this formula as contrasted to the poor children in Illinois and California. If you are saying that this formula is the most equitable ever devised, even to compare the facts in the Record yesterday, the facts that I have tried to discuss in detail today, clearly indicate that if we are to extend this act for 5 years, we will simply compound the inequities. We do not force the Congress to come back and correct the inequitable distribution per poor child that goes on under the existing formula. I for one support a 2-year extension.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. PERKINS. Undoubtedly there are some inequities in the bill. Formula inequities result from underfunding and the resulting appropriation floor that has been written into the appropriation bill. The gentleman well knows that the States of New York and California have more migration into their States than any other States in the Union. We know the current AFDC count in every State. This data equitably compensates for migration occurring since the 1960 census. This is only one of the important aspects of the formula. It is most equitable. The title I formula is the best equalization formula ever devised. School administrators in the Nation know the equity in this bill. They know too, the amount of money they are going to receive when we appropriate.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, you sat more diligently through the hearings than any other member of the committee as chairman of the full Committee on Education and Labor. You know better than any of the State superintendents of public schools of instruction when I asked them their opinions about the equity of the formula time after time, and they all responded by admitting that the formula was not equitable, but they did not want to rock the boat.

So let us not confuse the issue.

Mr. PERKINS. I will not confuse the issue.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Either on the basis of admitting inequity or on the basis of stating there will be equity when we have full funding.

Mr. PERKINS. My response to the gentleman is if the gentleman will look at the record—and I invite all members of this committee to look at the record—he will see that 99 percent of the people who came before the committee stated that this formula is the most inequitable formula that has ever been devised in this Congress.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I say with all respect that I do not believe you require that I disagree. I disagreed in the hearings 2 years ago and I disagree in the hearings this year, as the gentleman knows, because these same facts have been before us all this time.

Mr. PERKINS. Let us rely on the hearings on this issue. I am willing to let the hearings speak for themselves, and to look at the record, and look at the testimony of witnesses who were brought before the committee.

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield at this time to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. QUIE).

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, I will say to the gentleman that all we have to do is look at the numbers. Table 5 shows the numbers. Table 2 is the formula and I have tried to discuss in detail today, the facts in the Record yesterday, the facts that I have tried to discuss in detail today, clearly indicate that if we are to extend this act for 5 years, we will simply compound the inequities. We do not force the Congress to come back and correct the inequitable distribution per poor child that goes on under the existing formula.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. QUIE).

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, I will say to the gentleman that all we have to do is look at the numbers. Table 5 shows the numbers. Table 2 is the formula and I have tried to discuss in detail today, the facts in the Record yesterday, the facts that I have tried to discuss in detail today, clearly indicate that if we are to extend this act for 5 years, we will simply compound the inequities. We do not force the Congress to come back and correct the inequitable distribution per poor child that goes on under the existing formula.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, in response to the gentleman from Wisconsin, Minnesota, may I say I remember the colloquy with the gentleman from New York who was accusing everybody of trying to tamper with the formula on the floor. I am not trying to tamper with it, and I know the gentleman from Minnesota is not trying to tamper with the formula. I am trying to suggest that the formula as it exists poses problems and disadvantages, and we should either rewrite it or rewrite a new formula. Congressmen and in the other body, and we abrogate that responsibility if we go for a 5-year extension of this act.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. BOLAND). The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for 2 additional minutes.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, to continue with my statement, despite the Committee on Education and Labor's considerable effort to get on public welfare in California, the AFDC caseload is only slightly less than that of New York—which leads to the conclusion that to exclude those deprived children in California than there are in New York. Yet this year the schools of New York will receive well over $40 million more than those of California under title I.

Mr. Chairman, in citing these figures, I am not trying to appeal to the Repre-
sentatives of one State as opposed to another, but rather, I am trying to appeal to the sense of reason and justice which motivates—I assume—every Member of this House. For the most part, we ought not to extend the operation of this very unjust formula beyond the earliest time when we shall have the information to make necessary changes.

While this act—which I support—accomplishes some good and is a step toward the Congress, the title I formula is so full of inconsistencies and contradictions that its long term extension would not be in the interest of American education and would not be a credit to the Congress.

Those of us who opposed reporting a 5-year extension joined in the following statement of our views:

STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION TO 5-YEAR EXTENSION

We believe it would be unwise to extend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 another 5 years. In 1964, a 2-year extension of the act to June 30, 1972—In order to give effect to forward funding provisions and the continuing purposes and proposals inherent in the act and we propose certain changes in the act to make it a more effective instrument for educational improvement. We oppose the committee-reported bill precisely because it fails to deal responsibly with urgent educational problems.

We confess to a feeling of intense frustration with the attitude of the majority on this committee which treats this legislation as something that should be granted consideration without debate. The 1969 census data is not available, and the current information is not complete. We propose several amendments which we think should be considered.

Even if the majority had desired the kind of sequestering, detailed consideration required to produce improvements in the legislation, the way it was handled in the committee, especially during hearings, was contrary to the principles of the legislation. The hearings have been conducted in secret and without due process. The witnesses have been repeatedly asked the same two questions posed by the chairman: "Has this act done some good?" and "Should it be extended for 5 years?" The second question could well have been asked in terms of 1 year, 2 years, or even 3 years. The 1972 census data is not available, and the current information is not complete. We propose several amendments which we think should be considered.

The results of all these inconsistencies and contradictions were apparent in 1969 and 1970. The census data is not available, and the current information is not complete. We propose several amendments which we think should be considered.

THE POLICY OF A 5-YEAR EXTENSION

Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 expires June 30, 1970. However, if the forward-funding provisions—which provide for an automatic 5-year extension—are to be extended the act must be extended now for at least 1 year. That is the only compelling reason for any committee action. The Title I program is so important that extension as recommended by Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Finch—so
poor school age children—using the $3,000 poverty level for family income—in each State, is a sensitive measure of need and comparing actual 1969 payments to local schools in the States weighs heavily. The two tables which are included in this report show exactly how much each State received for each child counted under the act. Members can note the obvious disparities between similar needs and costs and draw their own conclusions about whether this act works equitably.

The effect of the AFDIC Count

As we pointed out, the major flaw in the title I formula stems from using welfare data which is neither uniform nor consistent from State to State in the benefits for poor children. Awards for AFDC children paid in New York might not qualify in California and generally would not qualify in all the States. Hence, the amount of the assistance varies enormously. So there are tens of thousands of desperately poor children in one State who are not counted by title I purposes simply because they are not on welfare or the welfare payments to their families do not exceed $2,000. The inequity, even between wealthy States, is not hard to demonstrate.

California, for example, has 14.5 percent of its AFDC (or Aid to Families with Dependent Children plus the District of Columbia), but counts 20.4 percent of the AFDC children (schoolage in full attendance) from $1,500 to $2,000 (AFDC) counted nationally in computing title I entitlements; New York has 15.8 percent of the current AFDC caseload and 58.3 percent of the AFDC children counted as recipients of payment under title I.

Twelve States—Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wyoming—accounted for 37.2 percent of the 1969 count of poor children, having the most severe educational problems.

Surely, more equitable and effective method of distributing funds can be worked out before the act would again require extension, as it did in 1971, and the 1970 census data would be available to assist in that task.

Accordingly, we shall propose an amendment to limit extension of the act to June 30, 1972.

CONCENTRATION ON NECESSARY DISTRICTS

Another major weakness in title I is that nearly all the expenditures of the operating school districts in the Nation receive these funds. Even if title I were fully funded at approximately $8 billion, this would not represent a widespread dispersion of limited funds which should be more concentrated in the school districts having the most severe educational problems with disadvantaged children. This need becomes even more urgent when the amount of money is just over $1 billion.

In April of this year we reported the National Advisory Council on the Education of Disadvantaged Children stressed the point that a concentrated program of title I to meet the multiple needs of disadvantaged children and stated:

with schools again calls for adherence to the principle of concentrating funds where the need is greatest so that a limited number of dollars can have genuine impact rather
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

than being disparaged in laudable but inconclusive efforts.”

The Council limited its recommendation to five special school districts because the local finance of the public school system is a district-by-district problem. The central state or local government would have to be involved in any major program to help the poorest school districts. We feel that the principle it stressed is sound and that it should have even broader application. Under the existing act the states have been authorized to make grants to local districts for the best-financed schools and the most extensive services for all the children, receive title I funds, and participate in a limited way in a program that is valuable to the poor. It is designed, as we have said, to help disadvantaged children from low-income families, especially the inner city areas and rural pockets of poverty—where the schools most need help.

We recognize, as a practical fact of life, that there would be enormous resistance to any attempt to take $1 away from any school district and give it to another, however much good sense this might make in terms of public policy. Also, there is a perfectly rational argument against cutting back special programs for the disadvantaged, once they have been initiated, even in the best schools. For these reasons the committee proposes a modest step to be taken in the direction of concentrating limited funds where the needs are most urgent. We proposed that every school district that can be assured of receiving no less than was received in fiscal 1968 under title I (the highest level) that all funds be reallocated to the needs of the most disadvantaged children. This would be done in accordance with criteria supplied by the U.S. Commissioner of Education pursuant to a State plan approved by the Federal government.

The amendment we proposed specified that the excess funds be allocated to school districts benefiting the most disadvantaged children from low-income families and to school districts in areas of chronic economic depression or which are geographically isolated with the result that children are denied adequate educational opportunities.

The committee majority rejected this amendment upon the most specious grounds. The argument was made that this would be turning over to the States with their restrictions (which is demonstrably wrong on the face of the amendment) and that it would be bureaucratic and would be unable to handle the extra funds between poor rural areas and beleaguered cities (which is highly speculative and inopportune since both would gain in the process). The argument is made to us to be troubled most with the thought that any change should be made in the pattern of distribution in this act.

The committee thereby neglected the opportunity to provide a little more help for the schools in every State which most need help, and then only if funds for title I are increased above the 1968 level. We shall again propose this amendment on the House floor.

In 1966 the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare administered 190 different programs listed in their publication “Grants-in-Aid, 1966,” including more than 500 programs of financial aid; 50 were listed under the Office of Education. A number of grant programs have been authorized since 1966, and today the Office of Education has at least 100 different programs of aid to States, local school districts, colleges and universities, private agencies, and individuals. There are many hundreds of Federal grants-in-aid to State and local governments in literally every aspect of their operation, and the schools among other Institutions are beginning to benefit from them.

Every school administrator to whom we have posed the question, whether in public hearings or in conversations at home, acknowledge that the proliferation of Federal grants programs—each with separate applications, justifications, accounting, and plans ad infinitum—pursues the same destructive burden. Many smaller districts with limited administrative staff are not able to cope with the multitude of requirements. Yet, despite the apparent need for relief at the State and local level, the consolidation of Federal programs in any degree has proved to be a Herculean task.

Every Federal program creates its own special lobby which thereafter resists all attempts at reallocation of the funds. These major advisory committees, which lobby groups unite in Washington to protect one another (the most useful argument advanced by the spokesman for one such lobby on the House floor in proposing programs was “We don’t want to fight among ourselves for these funds”). As much as we hate the thought of disciples in chummy little groups, we think that sound public policy dictates some program consolidation.

Accordingly, we proposed in committee that four very similar State-grant programs for elementary and secondary schools be merged into a single grant which would then be used for the purposes with which we are all familiar. The report recommended that four very similar State-Title I programs be merged into a single grant which would then be used for the purposes with which we are all familiar. The report recommended that four very similar State-Title I programs be merged into a single grant which would then be used for the purposes with which we are all familiar.

This four are: title III of NDEA (equipment grants); title V-A of NDEA (testing, counseling, and guidance); title II of ESSEA (textbooks and instructional materials); and title II of ESSEA (supplementary educational centers and services). Each of these is State administered for a State plan; each gives aid to local school districts; each is authorized by the State; each has an allocation formula primarily based upon population; each requires the filing of applications and accounting procedures. Rather than four separate grants, four separate plans, four separate sets of applications and accountings, and four separate sets of rules and regulations, we propose to have only one.

CONFIDENT WITH PRESIDENT’S TASK FORCE REPORT

This approach is fully consistent with the recommendations made to President Nixon by a task force of distinguished citizens which included leading educators—the so-called Pifer report. In recommending what it called a “call to action,” the task force noted and concurred with the “widespread belief, both at the State and local level, that the simplification of legislation is an unnecessarily burdensome and time-consuming business, and the time has come for a major effort at simplification.” The report recommended a “general movement in Federal programs away from categorical aid narrowly defined toward broader and more broadly defined designated block grants * * * as a way of lessening the burden on State, local, and institutional officials in applying for Federal funds—an area in which there is now considerable irritation and frustration—and * * * toward the urgent task of strengthening the administrative capacity of the States to meet their responsibilities in education.”

The amendment proposed is an extremely modest step in this direction, but it is vitally important that a first step be taken. The increase in administrative costs which would result from this amendment would be negligible. The savings in clerical costs would more than pay for the increased administrative costs. The savings in clerical costs would more than pay for the increased administrative costs.

SHARING EQUIPMENT WITH PRIVATE SCHOOLS, PUPILS AND TEACHERS

Aside from the consolidation of these programs, it is also important that they offer a bit more flexibility in their allocation of funds as between these special purposes. The amendment proposed only major substantive changes—proposed to make available to pupils and teachers in nonpublic schools under Title II of NDEA and for Instructional equipment (microscopes, projects, tape recorders, etc.) on the same exact basis as textbooks, filmstrips, encyclopedias, and other library resources are made available to those pupils and teachers under title II of ESSEA; that is, the equipment would be available to all pupils and teachers in nonpublic schools, and that the equipment would remain the property of the public schools, but loaned for the purpose of instruction in secular subjects in nonpublic schools.

The amendment provides a fair and equal opportunity to every pupil and teacher in any school, in any community, for the use of any instructional materials eligible for Federal funding, whether in public or private schools. The amendment provides for maximum flexibility by giving to States the authority to decide how the funds are to be allocated. It is the States, in effect, which decide which instructional materials should be made available to the pupil and teacher in any school, and in any community. It is the States which have the best understanding of the educational needs of their pupils and teachers. It is the States which have the best understanding of the educational needs of their pupils and teachers.

The amendment is designed to put in the hands of the pupils and teachers of nonpublic schools the same instructional materials that are available to public school pupils and teachers—books and other instructional materials. It is the stated goal of the amendement to make the same instructional materials available to nonpublic school pupils and teachers, and for the same purposes, as those made available to public school pupils and teachers. It is the stated goal of the amendement to make the same instructional materials available to nonpublic school pupils and teachers, and for the same purposes, as those made available to public school pupils and teachers.

We are aware that some of our colleagues may be concerned that the use of Federal grants funds in nonpublic schools may contribute to a dilution of the church-state issue. Particularly where primary education is concerned, and in the case of instruction in school work, we have been unable to find any indication that the church-state issue has been significantly affected by Federal grants funds. In any event, we would propose that the States be authorized to determine the manner in which the funds are to be used, and that the States must take into consideration the peculiar problems of their own communities in exercising this power. The States, we believe, have the best understanding of their own communities, and it is the States who must determine the manner in which the funds are to be used.

IMPACTED AREAS AID—THE SACRED COW

Three consecutive national administrations have proposed methods to make more sense out of our federally impacted areas school aid—principally to limit its application to those school districts which are suffering a genuine adverse impact due to Federal activity. Every such attempt has been in vain.

In 1966 some 4,235 school districts qualified for assistance under Public Law 874 (operating expenses) on account of 2.6 million children. Of these, only 900 districts (22.6 percent of those eligible in that year) with only 3 to 5 percent of their total attendance “federally connected”; they received 12 percent of the funds for the program. Another 900 districts (23.6 percent) had an “impact” of between 3 and 5 percent and received 16 percent of the funds.

The most astounding finding of the study, however, was that 75 percent of the “federally connected” districts from 3 to 5 percent of the public school districts from 3 to 5 percent of the public school districts had an “impact” of between 3 to 5 percent. The remaining 2,222,000 (with a handful of exceptions) live with parents in private homes or other taxpayer properties. Literally hundreds of school districts under the heading of “federally connected” are public schools under Public Law 874 suffer no appreciable adverse impact on their ability to support schools; quite the contrary, they experience a genuine and adverse impact due to Federal activity. Every such attempt has been in vain.

One of Education. A study of impacted districts eligible in 1967—before the effect of the lower eligibility requirements designed to include large cities altered the picture—showed 860 districts (22.6 percent of those eligible in that year) with only 3 to 5 percent of the total attendance “federally connected”; they received 12 percent of the funds for the program. Another 900 districts (23.6 percent) had an “impact” of between 3 and 5 percent and received 16 percent of the funds.

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this legislation continues to be a sort of "sacred cow" in the Congress and in our committee, as evidenced by H.R. 514.

Secretary Finch suggested one sensible change which would give first priority to the funding of schools in the lowest income category based upon the "3(a)" children whose parents both live and work on tax-exempt Federal property. There is no question whatever that payments should be made on behalf of all these children since every one of them represents an absence of tax revenue to the schools they attend. The amendment was rejected out of hand.

We attempted a more substantive amendment—the principal effect of which would have been to reduce the amount of funds being poured into counties surrounding Washington, D.C. (which are among the wealthiest in the entire Nation—Montgomery County, Md., in the last census had the nation's highest median family income). We proposed that payments for the category "3(b) (2)" children—whose parents work on Federal property but live in taxable residential property—be limited to those children whose parents earned as a result of the Federal employment less than a certain amount. The amount would be $12,000 in fiscal 1970 (8 percent of Federal employees earn more), $10,000 in fiscal 1971 (14.7 percent of Federal employees earn more), and $8,000 thereafter (29.5 percent earn more). The purpose of cutting out payments on account of the better paid Federal employees who live on taxable property is to take account of the fact that higher income families are likely to be living on property which is taxed sufficiently to support the children they have in the public schools. The effect would be to trim the total program by perhaps as much as $60 million, and by perhaps one-third and one-half in the wealthy Washington suburbs.

This amendment was accepted by the majority on one day and rejected on the following day.

IMPACT AID AND PUBLIC HOUSING—"NOW YOU SEE IT, NOW YOU DON'T"

One successful amendment which we support in principle—but not in the illusory form in which it is found in this bill—would count as a Federal impact those children attending schools who live in federally financed public housing projects. With few exceptions, these children are from very low-income families and are likely to be attending schools which urgently need assistance.

The tax-exempt public housing in which these children live makes an in-kind-tax payment to the schools which averages out to a patry $11.01 per public housing child in attendance. In our judgment there is a Federal impact more demonstrably real and adverse to the schools than most of that counted under Public Law 874.

Yet the majority added it to Public Law 874 in a way that virtually assures that little, if any, money will be made available in the foreseeable future to the schools involved. Instead of counting the public housing children along with the other "category (b) children and then appropriating the appropriations in whatever amount is made available for impact aid, the majority inserted it into Public Law 874 as an afterthought, an afterthought for which a separate appropriation is required. In the existing budgetary situation it is highly unlikely that any such appropriation will be made, and under any conditions the large cities which have most of the Nation's public housing will have to make a separate fight for these funds.

In short, the committee has presented the Nation's 50 largest cities (as well as many smaller ones) with a clear choice: "Now you see it, now you don't" form of assistance. They are not likely to see it.

If there is a case justification for making payments to the schools on account of pupils from nontaxable public housing—and we believe there is—a better approach is to use the "3(b)" category as a justification—then those pupils should be treated equally with the other "federally connected" children. They should share equally whatever amount is appropriated to compensate schools for Federal impact.

The committee bill succeeds only in projecting hundreds of school districts that don't need help against the threat of sharing these benefits with a few districts that need all the help they can get.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY

H.R. 514 is a disappointment to all those who believe that the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 can be made more effective and more equitable in its impact on educational problems. It represents a lost opportunity for our committee to marshal the resources and make an effort toward a better understanding of the operation of the act and to make any significant improvements that could be made at this time. Both the administration and the impact aid meetings legislation demand such an examination, not with a view to dismantling them or curtailing programs of demonstrable value, but for the purpose of strengthening them.

The Federal role in financing education has become one of critical importance to our schools, and may well spell the difference between success and failure in the total national effort to cope with the complex of critical social and economic problems. Legislating in this sensitive and vital field demands the best effort we can bring to it. H.R. 514 does not by far represent that kind of effort.

For this reason we voted against reporting the bill from the Committee on Education and Labor. The issues we have discussed in these views will now have to be resolved by the entire Federal Congress, which we regret. They are issues more suitable for determination within the committee.

A LOOK AHEAD

Quite aside from the issues we have raised in these views, with respect to this particular bill, we believe that the entire Federal role in education is overdue for a searching evaluation in the context not only of our total educational needs, but of total national needs for public services of all kinds and the tax structure upon which all this rests.

There is a growing taxpayers' revolt across the Nation which is reflected in the increasing number of instances in which school bond issues and millage increases for schools are rejected by voters. In the decade 1957-67 the average rate of approval in school bond elections was 72.7 percent; the approval rate for 1968 was 62.5 percent, down nearly 7 percent from 1967. Increases in millage follow the same trend. We should not deceive ourselves by shrugging off this trend as merely a result of local issues affecting local decisions. The feeling is general.

Short of a general overhaul of the present system of Federal aid for education there is still much that we can do to assure taxpayers of getting more for every Federal dollar expended. One is to take greater care that such programs are concentrated on the most important needs; another is to make certain that every program is thoroughly and objectively evaluated and modified or discarded as the evaluation shows necessary. Secretary Finch has expressed strong support for this concept, and we applaud him for it; we hope the Congress will give him the tools he needs to do this job.

We believe that these intermediate steps are not taken, and if a beginning is not made now on the larger and long-range appraisal, the whole structure of education as we know it may be in deep trouble in the years ahead.

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BASIC DATA ON PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN AND TITLE I PAYMENTS

(As a percent of the national total in each category)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>School-age children in families less than $3,000 income</th>
<th>Total AFDC caseload 1969</th>
<th>School-age children in families receiving over $2,000 from Title I funds 1969</th>
<th>Percentage distribution of title I funds 1969, 1,123 in billions</th>
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<tr>
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...
Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mrs. GREEN), to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TEAGUE), to the gentleman from California (Mr. PRICE), and then, if possible, to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. EVANS), in that order.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, let me also say I am opposed to the 5-year extension.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin stated previously he intended to offer an amendment for a 2-year extension.

Mr. STEIGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield.

Mr. EVANS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. EVANS of Colorado. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. STEIGER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin stated previously he intended to offer on the floor an amendment connected with Public Law 874 category B funds, the situation which exists in many parts of the United States and is typified by a school district in my con­gressional district. From this district have been taken away recently over 87,000 acres. To the school district has been added approximately 2,000 to 3,000 students. The homes in this district are from $11,000 to $18,000 or $20,000. In only industrial areas we have small modest shopping centers. The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count.

Eighty-five Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names: [Roll No. 43]

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. STEIGER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H.R. 814, and finding it without a quorum, directed the roll to be called, when 374 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose, the gentleman from Oregon (Mrs. GREEN) had been recognized for 10 minutes.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, first of all I should like to pay my respects to the chairman of the committee, who I believe is one of the hardest working men in the House, and certainly one who has the best interests of education very much in mind and in his heart.

I must say I regret that on this particular occasion I am not able to give my wholehearted support for the bill as it has been reported out of the committee. The chairman and I do have some minor disagreements, though I believe not major in the goals we both seek.

However, I cannot in good conscience vote for this legislation, as it was reported by the committee, without amendments.

I should like to discuss the proposed changes in the legislation which is before this Committee, and I should like to discuss it first of all from the political standpoint and second from the standpoint of the proposed substantive changes.

I shall have specific amendments to offer later during the time we are marking up the bill. Those amendments would address the problem created by the increasing direction of American education from Washington, D.C. For many years I have been committed to the idea that the success of our schools depends on local and State control of our educational system.

I am also more than ever convinced that the Congress cannot sit as one great school board to determine what is the best educational policy in each one of the 2,500 or 2,600 school districts throughout the country. We have classrooms here in the District of Columbia that are turning into battlefields. We are watching the deterioration of schools in many of our ghetto areas, a deterioration occurring before our eyes.

Mr. Chairman, I intend to offer an amendment to title I of the bill which would allow the funds under title I to be spent for teacher combat pay. I say that in all seriousness. As we witness city classrooms being turned into battlefields, it seems to me we ought to give the teachers in these desperate areas bonuses in order that the Nation can recruit and retain qualified teachers to engage in what amounts to actual combat duty.

There is also a provision in the bill now, of which I am not sure all Members of the House are aware. Under this provision a school district is required, when it is making its plans for title I funds, to submit its plans to the local community action agency. The local community action agency has endorsed those plans for the school district before the district can present them to the State for funding.

In the case of Portland, Ore., there was an 8-month delay between the time the Portland School Board actually submitted its plan under title I to the local community action agency, and the time the district received it back. The community action agency is an agency in a congested part of the Portland School District. It took that community action agency 8 months to approve the plans of the Portland School Board, that board, elected by the people of Portland, had already determined were best for all the boys and girls in that school district.

I must say, I think this is an outrage. We elect a school board to determine policy. We elect a school board to use its best judgment and its best wisdom in making plans. For us to pass laws that say we turn this responsibility over to the community action agency of the city of Portland is an outrage.

We elect a school board to determine policy. We elect a school board to use its best judgment and its best wisdom in making plans. For us to pass laws that say we turn this responsibility over to a community action agency is a situation, I believe, where a change ought to be made.

I shall also, at the appropriate time, offer amendments to cut out a couple of other advisory committees which I believe will create only chaos and confusion.

Mr. Chairman, let me also say I am opposed to the 5-year extension, which is a fact a 6-year extension, because it would carry the legislation to July 1, 1975.

I do believe that education is too important to be considered on a purely partisan political basis. I long for the day when Federal aid to education at the elementary and secondary levels will be considered on the basis of individual convictions instead of on a party line.

But since political considerations can
not be avoided this week, then let me say to my Democratic colleagues, from a purely democratic standpoint that it makes more political sense to require the Nixon administration to come up with its own proposals to meet the crisis that is in our schools, rather than to give them the "out" that Congress has spoken in passing a $25 billion education bill extending not only through the years of the Nixon administration but also 2 1/2 years beyond.

I also say to my Republican colleagues that I am more confident than some of my Democratic colleagues, because I think there will be a change in the White House in 1973; and we will have a Democratic administration. Therefore, I am unwilling to cast my vote this week for a 6-year bill which not only extends through the life of the Nixon administration but also 2 1/2 years beyond the next one. I wish to say that I want my Democratic President in 1973 to have the chance to make his recommendations and to submit his recommendations to this House.

Beyond these purely partisan considerations, Mr. Chairman, I cannot stand here today and say to anyone that this bill even through the second year facing this country and our schools.

In the Journal of Secondary Education for October 1968, we read:

"About Student Unrest"

By William N. McGowan

It was inevitable that the unrest that has become status quo in this troubled twentieth century and its way into public schools. It was inevitable that the problems already tested on the general public. It was likewise inevitable that the problems created would have a dramatic effect on school business.

School trustees face demands to reorganize school districts and alter curricula, shift personnel, close schools. Teachers in classrooms and in halls. Administrators are harassed at school and in their homes. It is getting more and more difficult to find competent teachers and administrators to serve in "inner city" schools. Schools are closed by student protests, and by teachers protesting the conditions that they believe are the cause of protesting students. Manifestations of student unrest are varied and numerous.

One of the manifestations of student unrest is the development of underground curricula. Mimeographed sheets labeled "Urban Guerrilla Warfare" and containing diagrammatic instructions for the construction of Molotov Cocktails are passed from hand to hand by high school students in San Francisco.

Careful Instructions are given for making fire bombs. Discussion groups providing information on how to avoid the draft are well organized and are being conducted in communities across the nation. Seminars to teach techniques for challenging all authority are being conducted in Los Angeles, New York City and other parts of the country.

Then, from an article published by the High School Principals Association of New York City we read this:

"The Nature and Limits of Student Dissent and Propaganda"


Until quite recently, manifestations of student unrest were usually concerned with our colleges. Now there are unmistakable signs that similar kinds of student disaffection have spread into our high schools, expressing themselves in the following forms and strategies:

Student demands for complete, unapolo­vised, unchecked student control of student government, student newspapers and magazines, student forums and instrumentalities for their meaningful, responsible participation in a healthy and stable school environment.

Student demands for a determining voice in the rating and retention of school personnel.

Student demands for a determining voice in shaping, revising, and modifying present curricula, and educational policies.

Campaigns against traditional school regu­lations governing dress, behavior, use of school facilities, etc. The evidence to hand strongly suggests that the very individuals are providing encouragement and leadership to students involved in these campaigns.

A strong, insistent thrust to eliminate or diminish the present legally mandated policy and decision making powers of the principal and his staff, and to turn these powers over, in whole or in part, to students.

The construction and operation of all admin­istrators as rigid, authoritarian, unfel­ling, insensitive to the needs of youth or the "community".

Deliberate, planned "confrontations" de­signed to provoke the school authorities into actions that will win adherents and sympathizers from the general public.

Underground newspapers and leaflets (fre­quently anonymous) filled with generally unsubstantiated attacks on school policies and school personnel. The language of these publications is often obscene, the tone strident, belligerent, and arrogant.

Strategies are being developed and frightening dimensions stalk the corridors of many of our schools. Yet in the face of these obviously clear and present dangers, our Board of Education has virtually abdicated its responsibilities for the safe and orderly conduct of our schools. Preoccupied with the disman­tling of a school system it does not understand or care about, our Board of Education seems unable or unwilling to come to the de­fense of our beleaguered schools. No one appears to be in charge. No one appears to be listening.

It is in this present context that we feel we must make clear to parents, students, our Mayor, our Board of Education, our Superintendents of Schools, and every citizen of this city, what we conceive to be:

The essential mission and responsibility of the school.

The nature and limits of student dissent and student participation in the direction and governance of schools.

We are deeply committed to insuring and protecting the rights of all students to re­sponsible dissent and to an appropriate role in the life of our schools. We are equally committed to insuring for the non-dissent­ing student the right not to dissent and the right to uninterrupted access to the education he wants and needs.

We are aware that some of the present stu­dent protests are in reaction to very real defects and inadequacies in our educational system. Much of this discontent, however, is based on misunderstanding, some of it fostered by forces with a stake in promoting misunderstanding.

We are encouraged by our students' active interest and concern about their education and about the times they live in. We take their efforts to bring things "nearer the hearts' desire" as a hearstening sign of their growing maturity.

Through democratically elected student government organizations, our schools are providing significant and constructive chan­nels for responsible student participation in developing fruitful approaches to school problems. Some of these student organizations are not as alert, as concerned, or as effective as we or our students would like them to be. But there are signs all around us that they are moving toward greater insight and intelligence, their functions, take on new responsibilities, and adapt themselves to changing and changing conditions. Under the leadership of their peers and democratically elected boards and instrumentalities for their meaningful, responsible participation in a healthy and stable school environment.

Implicit in every one of these school councils or similar organizations (which have been formed in many schools) is the unequivocal recognition that students have a right to speak and to be heard. As in the past, they are now speaking in our schools, in our communities, and in our nation. And where feasible and possible, their sugges­tions are being incorporated into school pol­icy and practice. They will not be heard on any matters they feel they have a stake in. And their requests for change and modification in the context, direction, and quality of our educational programs will con­tinue to receive the attention and response they merit. We shall continue to delegate to them the responsibilities and decisions which the schools are legally permitted to and can safely delegate, and which students demand to exercise. We shall, as we always have, continue to meet in our schools with our democratically elected representatives, our students, with them their problems, needs, and desires.

A significant amount of contemporary student dissent is unrealistic, disruptive, and frequently designed to be so. We deplore this misdirection of youth's essentially idealistic impulses. We will not, however, be party to the strategy of the "threateners" who initially try to keep our schools in turmoil and, ultimately, to render them incapable of sus­taining the quality of education for the young people who want to learn can learn. We will not supinely accept programs designed to destroy our schools and the society we are pledged to strengthen and uphold. We do not intend to capitulate to the violence or the threat of violence that will surely take our schools down the road to anarchy.

In the following we have identified some current, persistent, surfacing issues and problems that face us today. For each we have indicated what we believe to be a fair and appropriate response. Unequivocally im­plied is the inescapable fact that the principal is charged by law with the responsibility for supervising the school's teaching staff and instructional pro­grams, and for working with the city's Board of Education and the State Edu­cation Department, providing, under optimum conditions, for the education, safety, and welfare of all the students.

The principal is not an absolutely free agent operating in a vacuum. His duties, re­sponsibilities, and accountabilities are clear­ly spelled out for him. He may not shirk or neglect them. He may not improperly dele­gate them. He may not let them go by de­fault.

STANDARDS OF DRESS

Good taste, propriety, and reasonable restraint are the desiderata here. Dress codes stating what is proper and fitting for school wear have been promulgated in individual schools by the faculties, faculty working together. They have proved effective in help­ing to set and maintain acceptable school standards for appearance. These codes, of course, will call for periodic review of these dress codes.

DEMAND FOR UNRESTRICTED FREEDOM IN CON­CERNING PRIVATE SCHOOL AFFAIRS WITHOUT BEING SUBJECT TO PRINCIPAL'S VETO

Were he to accede to this demand, the principal would lose one of this authority. In an area where he is precisely charged with
the responsibility for reviewing and approving student government decisions as they apply to the whole student body. It is very much a working model distinguishing between what student government broadens its present concerns, that it meet and consult with school authorities on matters vitally affecting student welfare, especially those affecting student safety, whether they constitute a clear threat to the proper and orderly running of the school, whether they are libelous in nature, etc.

We have an inescapable obligation to give our students free and legitimate access to each other while, at the same time, protecting them from the kind of disorder, etc. We shall continue to exclude from our schools schools to do what they have sworn to do, not to permit the use of our educational facilities, nor to work with these machines under faculty supervision in carrying on the affairs of student government.

School facilities and school supplies (duplicating machines, paper, ink, etc.) may legitimately be used only for instructional and extracurricular purposes consistent with the legally sanctioned, recognized, and accepted objectives of the school. No other use will be permitted. The duplication of materials for school use must be approved by a responsible school official. Students may and do operate these machines under faculty supervision in carrying on the affairs of student government.

The principal and his assistants are charged with responsibility for all activities that take place within the school. They must, therefore, determine in advance whether materials are pertinent to or have a meaningful bearing on the school's educational program, whether the materials are for public use, or for student use only, or in the nature of a private activity. We welcome student suggestions for vitalizing and improving assembly programs. In some schools students are now serving on student-faculty planning committees in this area. But the request for free-wheeling, unsupervised calling and holding of assembly programs cannot be granted.

The methods and procedures for evaluating teacher performance are clearly spelled out in Title X, Chapter 2, of the Education Law. The determinations of teacher competency can, by law, be made only by trained, certified supervisors.

We have a painful, daily awareness that we do not have the answers to many of our scientific problems. We do not have the best means of the right to dissent. These demands commonly ask for the right to leave classes at any time without official passes, the right to attend or not attend classes, the right to build during lunch periods, the right to spend study periods outside school, etc. According to these and similarly anarchic demands would make the safe and orderly conduct of the school impossible. Such demands would make the safe and orderly conduct of the school impossible. Such demands are demonstrably incapable of performing.

Meanwhile, as we continue to heighten and sharpen our awareness of and responsiveness to the threats and our students and parents, we are united in our determination to make and keep our schools places where teachers can teach without fear and harassment, and students can learn without disruption and disruption.

There are limits to the right to dissent—as there limits to any other right. The right to dissent does not confer on students the right to disrupt the normal school process. The right to dissent does not confer on students the right to question the educational decisions made by the school officials. It is the principle that the right to dissent can be denied only by law, by the written law, and only by the written law, of the New York State Education Law. We have a painful, daily awareness that we do not have the answers to many of our scientific problems. We do not have the best means of the right to dissent. These demands commonly ask for the right to leave classes at any time without official passes, the right to attend or not attend classes, the right to build during lunch periods, the right to spend study periods outside school, etc. According to these and similarly anarchic demands would make the safe and orderly conduct of the school impossible. Such demands are demonstrably incapable of performing.

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We call on the Mayor, the Board of Education, the Superintendent of Schools to meet, at long last, their sworn commitment to provide a full, meaningful, secure education for "all the children of all the people" all the time—in all our schools.

And, from Education U.S.A. for September 1968, we read: School officials in New York City report that in the first half of 1967, according to a scan-dium survey just released by the Balti-more City Schools, the Superintendent of Schools in Los Angeles reports that in all cases, and Cleveland, $449,500. Following in the $200,000 bracket are Baltimore, Newark, Washington, Detroit, Buffalo, Atlanta, Milwaukee, and Boston. Newark leads the the gentlewoman would yield to me the distinguished gentlewoman 5 additional minutes. Let the gentleman have his time.

From the U.S. News & World Report we have another article about vandalism and about these attacks and the facts that teachers today have the threat of physical violence as daily accompani- ment to their job.

In response to the problem, schools report using various electronic detection systems, window screens, all-night guards, fences, lights inside and outside schools, plastic win-dow glass, and programs to teach student and parental responsibility. St. Louis has planned police training, emphasizing vandalism laws and police relations, for its admin-strators, and is trying to combat truancy as a means of reducing vandalism. And in Detr-oit, a $250,000 bill has been examined to a new school post, head of security.

Then we find in the San Francisco Chronicle preliminary statistics in San Francisco on violence in San Francisco's 10 high schools since the schools opened on September 20, 1968. They show that there have been 189 reported cases of assault on either stu-dents, teachers, or school personnel as a result of vandalism. And in New York City, a former policeman has been named to the director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs as a result of vandalism.

The time of the gentlewoman from Oregon has expired. Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Yes.

Mr. PERKINS. I, of course, want to compliment the gentlewoman from Oregon on her statement.

Mr. PERKINS. I would like to ask if the gentlewoman would yield to me briefly and quickly.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Yes.

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from Georgia (Mr. LANDRUM) said, the latest figures that I have are that there are 131,000 teachers who left the teaching profession in 1968, not including those who retired. Also 79,000 finished teacher education courses, but did not go into teaching. We are fast reaching the place where we are not even going to have enough basic coursework for each one of the classrooms, and we ought to be talking about this critical need.

HEW released a report not too long ago that says that the need for elementary and secondary education is going to increase at an ever accelerating rate and that that is what we are going to do by passing a more realistic authorization bill that will

May I ask you how we possibly, by our vote today, can guarantee any stability or provide for any long-range planning?

The program is now 4 years old, and since the inception of title I, almost $8 billion has been spent toward the goal of improving the education of educational assistance programs. Dr. J. Galen Saylor, distinguished professor at the University of Nebraska, writing in "the block grant. Other approaches also should be tried, perhaps in a mix of block grant approach is worthy of being considered under this bill. Very few witnesses indicated complete satisfaction with the manner in which this legislation is operating. Many of the witnesses felt that perhaps even the programs should be extended but modified. Few of the amendments suggested by the witnesses and by members of the committee were adopted and included in this bill. The legislation before us would negate anything we have learned in past experience and this proposal would prevent the Administration and Congress from taking advantage of this experience in administering these programs.

The block grant approach is one of the most flexible, effective, and challenging ideas which have been developed to this point where they should be tested in practice. It has been my experience that most educators in State and local government and other officials responsible for elementary and secondary education would prefer the flexibility of the block grant. Other approaches also should be tried, perhaps in a mix of programs.

Many members of the committee were dissatisfied with the testimony and surveys made of the present Federal educational assistance programs. Dr. J. Galen Saylor, distinguished professor at the University of Nebraska, writing in the Memorandum to the Committee, described Federal spending on education as producing "very meager educational results" and as "one of the God-awfullest programs that I have ever seen in educational administration."

Any claim that a 5-year extension of present programs would permit educa-
tion authorities to plan and budget better
to is highly misleading. The real test of Federal funding for the
would be in what is appropriate;
 Fuson's provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Act, retained in
substance in distribution of funds from present allocation, will be
We have a largely urban population with high concentrations of disadvan-
targeted students the systems are

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, are there

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I understand

Mr. Chairman, I think it would be

Mr. Chairman, to continue my state-

Mr. Chairman, to plan and budget better

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pelling academic curriculum and learning environment, and slightly lower quality in teaching.

Second. Recognizing that some of these differences obviously restrict education in the cities not now being given the opportunity to acquire the basic tools of speech, writing, reading and mathematics, tools without which he can neither continue learning nor compete effectively.

Fourth. The kind of individual who enters the urban school system and the kind of environment he comes from leads to the conclusion that urban education has failed in not responding effectively to the challenge of teaching culturally deprived students.

Fifth. Urban education, then, must be made superior to suburban education if the graduates of both are to have equivalent skills.

Sixth. The recent Federal effort to promote better education across the board has been extraordinary, with Congress having passed over 40 pieces of legislation dealing with education over the past 4 years and spending some $9 billion a year to implement 111 programs, twice what was being spent 4 years ago. Nevertheless, the Federal effort has failed to produce the results in urban education which are needed.

Seventh. The very multitude of education legislation and the numerous programs implementing it put the local school in a position where it can, at best, only adjust to its desolation within the administrative nightmare imposed by the segmented bureaucracy of Washington. Some authorities of programs prevent the one thing the local education agency must do—devise a comprehensive plan to provide real education to the urban children.

Eighth. The “something for every thesis” approach to Federal aid deprives the Congress of the opportunity to concentrate on the desperate urban need for education in the basic learning skills.

Ninth. Congressional preoccupation with the legal formula by which Federal aid is extended has obscured the real issue of improving education. It is wrong for Washington to pretend that the local area be given to teacher training programs which requires only that a local program be comprehensive in nature and that in planning, attention and consideration by the local area be given to teacher training programs for construction and use, curriculum aids and supplemental services, preschool programs and year-round school, use of technology and provision for adequate nutrition and medical care.

Fifth. Federal support which encourages consideration by the urban center of the fundamental questions of the adequacy of existing control over education, the question of decentralization, the existing financing of local education, and the existing administrative management of education;

Sixth. Federal support which encourages consideration of the value of a synergistic curriculum based on planning which considers each and every aspect of education and its effect on every other aspect, including basic skills, vocation/technical education, recreation and extracurricular activities, remedial programs, and a wide range of academic subjects. The support programs would focus on the need to use relevant cultural background material and to include programs for the development of personal creativity and self-reliance.

Seventh. Federal support which requires community participation in the development of education plans and utilizes the talents of officials of private independent schools, private industry, higher education institutions, and local citizens;

Eighth, the appointment of an Associate Commissioner for Urban Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare;

Ninth, a massive increase in teacher training programs emphasizing instruction designed especially for the urban area.

Mr. PERKINS, Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BRADSMAS).

Mr. BRADSMAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 514. At the outset I want to express appreciation and congratulations to the great chairman of our committee, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. PERKINS), who, I think it is fair to say, has contributed more than any Member of Congress, either in the House or in the Senate, to the passage of legislation to improve the elementary and secondary schools of our country.

I would like to take a few minutes to express several concerns I have with respect to this measure and the elementary and secondary education programs generally and with respect to some of the amendments that have been suggested to H.R. 514.

First, I want to say something about money. I am much concerned about the funding, as I know Members on both sides of the aisle must be, for education programs.

I speak in no partisan sense when I observe that President Nixon in his budget message of a few days ago proposed to cut $370 million, less for education than he did President Johnson in his outgoing budget message for fiscal year 1973. If I had my way, I did not think President Johnson proposed adequate funds for education in his recommenda-

For example, President Nixon would, in his budget, completely eliminate all funds for title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which is the title that has provided funds for library resources in our elementary and secondary schools, a program which has meant a great deal to schools throughout the United States which have been short of funds for library materials.

President Nixon proposed that we invest no money at all for title VI of the National Defense Education Act, a program for guidance, counseling, and testing.

He would cut the title III elementary and secondary education program, which provides for supplemental centers and services by a very large amount of $85 million.

The distinguished gentlewoman from Oregon, quite rightly, I believe, expressed her concern that we are not doing enough to provide for the education of disadvantaged children—extra money for Title I, and secondary school teachers. I regret to report that President Nixon asked for $10 million less, approximately—$8.5 million, to be exact—for the Education Professions Development Act than had President Johnson.

Mr. Chairman, let me here cite another authority to which reference has been made in this debate, which has also come to be a council considerably respected by both of our congressional parties on both sides of the aisle. I refer to the National Advisory Council on the Education of Disadvantaged Children, which has won a reputation for independence of thought because of the ability of its members and because it is independent of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in putting together its judgments and recommendations. The Advisory Council on the Education of Disadvantaged Children warned in its report this year about what, to quote it, "appears to be a weakening Federal commitment to the education of disadvantaged children.” The report continued:

This is best evidenced by the $86 million cutback in funding title I, from $1.19 billion last year to $1.139 billion this school year. This cutback, combined with the continuing increase in the cost of education, results in an estimated $10 million less for disadvantaged pupils in local schools this year than was available the first year of the program.

I am deluding ourselves if we think we can make an impact on education of the disadvantaged without providing the necessary money.

So, Mr. Chairman, when people say that we keep spending more and more money for title I, ESEA programs, that is not accurate. We have been putting in less and less money.

I was struck also by the recommenda-
tion of President Nixon's Education Task Force, which the President appointed when he was President-elect. This task force, chaired by Alan Pifer, the very distinguished president of the Carnegie Corp., has been assigned funds of $1 billion on education for the elementary and secondary schools in the big cities of our country alone. That report even went so far as to propose an Education Amendment Act, the same amendment that I have had to the hands of State officials who have, to be frank, so far failed, almost completely, to act or even to let public officials share responsibility in support of education.

Here again, Mr. Chairman, I cite the National Advisory Council on the Education of Disadvantaged Children with respect to proposals to shift responsibility for handling Federal funds for title I programs to the States.

The Council warns that in many States and possibly in all States, such a move would "diminish the impact of this necessary investment in the education of disadvantaged children," and continues:

The Council's position is not based on preconceived theories but hard data which show that State governments, if ever, favor those sections of the State with the greater concentration and numbers of educationally deprived children.

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count.

Sixty-eight Members are present, not a quorum. The Chair will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Adabbo Addabbo
Baring Barrett
Bates Bell, Calif.
Buck, Calif.
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Ohio
Brophy, Va.
Burton, Utah
Camp Carey
Carr, Calif.
Clark Clark
Cunningham, Calif.
Dasch, N.D.
Dawson, Apr.
Diggis Diggs
Dwyer O'Hara

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the roll call report returned by the Chairman of the House of the Union, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 371 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its setting.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BRADEMAS) had 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Chairman, I have only two or three other observations to make.

In urging passage of H.R. 514 I was warning against the dangers of proposals like that to consolidate several titles, a move that could result in leading to less imaginative, more compartmentalized categories than they receive when, as at present, they are funded individually.

Second, I was observing that there would be a real danger of shortchanging programs for the educationally deprived if we put more education money into the hands of State agencies.

To which I refer is represented by a phrase used in President Nixon's Educational Task Force report which is printed in the Congressional Record of March 12, namely, "The Church-State Issue."

I quote from the President-elect's task force report as follows:

2. THE CHURCH-STATE ISSUE

The immense complexities of this issue are evident even in the great memoranda which were commissioned by the Task Force. These are included as appendices to this report, and the Church-State issue is quiescent because of the essentially political accommodations reached over recent Federal education legislation, especially ESEA. There are two distinct possibilities for it to become once again a lively issue of conflict in the future, the new Administration a great deal of trouble.

The first of these could result from an unsophisticated effort to rearrange the methods through which Federal aid is channelled to the support of education through general education aid, a badly designed block grant or a clumsy scheme for the consolidation of State and local aid that could easily upset the present delicate Church-State accommodation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. BRADEMAS. And then the Members of President-elect Nixon's Education Task Force go on to observe:

We recommend that neither he [Mr. Nixon] or any high official of his Administration make any further allusions to block grants until the full implications of new methods of Federal financing of education can be fully explored. Since more than 90 States, including the largest, have provisions in their constitutions which tightly restrict aid to parochial schools, Catholic officials will in all probability be strongly opposed to any shift of policy of the Administration which appears to have the effect of turning Federal educational funds to church-supported institutions.

And, Mr. Chairman, I think the point made by Mr. Nixon's advisers is telling and accurate.

Let me just summarize, Mr. Chairman, because I have only a minute or two left.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRADEMAS, Not until I complete my remarks and then I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

I want to direct an observation or two to my friends on the Republican side. In Mr. Nixon's Education Task Force report there is to be found the following very revealing observation—and these are not Democrats speaking; these are Mr. Nixon's own advisers:

"Speaking candidly, we do not believe that President-elect Nixon, with all his varied and high qualifications for office, would at present by most Americans be considered to express the kind of concern for education that the times require.

Now, following that observation by the Nixon Education Task Force, I call your
Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. If the gentleman will yield further, I will say to the gentleman that I believe the approach suggested by the amendment to be offered is one which meets the criteria of the Nixon Task Force. In addition to that, and I quoted from it at the time of the hearings, the Nathan Task Force, which also was concerned with this, was impressed by a teacher especially trained to adopt a realistic approach suggested by the amendment to the bill.

Mr. STEIGER. I would say to my friend from Wisconsin what he has said flies completely in the face of the testimony we heard from all of the witnesses this week, or from educational officials who joined, most of them, in warning us against the dangers of the gentleman's proposals.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEIGER. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to yield to one of our colleagues on our committee who is interested in education, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Strickler).

Mr. STRICKLER of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman from Indiana yielding to me. Perhaps, by oversight, the gentleman from Indiana did not fully discuss the report which he put in the Record so that we could all review it. The Members will note the gentleman did not mention designated block grants, but I would like to insert at this point in the Record the following statement concerning block grants:

This approach is fully consistent with the recommendations made to President Nixon by a task force of distinguished citizens which included leading educators—the so-called Pifer report. In recommending what is called, and vote in support of education.

Mr. Chairman, this legislation has, so to speak, a bilingue education program enabled him to keep pace with his English-speaking colleagues. By extending it now, we can reach patriotism to which the present act does not expire until 1970, we cannot afford to let it wait until next year for extension. Repeated testimony and evidence before the Committee on Education and Labor indicate that present late funding means that many schools do not receive their moneys until well after the school year has begun, thus greatly reducing the effectiveness of the legislation. By extending it now, we can make sure that advance funding is possible, and we will give school officials and administrators the opportunity for optimal use of the funds they are to receive. What is more, they will be able to plan with certainty on an expected amount of income, and will not be forced to cut crucial programs at the last moment, or exclude children from programs already underway, because the appropriations from Washington fell short of what they had expected.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has again expired.

Mr. STEIGER. May I have 1 more minute?

Mr. STEIGER. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate what the gentleman from Wisconsin is saying, and I myself subscribe to much of what he is saying, but I would call attention to other passages in the Education Task Force Report. I believe that the best and most honest way to approach this matter, if one is seriously interested in what the Nixon Task Force said, is to read it from start to finish. Then I think you will agree with me that very clearly the kind of people who put that report together would be in support of the passage of H.R. 514.

It has been my privilege and pleasure to help served at the side of the Honorable Carl Perkins, of Kentucky, who was chairman of the subcommittee upon which I served when this act was originally written and passed. Now, as chairman of the full committee, he comes once more to the floor of the House leading again the fight to continue Federal aid to elementary and secondary education.

If I may be permitted, I should like to join the other members of this committee in paying tribute to the chairman for his brilliant leadership in the modern aid legislation and for full funding of this worthy program.

Mr. Chairman, the fact that we have had to go back to the Farm Bill every year for each year of its life should demonstrate the need for a 5-year extension.

Moreover, we are, as each year in the past, still discussing the amounts to be authorized, and in fact the very question of whether any or all of the titles of this act are to be continued, while school boards and administrators across the country are trying to plan programs and carry the kind of administrative work and schedule personnel for the coming school year.

It must certainly be apparent that we have reached the stage where this House should be capable of adopting a realistic extension of the act to permit the kind of advance planning needed for quality education.

Mr. Chairman, this legislation has, since its enactment in 1965, been more important to the high and middle schools of our Nation than any previous education legislation ever enacted. We cannot today calculate its total impact—for that will be felt in the years to come in the increased earning power and social citizenship of many thousands of school-children whose education was in some way significantly improved through the application of funds under the provisions of this act. It may be the Mexican-American child whose enrollment in a bilingue education program enabled him to keep pace with his English-speaking colleagues. By extending it now, we can reach many children and many others whose needs have heretofore not been adequately met by the schools because of lack of funds, of skilled teachers or of relevant materials, and we can extend the programs under this act.

If ever Congress was faced with an imperative to enact immediately a piece of legislation, this is the situation. For although the present act does not expire until 1970, we cannot afford to let it wait until next year for extension. Repeated testimony and evidence before the Committee on Education and Labor indicate that present late funding means that many schools do not receive their moneys until well after the school year has begun, thus greatly reducing the effectiveness of the legislation. By extending it now, we can make sure that advance funding is possible, and we will give school officials and administrators the opportunity for optimal use of the funds they are to receive. What is more, they will be able to plan with certainty on an expected amount of income, and will not be forced to cut crucial programs at the last moment, or exclude children from programs already underway, because the appropriations from Washington fell short of what they had expected.

The extension of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, H.R. 514 also extends Public Laws 815 and 874, the impacted area aid laws. These important laws have been providing assistance to school districts, which are severely overburdened with a school age population to be educated as a result of Federal activities in the area, since their enactment in 1930. Public Law 815 provides assistance for school construction, and Public Law 874 provides funds for operation and maintenance. Payments to local educational agencies are based on the existence of Federal property in or within reasonable commuting distance of a school district where children reside with their parents or on which the par-
ents are employed. These payments are intended to compensate the school district for loss of revenue from untaxed property. Today, there are many school districts that receive a major portion of their budget from the funds allotted under Public Law 874, and thus the law plays a substantial role in providing a good education for the Nation's school children. Many of whose families provide substantial services to their Government in the Armed Forces.

An important amendment to both Public Laws 815 and 874 will make children who live in federally assisted public housing eligible for being counted for payment purposes to the local educational agency. The great increase in federally assisted districts in recent years. Although the Federal Government does provide some payment to the local district in lieu of taxes, the national average of this payment is only $11 per child for each school year, while the national average of estimated current expenditure for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil—in average daily attendance—is $680.

Mr. Chairman, at this point I would like to summarize the major provisions of ESEA.

TITLE I—EDUCATION SERVICES FOR DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN

Title I is designed to help local school districts improve the quality of education of their worst disadvantaged children. Services provided range from medical care, to special reading programs to cultural exposure field trips. Any educationally disadvantaged pupil in a school receiving title I funds may be eligible to participate, regardless of income. Projects are designed at the local level and approved by State educational agencies.

Since passage of the ESEA in 1965, title I has provided in round figures the following: In fiscal year 1966, $960 million to serve 8.3 million children in 17,500 school districts; in fiscal year 1967, $1.011 billion to serve 9.1 million children in some 16,400 school districts; in fiscal year 1968, $1.070 billion to serve 9 million children in an estimated 16,000 school districts.

Special populations of disadvantaged children specifically provided for in later amendments to ESEA, title I, have been served by projects designed to meet their special needs. Funds spent to serve these special groups under title I amounted to approximately the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[in millions]</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In fiscal 1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handicapped children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overaged children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrant children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local school districts have elected to spend most of their title I funds on services that touch children directly: improved instructional services, guidance and counseling, food, health care, and so on. Equipment and construction expenditures represent a minor portion of funds spent by local education agencies—13 percent in fiscal year 1967.

TITLE II—SCHOOL LIBRARY RESOURCES

The purpose of title II is to provide nonmatching grants to States for the procurement of school library resources, textbooks, and other printed and published instructional material for use by students and teachers in public and private elementary and secondary schools.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>Authorization</th>
<th>Appropriation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>$100,000,000</td>
<td>$100,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>$140,000,000</td>
<td>$140,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>$154,500,000</td>
<td>$95,234,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>$167,575,000</td>
<td>$72,987,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>$200,000,000</td>
<td>(O)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not yet passed.

Among the three categories of eligible materials—school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials, the States have given priority in each year to school library resources. States expended title II funds for acquisitions in fiscal year 1967 in the following proportions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School library resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textbooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other instructional materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In fiscal years 1966 and 1967, the States reported a total of almost 8,500 new public school libraries serving approximately 3,800,000 students. More than 79,500 libraries were expanded in fiscal year 1967 alone.

Of an estimated 47,000,000 public and private schoolchildren eligible to participate in the title II program each year from 1966-68, an estimated 44,000,000 or almost 94 percent of those eligible, participated. About 1,800,000 teachers—approximately 89 percent of all those eligible—participated in the program each year.

It is estimated that the 1969 appropriation of $50,000,000 will provide for the purchase of 9,000,000 books and filmstrips or about 1 book or filmstrip for every five children participating.

TITLE III—SUPPLEMENTARY CENTERS AND SERVICES

The title III program is designed to encourage school districts to develop imaginative solutions to educational problems; to utilize research findings; and to create and design innovative educational practices. Grants are made for supplementary educational center and may be used for the planning of projects, pilot projects, and programs such as guidance and counseling, experimental academic services, specialized instruction and many others.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>Authorization</th>
<th>Appropriation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>$100,000,000</td>
<td>$75,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>$125,000,000</td>
<td>$125,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>$154,500,000</td>
<td>$187,976,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>$227,875,000</td>
<td>$164,976,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>$56,500,000</td>
<td>(O)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not yet passed.

During fiscal year 1969, primary responsibility for the administration of the title III funds shifted from the Office of Education to the States. Currently, the States, under a State grant program, are administering 75 percent of all title III funds with the Office of Education administering the remaining 25 percent. During fiscal year 1970, the States will assume responsibility for all title III funds except those necessary to complete projects begun in prior years.

Persons benefiting from fiscal year 1968 approved projects

| A. Pre-school | 135,000 |
| B. Elementary and Secondary Students | 10,000,000 |
| 1. Elementary | 8,000,000 |
| 2. Secondary | 2,000,000 |
| C. Teachers | 35,000 |
| D. Parents, adults, and others | 90,000 |

Of the 1,587 projects active in March 1969, the estimated percent distribution of the $158 million is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New curriculums</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational technology, facilities, equipment, and materials</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution or personnel improvement</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special education-medical remediation</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research, survey, testing, evaluation, and dissemination</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupil personnel services</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community involvement</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instructional methods</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Beginning fiscal year 1969, at least 15 percent—about $23 million—of the total ESEA title III appropriation must be spent for projects for the handicapped. In fiscal year 1968, $11,299,000, or 8 percent of the total title III funds went to such projects.

TITLE V—STRENGTHENING STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION

The purpose of title V is to stimulate and assist States in strengthening the leadership of their educational agency and to assist them in establishing and improving programs to identify and meet their educational needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>Authorization</th>
<th>Appropriation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>$25,000,000</td>
<td>$17,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>$30,000,000</td>
<td>$22,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>$63,000,000</td>
<td>$29,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>$76,000,000</td>
<td>$29,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>$80,000,000</td>
<td>(O)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Includes funds formerly appropriated for Public Law 85-564, the National Defense Education Act, title X ($2,250,000) and title III ($3,500,000) 2 Not yet passed.

In fiscal year 1938 funds were distributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening leadership, consultative and technical assistance to local educational agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning, development, and research coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening States' internal management capabilities and data processing services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School and teacher accreditation and other services to local educational agencies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Originally, 15 percent—$2,300,000—of the appropriation was reserved for special project grants to State education agencies to pay part of the cost of experimental projects. Beginning in fiscal year 1968, 5 percent—$1,497,500—is now reserved for this purpose. "The 1967 ESEA..."
amendments require that 10 percent of the State educational agency's entitlement, under section 503, be distributed to local educational agencies for use in directly strengthening their programs.

Title VI, added to the ESEA in 1967, is a three-part program for the improvement of special educational services for handicapped children.

Part A is a State grant program; over its 3 years of operation VI-A has supported a great diversity of projects for school-aged handicapped children. These include enrichment programs, transportation arrangements, mobile units to carry services to handicapped children in rural areas, and diagnostic services. It is estimated that by the end of this fiscal year at least one-quarter of a million handicapped children will have benefited from the program.

Appropriations for the program have steadily expanded to provide for more children. The authorized grants in support of programs designed to meet the special educational needs of handicapped deaf-blind children. Title VI-BILINGUAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

The purpose of title VII is to provide grants to District of Columbia programs designed to meet the special educational needs of children 3 to 18 years of age, who come from environments where the dominant language is other than English. Three million school-age children are deprived of equal education opportunity because of their limited communication skills. The concern is for these children's desire and need to develop greater competence in English, for the realization of their full potential as speakers of two languages, and for their educational advancement.

The Office of Education received 312 preliminary proposals requesting over $41 million for projects beginning in fiscal year 1969. Of these, 78 were selected for funding. These projects will serve some 13,000 pupils, 64 percent of them in service education

The majority of projects will deal with children from Spanish-speaking backgrounds; five deal with American Indian children and need to develop greater competence in English, for the realization of their full potential.

The accomplishments of ESEA in its first 3½ years merit more than a quick mention. Among the major breakthroughs for which it is responsible, however, may serve to convince you of the urgent necessity for favorable action on this bill. As a result of ESEA:

An average of 9 million children in low-income areas receive each year extra help they need to overcome the cumulative effects of poverty and educational deprivation;

The purchase of over 70 million books and instructional materials has provided 88 percent of our schoolchildren with the basic tools essential to learning;

More than 10 million students have benefited directly from programs designed to release the potential inherent in our schools. The education of countless other young people will be enriched as a result of the knowledge generated by these programs;

Some 250,000 handicapped children have received the extra services which they require to surmount their mental or physical disabilities;

More than 275,000 teachers each year have improved their skills through the various inservice training programs offered under the act;

State departments of education, the key to effective coordination of Federal, State, and local efforts, have been strengthened through the addition of more than 4,000 professional personnel;

Adult basic education has brought the gift of literacy to over 1 million Americans who were trapped in a twilight world of ignorance. In the words of one expert:

This program has given them hope, dignity, and a start on the road toward productive citizenship—at a cost of approximately $100 per year per student.

In addition to the extension of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title V of the 1965 amendment requires that the impacted areas Projects authorized by Public Law 815 and Public Law 874 will continue to assist those schools impacted by Federal activities. During 17 years of its operation, Public Law 815 has helped to finance the construction of over 62,000 classrooms and other facilities housing nearly 1,000,000 pupils. In fiscal 1967, Public Law 874 contributed to the education of more than 2,300,000 children.

This program is in the well, the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. DANIELS). Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. DANIELS).

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 514 and wish to commend the gentleman in the well, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BRADENHAM), for a very fine statement and associate myself with his remarks. I know he has worked hard and is a true benefactor unmeasurable to this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act has been described as a wedge: four doors with students from Portugese-speaking families, and two deal with students from French-speaking backgrounds. The projects are located in 22 States, and include preschool centers, the development of special curriculum materials, in-service education in bilingual method­ology for bilingual staffs, and summer bilingual

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neglected, delinquent, and Indian migratory children. The evaluation process so essential to successful programs will be substantially altered. The invaluable National Advisory Council on the Education of Disadvantaged Children will be reestablished under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. This legislation, however, has been plagued by late funding, chaotic funding, and underfunding. In this period of budgetary restraint there is very little we can do about the consistent underfunding of education legislation. We can, however, substantially alleviate the problem of late funding by extending this act for 5 years.

The legislative calendar does not coincide nor is it easily reconciled with the school calendar. The result of this is the education legislation that we have passed in recent years has been to create a permanent anxiety and doubt in school administrators and personnel. Too many have been left to pay while legislators debate. We cannot expect the development of a continuous and cohesive program under such conditions. We must provide more continuity and certainty in our education legislation if we do not want to turn the teachers of this country into a band of hobos and gypsies.

A 5-year extension of this program will provide some relief. A 5-year extension would allow administrators to plan programs that will really meet our education needs.

Education programs should be planned to meet long-term needs and should not be a desperate attempt to use suddenly available and unpredictable Federal funds. If we cannot provide adequate funds would be able to provide that the funds will be timely.

While ESEA is a bill drafted to meet the general educational needs of our society there are many commendable provisions tailored to meet a specific educational need.

The assistance provided for various forms of handicapped children is a worthy concern for this body. The handicapped child has special problems that will not be met unless this bill is passed. The training for desperately needed educational personnel in this field is provided by this bill.

This bill continues the bilingual education program which was first established by Congress in 1967. Again children from families where English is not their native tongue have special problems which require assistance.

The dropout prevention program, section 807 of title VIII of ESEA, is another program that must be extended. The educational system cannot and must not give up on its students. Certainly some children will be poor students and other students will be effected by poor families or environment. A dropout represents not only the student and his family and environment, but of the school system. We would not think much of a doctor who excused his constant failures by asserting that his patients were sick. But not the doctor to heal the sick and of the schools to educate the ignorant.

While these are all worthwhile provisions I believe our elementary and secondary educational system will rise or fall on the success of those three main titles in ESEA—title I, title III, title V. After all the books, television documentaries, campaign rhetoric about poverty there still is only pitifully few Federal laws trying to solve some of the problems of poverty. Whatever the shortcomings and failures of ESEA it is making an effort in an area of utmost importance to this country. Failure to solve the problem of poverty will mean the failure of this country.

The dropout problem in this area for some to minimize the difficulties while maximizing their demands for success. Education is really a miracle between individuals. It involves not only the individual but the community. Just as recent legislation must be planned with the precision of a moon shot and that educational problems can be solved by creative bookkeeping. If we are sincere about quality education for all we must be willing to endure a long-term commitment.

Title III provides supplemental educational centers and services and has a twofold objective: First, to stimulate and assist States and local educational agencies to provide educational services otherwise unavailable in the local schools. In other words, Bill which has provided an exciting education system. Of course, there have been failures but to do nothing or to continue as we were before 1965 would have been the greatest failure of all. The old ways, the old methods were not working. Something new was needed in this country. What was needed, what was needed, what work was not clear. Therefore, title III was started as an experiment. It has been my observation that it has been a successful experiment. An experiment that is now up to the State education agencies to continue.

Title V provides grants to strengthen State departments of education, State institutions of higher learning, and other educational agencies for some of the educational problems. With the increasing importance of education the function of State educational agencies is of growing importance. It is the purpose of title V to assist the State agencies in meeting this responsibility. It is incumbent upon the State agencies to ensure that they are not merely a reward for faithful service or a final resting place for those without inspiration.

For the reasons stated ESEA must be passed. It must be made clear, however, that we will have not fulfilled our commitment to education until we have adequate funding of educational programs. Until there is, adequate funding of the passage of education legislation is like the title of the Broadway musical "Promises, Promises, Promises!"

Full funding for fiscal 1970 under present provisions of ESEA requires an estimated appropriation of $648 million. The 1970 budget request, however, is for only $300 million.

Today we provide the home for education. Hopefully in the future we will fund the home for education.

Mr. AYRES, Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. Dellenback).

Mr. Dellenback. Mr. Chairman, there should no longer be any question that
about whether it is proper for the Federal Government to provide assistance to elementary and secondary education throughout the United States. The past few years have shown clearly that the Federal Government can provide this assistance without encroaching unduly upon the autonomy of our Nation's schools. It is also clear that Federal dollars shall be more efficiently and equitably distributed among the States, what shall be the specific areas in which Federal dollars shall be made available, and how many Federal dollars shall be appropriated for educational purposes.

I would point out to the gentleman from Indiana, who has served so ably on our committee, and who spoke from the well immediately prior to my remarks, that he should not continue to confuse these distinct questions. When it comes to the question of what shall be the nature of Federal education programs and what shall be the manner and distribution of Federal funds, we should not mix up these questions with the amount of dollars that should be appropriated. As I believe he and we are both fully aware, we are not today discussing the appropriation of Federal funds. We are talking about the authorization of Federal funding. We are talking about the question of what shall be the nature of Federal education programs and the manner of distribution of Federal funds.

Mr. Chairman, ESEA has contributed significantly to the general public acceptance of Federal aid to elementary and secondary education. Since its passage in 1965 ESEA has made possible unprecedented support for schools throughout the Nation and has yielded some fine accomplishments. In my opinion, however, ESEA has the potential to provide even greater benefits if Congress refuses to try and improve the act to make its programs as effective as possible. A 5-year extension of the act as authorized by H.R. 514 erroneously assumes that ESEA is perfect and beyond improvement in its present form. On the contrary, ESEA as extended by H.R. 514 contains several serious imperfections.

One almost universally recognized imperfection of the present ESEA is the lack of opportunity for forward funding. Under the present funding system of ESEA, schools are often not informed of how much money they will receive until after the administrators have had to formulate plans. A sad pattern emerges from this thinking. ESEA is authorized by an act, which seems to promise a great deal in terms of Federal funds for innovations, educators and administrators plan creative, new programs. When the time comes to actually implement these programs, the administrators are too often faced with the fact that they have far less funds than they had anticipated. Their plans must either be drastically curtailed or totally abandoned. It is clear to me from this pattern that the lack of forward funding tends to discourage creativity and innovation in our Nation's schools.

While the lack of opportunity for advance funding is surely one of the most serious of the present ESEA's imperfections, it is by no means the only defect in the present law. The multiplicity of programs has caused unwieldy administration programs and immense requirements. The proliferation of programs works a special hardship on small school districts which frequently lack the staff and facilities to cut through red tape and determine what funds are available.

Dr. Dale Parnell, the Oregon State superintendent of public instruction, made an excellent statement about several changes in ESEA. One of his suggested improvements involves combining ESEA title II and title III with title III and title V-A of the National Defense Education Act. Dr. Parnell feels, and I quote from his letter:

I am in full agreement with the proposals to consolidate some of the related programs as I believe this could be a step in the direction of a more flexibly administered total aid program.

As one who strongly supports the exact proposed combination of programs advocated by Dr. Parnell, I welcome his expert testimony in favor thereof.

ESEA has obviously been in effect long enough to demonstrate the need for change to educators as well as to Congress. Yet I feel we need further direction to indicate specific roads to follow in making changes. In his testimony before the House Education and Labor Committee on March 10, 1969, Secretary Finch stressed the need for additional evaluation of ESEA programs during the coming months. The Office of Education is at this very time in the process of making the very type of evaluation in depth of the provisions of ESEA and programs aided thereunder which is so very badly needed. We have his assurances that the results of this evaluation and his recommendations based thereon will be before the Congress for consideration as soon as possible.

With a 5-year extension of ESEA these evaluation efforts by the Office of Education run the risk of being virtually useless. But if we extend ESEA for only a 2-year period, there will be a definite and desirable urgency for Congress to reconsider this act next year and to apply the results of sound and thorough evaluation. Congress will in this way be exercising its essential responsibility of making ESEA as effective as possible. The danger is clear and great that the 5-year extension will lock in ESEA's present weaknesses and imperfections and serve a grave injustice to elementary and secondary school children across the country.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume to direct a question to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Perkins) chairman of our committee.

It is my understanding, Mr. Chairman, that we will finish all general debate this afternoon except for 20 minutes, with 10 minutes to remain for each side; is that correct?

Mr. PERKINS. Yes, that is the understanding.
The average Mexican American child in the Southwest drops out of school by the seventh year. A recent study in California showed that in some schools more than 50 per cent of Mexican American high school students drop out between the sixth and seventh grade. Although Spanish surnamed students make up more than 14 per cent of the public school population, less than 1 per cent of the college students enrolled in the seven campuses of the University of California are Mexican Americans. These facts give tragic evidence of our failure to provide genuine educational opportunities to Mexican American youth; and today nearly two million of these children between the ages of 3 and 18 are out of school.

Money is only one problem. Perhaps an even greater one is the problem of involuntary discrimination—that is, our insistence on fitting the Mexican American student into the monolingual, monocultural mold of the Anglo American. This discrimination, plus the grim fact that millions of Mexican Americans suffer from poverty, cultural isolation, and language rejection, has virtually destroyed them as contributing members of society.

I am encouraged by the progress of education in my State and in the country. The programs which will be extended by H.R. 514 are an integral part of the educational picture. Each has many accomplishments to its credit, and has much to offer as we look to the future.

Considering the gains which have been made, I believe that the next few years will be ones of continuing progress and I therefore urge an early enactment of H.R. 514.

However, the enactment of this authorizing legislation is a meaningless gesture unless it is followed by adequate funding. In the past only a little over 50 per cent of the authorization has been appropriated.

In 1968 over 55 per cent of local and State school bond issues were defeated. This means that the financial disadvantages that push the disadvantaged Mexican American children out of school are no longer able to support educational needs. The Congress has an opportunity to act to prevent a crisis in our schools. Our efforts in the past have deprived the children and the future of our Nation called upon us for a decisive and positive response.

Mr. Chairman, the President’s budget request for the impact area program is only $202,167,000. This revised budget request is $113 million lower than the previous fiscal year 1970 budget request. Most of the cut has occurred in the maintenance and operation portion of the Impact Aid Program. For this portion of the program the new request is $187 million compared to a previous $300 million.

The revised budget request for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is $1,415,393,000, a reduction of $110,483,000 from the original budget request. These budget reductions are intolerable and cannot support our Nation’s increased educational needs.

If category B of Public Law 874 is eliminated as the revised budget suggests, schools in many parts of the State will lose over $187 million in education funds from its full entitlement.

Many school districts throughout the State of California would be in a precarious situation. School districts in California have annually received an average of 21 per cent of the total available assistance under Public Law 874. Under legislation such as Public Law 874, 416 districts in 47 of the State’s 58 counties have received entitlements. California has a large number of Federal facilities and installations and this places a heavy burden on its property owners. It is clear that the property tax cannot no longer be the sole vehicle for financing education. Other sources must be found. The impacted area aid program is an effective and needed supplement to many school districts. Instead of curtailing this concept of school aid, we should be expanding it.

I would like to urge the approval of H.R. 514 and subsequently the appropriation of sufficient funds to carry out its provisions.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 514, a bill to extend programs of assistance for elementary and secondary education. This legislation extends and strengthens the most important Federal aid program for our elementary and secondary schools. I wish to state for the record my admiration for the skill and vision of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Pexxmen), in bringing this bill forward.

ESEA was passed in 1965 to confront a national crisis: the deteriorating quality of our elementary and secondary schools. Since 1965, measurable progress in this area has been achieved. H.R. 514 would insure the continuation of this progress.

By passing the recommended extension, H.R. 514 would add stability to this program, would provide more time for realistic and effective planning, and would allow more appropriate budgeting through advance funding. It is clear that the gentleman from Oregon just requested. I think it is much healthier to extend it beyond the 2-year period for which this legislation is called for and those which the gentleman from Oregon just mentioned than for a lesser period of time.

Mr. David Tankel, director of title I programs for the board of elementary and secondary education, Trenton, N.J., testified before the Education and Labor Committee on this point as follows:

A cutback or cutoff of funds in these times of stress would be a death blow to the efforts of the cities to improve the whole of inner city education. . . . First of all, Congress can help by providing a 5-year extension of Title I. Hopefully, more funds will be made available.

The legislation before us implements this suggestion of Mr. Tankel. The need for speedy enactment of H.R. 514 is apparent. In my judgment, the money for education represents the most important investment in America’s future freedom and security which we can make. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 514.

I would like to point out that during the testimony before the Committee on Education and Labor, the new Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Mr. Finch, was extremely candid in recognizing that during the short time in which he has
be in office, he has not had enough time to evaluate the programs in such manner as he would like. This is a completely understandable statement and position. I do not think—and I have been an advocate, either a sponsor or a principal advocate, for more than 14 years of legislation leading to the Elementary and Secondary Act and of the act itself—that the present period, a period as short as 2 years, would be enough time for the type of evaluation which the new Secretary indicated he has in mind.

I very strongly urge the adoption of the bill as reported by the committee and ask my colleagues to do likewise.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for yielding.

Before we make a decision to sign the Members present the length of time that a 2-year extension would bring about, am I not correct that the present law already extends this through fiscal year 1970, and a 2-year extension beyond that so a 2-year extension of the act would be, in fact, at the present time something in excess of a 3-year extension of the law.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I believe that is the case. In spite of that, I believe it should be necessary to extend it beyond the 2-year period and beyond the period which the gentleman just mentioned.

Mr. DELLENBACK. That was only to make the record clear that a 2-year extension does not amount to 2 years from the present time. The 2-year extension we are speaking of means a 3-year-plus extension from the present time.

Mr. ALBERT, Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma, our majority leader.

Mr. DELLHENDERS. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to say I concur in what the gentleman from New Jersey has said and to add my note of congratulations to the distinguished chairman of this committee, who has been a Rock of Gibraltar in the great effort he has put into this matter. He has come to be recognized across the Nation as one of the greatest friends of education, and in this House I know of no one for whom higher personal regard is held than the distinguished chairman of the gentleman’s committee.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, the majority leader of the Senate said he knows Members on both sides of this body recognize the really tremendous contribution, as the gentleman from Oklahoma has outlined, made by our friend, the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. PERKINS).

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CAREY, Mr. Chairman, I would say to the gentleman from New Jersey, after his splendid statement, that it would seem to me what we are urging on this side is a vote of confidence in this bill for 5 years, to give the new Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the new Commissioner of Education from the State of New York a chance to work at the Rockefeller Foundation on which they can build and implement the new Nixon program in education.

A vote of confidence of that kind I would think for 5 years, with forward funding and a formula of American fiscal strength, would seem to very closely configure to what the administration has been saying about stability and tranquility and speaking quietly and saying what we mean in forward terms.

I do not know why we should short-term the children and shortchange the country by saying that before the 1970 census the bill will expire, before the census takes effect. We need, of all things in the schools of this country, a long-range stable program on which the localities can count, a precise and exact formula in forward education.

This is what I have heard all the way from Miami to Washington.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I will conclude to my colleague from New York that he expresses it better than I could. I thank my colleague, and I agree that in this interim period, the new Secretary and the prospective head of the Office of Education, who will not arrive on his job for a month or so from now—in the month of May—may at any time during this period come up with a forward-looking innovative, creative, or constructive program. At which time, I am absolutely certain, with the depth of interest in education, led by our chairman and shared by a majority of us on both sides, we could revise the entire program; but, at the least, the very least, what we are doing, as the gentleman from New York very well puts it, is to give a vote of confidence to education in the schools of districts throughout the land some degree of stability.

Mr. CAREY. The gentleman will agree that the great proponent of Federal funding and planning on our committee has not really been on our side, but it has been the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. QUIE), who suggested for a long time that we should do forward funding in higher education and give the colleges and other schools of our country an opportunity to plan minimal input and to achieve maximum re-alignment of their plans. I give credit to the gentleman for the idea of forward financing. I do not know why at this time they suddenly depart from their own ideas.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. QUIE. We are not departing from our ideas of forward funding. That is why we are asking for a 2-year extension now, rather than a 5-year extension, because we know that in 1 year we would get caught up with the same kinds of pressures.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. The gentleman means that 2 years is more forward than 1 but less than 5?

Mr. QUIE. We do not need to go as far as 5.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. This is a matter of semantics.

Mr. CAREY. There is an old expression around New York City that says, “If you cannot get five take two, but if you can get only five take four.”

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. The New Jersey version of that is, “If you cannot get five take four.”

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

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the much needed extension of title VI of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. As my colleagues well know, this title was added to the act in 1966 and is designed to improve both the quality and quantity of special educational services for handicapped children.

The day is long past when through ignorance we hide our physically and mentally handicapped children away from the world. We have now learned that they can succeed and do serve as complete members of our modern society. But they cannot become participants unless they receive a full and understanding education that helps to overcome handicaps.

This law is doing an excellent job in focusing on the educational needs of the handicapped and a 5-year extension of the authority is needed to insure its future success. There are about 5½ million children in this country who could be benefited through this extension.

The needs of the handicapped for a good education are greater than those of normal children, and the education itself is more difficult to give, but this act has been providing special educational services for hundreds of handicapped children who had received no special help before its passage. It has also helped State and local agencies to raise the quality of assistance they had been offering handicapped children.

In addition, the program has had a number of important byproducts. It has prompted a greater awareness of the special needs of handicapped children among the teaching profession, regular and special education teachers, and the general public. Title VI has supported administrative personnel at all levels, and it has sparked better cooperation and communication among the many agencies dealing with the handicapped.

The regional resource centers which have been begun this year under part B of title VI will provide a needed boost in the ability of educational personnel to offer handicapped children an education specifically designed to meet their individual needs. The services provided in the center will focus, not only on the problems of handicapped children, but also on the problems a teacher has in teaching the handicapped child. This program has only been in operation for a few months. It holds great promise for improving the entire range of curriculum and teaching of the handicapped. We can serve the needs of the handicapped people of this country best by firmly standing behind this program through a 5-year extension of its authority so that...
Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to have this opportunity to join with my colleagues in the House in offering my enthusiastic support for the passage of H.R. 514, the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1969.

The chairman and members of the House Committee on Education and Labor are to be congratulated on their excellent work on this legislation, and in particular for the 5-year authorization provision which they incorporated into the bill.

This provision alone will be of tremendous value to the cause of better education in America, because it will allow school administrators to plan ahead in an orderly way, and utilize Federal, as well as local and State funds, in the most efficient and effective manner possible.

At this time, I would like to focus my attention on title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments—ESEA—the bilingual education programs to assist in meeting the special educational needs of children with limited English-speaking ability.

This legislation is making a significant start in establishing a system of bilingual education programs for America's more than 3 million limited English-speaking elementary and high school students—to offer them for the first time, a real chance to achieve their full educational potential.

Few persons now would dispute the fact that there is an urgent need to find constructive solutions to the unique bilingual educational problems faced by these hundreds of thousands of American school children who are members of our many ethnic and nationality groups whose home language is other than English.

The situation is just beginning to receive the long-overdue national recognition it deserves as one of the most critical education problems in the United States—calling for immediate, aggressive, remedial action to help overcome the serious learning difficulties experienced by this important segment of the Nation's school-aged population.

Today, job opportunities, income levels, economic advancement, in fact, all the aspects of personal and family well-being are closely linked to educational achievement and the ability to communicate effectively with one another.

Those of our citizens who are severely handicapped because of language barriers, particularly English-speaking society suffer a continuing denial of the opportunity to participate and share fully in the rich abundance of our American heritage.

What we need, and what title VII of ESEA represents, is a major effort to develop the kind of local-State-Federal cooperative approach necessary to meet the special educational needs of the large number of students in the United States to whom English is a second language.

The compelling urgency for greater attention to the special role of these few children is further demonstrated by the fact that the median of years of school completed for Spanish-speaking children in the Southwest is 7.1 years, whereas for the Anglo child in the Southwest it is 12.1 years, and for the nonwhite child it is 9.2 years of school completed.

This tragic record of educational disparity and underachievement in the Southwest has been called "the greatest single failure of our system to provide equality of educational opportunity in this region.

However, December of 1967 marked the beginning of a new day in the lives of our citizens with limited English-speaking ability. For, in that month, the Bilingual Educational Act was adopted as title VII of ESEA, and the potential of this new program was widely heralded by Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, American Indians, and many other ethnic groups. There is no doubt that the language other than English—as a real breakthrough in their fight for equal educational opportunity.

Unfortunately, the Bilingual Education Act has not yet been given the chance to fulfill its promise. Of the $15 million authorized for fiscal 1968, there were no funds appropriated. Thirty million dollars was authorized for fiscal 1969, and after a lengthy battle, $7.5 million was finally appropriated.

By December of 1968, more than 300 preliminary proposals from three States, seeking $41 million, with projects involving seven different languages—Spanish, French, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, Cherokee, and Navajo—had been received by the U.S. Office of Education.

Of the many deserving projects submitted, however, 81 have now been invited to prepare formal grant proposals to serve about 140,000 students in 22 States.

There is simply not enough money to go around.

The programs established next year can serve as the vanguard for those to follow—training the personnel, providing the research, developing the materials, and demonstrating the new teaching techniques necessary to the success of every innovation in education.

The knowledge which these programs generate, however, will be of little value if the Bilingual Education Act is not extended beyond its present 1970 expiration date. To raise the hopes of so many non-English-speaking communities only to dash them once again to the ground would be a cruel blow indeed.

H.R. 514 would extend the Bilingual Education Act through 1975, authorizing an appropriation of $40 million each year.

The bill would also amend the act to include Indian children served by the Bureau of Indian Education under the Elementary Secondary Education Act.

I urgently enlist your support for H.R. 514. We must have access to all the children of America—to the disadvantaged and the child of limited English-speaking ability, as well as his more fortunate classmate. A vote for H.R. 514, and for title VII, is a vote of confidence in the future.

I trust that you will join me in my efforts to uphold the promise we have made to equal educational opportunity for all by giving the programs included in the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1969 the time they need to accomplish the purposes for which they were designed.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, as we reach the end of general debate on this very important bill I believe we can congratulate both sides on the manner in which the debate has been handled. It has been a good discussion. It has been most helpful to all of us.

I think it is important at this point perhaps to put in perspective the genesis of this bill.

Earlier one of the Members suggested combat pay for teachers in the ghettos. Those teachers in some of the ghettos have tremendously difficult assignments, and it is becoming more and more difficult to attract teachers to those ghettos. It may be that the weekend report of the New York situation, where 20,000 teachers are not expected to come back to their assignments after the school holidays,

Certainly all sorts of efforts have been made to provide additional compensation to teachers who take on these difficult assignments.

I should like to remind the House this can now be done within the framework of title I. Any local school administrator who has tried it has always been opposed by the local teacher unions and various other organizations that have opposed a dual standard of salaries. This is a decision the local administrator must resolve.

I do not believe the Congress of the United States wants to inject itself into these policy questions at the local school level; at least, I hope we do not want to.

There was also some talk today about the formula being unfair. This is perhaps the most important single aspect of the debate.

I agree with the distinguished chairman of the committee as to the fairness of the present formula. We have gone to a great deal of time and effort over many, many years trying to find an equitable distribution formula to bring assistance to the areas of the greatest need.

Let me remind my colleagues of what is the main thrust of this legislation. For years and years, and for decades, the Congress of the United States has tried to get through some form of a Federal aid to education bill. At one time we came pretty close. We got the bill as far as the Rules Committee, and it got tied up in the Rules Committee.

Finally, in 1965, under the leadership of the gentleman from Kentucky, we evolved a concept of legislation for Federal aid to education that has been put into practice.

I agree with the gentleman from Oregon about all the horrible things that are happening in the schools today. There is no question; there is a serious
problem. We have to deal with this problem. But title I is primarily designed to bring to local school districts Federal funds to provide compensatory education to children who need this help to bring them up to an acceptable academic norm.

That is the main thrust of title I. We have other bills. We have the Vocational Education Act, which has been passed last year unanimously, without a dissenting vote, to deal with some of the other problems of education. We have before my subcommittee, of which I am chairman, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in order to deal with construction needs. Last year we passed a bill on juvenile delinquency. It is hopeful that we could move forward into the problem of solving the marijuana problem and other social problems. But H.R. 514, the bill before us today, is primarily designed to continue this program of Federal aid to areas of proven need, namely, education, to those disadvantaged communities of this country where we have to try to bring these children up to the norm so that they can join the fold of other children, many of whom are brokeable in our educational process. That is the main purpose of it.

For us to try to divert ourselves from this purpose is to invite disaster for the whole bill. I remind the House that for years and years we tried to get a general education bill through the Congress. Every time we did we were rolled back. So I say it is through the great wisdom of this chairman that we have a formula which proved acceptable to the Congress of the United States.

As far as the distribution formula is concerned, it is very simple. We first determine how many children are in every school district who come from families that earn under $2,000 a year or who are on public assistance. After we have ascertained the number of these children we decide the average per pupil expenditure by the State for education. After we have ascertained how many children these school districts must qualify for this help, we take the State formula and the State average and take the national average, whichever is the greater. If the State average is, then we get one-half of the State average for every one of the children counted in that school district to provide compensatory education to bring the youngsters up to a norm.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. CONGREY. If he comes from a very poor school district, as many of our school districts are, where one-half of the State average is below the national norm, then we apply the national norm and use one-half for that.

I submit to the good sense of the Members of the House on both sides of the aisle that this formula is honest, equitable, and it helps the poorer school districts of this country. It also recognizes the fact that when a district like New York or Chicago or some other district does indeed spend more money per child, we ought to be able, in meeting half of the cost, to meet the extra expenditure.

Mr. Chairman, I submit that this bill is worthy of our support and I hope it will be approved by the House in its present form.

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Chairman, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Amendments of 1969 represent a milestone of this Congress to the goals of providing a better education for every child living within the borders of the United States. The amendments have been carefully considered by the House Education and Labor Committee. Hearings have been held and controversies explored. The amendments proposed are based on past experience with these programs and they carry the stamp of approval of the vast majority of the Nation's educators.

In the past few weeks we have seen the erosion of this Nation's basic commitments to children as a program vital to the welfare of this country has been cut. We in this House have little or no control over this erosion, but if we do have the ability to make known our commitments and to do the necessary work of this Nation.

It is in this context that I think it is vital that these basic education programs be extended for 5 years. The Nation's educators have told us they need a foundation on which to build. That they can not plan when programs are changed and distorted on a year-by-year basis, according to the ebb and flow of the tide for the 2 years. The representatives of school districts within my area have come to me and said, "These programs are working. We need them. Why change now?" Some of them, shackling their heads, have even asked, "Is this a plot to cut our support? " I cannot answer that question. But I can urge that this House offer to the educators and children of the United States a long-term, workable program, clearly spelled out.

The administration already has cut educational programs and is proposing further cuts. The stark example of the closing of Job Corps centers throughout the Nation, including the one at Camp Parks in California, demonstrates its disregard for the needs of the disadvantaged. The administration also has sliced deeply into the work-study programs at the colleges, $200,000 alone from San Jose State College, programs designed to help the disadvantaged to work their way through college. These are programs which should be expanded, not made smaller. I believe we can expect similar fund cuts in support of elementary and secondary education support.

Secretary Finch, for example, has proposed the elimination of an important part of the ESEA program and the reduction of aid for Federal installations. The proposal to eliminate funding for children whose parents work in Federal installations and who are cut off the installations, would work a real hardship. The San Joaquin, the Santa Clara Valley, and the Ninth Congressional District.

For the State of California the elimination of these funds will cost the schools $75 million a year and in my congressional district the cuts will cost $1.5 million.

Two of the school districts within the Ninth Congressional District illustrate the problems facing California school districts. The Eastside Union High School District would lose an estimated $100,000 in funding, forcing an increase of 3 cents on the property tax rate, and the Alum Rock Elementary School District would lose $80,000, 10 or more cents on its tax rate.

Both of these districts, as well as school districts throughout the Ninth Congressional District, face tremendous funding problems. They, like districts throughout the State and Nation, are in the midst of the present crisis of education. These cuts hurt them rather than help. These cuts take away not so much from the have, but from the have-nots.

I am afraid that the philosophy of meeting these other proposed changes in the committee's recommendations will produce the same result in our efforts to improve education—hurt rather than help. These changes should be more easier to cut the total program. Bysetting up block grants to the States, the results of these cuts could be hidden.

Those who are harmed by these cuts are not in the have-nots. Those who most need help are being denied help.

We have clearly seen the intent of the present administration in its so-called economies already imposed. I believe this House must make clear to the Nation its commitments, and that can be done best by approving these amendments as proposed by the committee.

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Chairman, the annual battle to provide an adequate educational system for our children is with us again. H.R. 514, extending the ESEA program and the impacted areas program is now up for our consideration on the floor after having gone through 22 days of committee hearings and 3,000 amendments to the bill. It has gone through the markup mill and has emerged as a tight, fiscally responsible proposal with only one marked deficiency—it does not provide enough authorization for some of the most necessary and valuable programs. Impact aid is an example of one underfinanced section. I will get to the impact aid problem later, however.

One major feature—the extension of the basic ESEA and impact aid programs for 5 years is outstanding. School districts must be able to plan their programs. New educational programs are inherently a long-term operation, they cannot be cut and passed on a year-to-year basis if the students are to receive the type of education that we expect in the latter half of this century. A 5-year program is the minimum that we should consider for these basic educational necessities. Mr. Finch, in the opposition of Secretary Finch made before the committee, that the extension of ESEA be limited to 2 years. It is all well and good that HEW is conducting a review of the existing programs. I support these
Full funding for Public Law 874 with the housing amendment would require an estimated $875 million appropriation for fiscal 1970. The 1970 amended budget request is only $185 million. Funding at the level in the 1970 amendment is not to my mind a sensible solution to the problems of the impacted areas, especially after this year’s problems with the withholding of allocated funds. For this reason, I support the pending amendments relating to a 2-year extension in some ways a ruse by the antieducation factions to gut the existing programs with no thought of new and needed help.

The committee report—No. 91-114—clearly indicates that ESEA “is doing a successful and effective job in carrying out the congressional purposes for which it was enacted.” The hearings and letters from school administrators, teachers, and educational experts have convinced the clear majority of the committee that the No. 91-114 budget request from the Federal level is a 5-year extension of ESEA with adequate and timely funding. I repeat—adequate and timely funding. While I do not sit on the Committee on Education and Labor, I can vouch for the statement that school administrators are in full support of the 5-year extension. I have received numerous letters from superintendents in my congressional district urging my support of this measure. I have personally spoken with a number of these superintendents, and have been very impressed by their arguments. I can clearly understand how they can adequately plan for our future education needs.

At the present time a number of the school districts in my congressional district are in deep financial trouble as a result of delays in allocation of the presently funded programs. A number of the school districts will have great difficulty in meeting the operating budget by the end of the school year, and many of them have resorted to borrowing measures to keep the doors open up to now. I stress that these school districts are having trouble because of our programs. These are not frill programs, or experimental projects that are debatable on the basis of cost effectiveness or educational necessity. These are the basic costs for the operation of any school.

On the question of the Public Law 815-874 program I want to clearly stress my view that this title must be fully funded on an adequate basis from the Federal level so that the critical needs for library materials and automated data systems to assist them in their evergrowing responsibilities. Title II has made library materials available to students who attend any type of school—large or small, urban or rural, public or private—materials which enrich the curriculum and help to spark an enthusiasm for learning which is so important. The good work already accomplished by this title fully justifies its extension at the present annual level of authorization—$200 million—as recommended by the committee. I hope that the inadequate budget estimate for 1970—less than 25 percent of the authorization—can be raised to the authorized level so that the critical needs for library books and automated data systems can be met more adequately. Title IV has helped to expand innovative research in education. Together with title III for supplemental education centers, it has allowed some of the miracles of the computer age to be utilized in one of our most important concerns—education.

Other titles of the ESEA are for programs aimed at helping specific types of students. Title VI helps children who are handicapped. Title VII will provide programs for those who must learn English as a second language and have unique problems which the average teacher is not equipped to handle.

Possibly the most dramatic results have been achieved through title I for the educationally disadvantaged. In 1966-67, more than 40,000 children were found to be in programs of compensatory education—services over and above what schools normally supply. Reading projects were carried out in various grades spanning the educationally disadvantaged. In 1966-67, there was $185 million for title I. Mr. MINISH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 514—the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1969. The education of our Nation’s youth is one of the most important challenges in which I am convinced we must face. We have long ago made a firm commitment to education in this country and we must continue to back it up in every way possible. We have passed various pieces of legislation over the last decade which have contributed largely to the efforts of the State and local educational agencies in whose hands the responsibility for education must be in the form of dependable support to allow programs to begin and then grow and expand as our educators learn from experience. Some of the legislation which we have passed must now be extended. H.R. 514—the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Amendments of 1969—is the bill which provides for the extension.

The most comprehensive act which H.R. 514 will extend is the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. The effects which this one piece of legislation has had on education are even now just beginning to be measured. Title V has helped State departments of education refine their administrative techniques and in almost every State turn to automated data systems to assist them in their evergrowing responsibilities. Title II has made library materials available to students who attend any type of school large or small, urban or rural, public or private—materials which enrich the curriculum and help to spark an enthusiasm for learning which is so important. The good work already accomplished by this title fully justifies its extension at the present annual level of authorization—$200 million—as recommended by the committee. I hope that the inadequate budget estimate for 1970—less than 25 percent of the authorization—can be raised to the authorized level so that the critical needs for library books and automated data systems can be met more adequately. Title IV has helped to expand innovative research in education. Together with title III for supplemental education centers, it has allowed some of the miracles of the computer age to be utilized in one of our most important concerns—education.

In a conference with the New Jersey congressional delegation on April 15, the New Jersey Association of School Administrators reported that our State’s experience with title I has been excellent. This year, the State is providing vitally needed educational programs and services for nearly 130,000 children from low-income families in public and private schools. However, the Association warned that New Jersey is facing a decrease in its program as indicated by the following chart. As noted in the chart, in the first year of the program, local districts received $237.79 per eligible child based upon a total of 85,509 children. In the current year the local districts received $106.75 per child based upon 137,857 eligible children. The increase in eligible children is attributable to an increase from 25,464 to 71,813 children in the APDC category.

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<th>Census</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>State allocation</th>
<th>Amount available per child</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>5545</td>
<td>1,271</td>
<td>62,902</td>
<td>98,845</td>
<td>5,270</td>
<td>287.79</td>
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<td>1966-67</td>
<td>5545</td>
<td>1,371</td>
<td>68,213</td>
<td>99,845</td>
<td>5,474</td>
<td>210.43</td>
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<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>5545</td>
<td>1,371</td>
<td>68,213</td>
<td>99,845</td>
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<td>1968-69</td>
<td>5501</td>
<td>1,145</td>
<td>61,888</td>
<td>99,845</td>
<td>5,526</td>
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<td>1969-70</td>
<td>5921</td>
<td>1,148</td>
<td>71,813</td>
<td>99,845</td>
<td>5,840</td>
<td>137.60</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

New Jersey, has been able to operate summer programs since 1966 utilizing approximately $1,000,000 in annual program assistance. Because of the increased cost of providing services, increased numbers...
of children to be helped, and a decrease in title I funds, Newark will have a substantially reduced summer program this year.

The impact of these cutbacks on children in urgent need of these services is illustrated in the following letter from the South 11th Street School Parent Teacher Association, Newark:

Are human needs to be sacrificed in the interests of balancing the budget? We, the undersigned, are a group of parents whose children attend the South 11th Street School in Newark, who are deeply concerned about the severe curtailments in the program that have created economic problems for school districts and including them in the programs will offer some relief. At the same time, they should not be expected to be as effective in the areas of special education as they had last year, but if possible, one with services even expanded.

We urge you as our elected representative to restore the Title I program to its former status. We believe that our most important commodity is our children. They deserve the best that we can give them.

I urge Congress to respond compassionately to the needs of these unfortunate children.

The experience of my State with title I and other programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is shared by many States. We cannot permit our economically and educationally disadvantaged children to suffer the loss of these enriching services. Are they not entitled to qualified education as much as the more fortunately situated suburban children? Quality education should be the birthright of every child in a democratic society, not only the well-born.

H.R. 514 will also extend Public Laws 815 and 874—Federal impact aid. This program has been in effect since the 81st Congress, under Public Law 815, assistance has been given for the construction of over 62,000 classrooms. Under Public Law 874, over 2 million children were eligible for entitlement during fiscal year 1967.

The Adult Education Act will also be extended by H.R. 514. The purpose of this act is to help to provide a basic educational experience for those who have not acquired the skills of literacy. It is estimated that 24 million adults in this country are lacking these skills—skills which are essential in this modern age.

It is important that these programs are extended at this time as provided in H.R. 514. An early enactment of this bill will allow appropriations to be made for fiscal 1969. School administrators begin planning for the 1970-71 school year. This advanced funding eases the burden of program planning, because administrators can secure a competent staff with the assurance that the funds have been allocated.

One outstanding change is included under the provisions of H.R. 514—that of including children residing in Federal impacted areas assistance. This is a change which is designed to keep the programs in line with the reality of the situation of today. Large numbers of children in public housing have created economic problems for school districts and including them in the programs will offer some relief. At the same time, they should be expected to be as effective in the areas of special education as they had last year, but if possible, one with services even expanded.

The provisions of H.R. 514 extend some of the most important education programs for elementary and secondary education in effect today. The 5-year extension will allow a continuity which cannot be achieved with a shorter period of extension. We cannot afford to shirk our responsibilities to education.

We can see the progress being made through our elementary and secondary education. H.R. 514 will assure that this program continues. I urge passage of this bill as reported by the committee so that we can advance toward the goal of high-quality education for every American child.

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 514, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Amendments of 1969. The provisions of this bill will extend three essential components of Federal aid to education for an additional 5 years of these programs—the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Federal Impact Aid Act, and the Adult Education Act—have been major contributions to the shape of education in this country. Each can be termed successful and each has a role to play in education for the next decade.

I have spoken with school administrators in my district and I am encouraged by the enthusiasm they display for Federal aid programs. The progress that has been made under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the Adult Education Act has opened up for the schools of my district and the State of New York speak clearly of its accomplishments. As school administrators they are in a particularly good position to evaluate the success of a program. Their remarks are comparable to those of the many school superintendents who traveled to Washington to testify at the hearings on H.R. 514. Their vote of confidence makes it clear that the programs are working at the local level in the State of New York.

An extension of 5 years is particularly important for these programs. The uncertainties associated with shorter funding periods tend to lessen the impact of these programs. Highly skilled and qualified personnel—so essential to the efficient operation of any program—generally prefer to work for programs which are assured of continuity from year to year. H.R. 514 will provide long-range planning every 2 years it makes it difficult for our possible personnel. These programs need the 5-year extension.

H.R. 514 is the result of an examination of the three programs and their relationship. The provisions in the bill reflect a streamlining of the administrative aspects and will improve the operation of each program. Under the 5-year extension, children who reside in low-rent public housing and are burdened with large numbers of children whose parents either live or work on Federal property.

The importance of Federal aid to education programs for this country is a fact. We cannot allow them to fall by the wayside. H.R. 514 is the result of an examination of the three programs for an adequate period. We have seen the success of these programs and can look to the future for additional programs for their respective needs.

I am in favor of the passage of H.R. 514.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chairman, H.R. 514 extends the Elementary and Secondary Education Act which is one of the most vital Federal programs in existence. The Federal Government has a responsibility to provide educational assistance to school-age children, and the approval of the 5-year extension of this program is critical for that effort.

However, in approving this extension, we should not delude ourselves that it is an adequate response to the challenges posed in elementary and secondary education today. Despite the fact that the programs of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act have proven themselves effective within the limitations of their resources, this failure to be badly hampered by a lack of funding. In order to continue an effective program which can perform on more than a limited basis, it is necessary for this Congress to significantly increase the appropriations for adequate funding. Perhaps the single greatest cause of the failure to meet the needs of our Nation's school-age children.

The discrepancy between the authorizations and the appropriation requests made for fiscal year 1970 is in itself enormous. While the authorization is $4.87 billion, the appropriations request is 73.28 billion.

Many school systems are presently overburdened by large numbers of children who live in public housing and are burdened with low-rent public housing. This housing is essential to the basic welfare of the children, the fact that the school systems which they attend are deprived of sources of revenue through tax exemption has an adverse effect on their education. Existing Federal payments, in lieu of taxes, to schools confronted with this problem now average $4.37 per pupil, per year. The result of this inadequate support is an inferior education for the children living in the districts involved. H.R. 514 would provide authorization for increased
payments to these districts. But, as in the case with other vital Federal programs, that authorization will bring little relief unless adequate appropriation is also voted.

Approximately $4 million, or 60 percent, of all handicapped children do not now receive the special educational training required to lead productive and meaningful lives. Again, although $4 million was authorized for aid to these children, only $29.25 million was actually appropriated in fiscal year 1969. Even so, the program was able to reach some 100,000 children.

The Dropout prevention program, which is urgently needed to provide counseling and assistance to potential high school dropouts, was authorized under an appropriation which would have stepped up its effectiveness. Of the $65 million authorized for the program, only $5 million was appropriated in fiscal year 1969. As a result, only 20 of 369 proposals for the establishment of dropout prevention programs could be approved by the Office of Education, and only 10 of these proposals are expected to be put into practice with the funds authorized.

Once again, inadequate funding is sabotaging creative and necessary programs for dealing with some of our most significant educational problems.

The renewal of the extension sought for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is clearly a prerequisite to meeting the educational needs of this Nation’s elementary and secondary age children. It is also imperative that the House reject amendments which would undermine the school desegregation effort which must continue if racial balance in our schools is to be achieved. With almost 80 percent of school-age black children in the 11 States of the Deep South still attending segregated schools, it is obvious that the 1964 Supreme Court desegregation decision is still being defied. To approve any amendments which would diminish efforts to achieve school desegregation or nullify title VI would be a betrayal of the policy and ideals adopted by Congress in the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Let me repeat that a 5-year extension of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is as essential to the Nation’s children as it was to our minor victory. For the needs of our Nation’s schoolchildren remain unmet. To meet them, we must do more than approve programs. We must provide sufficient funds so that the programs are able to meet effectively the educational needs of our Nation. Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to support the resolution of which Mr. Perkins, the Speaker, has raised as an example of a legislative session hammering out this legislation. I believe all view points were carefully considered, and the legislation we have before us today reflects this excellent work.

While I would like to comment on many provisions of the legislation we are now considering, I will only address myself specifically to the matter of how long we should extend the authorization for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act programs. I believe we should adopt the 5-year extension contained in the committee bill. In this regard, I am mindful of one of the conclusions of the report of the National Advisory Council on the Education of Disadvantaged Children which states that we must recognize “that a successful attack on poverty implies that the education of poor children will be measured in terms of decades and not congressional sessions.” This is why we should extend the ESEA programs for 5 years.

I believe it is time to act to extend the authorization for the ESEA programs for 5 years, but I believe we must also act to provide for advance funding in the context of the authorization of the space program officials begin planning their operating budget in considerable detail 10 months before the fiscal year begins. Their planning is guided by a 5-year budget projection. But, they never know how much ESEA money they will receive or whether a given program will be continued, redirected, funded at 80 percent of the authorization, or at 100 percent. Sound planning is impossible under these conditions. It becomes necessary for Philadelphia school officials and others across the country to practice the art of guessing.

In terms of the mission that Federal, State, and local school official have, they need as long a commitment in terms of program authorizations and appropriations as well as the space program. The nature of the educational problems which the ESEA programs are designed to help solve are at least as complicated and long-range as those of the space program. Under the current authorization and funding system, ESEA programs have started and stopped due to delays in the processing of the legislation. School districts have not known in some instances until the year is half over whether the authorization for these programs will be extended or at what level they will be funded for the remainder of the fiscal year. A 5-year extension as such that proposed in H.R. 514 will provide school systems with the assurance that the Congress intends the programs to continue at least as long as the space program. The systems’ ability to plan effectively long-range planning has been seriously impaired by the uncertain budget which the systems have had to use. A 5-year extension as such that proposed in H.R. 514 will provide school systems with the assurance that the Congress intends the programs to continue at least as long as the space program. The systems’ ability to plan effectively long-range planning has been seriously impaired by the uncertain budget which the systems have had to use. A 5-year extension as such that proposed in H.R. 514 will provide school systems with the assurance that the Congress intends the programs to continue at least as long as the space program.

Year-to-year authorizations have aggravated the ability of school systems using these funds to secure topflight educational specialists. In many instances, arrangements must be made by the systems to provide special training and to upgrade personnel. These arrangements must be made in a timely fashion with institutions of higher learning and other educational agencies. The systems’ ability to perform any effective long-range planning has been seriously impaired by the uncertain budget which the systems have had to use. A 5-year extension as such that proposed in H.R. 514 will provide school systems with the assurance that the Congress intends the programs to continue at least as long as the space program.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and Mr. Perkins, having resumed the chair, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 514) to extend programs of assistance for elementary and secondary education, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

GENERAL LEAVE
Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be allowed to do as may extend their remarks and include extraneous matter on the bill H.R. 514.

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

There was no objection.

TO AUTHORIZE APPROPRIATIONS FOR PROCUREMENT OF VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT AND CONSTRUCTION OF SHORE AND OFFSHORE ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE COAST GUARD
Mr. COMER, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 369, Rept. No. 91-151), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved. That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4159) to authorize appropriations for procurement of vessels and aircraft and construction of shore and offshore establishments for the Coast Guard. After general debate it shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour,
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to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Internal Revenue and Fishers. The bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the chairman shall report the bill to the House without such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereon to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

REMOVING THE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME LIMITATION

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

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, I am certain that most, if not all, of my colleagues in the House have received a wide expression of discontent with the present Social Security System. One of the most common concerns is with the income limitation which those who are 65 or earlier, enter compulsory or voluntary retirement.

Today, I am introducing legislation to completely remove the income limitation for those receiving social security benefits.

The present law, as amended in 1967, sets a minimum income of $1,680 a year for those eligible for social security benefits up to age 72. Further income earned up to $2,880—the maximum income—reduces the benefits by $1 for each $2 earned. This limitation applies regardless of how many dependents the individual has.

Consider for a moment how this compares with the poverty levels of income as determined by the Office of Economic Opportunity. For an individual, the poverty line is $1,600 a year; for a married couple, or family of two, $2,100; for a family of four, $3,300. By writing such low income laws, we are committing our elderly citizens to a standard of living no better than the poverty level. Is this their just reward after so many years of painful employment?

The bill I am introducing today is designed to correct this unfair situation—unfair for two primary reasons. First, money which is included within this income restriction under social security is limited only to wages. It does not include income received from nontaxable earnings, such as bonds and other investments. So a retired person who has an investment portfolio is prevented, under the present law, from receiving the income which exemptions allow to an investor. He is penalized if he goes out to earn money to supplement his meager allowance.

So this restriction on individuals who have paid into the System throughout their lives—retired, and who are entitled to the benefits of their long-term investment and who want to live a little better than the standard level provided under social security, penalizes them by reducing their social security benefits. Incentive to work is stifled.

This is not only demoralizing for the individual, who may have many good years of service to offer and who does not want to simply retire from the pleasures which come from meaningful work, but it also indicates to the American economy which loses the benefits of his many years of experience.

Mr. Speaker, my bill, if enacted into law, will completely remove this income limitation so that those who are about to retire and who are eligible for social security benefits. It will, I believe, correct a grossly unjust provision applying to our senior citizens who deserve better than they are receiving from our Government.

CURBING INFLATION

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

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, I noted two items in the Washington Journal this morning that have a juxtaposition that interests me in terms of the administration's desire and our great hope for doing something about inflation.

One item is that the President hopes to be able to take off at least half of the 10-percent surcharge by the first of next year.

The other items referred to the possibility of bringing back the Committee of Advisers on Labor-Management Problems.

These items set me thinking of the interaction that occurs between the major, dynamic factors that influence inflation. It suggests to me that you might turn your eyes for a moment toward England where you see the interaction between taxes and wages. When the English faced the crunch that followed the depression, they made a brave move in substantial reductions in tax rates. It was loudly and proudly proclaimed that this "belt tightening" would help England become the new keystone of this world that Britain was going to stabilize its economy and curtail imports. However, unhappily, shortly after the tax rate series of wage increases nullified the tax reduction; and inflation continued.

We are in the same position. The administration are trying to do something about it, and we are going to do something about it, but you cannot in 100 days overcome and solve the problems that we inherited from the last 4 years.

Mr. HANNA. I am sure the gentleman familiar with the salutary release process that comes when you are no longer handicapped or tied up with the administration. The gentleman has had more experience with that delightful state than I have had.

HICKS URGES ACTION TO INCREASE THE TIMBER YIELD IN OUR FEDERAL FORESTS

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

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Speaker, I have studied the bills for the past 4 years.

A number of my colleagues, I believe Mr. Ford, have spoken on the limitations be put on the export of timber from Federal lands.

I did this at some peril. The largest city in my district is also the largest log exporter in the United States. Export of logs to Japan is of substantial importance to many of my constituents.

But my district also is a major producer of lumber and plywood, and includes substantial areas of national forests.

I did not believe, and I do not believe, that it makes sense to export raw material that is badly needed at home. That belief left me no way to satisfy the strong voices in my district that spoke out in favor of exports.

The limitation was imposed, and I support it.

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Speaker, I did not support that limitation in every effect it would have. One of those effects is to make it difficult for the people of Japan to realize their housing goals. But the people of the United States, I believe, came first in their demands on our resources.

Now there is a way out of that dilemma.
The timber shortage that inspired the limitation has grown worse. But the forest industry, rather than demanding a further limitation, has which proposed another solution in hearings in both the Senate and the House, before committees concerned with housing.

That has been incorporated into the National Timber Supply Act, introduced by the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina. It calls for the establishment of a high timber yield fund that involves the people in the district to apply the same principles of silviculture to its land that are now used by industry to produce yields almost four times greater than those on Federal lands.

I believe we would be wise to accept this proposal, and I am persuaded it will be successful.

There is no argument over the ability of industry, with its dependable funding system, to outproduce the Forest Service, although there may be some differences on the exact ratio. They have shown these results myself, in my own district. The Weyerhaeuser Co., one of the country's largest timberland holders, has some of the most productive forests in the world. That company, along with some of its forests, are located in my district.

The purpose of this bill is to make it possible for the Forest Service to bring its practices up to the level of those of the Weyerhaeuser Co. and others in the industry, An announcement a year ago by that company makes me certain that this goal is easily attainable.

The Weyerhaeuser Co.'s board of directors has agreed to the financing of what the company calls a high yield forestry program. The comparisons being made today are not with this program, but with the programs of the past.

The high yield forestry program, which includes the same elements called for in the National Timber Supply Act, increased the yield on the Weyerhaeuser timberlands by a full third over present yields during 1968.

Obviously, the foresters who conceived it have put their professional careers on the line. The company's directors have committed millions of their stockholders' dollars to high yield forestry on the basis of increasing returns on the investments.

No one involved in this program doubts for a moment that it will do what it is supposed to do, and more. The company's stock has held up and increased in value.

The Weyerhaeuser men tell me that the personnel of the Forest Service are fully capable of doing the same thing. But only if we in the Congress can make the same commitment to them that this company's directors have made to their forests.

For that reason I have no reservations about supporting the National Timber Supply Act and, as a Representative of a timber-growing district, about urging all of my colleagues to give it the same support.

The sooner we act, the sooner we can begin to supply all of the timber that we need for our own programs, with more than enough left over to supply the needs of our friends and allies around the world.

**TWENTY-SEVEN DEMOCRATS INTRODUCE LEGISLATIVE REFORM ACT OF 1969**

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

Mr. REES, Mr. Speaker, today, 27 Democratic Members of Congress are introducing their version of the Legislative Reform Act of 1969.

I am optimistic that this might well be the year in which Congress finally decides to make much-needed changes in its organization, bringing this venerable institution into the realities of the 20th century.

I believe that the reform effort this year will be a genuine bipartisan effort and that there is considerable agreement among a majority of Congressmen as to what is needed to make us a more functional and responsive body. Although there are some differences between this bill and the Republican bill sponsored by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Rumsfeld), the differences are not so substantial as to hinder a united effort.

The bill closely parallels the measure originally recommended by the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations and approved by the Senate in 1967. The Republican bill affects many of the same functions of Congress. The committee process is improved immeasurably. Open meetings of committees are encouraged. Committee votes are to be made public. Rights of minority members are protected in committee staffing and on submission of material for minority reports. Reforms are made in proxy voting.

New proposals improving the ability of Congress to cope with its growing duties are proposed. These would include the use of systems analysis in the area of the Federal budget. It has been shown by the General Accounting Office that this is playing only a minor role in the current process.

The bill of the Republican Party would take some steps toward correcting the antiquated, disorganized business operation of Congress, developing the beginnings of a personnel system based on factors other than patronage. The Capitol Police would be removed from patronage. Also, postmasters and rural letter carriers would be removed from congressional patronage.

The bill also tightens up the current restrictions on lobbying. The oversight function of Congress, the General Accounting Office has emphasized so that this process will be constant in examining Government functions under a committee's jurisdiction.

Many of us are concerned about the ability of the legislative branch to cope with the responsibilities that face us in the year 1969. Each day we see a further erosion of our capacity to deal with the executive branch of Government. We simply do not have the facilities and the expertise to adequately analyze the complexities of the Federal budget and the multitude of agencies and programs we must face on a day-to-day basis. At times it seems as if the legislative branch is playing only a minor role in the governing of this Nation.

For example, in order to deal with the $195 billion Federal budget every Member of Congress is in need of far more comprehensive information than we now receive from the General Accounting Office and the Appropriations Committees. The reform bill proposes to strengthen the position of the Comptroller General so that his office might act more as a legislative budget bureau making use of the most modern techniques of data processing, analysis, and program budgeting to give us reports on current and future trends of budgeting for all the departments of Government.

The bill we are introducing differs from the Rumfeld version in several aspects. Additions provide for a revision and printing of House precedents at the beginning of each new Congress; the printing of a bill digest with every newly introduced bill; and the printing of new bills in such a manner as to indicate additions and deletions in present law. All amendments offered to bills introduced during floor debate would be required to be printed and made available to Members.

Changes deal with the use of proxy voting, the composition of the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations, and the method of meeting the staff needs for minority members of committees.

I include at this point a summary of the bill and the list of cosponsors:

**Summary of "The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1969" Introduced by Mr. Rees**

The bill as introduced (H.R. 9936) improves and contributes to the democratization of committee procedures in Congress by providing for:

1. Open meetings of committees, and public disclosure of votes taken in committee meetings.
2. Prompt filing of committee reports; and the standardization of proxy voting procedures in committees.
3. Public statement of the permanent and temporary authorizations available to standing committees.
4. The right of minority committee members to call witnesses, and to file additional views to committee reports.
5. A prohibition againstloor consideration of a bill until the committee report has been available to members at least 3 days.
6. Public notice of committee hearings, and provision for live telecasting and broadcasting of open committee hearings.
7. More equitable procedure whereby committees may obtain permission to hold hearings while the House or Senate is in session.
8. Better performance by all committees of their legislative oversight functions, i.e., reviewing and digesting operation of existing laws.
9. Annual authorization for additional committee staff, with fair consideration for staff needs of the minority.
10. Allowing additional explanatory views in conference reports, and equal time for both parties in the debate on conference reports.

**Title II** Strengthens the resources and procedures of Congress dealing with fiscal matters, by providing for:

1. The use of automatic data processing to improve the budget information.
2. The involvement of the General Accounting Office in the establishment of a standard classification code of activities and expenditure.
READRE OF THE EMERGENCY DETENTION ACT OF 1950

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

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, there is a law on the books which many people do not even know exists, and which those of us who do know it find hard to believe. This law is the Emergency Detention Act of 1950. The law provides that in the event of invasion of the United States or its possessions, or of declaration of war by Congress, or of insurrection within the United States in aid of a foreign enemy, the President may declare an internal security emergency and may authorize the Attorney General to apprehend and detain any person "as to whom there is reasonable ground to believe that such person probably will engage in, or probably will conspire with others to engage in, acts of espionage, sabotage, or insurrectionary activity," and to confine and to deprive of liberty any person so detained. The Emergency Detention Act has never been used. Even when there was money to establish such centers, only six were ever in existence, and these have since been abandoned. Three of the sites are no longer even under the control of the Department of Justice. As my colleague, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Culver) noted last year on the floor of the House, assurances have been received from the Assistant Attorney General for Internal Security that the emergency detention program is now inactive. But having the program inactive is not enough. This was recognized by the distinguished Senator from Hawaii, Senator Inouye, last Friday when he introduced a bill in the Senate, S. 1872, to repeal the Emergency Detention Act. Congressman Conyers and I take pleasure in introducing a similar bill in the House today. A copy of the bill follows:

H. R. 10396

A bill to repeal the Emergency Detention Act of 1950, and for other purposes

(REPEAL OF THE EMERGENCY DETENTION ACT OF 1950)

1. Thomas M. Rees (California).
2. William Hungate (Missouri).
3. Andrew Jacobs (Indiana).
5. William Hathaway (Maine).
7. Sam Gibbons (Florida).
11. Richard O. Russell (Georgia).
15. Benjamin L. Hooks (Tennessee).
17. George E. Brown, Jr. (California).
23. Mrs. Shirley Chisholm (New York).
24. Peter N. Kyros (Maine).

LIST OF COSPONSORS ON CONGRESSIONAL REFORM

...and a good place to keep black militants and other "radical" political groups which, the report said, advocate guerrilla warfare, was not. The report did not report whether the camps existed or not.

Despite the fact that emergency detention centers have not existed since 1957 when the original appropriation ran out, however, many Members believe that the Government does have and intends to use emergency detention facilities. I had forcefully brought home to all of us over the weekend that group of young men we actually believed that "concentration camps," as they called them, exist in America and that they are intended for blacks.

The Emergency Detention Act has never been used. Even when there was money to establish such centers, only six were ever in existence, and these have since been abandoned. Three of the sites are no longer even under the control of the Department of Justice. As my colleague, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Culver) noted last year on the floor of the House, assurances have been received from the Assistant Attorney General for Internal Security that the emergency detention program is now inactive. But having the program inactive is not enough. This was recognized by the distinguished Senator from Hawaii, Senator Inouye, last Friday when he introduced a bill in the Senate, S. 1872, to repeal the Emergency Detention Act. Congressman Conyers and I take pleasure in introducing a similar bill in the House today. A copy of the bill follows:

H. R. 10396

A bill to repeal the Emergency Detention Act of 1950, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. Title 50) be repealed, to wit, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, that if it were possible to test the provisions of this law, it would be found unconstitutional. Because of the limited situations in which the emergency detention power can be invoked, however, there has never been a real challenge mounted to the act.

There are stronger reasons, however, for repealing the Emergency Detention Act. As unlikely as it is that any President would ever invoke the constitutional. Because of the limited situations in which the emergency detention power can be invoked, however, there has never been a real challenge mounted to the act.

There are stronger reasons, however, for repealing the Emergency Detention Act. As unlikely as it is that any President would ever invoke the

Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, at 4 p.m. this afternoon, a briefing session will be held by the House Administration, the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee rooms, during which Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, and his associates will present to Members of the House the activities of NIMH in research, training, service, and public education in the area of drug abuse. I strongly urge my colleagues to attend this session as I am sure they will find it most interesting and informative. In fact, Mr. Speaker, I might suggest that attendance is imperative in light
of the frightening increase in drug abuse which we have witnessed in recent years.

A recent study of five California campuses shows that marijuana use has almost tripled in the United States ending December 1968. The survey shows that 57 percent of students at the schools had smoked marijuana at least once, compared with 21 percent a year earlier. About one in five regular users, against 4 percent a year before.

In 1963, Federal Government officials seized 6,432 pounds of marijuana at the borders of the United States. In 1966, 23,260 pounds were confiscated.

LSD, marijuana, "speed", hashish, STP, and DMT are the most frequent names which appear in the expanding subculture which has developed with the increase in the use of drugs. These are the names of the drugs which are reaching more and more of the young people of our Nation. Recent studies indicate that such drugs as the "hood schoolhouse", and that more and more young adults are "tuning in, turning on and dropping out" of school, society, and the legal system.

Estimates of high school and college administrators of drug abuse range anywhere from 5 to 35 percent of the students in a given institution are using "speed", marijuana, and other related hallucinogenic drugs. Students themselves claim use runs as high as 80 to 90 percent among their peers. Accurate statistics are hard to obtain, but it is undeniable clear that abuse is on the rise.

We have laws, Federal, State and local, which make possession, sale, and manufacture of depressant and stimulant drugs a criminal offense. These laws, in part, act as deterrents. In November 1967, I introduced legislation to make the possession of LSD and other related hallucinogenic drugs a Federal offense. That bill, H.R. 14096, is now Public Law 90-639, and provides, in part, that possession of LSD and related hallucinogenic drugs shall be a misdemeanor on the first offense.

During this legislation in the spring of 1968, the committee was concerned, after the testimony which we received, that not enough was being done to educate the public, and particularly the young people about the disastrous effects of drug abuse. For that reason, the committee provided the following language in section 5 of the law:

"It shall be the sense of the Congress that, because of the inadequate knowledge on the part of the people of the United States of the substantial adverse effects of misuse of depressant and stimulant drugs, and of other drugs liable to abuse, on the individual, his family, and the community, the highest priority should be given to Federal programs to disseminate information which may be used to educate the public, particularly young persons, regarding the dangers of drug abuse."

Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to implement the intention of that provision of Public Law 90-639.

This legislation would amend the Public Health Service Act by adding a new section on "Drug Abuse Education and Information Programs."

The sum of $3 million would be authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, $7 million for fiscal year 1971, and $10 million for fiscal year 1972.

Mr. Speaker, I am introducing this legislation to mount an educational offensive against the growing menace of drug abuse which is damaging an increasing number of young lives.

The thrust of this legislation, under Education, and Welfare, under this legislation, would assist projects designed to educate the public on the problems of drug abuse by:

First, making grants to or entering into contracts with public or private nonprofit institutions of higher education and other public or private nonprofit agencies, institutions, or organizations for the development of curriculums on the use and abuse of drugs, for the testing of the effectiveness of such curriculums, and for pilot projects to correct ineffective curriculums.

Second, making grants to public or private nonprofit institutions of higher education and local educational agencies to help educators, health professionals, counselors, and community officials attend short term or summer institutes on drug education; and

Third, making grants to local educational agencies and other related agencies, institutions, or organizations for the development of curriculums on drug education, including seminars, workshops, and conferences—especially for parents and others in the community.

In order to assist the Secretary in carrying out the provisions of this act, the legislation also provides for the creation of a 14-member Advisory Committee on Drug Abuse Education. The Advisory Committee shall consist of persons familiar with education, mental health, and legal problems associated with drug abuse.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that this section of the bill I am introducing will carry us many steps forward in our efforts to bring order out of chaos that is encroaching on the lives of many young adults as a result of drug abuse.

There is, however, another section of my bill which I feel is also important, and relates to this basic problem of drug abuse. Section 2 of the bill that I am introducing would transfer to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare the functions, powers, and duties of the Attorney General under Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1966 to designate a drug as a depressant or stimulant drug under section 201 (v) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and to make a finding that a drug or other substance is an opiate, under section 221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

On April 2, 1968, when Reorganization Plan No. 1 was before the House for consideration, I expressed reservation on the transfer from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to the Justice Department of the clinical and pharmacological determination of what drugs should be controlled.

Since passage of Reorganization Plan No. 1, I have talked on numerous occasions with HEW officials concerning the wisdom of the decision to transfer this determination of what are dangerous drugs.

The officials expressed increasing concern that the Department of Justice cannot properly meet the problem with its present pharmacological facilities. Moreover, I do not feel it is desirable to expand the pharmacy facilities for the Department of Justice thereby duplicating the rehabilitation centers which already exist in the Department of HEW.

Rather, I believe that we should permit the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to reassume its proper responsibility to make the determination of what drugs should be controlled and continue to permit the Department of Justice to exercise its proper responsibility of enforcement of the laws.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from New York, Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, last week I introduced a bill to create a Presidential Commission to determine what the effects of marijuana are. As the gentleman from New York has already said, a British panel recently brought in a report indicating that marijuana was not addictive; that there was no connection between the use of marijuana and violent crime; nor, reported the Presidential panel, did the use of marijuana lead to heroin addiction. That British panel answered many medical, sociological, and legal questions.

The intent of my bill is to have an Advisory Commission make a definite investigation into all of the questions relating to the use of marijuana in this country so that the American public could be better informed. Would the gentleman agree that we need such a commission?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I think we need more research, there is no question about it. I think it is well, also, to point out there has been a recent study which shows marijuana developed psychological dependence and also brings out latent psychopathic personality traits, so there is great danger.

SUSPENDING FEDERAL AID TO COLLEGES UNWILLING OR UNABLE TO COPE WITH STUDENT UNREST

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

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, I introduced last week a bill that would suspend Federal aid to colleges that proved themselves unwilling or unable to cope with the wave of student unrest that has grasped our Nation by the throat.

I have been told that the bill is unnecessary, that it fails to go to the roots of the problem, that it is oppressive and would punish the innocent along with the guilty.

Mr. Speaker, I could want no more graphic illustration of why I think this bill is necessary than the events at Cornell, when a proud center of learning was disgraced and humbled by armed rioters, and its administrators were forced at gunpoint to capitulate to the
demands of a radical minority. They gave them everything but the clock tower.

In punishing the innocent along with the guilty, Mr. Speaker? Nonsense. What is happening now, and who is being punished? How many thousands of students are being deprived of an education, cheated out of the learning they have paid their tuition to get, blocked from their classrooms, because 2 percent of their classmates want to study basket weaving instead of military tactics? The answer to these questions is obvious to me, but so are the rights of the majority. And the majority of the students want their campuses returned to normalcy, so they can go about the day-to-day business of learning how to become the leaders of tomorrow. Instead, they are being taught graphically, that might makes right, that you can get what you want by force, and that college administrators will give you the world with a fence around it if you are loud enough and rowdy enough.

Is this the lesson we want burned into the minds of those young people who will be the Senators and Representatives of the U.S. Congress in one short generation? Is this the legacy we want for our children's children?

On today's university campuses, there is usually an office near the office of the president or the chancellor, in which one person has no duty except to coordinate the proper and acquisition of Federal funds for his university. Federal funds are big business, running into more than $3 billion annually. Make no mistake about it, it is our only avenue of attack on this most vital social problem, but it is a highly vulnerable area. Faced with a complete cutoff of the Federal spigot, and the knowledge that the spigot will be turned off if he does not act, the administrator will act. He cannot afford to do otherwise.

The bill is designed for one purpose only: to stiffen the backbones of those men who would rather see their colleges closed down, their professors held captive in their classrooms, because 2 percent of their students want to study basket weaving instead of military tactics. The answer is obvious to me, but so are the rights of the majority. And the majority of the students want their campuses returned to normalcy, so they can go about the day-to-day business of learning how to become the leaders of tomorrow. Instead, they are being taught graphically, that might makes right, that you can get what you want by force, and that college administrators will give you the world with a fence around it if you are loud enough and rowdy enough.

Mr. CONTE: Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend President Nixon and Secretary of the Treasury Kennedy for their latest tax reform proposals. They reflect the administration's genuine desire to enact fair and equitable tax laws.

The time for tax reform is long overdue. The hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee are an excellent first step in this direction. I had the pleasure of testifying before that committee on the subject of tax-exempt foundations. Among other things, I advocated stricter surveillance of exempt organizations. I am particularly pleased to see that this is one of the latest reform proposals.

The proposed repeal of the investment tax credit would bring in, in added taxes, an estimated $1.8 billion for the 14 months following its removal. But equally important, it should play a major role in helping to bring under control the very dangerous inflation problem which we are presently faced with in this country. This recommendation required a great deal of courage. I congratulate President Nixon and Secretary Kennedy for exercising such courage.

I was impressed by the entire package. This " disappearing money" will help not only our families in poverty but also our young people. These young people need the relatively modest amounts they can earn through part-time education and to get their feet on the ground.

I hope that recommendations to reduce the oil depletion allowance also will come forth at a later date. This, to me, certainly is one of the major tax loopholes which should be corrected in any tax reform legislation. However, I am happy to see that they attack certain mineral transactions. I support this effort as a first step towards the realistic taxation of the oil industry.

The proposed limits on farm losses should eliminate another tax gimmick employed by the wealthy. I strongly support this measure.

I also support the liberalization of moving expenses. For several years I have introduced bills to this effect. It is gratifying to see such measures given national attention to this matter.

The reform proposals are characterized as much for their individual merit as they are for their balance. The low-rate surcharge, continued depletion allowances, continued agricultural subsidies, continued raising the debt limit and increased expense of an ABM system. As a teacher, I wonder how long it will be before any administration checks to see that much federal aid to education is only establishing many little nests of privilege at the expense of the many. Money siphoned out of the state does not come back in any way to help the regular classroom. No wonder schools are in trouble.

However sad, my purpose now is to plead for the education government is sound, then the burden of the small, honest, industrious, law-abiding citizen. Let me return to another domestic issue.

My grandfather, dissatisfied with the German army, bought a steamship ticket to the United States of America in 1900. He had no education but a grammar school and a short apprenticeship as a carpenter. America was such a land of opportunity in those days that he retired in 15 years. He adequately raised seven children and accumulated so much money and real estate that his last surviving daughter was still spending it until they died a few years ago.

My own father had only one year beyond grade school and he supported six children as a machinist. Despite the big depression and five years of unemployment without welfare or aid, he arrived at the age of 70 with a pound $3000.00.

I began working under social security and the federal income tax. My starting assets was a Santa Barbara oil well. I am now a teacher, I won a teacher of the year award in two plump ones to cover property taxes. At
the age of 54, after an entire working career. I now have to practice unbelievable economies. I have not once taken my wife and family out for the information of the membership. There was no need for me to make sacrifices. I had three little kids and I spent 9 years building them a home. I have no stocks, securities, nor a penny's worth of insurance. This is not a land of opportunity to me. I have never had the fortune to make one from scratch, including plumbing, electricity and stuco. We own no books, securities, or a penny's worth of insurance. This is not a land of opportunity to me. I have no books, securities, or a penny's worth of insurance. This is not a land of opportunity to me.

First, and rightly so, the most important is the will to survive. Without this everything else is naught. And this will to survive presupposes an understanding of the indomitable common man what will happen? Just mentally reviewing the series of letters to you, I note degradation of spirit. First there was the patent plagiarism, then the patent plagiarism; and in like manner, patent plagiarism.

Projecting this I am beginning to understand how governments age, how ordnance, how discontent spreads, governments develop, riots appear. Some rather fine men joined a cause in 1776. There comes a time to choose. Our country has noisy mouths who love violence as well as quiet folks who love to work. But remembering my grandfather's memorable words, I think emigration has a virtue or two. Very truly yours,

BERNARD J. GOLDMANN

COMMENTS ON THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION BY ROTHWELL H. BROWN

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

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, a retired general, Rothwell H. Brown, writes a weekly column in the Rappahannock Record, a weekly newspaper published in my congressional district at Kilmarnock, Va.

Last week he endeavored to analyze the international situation and our relationship with the Communist nations. He referred to a report recently published by a British strategic study group stating that the United States had lost the will and ability to compete with Russia diplomatically, economically, and militarily, and stated that one of the most important items for national existence is the will to survive. It is a very thought-provoking article and I insert it at this point in the Record for the information of the membership:

Now Let's size

(By Rothwell H. Brown)

A British Strategic Study Group recently published a report stating that the United States had lost the will and ability to compete with Russia diplomatically, economically and militarily. This report should not be dismissed lightly simply because of its British origin.

The report may come as a shock to many Americans who are not inclined to believe that the country is still 50 to 100 years behind Russia in practically every respect—a belief that Russia is stlll of will and lack of ability to defend ourselves.

Far too many Americans consider this country to be omnipotent without actually understanding the sources of and the manifestations of power. Russia does indeed appear backward if one considers millions of miles of concrete high within its territory. For instance, all snowdrifts are scraped off the millions of electric dishwashers, the heights and numbers of skyscrapers, the millions of tons of steel produced as standards for the measurement of national power.

One of the great blessings of this country is that the manifestations of power are considered as accurate gauges of a country's power. I think emigration has a virtue or two. This is not a land of opportunity to me.
States. The vast public and private land holdings from which our timber resources are harvested account for a very significant share of the economy of southwestern Oregon. Most of the people in my district derive their livelihoods, directly or indirectly, from the timber industry. I am concerned that the process of replacing the timberland stands as well as converting logs from the forests into useful consumer products.

I am pleased to cosponsor the National Timber Supply Act and I commend its careful consideration to my colleagues. I offer my full assistance in bringing the full promise of our Nation's housing goals—through the intensive and creative management of our national forests—to reality.

HOGS ARE BEAUTIFUL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Matsunaga). Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Schwengel) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I arise today to set the record straight in a matter of very great importance to the constituents of my district, to Iowa, and to this country. The record which I desire to set straight is the record of the contributor made by the pork industry, the producers of pork and the importance of pork to our economy and the importance of pork to the nutrition of our people. I have no quarrel with the breeders of swine and other meat producers. They are making significant contributions to a more wholesome and healthy life. My purpose here today is to set the record straight with respect to the pork industry and the maligned pig.

The need for correcting the record arises in part from a dialog which has been in progress among certain Members of Congress. They have somehow cooled the market for pork products. And that is not hogwash—use just one such expression.

To keep pace with the litterbug campaign, National Pork Producers Council has launched a counteroffensive with slogans and buttons proclaiming that "Hogs Are Beautiful." And I understand that already they are sold out of buttons. To make sure we all have a chance, let me take a look at some of the uncomplimentary terms and phrases being heaped upon the poor pig. Consider these imagemakers, for example:

She is pigheaded.
Her apartment is as dirty as a pigsty.
On weekends, she goes hog wild.
She knows as much about politics as a hog knows about Sunday.
She is always hogging the show.
What's more, she is a road hog.
Her Congresswoman is more pork barrel politician who feeds at the Government trough.
I've never met her, but they say she is as fat as a pig.
Who wants to buy a pig in the poke.
Maybe she is all that we know.
I've heard rumors that she casts her pearls before swine.
Does she have a cute little piggy bank?
Yes, I know, but you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.
On the dance floor, she is as awkward as a pig in a poke.

Now that we have a pig's eye image of this girl, how would you like to go whole hog and hire her as a member of your congressional staff?

So much for the scintillating semantics of the image. Now, I want to pay tribute to the noble pig for its 9,000 years of loyal service to mankind. In doing so, I shall quote in part from "The Story of Pork" published by the American Meat Institute:

Americans have special reason for paying tribute to the hog. He's contributed greatly to pioneering, settling and building this land. Perhaps no individual animal has performed more since Columbus brought eight pigs with him on his second voyage to the New World. Cortez' excursion into Honduras in 1524 included a drove of swine. But it was on May 25, 1589—almost a century before the arrival of the Pilgrims—that the hog was introduced to mainland America.

On this date, Hernando DeSoto, who was destined to conquer the Indian colonies in the interior, landed at Charlotte Harbor, Florida, with 600 soldiers, 350 horses and a herd of 10 hogs. On his route learned just how good roast pork can be, and DeSoto's records show that the whole campaign was completed in a couple times because of the Indian's craving for pork.

When the encampment in Florida was broken up on May 25, 1541, "more than 400 pigs were lost in the fire and only about 100 remained."

A year later, when survivors of the expedition near the Mississippi, they killed 700 pigs to provide meat for the journey. Fifty years later, when the French explored the Mississippi, the Indians fed them pork raised from the descendants of DeSoto's party. The 13 hogs had made a sizable contribution to the formation of a new land.

Pork was a staple of the Pilgrim diet. Supplies had to be kept up because the Indians often refused to part with their pork. Most of the hogs raised in the Coast like packaging was the chief business of William Pynchon, the first American meat packer. Yankee took with the West the idea of converting logs from barreled pork; and before 1700, packers had made Worcester, Massachusetts, a center of flourishing export trade. The American Revolution was in part financed by the strength of the pork trade brought to the colonies.

During the early days of the Valley Forge pork chunks in brine became a saving provision to the tattered Continental Army. Bow-belly (now ham) in the Civil War and canned porkers had to be locked up because the Indians could not be trusted with them. The hogging of producing was a sizeable cooperation to the formation of the U.S. Army.

Pork was a food rich and tasty bacon, palatable as converting logs from the forests into timber. The three routes colonial drovers used to take the pork from the farms to the coast were the roads that made important developments in food refrigeration. Shortly after the Civil War, the first refrigerator car appeared. This invention permitted pork to reach the entire nation to enjoy the nutrients and flavor of pork.

THE HOG TODAY

Grandmother and her mother depended heavily on the hog as a source of fats, and yesterday's hog was obliging plump and jolly. This is no longer the case. The hog today, particularly important during the effort for World War I. Today's homemaker is diet conscious and the hog has undergone a major change. The American hog is now larger, more-lean-less-fat combination which the American meat packer and the nutrition of our people. I have no quarrel with the breeders of swine and other meat producers. They are making significant contributions to a more wholesome and healthy life. My purpose here today is to set the record straight with respect to the pork industry and the maligned pig.

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ers of feed grain to meat. We can produce one-hundred pounds of pork from two-hundred and fifty pounds of feed. This is a real feat! It serves to further demonstrate the flexibility and the adaptability of the hog to our economy over the years. The true versatility of this noble animal can be seen more clearly by reviewing the many products which the “porker” provides us.

List of products that contain only pork

1. Boston butts.
2. Brains.
3. Check meat.
5. Haem.
6. Head meat.
7. Heart.
11. Link sausage.
12. Lips.
13. Liver.
15. Rib end roast.
16. Lungs.
17. Melts.
19. Patties.
20. Picnic.
21. Pigs feet.
22. Pork cheek chops.
23. Rib end loin roast.
25. Shoulard steaks.
26. Snouts.
27. Spare ribs.
28. Smokachs.
29. Tails.
30. Tongues.

PROCESSED (CONDIMENTS AND CURING AGENTS INCLUDED)

1. Bacon squares.
2. Canned hams.
3. Coppa.
5. Cottage butt.
6. Chopped ham.
7. Chopped pork.
10. Sliced bacon
11. Smoked ham.
12. Smoked ham, butt half.
13. Smoked ham, butt end.
14. Smoked ham, shank half.
15. Smoked ham, shank end.
16. Smoked ham slices.
17. Smoked hot links.
20. Sweet and sour pork.

List of products with pork and other ingredients

1. beans with bacon.
2. beans with ham.
3. blood pudding.
4. blood sausage.
5. bologna.
6. bresch wieger.
7. breakfast sausage.
8. canned pork and gravy.
9. chill with pork.
11. deviled ham.
12. frankfurters.
13. German style potato salad.
14. ham e-la-kling.
15. ham hash.
16. Liver.
17. Liver sausage.
18. Liver spreads.
19. luncheon meats.
20. margarine.
21. meat loaf mix.
22. meat spreads.
23. meat surat.
24. non-specific loaves.
25. pepperoni.
26. pickle and pimento loaf.
27. pork and beans.
28. pork patty.
29. potted meat food product.
30. salami.
31. sausage pizza.
32. scrapple.
33. shortening.
34. souse (head cheese).
35. split pea soup with ham.
36. suzie.
37. summer sausage.
38. smoked sausage.
39. thuringer.
40. tamales.
41. tongue spreads.
42. vienna sausage.

The hog’s years of service continue as he offers palatable-eating, variety in cooking and high quality proteins, plus iron and niacin. Pork is especially important for this mine, both because it is one of the most valuable sources and because there are fewer food sources of this vitamin than of other known B vitamins.

BYPRODUCTS

By-products of pork can be found in all facets of everyday living. Pigs in a light and durable leather used for shoes, insoles, wallets and various novelties. Of course, some of the most important by-products are those which we use so much on Saturday and Sunday afternoons in the Fall—the football! Hog hair is used for bristle brushes, upholstery, insulation and felting. Hog casings are used for sausage. Gelatin, cosmetics, roofing compounds, defoamer and cleaning emulsions come from pigkins and fats. Glue, animal feeds and industrial greases are other useful by-products.

PHARMACEUTICALS

Pharmaceuticals are by-products of which the meat industry for in insulin; the pancreas glands from the pig. A small fraction of the pork industry’s waste is used to produce insulin. The pituitary glands of hogs are used to produce ACTH, a hormone that is used to treat certain diseases. The extraction process is a skilled and intricate one. Cortisone, pepzin, mucin and ephedrine are a few of the lifesavers that originate in the packing plant.

THE WONDERFUL PIG

The most intelligent domestic animal in America, according to a study made by Cornell University; adaptable to the extent that he will accept an environment forced upon him through ignorance, although he prefers a clean lair; a perfect conservationist, will eat whatever his master provides; and a prolific meat-making machine. Surely these are qualities enough to warrant esteem and gratitude.

Praise to the pig for 9,000 years of service and the thousands of years to come.

IMPORTANCE OF THE HOG INDUSTRY

The hog industry is big business. The $3.8 billion received by farmers last year from the sale of hogs accounted for 9 percent of the Nation’s $44.1 billion of farm product sales. Iowa’s $1 billion in 1967—latest available—from hog marketing was tops in the country and was 26 percent of the State’s total farm sales. Of the 85 million hogs raised commercially last year, almost 21 million—one-fourth—were killed in Iowa packing plants—more than three times as many as slaughtered in the No. 2 State—Minnesota. Iowa has led the Nation in the number of hogs on farms in every one of the past 80 years.

WHO SAID HOGS ARE DUMB?

Yes, Sir; pigs are versatile creatures—and smart, too; they are smarter than we think. For example, I recall a story I heard as a boy on my father’s farm in Franklin County, Iowa, about the city slicker from Boston who bought a farm near ours. He wanted to get rich quick raising hogs. For a start he had one sow. He wanted some baby pigs so he loaded his sow into the wheelbarrow and pushed her up the road a couple of miles to the nearest neighbor to visit a boar. Then he wheeled the sow home again. Next morning he went to the barn bright and early, but to his surprise there were no little pigs. So he hoisted the sow into the wheelbarrow and repeated the journey. Next morning he went to the barn again—and still no little pigs. But there was the sow sitting in the wheelbarrow.

Yes, sir; pigs are smart. Even Abe Lincoln thought so, for he once said:

A pig won’t believe anything he can’t see.

HOG DRIVES IN THE EARLY DAYS

I am sure you are aware that Iowa and other Midwestern States are famous for corn and hogs. But perhaps you are not aware that the area was also once famous for its great hog drives.

In pre-Civil War days, the early settlers herded their pigs across the country to eastern assembly points for shipment by rail or water. Madison, Ind., and Cincinnati, Ohio, were both known as “porkopolis” about 100 years ago. In those days, hogs had different names, too. They were commonly called eml peeler, alligators, land-pikes, razorbacks, and prairie rooters. They ran at large until 2 or 3 years old, living mostly on acorns, beechnuts, and whatever they could scavenge. But when they were 3 years old, they were fattened out on corn.

The droves often contained 2,000 to 3,000 hogs. They traveled hundreds of miles from Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, and surrounding States. These hog drives were similar to the famous cattle drives of the early West. But the men were not called cowboys; they were called drovers. The trail boss was usually owner of the drive. He brought up the rear, seeing to it that his drovers—usually on horseback—kept the hogs moving. At night the crew would make camp in the beech forest and sit around the campfire, singing ballads and telling stories, just like in a western movie.

This bit of forgotten history gives me an idea for a new TV series to help brighten the image of pork. Perhaps we could promote a “Gunsmoke” type of program centered around the romance and adventure of the famous hog drives of the early Middlewest. All we would need is a sponsor, a good script writer, a Matt Dillon, and a few thousand razorbacks.

WHY IS THE USE OF PORK FALLING OFF?

Today Americans are eating more meat but less pork. In 1993, per capita pork consumption was around 73 pounds.
By 1966 the consumption was down to 58 pounds per capita.

What are some of the possible explanations for this unsettling change? According to a study published in 1966 by Iowa State University entitled, "The Pork Industry, Problems and Progress" there are four factors involved:

First, the development of protein alternatives.

Second, increased protein competition.

Third, changes in consumer attitude toward obesity.

Fourth, the image of pork.

Mr. Fred Schwenkel, a Pork producer and a proponent of improving the image of Pork, I am pleased to know of the tribute that you and your colleagues are planning to give to the swine industry. As you know I am presently serving in the capacity of Vice President of the National Pork Producers Council which helps represent the pork industry to Congress, the executive branch of government, and other industry leaders. We have been working hard to improve the image of pork and to educate the consumer about its nutritional value.

Mr. Roy B. Keppy, President, Iowa Swine Producers Association, Des Moines, Iowa, April 11, 1969.

Hon. Fred Schwenkel, House of Representatives, Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE SCHWENKEL: The management of this organization commends your intent in saluting U.S. produced pork and the agricultural industry that brings it to our tables. Pork producers in your constituency and across the land will be applauding this public recognition. We join you in this effort.

Sincerely,

DEAR FRED: As a member of the Congress of the United States I have always been impressed by the hard work and dedication of the farmers who work in Iowa and across the country.

Iowa has 25% of the Grade A land in the U.S. Land that produces some of the best hogs in the nation. Last year 9,484,000 hogs were slaughtered in Iowa to produce 5,041,986,000 lbs. of pork, more than any other State. The processing of pork also contributes to the employment of many people in and out of Iowa.

Pork, fresh, cured, pickled, smoked or canned sets the pace for a wide selection of delectable dining and has an impressive nutritive value for the homemaker when planning family menus. Today's pork is superior due to better breeding and feeding and closer trimming by meat packers and retailers. Among other things pork is a major dietary source of the B vitamins, especially thiamine, riboflavin and niacin, essential to food utilization, appetite, skin and oral health. It is a lean meat:

Regardless of the extent to which people actually are overweight—and it is probably true that two-thirds of the population consider they are fatter than they should be—there are many women who considered themselves to weigh too much was even higher than that of men, and it is obvious that women have a disproportionate influence on the choice of foods that are purchased and served.

The fourth cause, the image of pork, has already been mentioned in my introduction. To the extent that people associate "pork" with the pig, there is some reason to believe that its consumer will be repelled by its image. Such phrases as "dirty as a pig," "this place looks like a piggery," and so forth have conditioned the consumer's mind since childhood. Add to this vague fear about disease, especially being made by the producer, the packer, the retailer to encourage the consumer to think of pork as a lean meat?

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enough pork for more than 500 hungry Americans each year.

Iowa is the largest pork producing state in the nation. We raise a hog every one-fourth of the nation’s total pork supply. It then follows that Iowa provides enough pork to feed between 40 and 50 million people each year.

In Iowa we know that the hog is one of our most efficient converters of feed grains to meat. Here we can produce 100 pounds of pork from 250 pounds of feed. We feel that pork will be one of the best and most efficient sources of protein in the future. I believe where the need for protein is ever increasing. Hogs are not only beautiful—they’re just plain wonderful.

Sincerely,

Mike Ford

DERWINSKI’S POLISH SAUSAGE WITH SAUERKRAUT

3 pounds Polish sausage
3 pounds sauerkraut
1 cup diced raw
drained
potato
1 1/2 cups diced carrots
1 1/2 cups soup stock
2 apples, peeled &
chopped
1 1/2 cups sauerkraut
diced

Place all vegetables in a 3-quart casserole in layers. Combine soup stock and wine and pour over vegetables.

Then follow that Iowa produces twenty-five percent of the hogs produced in the U.S. Thus it has a large impact on the economy of our state. The First Congressional District of Iowa produces a larger share of the hogs produced in our state. Thus the economic impact of the pork industry is reflected directly or indirectly on most of your constituents in the First Congressional District. This impact is very great, is also felt by all of our Iowa citizens.

As a producer of both commercial and purebred swine, I am particularly proud of the progress we have made in the last fifteen years on upgrading the quality of pork, and pork products. We have come a long way and hope with the continued efforts of our pork producers we can produce and market the fine hogs produced in our state. Thus the economic impact of the pork industry is reflected directly or indirectly on most of your constituents in the First Congressional District. This impact is very great, is also felt by all of our Iowa citizens.

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April 22, 1969

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

9945

Important as an economic factor to our Iowa farmers and to our Iowa economy. Thus I find it most refreshing. Fred, that you should bring to the attention of the Congress and the people of the U.S., the importance of the hog and it's resultant product of nutritious, wholesome pork. I much appreciate your efforts.

Sincerely,

RICHARD L. STEPHENS

AMERICAN MEAT INSTITUTE,
Des Moines, 111., April 17, 1969.

HON. FRED SCHWENGEN,
Member of Congress,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN SCHWENGEN: The American Meat Institute is deeply appreciative of your good efforts to bring to the American public a better understanding of pork, one of our most important, most nutritious, and most economical foods. We particularly welcome this opportunity to join with you and others in a salute to the National Pork Producers Council and its many thousands of members throughout the land.

Pork has always been a staple of our national diet. It is one of the finest sources of protein, vitamins, and minerals needed by everyone, every day.

The meat packing industry is indeed optimistic about the future market for pork. Pork quality is continually on the upgrade. And the nation's pork packers and processors are turning out a vast variety of pork products in various forms, shapes and sizes which are meeting with high popularity among consumers. I doubt that there is any valid reason that cannot continue to be moved into consumer markets at something in the magnitude of 60 to 65 pounds per person per year, under all conditions that will maintain a healthy swine industry. The swine industry's potential for future production efficiency is so great and is based on the creative and modern meat packer bring promise of a bright future for a progressive swine and pork business that can and will capture and hold an even stronger place in the consumer market.

With every good wish.

Sincerely,

HERRELL DEGRAFF,
President.

Mr. ROLLAND PAUL,
National Pork Producers Council,
Des Moines, Iowa

DEAR MR. PAUL: My first graders are partial to pork! Most of them come from families who raise hogs. One boy's father manages the Wilson hog station here, and another boy's father has the sale barn. All the children agree that pork is delicious! Enclosed are some illustrated letters from them.

I have been reading in the Des Moines Register about your “Hogs Are Beautiful” campaign. If the buttons are available again, we would be very grateful to receive about 30 of them. Thank you very much.

Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

Mrs. J. W. CUSACK,
First Grade Teacher, Our Lady of Good Cooniel School.

Yes, pigs are beautiful. My daddy sells pork. I like them. May I have some buttons for my family, please? Thank you.

BARRY HAMMEN.

Yes, pigs are beautiful. My daddy raises them. May I have some buttons for my family, please? Thank you.

LINDA LYNCH.

Yes, pigs are beautiful. My daddy raises them. May I have some buttons for my family, please? Thank you.

PATRICK WITTKOECK.

Yes, pigs are beautiful. My Daddy raises them. May I have some buttons for my family, please? Thank you.

DENNIS HESS.

Yes, pigs are beautiful. My Daddy has a hog buying station. May I have some pins, please? Thank you.

MIKE CHETTINGER.

Yes, pigs are beautiful. I like them. May I have some buttons for my family, please? Thank you.

LVANK MARIE TREGAS.

Yes, pigs are beautiful. My Daddy raises them. May I have some buttons for my family, please? Thank you.

ANN PEPPER.

Yes, pigs are beautiful. My Daddy raises them. May I have some buttons for my family, please? Thank you.

GLORIA.

Yes, pigs are beautiful. I like them. May I have some buttons for my family, please? Thank you.

MARIA.

Yes, pigs are beautiful. My Daddy raises them. May I have some buttons for my family, please? Thank you.

Marilyn Mohr.

Yes, pigs are beautiful. My Daddy raises them. May I have some buttons for my family, please? Thank you.

LOVE.

RITA TOLAN.

Yes, pigs are beautiful. My Daddy raises them. May I have some buttons for my family, please? Thank you.

KATHLEEN.

Yes, pigs are beautiful. I like them. May I have some buttons for my family, please? Thank you.

CLAIR ALAN FITZGERALD,
LA CROSSE, IND., April 18, 1969.

Congressman Schwenegel,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

HON. CONGRESSMAN SCHWENGEN: For years cornbelt farmers have long referred to hogs as money in the bank. And they have not been wrong. Hogs have been an important part in farm income. It is well known that the byproducts of the pork industry have helped win wars and fight disease.

Millions of Americans have been awakened since childhood by the sizzling aroma of bacon. American tradition almost dictates the use of the pig's aptitudes or its domestic history; the pig is the world's most bounteous supplier of meat and fat. What is not commonly realized is that it is capable of serving, and has served, in many capacities beside providing food employed as a beast of burden. In ancient Egypt it was used for treading seeds into the ground, its small body providing the right depth for soft soil. The Polynesians, making use of the pig's sensitive nose, employed it to search out lost burials; other cultures trained the pig to grab for truffles and to retrieve game. In England pigs became popular substitutes for the hunting dog. A celebrated fox hunter named Jack Jones was so proficient in hunting that her accomplishments were recorded in 1807 in the periodical Rural Sportsman. Mr. Jones would track down the point and retrieve Game as well as the best Pointer. . . . When called to go out Shooting, she would come home off the Forest at full Speed, and was elevated as a Dog upon being shown the Gun."

The subject of this article is not, however, the pig's attributes or its domestic history; it is the pig as a servant of science. In anatomy and physiology the pig is remarkably like man, its heart and circulatory system, its diet, its alimentary tract and even its teeth are very similar to those of human beings. Like man, the pig has comparatively little hair on its body. It has a tendency to be sedentary and fat. It develops stomach ulcers and cardiovascular diseases resembling those in human beings. In almost every way the pig offers a closer analogy to man than do those laboratory favorites, the rat and the dog. The potential usefulness of the pig as an experimental animal was recognized in a general way centuries ago. Leonardo da Vinci studied the cyclic motions of the pig's heart. General way centuries ago. Leonardo da Vinci studied the cyclic motions of the pig's heart. General way centuries ago. Leonardo da Vinci studied the cyclic motions of the pig's heart. General way centuries ago. Leonardo da Vinci studied the cyclic motions of the pig's heart.

The 18th-century investigator John Hunter, one of the most brilliant men of medicine Britain has produced, declared the pig to be the most useful of all animals for physiological studies. An anecdote in John Kobler's recently published book (The Reluctant Surgeon) has pig as its hero. The Margrave of Baden Dierlach was stricken with an apparent heart disturbance, and his court physicians decided that his heart should be applied over the heart. They fell into dispute, however, about exactly where the heart was located in the chest. The issue to the Margrave's satisfaction, they dissected...
a pig before his eyes in the belief—and it is true—that the situation of a pig's heart is the same as that of a man. But it was hard finding this logic admirable, they applied a point set accordingly a little to the left of his median pectoral line.

Now with some recommendations, until recently the pig had won no enthusiastic admittance to laboratories. The great Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov experimented with pigs but gave it up when he found that as soon as a pig was placed on the table, it began to squeal at the thought of its lungs and squirm so that work was impossible; Pavlov concluded that pigs were incompatible with his breed. Among the handicaps, I began with studies of the effects of radiation biology, and I learned that a friend from my graduate school days, David England, was conducting research at the Harwell Laboratory on purposes at the Harwell Institute of the University of Minnesota. He and his associates have shown that the development of the young pig has started the crossbreeding program with three wild pig varieties: a Guinea hog from Alabama, a wild boar from Catalina Island and a hog from the piney woods of Louisiana. Later a fourth variety, a swine called Ran-N. Lanso from Guam, was introduced. Most recently a white domestic pig, the Tamworth, was bred into the line to give it a light color. The Minnesota group's breeding efforts produced some miniature pigs for experiments. By the time not to release any animals in its laboratory, this now changed.

I did not proceed as a graduate student at Washington State University in 1949's that I developed an enthusiasm for the pig's research possibilities. There was no one interested in studying the vitamin deficiencies. In the course of these investigations I attempted the difficult task of raising pigs from birth without their mother. We are more closely related to the human body. As a result the pig has not been used in animal research. A report by the United Kingdom Agricultural Research Council lists 3,904 publications on animal research; of these, only a few with pigs as the subjects, and the Battelle-Northwest Laboratory of the Atomic Energy Commission. One of the most important is a selected list of more than 1,500 articles that have been published in the past five years on studies of pigs in biology and medicine alone.

My interest goes back to my boyhood on a farm in a Norwegian community in western Washington. I never ceased to be amazed at the swine that showed up. They were temperate at the trough, neat and clean if given a chance, dignified in courtship and conjugality. It was as a graduate student at Washington State University in the late 1940's that I developed an enthusiasm for the pig's research possibilities. There was no one interested in studying the vitamin deficiencies. In the course of these investigations I attempted the difficult task of raising pigs from birth without their mother, so that we might have subjects uncontaminated by colostrum (the milk secreted into the uterus in the last few days of pregnancy). We began with a great deal about pigs as I lived with them night and day for weeks, feeding them around the clock every two or three hours. When I returned some of the piglets to their mother after a few days, they embarrass me somewhat by squealing and running to me in preference to their mother (in consequence of their earliest imprinting) whenever they heard me approaching. The experiment, however, seemed to work out well. I have happy pig families (besides putting a severe strain on my own); under the given conditions I have found that pigs can manage to keep viable any litter that had been removed at birth from its mother.

Much as I would have liked to continue my work with infant pigs, exploring problems in nutrition, I was more strongly attracted to the field of radiation biology, and so I joined the Battelle-Northwest Laboratory of the General Electric Company (now the Battelle-Northwest Laboratory); there investigations of the effects of radiation have been carried out on experimental animals. These studies began with sheep, but we soon extended them to pigs, and it was found that the effects on the pig would provide a firmer basis for extrapolation to man. We used a standard breed of swine, called Palouse, that was developed at Washington State University, that these animals grew to a weight of between 200 and 600 pounds; even the smaller pigs weighed about 100 pounds of corresponding operation in a human subject; a given dose of drug or other substance produces very nearly the same degree of effect in pigs as it would in man, and presumably the various digestive juices secreted by the pig are about the same in function and concentration required by man. The pig's pancreatic juice is rich in enzymes. Pavlov has found that the animal can be excited to a high degree of pancreatic secretion by a continuous infusion of secretin, the pancreas-stimulating hormone. Long ago Pavlov noted that the young pig's pancreas, he has observed that the animal sometimes shows a congenital failing, marked by inefficient metabolism of soybean protein. This parallelism parallels a similar disorder in human infants.

Other investigators of the pig's gastrointestinal tract have discovered that it occasionally develops spontaneous ulcers similar to those in man. Experiments at Purdue University and California have produced a high incidence of ulcers by feeding pigs gelatinized cereal products.

In the course of the studies at Washington State University in which we tried but failed to raise pigs from birth without the mother we noticed that the pigs usually succumbed to the same low-protein, high-fat regime infant pigs suffered severe liver damage, anemia, gross edema and in addition permanent loss of learning ability. Several investigators, among them Jerome C. Peskas of the Battelle-Northwest Laboratory and Donal F. Magee of the Creighton University School of Medicine, have shown that the pig is a particularly convenient animal for studying the functioning of the pancreas and other elements of the digestive system. An operation on the gastrointestinal tract of a young pig's pancreas, he has observed that the animal sometimes shows a congenital failing, marked by inefficient metabolism of soybean protein. This parallelism parallels a similar disorder in human infants.

Other investigators of the pig's gastrointestinal tract have discovered that it occasionally develops spontaneous ulcers similar to those in man. Experiments at Purdue University and California have produced a high incidence of ulcers by feeding pigs gelatinized cereal products.

A new born pig has very little gamma globulin (the principal antibody protein) in its serum. Apparently it acquires gamma globulin and other immunoglobulins from its mother's colostrum when it begins to suckle. Diego Segre of the University of Illinois and his associates found that the baby pig's pancreas remained deficient in gamma globulin for weeks and showed little of the normal antibody response to antigen. It was found that the colostrum provides the young with the basis for developing the immune mechanism. Experiments further, he found that colostrum increased by the two is immunological capability when he injected an antigen together with a small amount of a specific antibody to it. Dioscorides gamma globulin. These results supported the theory that the antigen-antibody complex, rather than the antigen itself, is the stimulus for the production of an antibody.

Somewhat different results emerged from experiments by Robert E. Kim and S. Gaylen Bradley at the University of Minnesota Medical School. They took infant pigs from the mother prematurely by sur-
ger and kept them without colostomy and under germ-free conditions. The piglets proved to be completely free of any detectable immunoglobulins or antibodies. The litters of these "virgins," unlike Segré's, showed an excellent ability to produce antibodies against antigens soon after birth.

The development of the miniature pig proved invaluable for our studies of radiation effects. D. F. Cox and others at Hanford Energy Commission support. D. F. Cox and his associates at Hanford's successor laboratory, Battelle-Northwest, extended the strontium-90 studies to other radioactive substances that could be used in power generators with minimal hazard to man. Power generators of the thermoelectric-vapor type, in which the energy source are being developed for small portable units on the earth and in space. Although the pig's mouth and jaw, the safety of such devices is the extent to which the radioactive material in them would be taken up by the body if it were accidentally ingested. McClellan found that when strontium in the form of a titanate is ingested into the pig's digestive tract, less than 3 percent is absorbed. This is only about a tenth of the amount ingested into the pig's digestive tract, less when strontium in the form of a titanate is used in power generators with minimal hazard to the body. If some of the strontium-90 is absorbed into the pig's tissues, then the characteristics of the overfed, physically lethargic pig is exceptionally useful animal for analysis of the various forms of chromosome in the cell nucleus. The domestic pig normally has 38 chromosomes—19 pairs. Six of these pairs have characteristic, readily identifiable shapes and the rest can be classified in small groups. The University of Pennsylvania is making a detailed study of abnormalities in pig chromosomes. This investigation has already been allowed three weeks for partial recovery, it took a dose estimated to be 70 percent greater than the usual one to cause a 50 percent death rate.

The largest study utilizing swine in radiobiology is one that has been conducted since 1969 at Iowa State University with Atomic Energy Commission support. McClellan and his associates have been studying the effects of radiation on the fertility of male pigs and the genetic effects on their offspring. The standard procedure consists in giving the male's testes an X-ray dose of 300 roentgens and breeding the male later after germ cells subjected to the radiation have developed. As was expected, the irradiation reduces the number of sperm per testicle; this does not, however, significantly impair the pig's reproductive capacity. So far more than 16,000 pig offspring have been from the irradiated male. In one of the breeds under test (the Duroc breed) a peculiar result has been noted; the litters fathered by irradiated sires have not been as large as normal. This result was not observed in the Hampshire breed. No explanation of the phenomenon yet has been given.

The Battelle-Northwest group has studied the effects of radiation on the karyotype of the chromosomes. By using the white blood cells of miniature pigs fed radioactive strontium, investigators in other laboratories have found the pig to be exceptionally useful animal for analysis of the toxic effects of plutonium and certain plutonium isotopes cerium 144 and promethium 147: less active strontium. These studies were prompted by the need for detailed information about tolerances and mechanisms controlling the heart and the functioning of the kidneys and vascular system. Lumb also found that the characteristic deposits on the artery walls commonly start in the first year of the pig's life and are present in most animals by the second year.

G. D. Lumb and his associates at the University of Pennsylvania have been analyzing the progressive stages of the development of arteriosclerosis. For this purpose they had the good fortune to gain access to a herd of 2,000 breeding sows of various ages that have been raised on garbage (that is, essentially a human diet). In these animals, ranging up to 14 years in age, they have made detailed analyses and tests of the atherosclerotic lesions, the blood vessels, and the blood. At Iowa State University, Robert Getty, studying the development of atherosclerosis, has found that the characteristic deposits on the artery walls commonly start in the first year of the pig's life and are present in most animals by the second year.

A joint group at the University of Colorado and the University of Minnesota (C. A. Masse, N. H. Borth and T. W. Nielsen) is using the pig to study congestive heart failure, a complex disorder that involves the failure of the heart, the blood vessels, and the muscle. The pig is being used instead of man, because the mechanisms controlling the heart and secondarily the functioning of the kidneys and liver are very similar. The pig is a much better subject than the dog for an investigation of this matter. A single operation can be performed on a pig's heart to produce the symptoms of a gradual development of cardiac failure.

Mr. MAYNE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentle­man yield for a question?

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I yield to the gentle­man from Iowa.

Mr. MAYNE. I did not hear the source of that quotation the distinguished gentleman gave. Was it Lamb's "Tribute to Pork?"

Mr. SCHWENGEL. A quotation from Charles Lamb; yes.

Mr. MAYNE. Lamb's "Tribute to Pork."

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I thank the gentle­man.

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

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I yield to the distin­guished gentleman from Iowa.
Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Iowa for the few minutes to dwell on one of the finest aspects of our great country, and also hopefully to indulge for a few minutes in some of the interesting aspects of an animal, as the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. SCHWENGEL) mentioned a moment ago, that has made a total commitment so far as this country is concerned.

Mr. Speaker, pigs are pretty but "hogs are beautiful.

We have all heard the expression "beautiful people." Some probably wonder why that was. It was because they consumed those beautiful hogs from Iowa.

The beauty of the hog, which this color photograph illustrates so graphically, is not only physical but philosophical.

Hogs are not only beautiful, they are perhaps the most intelligent of animals—sometimes perhaps exceeding man himself. But then, it is also known how to work, and does not willfully follow the herd blindly. The hog has little fear, and rarely is found to abandon its responsibility for its offspring. It knows how to relax, and also knows how to work, as it constantly seeks freedom. It will not overeat in indigestion and illness at every opportunity, but on the other hand is capable of consuming unhealthful food with exhilarating enjoyment when it is not provided. It does not just wait for the handout. A hog will not foul its own litter or nest.

One of the most beautiful things about a hog is that every part of it can be marketable except, as the old Iowa saying goes, the squeal.

Yes, "hogs are beautiful" and its by-products are generous. Of course, when I speak of hogs, I mean Iowa hogs. There are pork products peddled in this precious country which I cannot endorse. Hams from Poland are pork products peddled in this precious country which I cannot endorse. Hams from Poland are pork products peddled in this precious country which I cannot endorse.

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

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. NEILSEN. Mr. Speaker, I think as a Minnesota I should challenge the statement that the Iowa hog is the one that should be commended. If you will allow me, we give Iowa great competition in that field. I do want to say to my colleagues from Iowa that it has really been an enjoyable occasion to listen to their challenge. They have done work that has been done and their support of the lovely pig. I owe a great deal to that animal, I think. One of the reporters at the luncheon today that Fred sponsored asked me what is beautiful about a pig. I said they have a personality, and few animals have a more direct way of letting you know when they are doing wrong than the pig. I wish to relate that many years ago I was engaged in 4-H Club work. Through the sponsorship of the then representative in our State legislature I acquired a Duroc-Jersey pig. It became a Minnesota grand champion and took third place at the National Swine Show. As I recall it, the registration number of that pig was 366093. I would be interested in knowing from the Duroc-Jersey Pig Association if my memory is correct. However, I am sure that is right.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. That is right.

Mr. MAYNE. Mr. Speaker, the pork industry is indeed important to the people of Iowa and especially to the constituents of Iowa's Sixth District.

Zoologically, swine are classed as hoofed mammals of the family Suidae. They are stout-bodied, short-legged, artiodactyl animals with omnivorous habits. The meat of swine, known as pork, is an important part of the diet of people throughout the world.

In all probability, man's first use of swine occurred during the Neolithic age. Their domestication, believed to have occurred in Asia, probably won about 4000 B.C. Swine are mentioned in Biblical history as early as 1500 B.C., while legendary and historical accounts mention the keeping of swine in Great Britain as early as 800 B.C.

The domesticated hog of today is closely related to the wild boar. This domesticated animal appears to have had an origin that involves the crossing of several distinct species. Although the exact origin is obscure, it is generally accepted that the domestic swine today descended from the European wild boar, Sus scrofa, and the first improvements were brought about the Neapolitan, Siamese and Chinese crosses. Columbus is credited with introducing hogs to the Americas. Spanish explorers brought them to Mexico and Hernando De Soto is credited with introducing hogs into what is now the United States.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to pursue this contest with my neighbor, but I will let the record stand on the facts. Now I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa (Mr. MAYNE), a distinguished member of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. MAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I want to commend the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. SCHWENGEL) on having taken this time for this special order to pay tribute to the pork industry. I hope you will be surprised in this field. We have had our good days, too.

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The swine industry has also contributed favorably to our foreign balance of payments. The first recorded exports of pork were to the West Indies in the year 1790 and amounted to 6 million pounds. In 1868, 85.1 million pounds of pork valued at $31.6 million were exported.

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to our total economic life and to our health and well being. I wish to commend the distinguished Congressman from Iowa for his effort to set straight the record for the contributions made by the pork industry, and particularly in regards to the false image in films and television which depict the hog as being a stupid and unclean animal.

Hogs have been a very important animal to our economy. About two-fifths of the meat eaten in the United States comes from hogs. These animals provide us with bacon, ham, sausage, and pork chops. And besides eating hogs, parts of hogs are used to make many products such as lard, leather, brushes, soap, and medicines. As Congressman Schwenkel pointed out, the hog industry is big business. Of the Nation’s total cash receipts from farm product sales, the sale of hogs accounts for 9 percent.

Indiana ranks third in the Nation in pork production. Hogs continue to be the leading source of Indiana cash crops. In 1967 hog sales accounted for 23.4 percent of the total income from agricultural products. Hog production continues to grow and has increased by 3 percent in 1968 over the previous year.

Indiana produces virtually all of the main breeds of hogs, including Berkshire, Chester Whites, Duroc, Hampshire, Poland China, and Spotted Hogs. There were 4,278,000 hogs and pigs on the farms of Indiana on January 1, 1969, having a total market value of $135,613,000.

In the Second District of Indiana, which it is my privilege to represent, there are 198 registered hog breeders out of a total of 2,062 breeders and feeders of hogs. Income from hogs in my district amounted to $30,339,936 in 1967, which was 15 percent of the total income from the sale of agricultural products. Hog production continues to grow and has increased by 3 percent in 1968 over the previous year.

Also located in the Second District of Indiana is the Helmond Hog Market, the world’s largest buyer of hogs. Founded in 1913 by Harold Helmond of Kouts, Ind., this thriving company last year purchased 2,647,145 hogs at 51 buy prices. According to Mr. Joe Vogel, general manager, the Helmond Hog Market is one of the main breeding stations operating in six Midwestern counties.

Indiana is the leading hog-producing state of the United States, and our farmers are very proud of their hogs. Hogs provide an important part of the diet of people. The contribution of the hog to the nation’s economy is a thing of real beauty. And while city dwellers may envision hogs in terms of mud, squeals, and grunts. I have seen many an animal that deserves the word beautiful.

The 20th Congressional District, which I represent, is a great agricultural area. The State fair at Springfield each year, as well as 14 outstanding county fairs. Each features swine exhibits, with animals neatly groomed and well ordered, real beauties.

Many a time I have watched as exhibitors, young and old, proudly paraded beautiful hogs to the admiration of judges and other spectators.

These animals came by beauty not without effort, care, and research. As a visit to almost any hog lot in Pike County, Ill., will prove, the production of beautiful hogs is a real science.

The diet of hogs is more carefully watched than the diet of people. The same may also be said of health care. The result is pork far superior to that of yesterday. It comes from an animal lean, well-proportioned and healthy.

The official organ of the world hog capital is the weekly newspaper, the Pike Press.

In recent issues it has reported and commented on the supremacy of this community is quality hog production. Here are some samples:

The May 29, 1968 issue of the Pike Press, this news story and editorial:

FREE BARBEQUED PORK—TWIN EVENT: ANNUAL STREET SALE; SALUTE TO PIG INDUSTRY

Think Pig
That’s exactly what’s going to happen in Pittsfield all day Friday, July 12, during the annual street sale. The event is being heralded by the Chamber of Commerce as Pittsfield Pig Day, in recognition of farmers who make the pig one of the top two hog production counties in the state.

Merchants are going whole hog in the bargain which will be piled high in front of their stores.

Pigawotomie tribe
Numerous sales people, it is rumored, will be dressed for the occasion as Indians from the Pigawotomie Tribe. They will be accompanied by the Pigawotomie Tribe to unveil Prince Pig

One of the highlights of the day will be the unveiling of “Prince Pig” by Charles Durnall, president of the Chamber of Commerce, assisted by Captain Rhodes, chairman of Friday’s event, and Miss Linda Kinser of the Lionettes. The Indian princess will be crowned by the Pike County Pork Producers Association. Prince Pig, a monumental work of art, promises to be a tribute to Pigs-owned pigs for generations to come. It has been executed under the artistic guidance of Farm Advisor Harry Wright and a team composed of pork producers, welders, painters and pig patrons.

It looks excellent.
All Wright would reveal when he was contacted on this newsworthy event of the monument was “It looks excellent.” He did disclose that the model for the art piece was the 1967 chrome bull horn from the national show held in Minnesota.

Unveiling at 11 a.m.
The unveiling is scheduled around 11 a.m.—about the same time merchants will begin serving shoppers sandwiches and salads in front of their stores from a tent to be put up on the west side of the courthouse.

Another highlight will be the hog judging contest.

Can judge hogs
This event will go on all day. Ten hogs will be on display in the courtyard for all comers to take a crack at evaluating hog fine points. Those whose judgments match those of the official judges will be honored.

The judges will be a panel selected from Cooperative Extension personnel from surrounding counties.

Weight-guessing contest
For shoppers less skilled, there will be a hog weight-guessing contest. Hams will be given to those guessing the correct weight, or closest to it.

All winners will be announced and prizes awarded from a stand in the courtyard around 8:45 p.m.

About mid-afternoon entrants in the pork cook-out contest will descend on the courthouse lawns with their charcoal grills to start the preparation of their pork specialties. Judging will take place at seven o’clock.

For men and boys only
The contest is open to any male 13 years old and up, with the winner eligible to represent the county in a state-wide pork cook-out contest to be held during the State Fair in August.

Harry Wright, who is coordinating the cook-out in cooperation with the Pike County Pork Producers Association, asks that cook-out entrants notify him of the meat they need and the amount. The local pork producers will contribute the meat for the contest. Those with a yen to ham it up, shouldn’t miss Pittsfield Pig Day on Friday.

Friday is Pig Day
Friday will be “Pig Day” in Pittsfield. As such, the day has a double significance. First off, it’s an attempt to pay overdue recognition to the role of pork in the economy of Pike County. Secondly, it’s the occasion of the annual outdoor sidewalk sale by Pittsfield merchants.

The second event is not new. The sidewalk sale has been held each summer for years and always draws a big crowd.

It’s the first objective we’d like to discuss here.

Pork production is a key factor in the county’s economy. Yet we are sometimes inclined to take it for granted. This year’s celebration will demonstrate, we believe, that the contributions of the county’s pork producers are indeed recognized and appreciated.

There will be a variety of events, described elsewhere in this issue, all related to the promotion of pork. There will be free pork samples offered by Captain Rhodes on the courthouse lawn. All this week Pittsfield merchants, store clerks, and others have been sporting red armbands proclaiming Friday, July 12 as “Pittsfield Pig
Day." In this issue of the Pike Press we are publishing 21 pork recipes, gathered from Pike cooks by Helen Hackman, county home economics adviser.

Illinois ranks second in hog production among all the states. It exceeded only by Iowa. In Illinois, Henry county is generally regarded as the top hog producing county of the state. Pike county is second in this respect. Nationally, Pike county ranks fourth, behind two Iowa counties, according to the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

Friday's "Pig Day in Pittsfield" represents a community-wide recognition and celebration of this important relationship. Hats off to the Pike County Pig. He'll be Prince for a Day Friday, but in truth he reigns the year round.

The July 21 issue of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch carried this report from the "hog capital":

PITTSFIELD, "PORK CAPITAL OF WORLD," CELEBRATES PIG DAY IN BIG WAY (From News-Sentinel)

PITTSFIELD, Ill., July 20.—There was a psychic pig in a pen on the main street and a number of less artsy but more meaty pigs in an inclosure around the corner. Just before noon, a crowd gathered in the town square for the unveiling of a "Pigcasso."

It was Pig Day in Pittsfield, Ill., and merchants and residents were going whole hog in their tribute to the pork industry of Pike county. The square is located just across the Mississippi river from Louisiana, Pike county, Mo.

Pike county, Ill., now claims to be the "Pork Capital of the World," having produced 100,000,000,000 pounds of pork last year. More than 850 pounds of it was served in free barbecue sandwiches on Pig Day, July 12. Street sales, an auction, cook-outs, hog-calling, hog-judging and other festivities were part of the occasion. Costumes for the event included farmerette ensembles of mini-blue jeans and straw hats and Indian costumes described as representing natives of the pig-anatomically.

"We haven't had this much excitement since the Sadie Hawkins day race last winter," Miss Cindy Clapsaddle, in charge of the barbecue stand where the sandwiches were to be served.

Crowds thronged the sidewalks from the early morning hours and by 9:30 the atmosphere was pure holiday picnic.

Pike county is a small town square with a conventional courthouse with a somewhat washted in cloth and waiting to be officially unveiled at midnight last night and it ought to be ready by late afternoon. We haven't put any salt in it at this point. The Barbecue sauce doesn't really do anything to a pig but flavor the air. We'll pour a little on the fire later on for an atmosphere." We'll pour a little on the fire later for an atmosphere.

Several experts on pork production—Walter Dehart, Lawrence Smith and Winfred Seiler, shop assistants and we are pleased to report that the pork capital of the world, this would be a second claim to fame on the county. However, no one knows exactly how many pigs he has but that's between 100,000 and 12,000.

Some performers at the barbecue included a mustard seed, a cow, a horse and a sheep. The sheep was served. Later it was learned that the 850 pounds of meat lasted just about two hours. At one point the word was out to turn the square, one bystander summed it up.

"It's a safe to say," he observed, "that there's a little ham in everybody."

When the Illinois Pork Producers held their annual statewide meeting January 25, 1969, they were greeted by a special issue of the Pike Press which included this welcoming editorial:

WELCOME, PORK PRODUCERS

We extend a hearty welcome to the Illinois Pork Producers groups that will be in Pittsfield Saturday for their annual state meeting.

Pittsfield is the smallest city to be host so far to the state annual meeting and we take special pride in being the host community.

The Pike County Pork Producers deserve much credit for their part in arranging this meeting, acting as the host association, and formulating the program, along with the University Extension service.

The Pike Press has always supported the purpose and program of the pork producers and we are pleased to report that national progress has been fruitful. Quoting from the annual report of the National Pork Producers Council News, "The membership, now at 36,000, will move to or above the 50,000 mark during the fiscal year and the State Producers groups reach the goals which they have set."

But pork on more tables more often is a key objective of the pork producers, but not the only one. Using its "Nickels for Profit" project, the national council has moved into a major consumer research program, a cooperative research-testing plan with other agencies and the University to eradicate trichinosis, a cooperation with federal extension service to catalogue and summarize all available pork production information. The national council has also earmarked funds for development of a pilot project to study the potential of advertising and promotion for increasing pork intake.

In the next few days the news will be in on the results of the "Nickels for Profit" project and the pork industry can look forward to increased sales for the popular lean pork cut that has been a distinctive feature of the pork industry's advertising in recent weeks.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCHWENGEL, Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that many of my colleagues have indicated their desire to continue up to midnight, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks and to include ex-
traneous matter on the worthiness of this great food product for America and for the world.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MATSUMAGA). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

RACKETEER INFRINGEMENT OF BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Poff) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. Poff. Mr. Speaker, after mutual consultation, Senator ROMAN HRUSKA, of Nebraska, and I have joined Senators MCCLELLAN and ERVIN in a bipartisan bill aimed at racketeer infiltration of legitimate business enterprise. Senator MCCLELLAN the distinguished chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures, has introduced for himself and his colleagues a bill entitled the "Corrupt Organizations Act of 1969." The companion House bill is H.R. 10312.

Racketeer corruption of honest business enterprises was brought into sharp focus by the President's Crime Commission. The Commission reported that organized crime was acquiring control through patterns of racketeering which, it was known as the "Criminal Activities Profits Act." That legislation was designed to activate the tax laws and the antitrust laws against money laundering, gambling, and other enterprises which were either, first, unlawfully acquired, or, second, unreported for tax purposes. That legislation does not meet the whole need. The new bill will help.

The new bill, as widely and pionering. As the need is new, so the remedy must be new. Based on the interstate clause, it creates a new Federal crime called "racketeering activity." Specific acts covered in the definition include acts of violence, bribery, counterfeiting, embezzlement of union funds, interstate theft, loansharking, white slave traffic, obstruction of investigations, obstruction of justice, and conspiracies to commit these acts. All of these are crimes already defined in existing Federal statutes. The new crime would require the prosecution to show a "pattern of racketeering." When the pattern is shown, it will be unlawful, first, to invest or use income derived from the pattern in the creation or operation of any enterprise in interstate commerce; second, to acquire or maintain control of such a business through such racketeering activities or through collection of unlawful debts; and, third, to engage in an enterprise engaged in such activities. The penalty is up to $10,000 fine or 20 years in prison, or both.

Another immunity is provided. It is forfeited. After conviction, the ill-gotten gains must be forfeited to the Government.

This sanction is not only poetic justice but a strong deterrent as well. Another section of the bill borrows conceptually from the antitrust laws. The courts are given broad powers in the civil remedy field. They can issue injunctions restraining criminal violations of the act. They can order dissolution of any offending business organization. They can compel racketeer business owners to divest themselves of equity. They can prohibit such owners from engaging further in the same type or other business activity. In this context, these powers are innovative. In other context, they are tried and tested. Under present law, one large corporation can be required to divest itself of ownership in another corporation for competitive or other economic considerations. It is logical extension of the concept for society to protect itself economically and otherwise by requiring criminal elements to leave the house of honest business.

The bill contains another parallel to the civil aspects of the antitrust laws. It authorizes the Attorney General to make an investigative demand upon any person or enterprise in possession of information relevant to a civil racketeering investigation. If the demand is refused, the Attorney General can obtain a court order, disobedience of which would incur contempt penalties.

Mr. Speaker, the Corrupt Organizations Act of 1969 will not eliminate organized crime in our society. No law or set of laws ever will. But it will materially strengthen the hand of the law enforcement establishment against the lawbreaker.

LEGISLATION TO BRING EYE, HEARING, AND DENTAL CARE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF PART B OF MEDICARE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from New York (Mr. FARBEStein) is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. FarBeSteIN. Mr. Speaker, I yesterday introduced legislation—H.R. 2029—to bring eye, hearing and dental care under the provisions of part B of Medicare. The bill would also change the present cost sharing under part B by which the individual pays 50 percent of the cost. Under the bill, the other 50 percent, to a one-third to two-thirds sharing. The legislation has been introduced in the Senate by the Honorable VANCE HARTKE, of Indiana.

Medicare is doing an excellent job in helping the elderly to finance their health expenses; however, three areas of health care of very considerable importance to the elderly are specifically excluded from coverage. These three areas of affliction are each, by testimony of the Public Health Service, more common in those over 65 years of age than in any other age group. These are the areas of eye, hearing, and dental care.

Yet, although their incidence is more frequent in the elderly, the elderly are not being properly treated. Thus less care than other groups. The reason is plain—and it is the same reason which was pervasive when the Congress adopted the part B program for Medicare. That is simply that the costs are beyond the means of millions of those who are social security beneficiaries.

The cost of the three services I propose to add to part B would run approximately $750 million a year. Under the present financing, this would necessitate an increase in the cost to those electing part B, an increase from the present $4 to approximately $6 a month with an equivalent increase in the Federal share. Because I believe we should bear the burden through Federal financing rather than increasing the burden on the social security beneficiary, my amendment also includes a change in the financing of part B from a 50-50 sharing to a one-third and two-thirds sharing. This would fully cover the additional cost of financing with a saving to the individual and the vast numbers who need dental care they are not receiving.

THE HATE ISSUE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Gonzalez) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. Gonzalez. Mr. Speaker, we are a nation of immigrants. Every one of us, save the Indians, is either an immigrant or the descendant of immigrants. All immigrants or their ancestors are either members of some racial or religious minority or their descendants have been, at one time or another. There is not a living American who either is, or has been, or will be a member of some minority. As it happens I am myself a member of an ethnic minority and am so classified by the census. I think that there is not a Member who is not, who is not affected by the fact that minority status can have on an individual life.

Eric Hoffer has observed that no matter how tolerant we may be, a minority group is ever truly secure; a minority exists in the knowledge that its rights are protected only on the consent of the majority, or at least on the benevolent neutrality of the majority. Minority rights are protected, but only
It is a fortunate thing that all of us can understand this, that most of us recognize that we are or may be in a minority, and that our minority rights must be—and generally are—protected.

An ethnic minority is in a peculiar position. I happen to be an American of Spanish surname, and with a feeling that there may be others who are tolerated, but never that you realize deep in your soul that your position is tolerated, but never recognized that we are or may be in a minority, and that therefore minority recognition is commonly referred to as a Mexican American. That label sums up most of the citizens who happen to bear it. The American of Mexican heritage, or bear it as a shame and sorrow, but it sometimes seems disloyal to abandon in imitation manner. The original protest was drowned, its purpose obscured, and justice moved forward not at all. The priest remarked sadly:

The group who destroyed the flag was not part of our group. We don’t agree with that philosophy.

In this case I doubt that the plight of migrant farmworkers was ever called to public attention, but was lost in the maelstrom of unthinking people who apparently got bored with their own meeting and decided to take another one. I fear that this is an instance where the cause of justice took a back seat to the publicity.

Assuredly there is cause for wrath among people who have suffered long and endured much. But the question that must be asked is whether the man in white who will bring about justice, or whether it will merely obfuscate the real remedy. It is easy to be angry, but it is hard to have moral indignation that alone reveals the depth of injustice, and lights the corridors of truth.

It is not simply a case today where a local protest is taken over in an isolated incident; the Denver situation is at all unique. In fact the very day after that incident, a demonstration in Del Rio, Tex., attracted militant types, who sought to turn it to their advantage. Militants attempted to provoke police and play up the rustic atmosphere in an imitation militant manner. The original protest was drowned, its purpose obscured, and justice moved forward not at all. The priest remarked sadly:

We have nothing to do with militant leaders who infiltrated the Del Rio march.

In the midst of change and unrest there are always parties who want to use that unrest to their own advantage. It is no secret that militants want to use others for their own ends and purposes; but it should also be no secret to the perceptive that there are also people who want to use the militants for their purposes. It is no secret that a political party organizer hopes to promote militant action as a means to win votes, or possibly embarrass political opponents. But that is a game that many can play. If people should be shocked that sympathetic party friends had a paid organizer running a hospitality suite in Del Rio, then neither should they be shocked that sympathizers of the Cuban regime might also attempt to turn their advantage. Protests can advance the ambitions of many, and the ambitious will attempt to advance their interests if they
can by taking advantage of the unwary and the naive.

Unfortunately it seems that in the face of rising hopes and expectations among Mexican Americans there are more leaders with political ambitions at heart than there are with the genuine interests of the poor at heart; they do not care what is accomplished in fact, as long as they can create and ride the winds of protest as far as possible. Thus we have those who play on the emotions of individuals; and where it aimed to create and unite voices to this minority group was to have some kind of effective leadership and action. Like Tolstoy's Count or the great foundation, but one that will be threatened by entrusting its leadership and action to those who lack the initiative and imagination to create and ride the winds of protest as far as possible. Thus we have those who use the term. We have those who yell "gringos" failure on projects not related to his defense fund work. This handy device enables him to appear independent of Foundation money and to make himself prominent. The person who would deny others, but make no one ill, or harm no innocent bystander.

I have no way of knowing whether the Ford Foundation has calculated in choosing those who would see how good can come from the building of passions that have throughout our history of mankind brought about only distrust, fear, hate, and violence.

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the architects of discord, the prophets of violence. I pray that these great tasks that face us in the quest for justice and progress will be taken up by all men; and I know that when all is said and done and the tumult and shouting die down those who only spoke with passion cast aside, and those who spoke with conviction and integrity will still be around. I am willing to let time be my judge.

OUR BILL OF RIGHTS IS NOT AMENDABLE

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

Mr. PODELL. Mr. Speaker, of late a series of statements have been made regarding intentions of the administration to seek some sort of amendment to our Bill of Rights. We hear a request will be made for a study to ascertain whether the Constitution should be amended to soften the Bill of Rights. Our Constitution was rati

fied in 1791. These rights have not only survived, but have grown in world as well as national stature over the generations. Massive challenges have been thrown at them, only to be surmounted by their inherent strength and truth. Because we have lived by the Bill of Rights, we have been able to be a free nation. America has become a haven to the oppressed and a light to the world. Now, we are informed that this administration seeks to weaken them in order to cater to hysteria and demagoguery. How unthinkable.

Does President Nixon not read history? Has he never contemplated the fate of the Alien and Sedition Acts? Has he not read the surplus of the Hartford Convention? Is he not familiar with those periodic attempts which have been mounted to abrogate constitutional liberties of all Americans? Or has he forgotten the PBSA's, World War I period? What of the refusal to seat the New York Socialists? Is he not familiar with these challenges? Once we abrogate such guarantees, the prison camp and secret police are around the corner.

Mr. Speaker, a free society of free men stands and grows not out of fear of its institutions and guaranteed liberties, but because of continued faith in and reliance on them. Ever has this been true of our own country. Are we now so terrified of our traditional liberties that we shall seek to destroy them in the name of a crusade which shall deprive all Americans of liberty in the long run because we seek to serve a short-term political objective? Do we have faith in our laws and our rights and constitutional vitality?

If we take away any of such guarantees from the least of our people, we are in effect wrenching them away from all of our people. As Americans enjoy under the first 10 amendments to the Constitution has been dearly bought, nobly defended, and unselfishly paid for. Nor will this generation of Americans allow any erosion of their foundation of dignity which is the essence of our national character.

Today we hear a crescendo of voices calling heately for prosecution of this one and a halt to activities of that one. Again the frightened and weak seek release of repression instead of relying upon inherent strengths. To them we must present a front of unyielding defense of our Constitution. Better men than we have passed this glowing heritage to us, and we dare not break faith with them.

We have already seen what the difference is between campaign oratory and demands of reality. I pray that the administration will turn from this course of proposed alteration of the Bill of Rights. If they do not, then Vietnam and the ABM will be mere introductory chapters to a bitter story of constitutional struggle.

Let us heed the lessons of history both here and abroad. Most men dream of liberty only when it is threatened. Corruption is born when the price of learning and capacity to rise above life's vicissitudes. Yet as history progressed, violent oppression aimed at them increased, until excesses of the crusaders were meted out by the repulators and discrimination of medieval days gave way to organized and government-sponsored programs of Eastern Europe. Still the Jewish people prevailed and gave cultural light to the world.

The 20th century unfolded the most horrible chapters of all, climaxing in the unspeakable torment of the Nazi era, as names such as Auschwitz, Babi Yar, and Dachau became household words. Six million Jews perished as they were entered first in the category of peoples to have genocide practiced against them as part of national policy and later sent to their deaths in gas chambers in a stupor of terror, fear, and confusion, as the mass graves and crematoriums of Treblinka, Chelmno, Maidanek, and Sachsenhausen filled with awful swift

ness.

There were some, however, in the ghetto of Warsaw, who realized that a new Jew had to be born and his blood, if necessary. Born he was in the desperate death grapple that was precipitated.

From April 19 to May 16, 1943, these driven, desperate people fought like men possessed in order to sell their lives as dearly as possible. No chance of victory existed, and they knew it. No quarter was possible, and they realized it. No monument mattered, yet they fell. It is the spirit of the Maccabees reborn in this age. The spirit of defenders of Masada, who chose death by suicide rather than surrender to their conquerors. Yes, and Israel was born. Men and women of Warsaw's ghetto never lived to see her rise like a phoenix from the ashes of Europe's Jewry. Only to the spirits knew, for they had touched off the first torch—with their lives.

If we seek their monument, look not in Poland, which still drives Jews in fear and national fear so overpowering that the spirit of defenders of Masada, who chose death by suicide rather than surrender to their conquerors. Yes, and Israel was born. Men and women of Warsaw's ghetto never lived to see her rise like a phoenix from the ashes of Europe's Jewry. Only to the spirits knew, for they had touched off the first torch—with their lives.

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so-called four power talks which seek to award a Nobel Peace Prize, Czechoslovakia-style, to Israel in 1969.

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

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I place in the Record the following editorial, an editorial from the Sacramento Bee of March 29, 1969. I do so because the editorial expresses truths which should be faced up to by this Congress. I do so because we see to this day, as a result of actions by presumably carefully regulated industries which reflect a high degree of correlation in the decision-making process producing what is in virtually every instance administrated by a private entity, whether public or private, virtually a private ability to levy taxes upon the consuming public.

It is my judgment that we have reached the point where serious reevaluation of the underlying policy must be made by Congress if it is to discharge its responsibility to the American public.

The editorial follows:

WAR ON INFLATION

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WAR ON INFLATION IS FOUGHT ON OLD, COWARDLY, ASTROLOGICAL LINE

The recurrent uproar about inflation has an almost Alice in Wonderland character. When people are not under the ritualistic spell of inflation, the greatest economic good is supposed to consist of full employment and full production.

Every so often, however, when the economy is moving toward those ends, the cry goes up that the "economy must be cooled off." The President's choice, Mr. Alan Greenspan, I am told, is always waiting just off stage to do his act when the economy becomes too productive.

After the usual warnings about how nations have been destroyed by inflation, Martin raises the discount rate to the banks. This means the banks have to pay more for the money they borrow and thus have to charge more to their borrowers.

Early this year the whole process of cooling off the economy through higher bank interest rates began. Recently bank interest to prime borrowers reached 7.5 per cent, about the highest it has been in several decades.

Of course, when prices rise faster than production and eat up purchasing power, inflation is thought to be pernicious. It has to be stopped. But why must it be stopped by slowing down the economy? By more unemployment?

During the 1980s were three recessions caused largely because people could think of no way to escape the burden of living down the economy. The result was to increase the unemployment rate to its highest figure since the 1930s. Billions of dollars were lost through underproduction.

Why do not the leaders of the nation ever confront the fact there are ways of checking inflation other than by high interest rates and fouling up production and employment?

One of the most obvious but rarely mentioned ways to stop the prices from making the economy truly competitive. Monopolistic activities should be broken up. Yet the antitrust division has just dismissed an 11-year-old complaint against a company in the glass pipeline operation. The "administered price" area of the economy whereby companies play follow the leader in fixing prices is left almost unscratched.

Rather than do any of these things, rather than break the interests involved, the government as today constituted shows a disposition to step on the little fellow's toes as he waits out still another cooling off of the economy.

WILLIAM J. DRIVER, ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

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

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I welcome this opportunity to express my sentiments on a number of the areas in the Internal Revenue Code where abuses have developed which are costing the Treasury considerable amounts of revenue.

I am hopeful that the Ways and Means Committee will present the House with a comprehensive tax reform bill which will substantially increase the revenue to the Federal Government without increasing the tax burden already imposed on our low- and moderate-income taxpayers.

I should like to relate some relevant thoughts on these matters.

CAPITAL GAINS TAXATION

Like many parts of the U.S. Tax Code, the provisions regarding capital gains taxation were written with some reasonable justification, but have since been abused to such an extent that it would be wise to once again examine them carefully.

The basic regulation, of course, is that long-term capital gains—realized on the sale of assets such as stocks or other income producing property held more than 6 months—are taxed at one-half the ordinary rate. In other words, if you are in the 20-percent tax bracket, $1 addition to income from the sale of a capital goods would be taxed at only a 10-percent rate. However, the maximum effective rate of capital gains taxation is 50 percent. This means that those in the 70-percent tax bracket would pay no more on capital gains than those in the 50-percent bracket. So the very rich—those with taxable incomes on joint returns of more than $400,000—pay just one-third of their regular tax rate for capital gains, while those with lesser incomes—$45,000 or less on joint returns—pay one-half of their regular rates for the same capital gain.

Another comparison will demonstrate the value of capital gains rates to those who can afford to utilize them. The ordinary worker drawing a salary of $7,000 a year could pay $2,100 in tax, while another taxpayer whose sole income is $7,000 made from long-term capital gains on stock investments will only pay the Federal Government $400.

It must be emphasized that the law which permits this kind of situation is not necessarily what has come to be known as a "loophole," because the reasoning behind some form of tax incentive to capital investment is sound. Obviously, an expanding economy needs capital investment and there must be
ever, there is a big difference between some sort of reward commensurate with the Federal Government $4.5 billion yearly. It should be extended to 3, 4, or 5 years, or according to the annual report of the government for just individuals alone costs the used in specific ways which many tax order.

The granting of special stock options to certain company executives has proved to be a very rewarding technique for those preferred employees, but a very costly one for the Federal Government. The Revenue Act of 1964 helped to close the door somewhat on the most serious abuses, but the opening is still wide enough to permit most executives to slip through this loophole, and further reform is needed.

According to present law, an executive can be granted "qualified stock options" which are supposed to be approved by the stockholders and must be exercised within 5 years. This option enables the executive to purchase a certain amount of stock, any time within 5 years after the option is granted, but at a price not less than the market value of the stock at the time he receives the option. In order to qualify, this dividend must be paid in 1964 on stock worth $50 per share. If that stock was selling today at $200 per share, he could still pay just $50, in effect realizing a capital gain of $150. So that this executive must hold the stock for 3 years before sale in order to receive the special capital gains rates. However, if he waits until 1972 to sell his stock at, say, $300 per share, he can realize a net gain of $250 per share, taxable at the low capital gains rates. In contrast, if the "ordinary employee received a $250 bonus or raise, this additional to his income would be taxable according to the full tax bracket schedules. It is also worth mentioning that the executive is not obliged to purchase the stock, so that, if he fails to do this within the 5-year period, he would simply not exercise his option.

One of the most outstanding loopholes and one frequently used by tax reformers is the provision regarding tax capital assets transferred at death. The argument here is that this loophole violates one of the fundamental principles of our tax system, horizontal equity—the concept that those of equal wealth should pay approximately the same taxes. An example will clarify the problem. Suppose that an individual buys $100,000 worth of stock which appreciates in value till it is worth $500,000 at the time of his death. If he leaves this stock to his heirs, the capital gain of $400,000 will never be subject to any income or capital gains tax. And should his heirs sell the stock some time later for $700,000, the capital gains tax only on the $100,000 the stock has increased in value since the time of the transfer. The first individual has actually experienced a $400,000 increase in his wealth, but has paid a tax on whatever. If another individual received $400,000 in income in the form of wages or dividends, he would be subject to a very ordinary tax. Of course, the value of the stocks transferred at death is taxed according to the estate tax schedules, but this does not resolve the inequity since the estate tax also falls on income accumulated after income tax.

**EXCESS DEPRECIATION**

Those people who are in a position to invest in rental dwellings, office buildings, etc., may be able to take advantage of another lucrative loophole. According to present law, the owner of such an asset is allowed to calculate a certain percentage of its value as "depreciation," this amount from his adjusted gross income in order to compute his taxable income. Further, the owner has the option of computing a straight line or "sum of the digits" depreciation for the first few years than would be determined according to a "straight line" depreciation. In other words, if a wealthy individual constructs an office building with a useful life of 40 years, at a cost of $5 million, his "straight line" depreciation would be 2 1/2 percent or $125,000 per year. However, he is allowed to take an accelerated depreciation in the early years of nearly twice this rate, according to the "double declining balance" method or the "sum of the years digits" method. The latter method is slightly more advantageous to this individual and used somewhat more likely example. According to this formula, after 10 years, or one-fourth the useful life of the building, the owner will have been able to write off 43.3 percent of the cost of the building as depreciation. In other words, over this 10-year period, the owner would have been able to deduct $2.16 million from his other sources of income before computing his taxable income. Put another way, this wise investor has realized over a 10-year period more than $2 million of tax-free income. All this would be equitable, of course, if the value of the building actually was decreasing at the depreciation rate used for tax purposes. But in reality, it is far more likely that real estate such as this does not decrease in value nearly this fast, and may even increase during the first few years. Assume, for purposes of simplicity, that in this case the market value of the building will double, the property will make and our investor sells his property for exactly what he paid for it. The law requires that he pay a capital gains tax only on the difference between the market price and the depreciated book value, or in this case, on $2.16 million. At the maximum capital gains rate of 25 percent, his tax would be $540,000.

The exemption from taxation of the interest on State and local bonds is another example which seems rationaly justifiable on the surface, but cannot bear a more penetrating analysis.

This exemption was written into the original income tax law of 1913 in order to make it easier for State and local governments to finance capital improvements. By exempting the interest from these bonds from any income tax, the governments have been able to make their bond issues attractive, even though they pay a substantially smaller rate of interest than corporate bonds—approximately 4 percent as compared to 1 percent. In fact, investors find these issues so attractive that State and local governments are holding approximately $100 billion in outstanding bonds at the present time. With this money, they are able to finance schools, roads, water purification plants, hospitals, and other public facilities.

However, there are two important deficiencies to this system. From an economic viewpoint, it costs the Treasury hundreds of millions of dollars in lost tax revenues and, from the viewpoint of equity, it provides a tax haven for the wealthy. In considering the latter problem first, former Senator Paul Douglas, in a recently published article offered an interesting example, the story that when Mrs. Horace Dodge, Sr., inherited $56 million from the estate of her husband, she immediately invested the entire amount in State and municipal bonds. Assuming a 4-percent rate of return, this
would provide her with a tax-free income of approximately $2 million annually. This is an extreme example, of course, but the fact remains that over 80 percent of tax-free bonds sold by individuals are in the hands of the wealthiest 1 percent of the population. Senator Douglas estimates that approximately $3.5 billion in interest is paid every year on such bonds, and it certainly seems anomalous, to say the very least, that each year $2.5 billion of tax-free income flows into the pockets of the wealthiest 1 percent of our citizens.

To return to the other problem, this tax loophole, according to the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, cost the Federal Government $1.8 billion in fiscal 1968. Now it must be kept in mind that the tax exempt status for the bonds serves an important purpose from the standpoint of the States and municipalities, and it would be unwise to alter this provision without regard to their interests. But, fortunately, there is a relatively simple solution, found in the parent dilemma which safeguards the interests of the States and localities, yet eliminates the tax shelter for the very wealthy and saves the Treasury a good deal of money at the same time. The answer is to tax the interest from these bonds at the regular rates, but have the Federal Government subsidize the State and local governments for the higher interest costs they would have to pay to make their bond issues competitive. This sounds at first like borrowing from Peter to pay Paul. But it has been estimated that, if the Federal Government were to do this, the States would save in lower borrowing costs only about $0.9 billion. In other words, the Federal Government would come out comfortably ahead in this deal.

If the interest on these taxable bonds were at a significantly lower rate than could a private corporation, this represents a substantial saving to the corporation. Naturally, the result is that a municipality would go out of its way to provide such a service is to attract industry to the community. And this practice was followed by a number of Southern states. However, this practice forced other States to react defensively until presently there are 44 States which authorize such corporate development bonds. The result, of course, is that virtually no State has an advantage over another in this area. Now the only winner is the corporation which is, in effect, subsidized by the many losses out of the pockets of the average taxpayer.

MULTIPLE CORPORATION SURTAX EXEMPTION

Many large corporations have been able to slip through a very profitable loophole known as the "multiple corporation surtax exemption." While the name sounds imposing, the principle behind it is actually quite simple. The regular income tax rate for corporations is 48 percent, but, in order to assist small corporate businesses, Congress stipulated that the first $25,000 of income receive an "exemption" to the extent of 20 percent. In other words, the effective tax rate for the first $25,000 of corporate income is only 22 percent.

The problem with this regulation, however, is that its chief beneficiary has not been the very labor corporations. Simply by dividing the corporation into a series of separate corporate units, each of which has an income of less than $25,000, many large corporations have been able to take undue advantage of the lower tax rate. In fact, there is one case on record of a corporation that divided itself into 734 separate units, each with an annual tax saving of nearly $5,000,000. The 1964 Revenue Act attempted to narrow this loophole somewhat by adding an additional 6 percent penalty tax on the first $5,000 of income actually controlled by a larger corporate complex. The loophole has been narrowed, but not shut. And through this aperture will pass—according to Treasury estimates—$235 million of uncollected revenue in 1968.

TAX-LOSS OR HOBBY FARMING

When is a loss really a gain? When is the farmer not really a farmer? The answer to both questions is when the non-farmer is a wealthy businessman who runs a farm at a "loss" strictly for tax purposes.

The ordinary businessman is obliged to follow certain rigid accounting practices in determining his annual income and making such computations as the amount of current inventory or the rate of depreciation of investment assets. However, the Internal Revenue Code has long provided by way of exceptions from these regulations for the farmers in order to spare them the bookkeeping operations that would be necessary to comply with strictly correct accounting procedures. Those who wrote into the tax laws this exception to the rule acted rationally, but they could not foresee the results. And on the other hand, the attractive tax benefits that accompany this tax-loss farming enterprise have induced wealthy individuals to bid up the price of farm land beyond that which would prevail in a normal farm economy.

GIFT TAXES

Since gifts during lifetime are a natural alternative to bequests made at death, it was quite reasonable for the Federal Government to develop—in 1932—a system of estate and gift taxes to supplement the already existing estate taxes. What appears now to have been less well considered was the decision to fix the schedule of gift tax rates at only about 25 percent of the corresponding rate for estate taxes. This disparity in rate schedules, compounded by certain other provisions pertaining to gift tax regulation, has created a situation where the very rich are the beneficiaries of unintended tax advantages.

The very wealthy are in an enviable situation simply because they can afford
to give away larger portions of their estates during life rather than disposing of the estate at death. Figures released in the "Tax Reform Studies and Proposals" of the Treasury Department show that, where the very wealthy transfer at least 10 percent of their total wealth accumulations during lifetime, those with smaller estates transfer less than 2 percent of their property. Although the Estate Tax Code effectively allowed gifts made during lifetime, only 10 percent of those with small estates made lifetime transfers.

Even a cursory examination of gift tax regulation makes it easy to understand why those who can afford the luxury, prefer to transfer their estates during lifetime. To begin with, there are rather liberal exemptions that may be taken in relation to the amount of the "taxable gifts" for any one year. The "per-donee" exclusion exempts the first $3,000 of gifts to each recipient, and this exclusion jumps to $6,000 where the spouse agrees to treat gifts made by the other spouse as having been made one-half by each. Also, the law permits an additional exemption of $30,000 per recipient, spread over the lifetime of the donor or taken in any one year. But here too, this exemption doubles where couples agree to treat gifts made jointly as if they were made individually. These provisions, plus the lower rates that have prevailed during the past 20 years, a wealthy couple would be able to transfer to each of their children a tax-free sum of $180,000.

In addition, it is important to realize that while both the estate and gift tax rates are progressive, the estate tax rates are applied only to transfers made at death, without regard to lifetime gifts. This means that the person who can afford to make lifetime transfers reaps a double advantage: he enjoys the lower gift tax rates—including the liberal exemptions—and the remainder of his property escapes outright tax. Of course, this benefit is subject to a new and very low beginning set of rates.

Finally, the lower gift tax rates—as mentioned above, approximately three-fourths of the estate tax rates—are applied to a different and smaller tax base than are the estate tax rates. According to present law, the estate tax is paid by the recipient as a certain percentage of the transfer. The gift tax, however, is paid by the donor, and the amount of the tax is never added to the gift before determining the principal against which the property is sold. In other words, if an individual dies leaving a taxable estate of $10 million, the Federal Government will receive $6,088,200 and the heirs will get slightly less than $4 million. But another individual who dies away the same $10 million during his lifetime, he will be able to transfer approximately $7 million to his heirs, and pay a tax on the reduced sum of only $3 million. He can keep this additional 75 percent of the wealth within the family because the tax base for this gift is not $10 million, but the $7 million actually transferred to his heirs. The other $3 million is used to pay the gift taxes on the $7 million gift. In both cases, of course, the original estate actually transfers the $10 million, but the tax savings when the gift is made during lifetime are substantial.

Congressman Reuss, in title X of his bill, proposes a 25-percent increase in the gift tax rates to bring them in line with the estate tax schedules. He estimates that this would bring in $180 million in extra revenues annually.

**TAX-EXEMPT FOUNDATIONS**

Private philanthropy plays a special and vital role in our society.

States the recently published Tax Reform Studies and Proposals put out by the Treasury Department. Private philanthropic organizations provide "financial aid to areas which Government cannot or should not advance—as such—religion," and in doing so, "they enrich the pluralism of our social order." For these reasons philanthropic organizations, such as foundations, have been accorded a tax-exempt status under our Internal Revenue Code.

Beginning in 1961, however, and under the vigorous leadership of Chairman Wright Patman, critics have pressed the charge that some foundations have severely abused their tax-exempt status. Periodically since 1961, in his positions as chairman of the Subcommittee on Foundations of the House Select Committee on Small Business, Representative Patman has questioned the 10 charges of misconduct. In addition, in 1965, the Treasury Department, at the request of the tax committees of the House and Senate completed an extensive study into the operations of private foundations.

While emphasizing that the activities of most foundations are above reproach, the Treasury report also noted that some foundations were operating for the personal gain of a few individuals or had become involved in activities unrelated to the purposes for which the original tax-exempt status was granted. In view of these findings, and in light of the recently completed hearings on foundations by the Ways and Means Committee, it is altogether appropriate that Congress reexamine the tax-exempt status of private foundations when considering proposals for tax reform.

For purposes of simplification, the many objections to the present regulations pertaining to private foundations can be divided into three general categories. The three basic allegations are that: first, through the use of foundations, a great deal of revenue is lost; second, foundations, as the principal contributors to the financial support of non-profit institutions, are putting the wealth of the United States in the hands of a few individuals or institutions; third, foundations have used their tax-exempt status for personal gain of a few individuals or institutions. Without saying that this kind of activity cannot be allowed to continue.

The first criticism, that the tax-exempt status of private foundations costs the treasury hundreds of millions of dollars in lost taxes every year, is substantiated by Representative Patman in testimony before the Committee on Ways and Means—on February 18 of this year. He revealed that in 1966, the 366 foundations that were under consideration had an estimated gross income in excess of $1 billion, and all of this, of course, was tax free. He suggested at that time that if a 20 percent tax be imposed on the gross income of these foundations, bringing in more than $200 million to the Treasury.

Also, in connection with loss of tax revenue, is the fact that wealthy individuals set up foundations to escape estate taxes and perpetuate family control over their assets. Thus, the Ford Foundation now controls more than 90 percent of the equity in Ford Motor Co. Representative Patman, in his recent testimony, presented a list of what he termed "a few conspicuous examples of wealthy individuals who have died in recent years, and whose estates, valued at more than $239 million, escaped estate taxes through the foundation route. Mr. Patman expressed his emphatic agreement with Stanley S. Surrey, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Tax Policy, who said in 1967:

The present resort of tax and business planners to the creation of a business enterprise so as to perpetuate the family control of that enterprise is a complete distortion of the purpose and philosophy that underlie the tax benefits granted charitable contributions and charitable institutions.

And in recent years, the moderately wealthy, as well as the very rich, have learned that foundations can be useful in avoiding income taxes as well as estate taxes. In fact, in 1966 an organization called Americans Building Constitutional Government wrote its own tax-exempt status under our Internal Revenue Code. The ostensible purpose of this group is to "help citizens of the United States make full use of the rights guaranteed them under the Constitution." But, apparently, the right considered most important by the ABC is the right to avoid paying taxes.

Full membership in this organization eventually costs $10,500, for which the member is entitled to such services as a 30-hour seminar on foundations, instruction on the legal problems of establishing a foundation, and a manual which includes the foundations, a copy of the Internal Revenue Code to detailed advice on setting up a foundation, administering scholarship grants, and apparent value of a financial and personal budget. That these services are valuable can be verified by the case of a midwest doctor. Acting on information provided by the ABC, a general practitioner from Aurora, Ill set up his own foundation, appointed himself as "medical administrator" and continued to treat the same patients in the same of hospital with deductions in taxation and personal budget. That these services are valuable can be verified by the case of a midwest doctor. Acting on information provided by the ABC, a general practitioner from Aurora, Ill set up his own foundation, appointed himself as "medical administrator" and continued to treat the same patients in the same of hospital with deductions in taxation and personal budget. The difference was that the fees were now paid to his tax-exempt foundation. In return, the foundation paid him a relatively modest salary, but supplemented it with deductions in retirement plan, and insurance. It also employed his wife as assistant medical administrator and sent his four children to college on educational grants. It seems without saying that this kind of activity cannot be allowed to continue.

The second general criticism is that too great a share of the resources of private foundations is devoted to pursuits not re-
lating to the purposes for which the tax exemption provisions were originally enacted. Critics list several examples in support of this contention. For instance, in a 1966 report, Chairman Patman noted that the Rockefeller Foundation in his study had accumulated $4.6 billion in receipts during the 4 years from 1961–64—this figure includes capital gains. While only 48 percent of this amount was used for gifts, regulations, more than 10 percent went to operating expenses. In fact, in his recent testimony, Mr. Patman revealed that the Rockefeller Foundation spent half as much just running its New York office—$3.4 million—as the average throughout the entire Nation in 1966. He also noted that, in fiscal 1967, the Ford Foundation paid out $446,262 just for public relations. Figures like these raise serious questions concerning the abuse by foundations of their tax-exempt status. After all, the tax exemption provisions were adopted to encourage philanthropy. Of course, the great offices buildings or maintain a good public image.

Another argument in support of this second general criticism is that a disproportionate number of the top executives of the administrators of these foundations is devoted to the accumulation of wealth, not the distribution of charitable grants. In fact, the number of foundations have become so intricately involved in the complexities of their business deals that their charitable pursuits have really become secondary. This accusation will be discussed in another connection below.

"Self-dealing" schemes, such as those outlined by the ABC organization discussed above, are offered as still a further example in support of the general criticism that much of the tax free foundation money is not being used for truly charitable purposes. The "self-dealing" schemes, in the form of high salary payments to beneficiaries, may also be partly responsible for the large percentage of foundation receipts used for "operating expenses.

And finally, several critics have seriously questioned the propriety of foundations sponsoring a certain kind of activities. They point out that the tax-exempt status of foundations really means that the foundations are subsidized by other taxpayers, and consequently, certain activities should be proscribed.

A great deal has been written lately about the involvement of the Ford Foundation in the controversial decentralization plan for New York City’s school system. Certainly no one questions the right of any private organization to support the public school system, or, for that matter, to influence the public officials, a subsidy which must be paid for by the public taxpayer. It may be time for Congress to take a very close look at the kinds of activities supported by what are, in effect, public funds.

The third general criticism of foundations is that they have accumulated an enormous amount of wealth, and consequently are in a position to wield tremendous economic power. According to the Internal Revenue Service, there are over 30,000 private, tax-exempt foundations in the Nation, and Ways and Means Subcommittee on Foundations has determined that 596 of the most prominent of these organizations have assets totaling more than $15 billion. This represents an average of more than $10.7 billion capital funds—capital, surplus, and undivided profits—of the 50 largest banks in the United States. Of these 596 foundations—according to Mr. Patman before the Ways and Means Committee—136 held stock in 285 corporations at the close of 1966 in amounts ranging from 5 to 100 percent of the outstanding shares of at least one class of stock. According to Chairman Patman, this heavy involvement of foundations in the business world and the stock market poses serious danger of various kinds of illegal or unethical conduct, such as self-dealing schemes, activities involving conflicts of interest, unfair trade practices, and unfair competition. Many of these activities are probably administered by the Federal Trade Commission, the Antitrust Division, or the Securities and Exchange Commission. But, as Mr. Patman further points out, the IRS has not, to date, been able to detect possible violations because it does not presently collect the relevant information.

Representative Wright Patman has introduced a bill that is a three-point plan designed to correct the most serious of these abuses. As he told the Ways and Means Committee recently, according to his bill:

(1) Every privately-controlled, tax-exempt foundation would pay a tax in the amount of 20 percent of its gross income, including capital gains. Gross income would be comprised of the following: gross profits from business activities; interest; dividends; gross rents; gross royalties; gain or loss from sale of shares, securities, etc., sold at a profit; other income, excluding contributions, gifts, grants, etc., received.

(2) Any foundation, controlled, tax-exempt foundation would not be permitted to own more than three percent of the outstanding shares of any class of stock of a corporation or a partnership in which it has an interest in the capital or profits of a partnership.

(3) The net income of every privately-controlled, tax-exempt foundation would have to be disbursed annually for the purposes for which it was organized.

Finally, though by means of less importance, is the matter of depletion allowances. I would hope that the committee in its deliberations on overall tax reform proposals will give firm consideration to this matter and adopt measures rigidly scaling down the depletion allowances that are nowhere practicable, will abolish those allowances completely. A number of published reports over the last few years leave little doubt that severe abuses resulting in tax inequities have occurred repeatedly in this field.

The Ways and Means Committee has already received substantiating testimony to that effect. No tax reform proposal is or ought to be considered until this grossly imbalanced situation is brought under control.

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

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, the Disabled American Veterans organization is an outstanding organization. Its leadership is competent and effective. The membership of this great service organization is always well informed.

The deference and esteem with which the DAV magazine, the official voice of the Disabled American Veterans, is highly respected, and I am sure that in monthly publication are what I would call the "Legislative Reports," that John Keller’s "Service Comments," excellent remarks by National Adjutant Dale Adams and DAV’s outdoor sportsman, Bill Burton, and the story of the month authored by my good friend, James E. Rogers, national DAV chaplain.

Jim Rogers is well known to the people of South Carolina and to members of the DAV throughout our country. We are fortunate for him to be a South Carolinian to hold such high office in this national organization.

Chaplain Rogers is a tireless worker. He is a hospital worker: whenever he seeks out the shanty, and the housebound. He lives to serve his fellow man. He loves his country and those who work to make it a better Nation for all mankind. He is proud of the DAV, having served it faithfully for over 21 years.

In a recent issue of the DAV magazine, Chaplain Rogers eloquently defines the real meaning of his organization while paying tribute to chaplains of the past and present selfless leaders. The article deserves the attention of every Member of Congress:

**ANOTHER COAT OF MANY COLORS**

By James E. Rogers

The day was cold, and most of the enlisted men of the Roman barracks of Amihois, France, had decided to stay in during the evening. Like so many of them, they were far from home. Lonely and away from home they looked forward to the day they could return to their mothers and friends. Most of them had seen the countryside and visited the historic spots of their time.

But on a particular evening, one man felt that he had to go. It was his turn to go. He had much on his conscience. He was just a lad of eighteen years and far from his birthplace in Savar, Hungary. Born of Roman parents and a citizen of the world’s greatest nation of his time, he had, in the eyes of his parents, committed the unpardonable by accepting the Christian religion.

Now in the year 334 A.D., he walked the streets of the city pondering the decision to leave the pagan religion and embrace the Christian religion which was unpopular among the troops of Caesar. Being a Christian in the Roman Empire at that time meant that he was a coward on his part. Many of his friends taunted him about his newly found religion. They tried to make him go back to the old faith of his country. He refused to speak to or associate with him. This worried him greatly as he walked the streets of the city that night.

As he walked from one intersection to another with his thoughts attached to home and parents, his mind was awakened by the sound of a beggar sitting on his knees by a closed gate of a residence. "Alms, good man, please, alms," the beggar crouched out through the cold dark night. The young soldier gave a shivering, tattered beggar alms, but as he walked on through the darkness, the young soldier repeated as one
had said years before, "I have no aim, but what I pray for is you." Then with tears in his eyes the young soldier re­moved the cloak from around his own shoulders and laid it in the lap of the beggar. The beggar then cut the cloak in half. Taking half of the severe cloak, he placed it around the shivering shoulders of the beggar. When the other half he placed on his shoulders.

Thus, we find the first recorded act of hu­man kindness by one who was later to become a great churchman. When he ar­rived back at the barracks late in the evening he was questioned about the cloak. One sol­dier wanted to know if he would share his cloak with citizens of the country, while others were concerned. The Goths and Visigoths were fighting around Amleus when he shared his cloak with a beggar. The other half he kept for himself.

The one who shared his cloak did not know of or was unaware of the love which radiated from his heart. The other half he did, to go out into the countryside, the village, and city to find those who are shut-in, housebound, lonely, orphaned, widowed, or battling any illness. To find all in common purpose—the service to others.

The Disabled American Veterans wear the cloak of love. No one individual wears the cloak, but it is worn by millions in behalf of others. It is a manifestation of the con­cerned heart of France and her people. While the Disabled American Veterans wear the cloak, they are truly a manifestation of the concerned heart of France and her people. While the Disabled American Veterans were fighting around Tours, he was seen everywhere ministering to the wounded and sick. During this period of his life he was elevated by the church to become Bishop.

He founded the first monastic institution in Gaul, a monastic institution which was for generations to join others across the breadth of Christendom to further the wel­fare of man. When "Martin of Tours" died around 400 a.d. a sorrow swept across France, a nation which loved him deeply. His death was also felt throughout the life of the church. A great man had died; a great apostle of love was called home.

The good friends of France refused to let the memory of this great man die. They rose from the top of Paris and said, "How can we ever forget the man who dedicated his life for the life of one so close to God—a man who by precept and example, lived so unselfishly in behalf of those of all ranks and positions, and prayers, the church proclaimed him a Saint and appropriately named him, "Saint Martin." He truly lived up to the words, "To help another is to enrich oneself."

During the past convention in Philadel­phia I saw again the evidence that the cloak is worn around the heart of those in attend­ance. (This cloaking may not be for only one year of membership.) When a bus load of members left the convention hall to jour­ney to New York, who by the act of sharing the cloak and shared a thousand pieces with others, observers knew that the cloak still is alive and is vibrant in honoring one who knew its meaning so well. When "P. D. Jack­son of Buddy Chapter" of Texas stopped me in the lobby and said a delegation was going to New York to honor our beloved Past Na­tional Commander Milton Cohen, I could readily understand Commander Jackson was taking a small bit of the cloak. He felt that every heart of the convention. The Disabled American Veterans are better, and America is bet­ter, because of men like Goh, who fought in the 69th. When the last rites were held for Milton at the Forest Park Chapel at Queens, New York, thirty-six roads, Rego Park, friends were there from across this great land. Hanging high in the hall of memory of everyone that called him friend is that multi-colored coat of love which he wore so proudly.

Another example of the breadth of this coat worn by those whose convention was depicted by friends of Danny Netwall of Columbus, Georgia. When Danny was stricken with a heart attack, a group of chauffeurs and char­iots took him from his home and rushed him to the hospital and helped as much as any man does on the battlefield. When the Georgia delegation learned of Danny's sickness, there spread a labored concern of love and sympathy, and peak to the place where she stands tall today. When I have been able to shake the hand of men like J. L. Monnahan, Milton D. Community, General J. W. K. and W. Watts, Judge Alfred L. English, Floyd L. Ming, I know I have touched the hands of folk who have worked unselfishly in behalf of others. Men who have hands wide enough to encompass the total need of the height of the organization. When I have been privi­leged to speak of this not only to one man, R. Maile, Joseph Burke, David Williams, Bill H. Frisley, W. O. Cooper, Francis H. Bucono, Paul O. Shuster, and others whose names can be seen listed anywhere the Disabled American Veterans to every nook and cranny where they know of her illustrious life better than any other. Men who have hands wide enough to encompass the total need of the height of the organization. When I have been privi­leged to speak of this to one man, R. Maile, Joseph Burke, David Williams, Bill H. Frisley, W. O. Cooper, Francis H. Bucono, Paul O. Shuster, and others whose names can be seen listed anywhere.

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April 22, 1969

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

9961

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, in the latter part of last year a good friend, Mr. Geary, and I, made a fascinating trip to the nations of Ghana, Togo, and Kenya. He was deeply impressed with the missionary work of the United Church of Christ as well as with the activities of volunteers of the American embassies and the U.S. aid missions. For the benefit of my colleagues, I would like at this point to have published in the Record Mr. Twogore's letter to me:

MIAMI, FLA.
September 6, 1968.

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER,
Congressional Aide, the United States,
Miami, Fla.

DEAR CLAUDE: Thank you very much for your letter of July 5. I have just returned to Miami after a fascinating trip to Ghana and Togo and parts of Kenya.

To enumerate the details of this experience would take pages. May it suffice to say that I was tremendously impressed with the work of the missionaries of the United Church of Christ in the colonies. I was presented with a cloak of service in an entirely different format than was true in colonial times.

The old missionary who was determined to baptize the heathen and put some clothes on the heathen has vanished. In his place we have dedicated specialists who are concerned with improving the social, economic, health and education in addition to bringing the Good News to the people.

Our church sends missionaries only at the request of the indigenous church for specialized ministry and each missionary is pledged to devote his U.S. Congregational time to take over his function at the earliest possible time so that our missionary may move on to new and different challenges.

I do not want to close this letter without expressing my great admiration for the work the American Embassies and United States Aid Missions are doing in the countries I visited. We hear only too often of the waste and meaningless projects obviously conducted at the taxpayers expense. I am certainly no authority on this subject, but the projects I was privileged to see at first hand in Ghana and Togo will contribute to the formulation of census questions.

Perhaps at a later date I will have an opportunity to visit you in person. I am writing you at this time because I want to send you my best wishes for your continued success.

Sincerely,

GEORGE TWOGORE.

SECRETARY STANs ANNOUNCES REVISIONS IN THE 1970 CENSUS

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

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I have received a letter from the Secretary of Commerce concerning the 1970 census of population and housing. The Secretary has recommended a number of changes that will affect both the conduct of the census during 1970, and the data that will result from the census.

Since the census is specifically required by the Constitution, I am sure that you, as well as every other citizen, will be interested in the progress of this great undertaking.

In addition to these changes, which are being implemented immediately, these further steps will be implemented after the 1970 census: (1) proposed questions will be submitted to the appropriate Committees of Congress two years in advance of future censuses; (2) an increased number of representatives of the general public will be appointed; (3) the results of which Missions was a solution to the field worker was that of dedicated people who are determined to put meaningful projects into effect under a constant tightening budget.

Perhaps at a later date I will have an opportunity to visit you in person. I am writing you at this time because I want to send you my best wishes for your continued success.

Sincerely,

GEORGE TWOGORE.
2. Question: Will the citizen's right of privacy be protected in the 1970 census?
Answer: Yes. Whatever a respondent reports remains strictly confidential under the law. Every employee of the Census Bureau takes an oath of confidentiality and is subject to severe penalties for violation of the oath. In the past, the confidentiality of the information given has never been a violation of the confidentiality of the information given.

3. Question: Will the 1970 census yield adequate results if the response were voluntary rather than mandatory?
Answer: Voluntary response at its best falls far short of the mandatory requirement. Since the first Decennial Census in 1790, response has been mandatory. It is so in every other country of the world where a census is taken. Questions such as those on housing are necessarily brief. Enclosed is a letter from Mr. Dudley and his well-established record of achievements, but also upon his community and his state.

As president of Life & Casualty Insurance Company since 1962, Mr. Dudley has exhibited his qualities of leadership in guiding the highly-respected firm through a period of vast expansion, underscored by construction of the 31-story LC&T Tower and by attaining a new high level or more than $3.25 billion in life insurance force.

One of the South's foremost financial and social leaders, Mr. Dudley has played a key role in the development of a progressive city, serving with distinction in numerous other business capacities over the years. Prominent in insurance circles throughout the nation, he also is known on both sides of the Atlantic for his ability as a host and as a skilful horseman.

A chief factor assuring the success of Mr. Dudley's diplomatic mission will be his charming wife, Jane, whose outstanding beauty and grace are a credit to the whole family.

That this particular move took an ace away from CBS' hand is all the more reason to see Mr. Dudley continuing up for its rights and for what it feels is the good of the general viewing audience.

ADMINISTRATION'S TAX PROPOSAL
(Mr. VANIK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record to include extraneous matter.)

MR. VANIK Mr. Speaker, today, before the Ways and Means Committee, Hon. Charles Walker, Under Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. Edwin Cohen, Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy, extended the administration's tax proposal which was yesterday hailed as a reform to "lighten the burden of those who pay too much and increase the taxes of those who pay too little."

Closer examination of the proposal indicates that it does not live up to this billing.

During the past months and for several years we have heard endless testimony before the Ways and Means Committee on tax reform. The overwhelming evidence has indicated the need for hard-hitting, revenue-producing tax reform which the average taxpayer can understand. In the face of this strong case which has already been established, the administration has submitted a proposal which completely overlooks the big loopholes which have perpetuated the injustice of our tax system.

Where are the proposals to limit or reduce the oil-depletion allowance? Where are the proposals to limit or reduce the oil-depletion allowance? Where are the proposals to limit or reduce the oil-depletion allowance? Where are the proposals to limit or reduce the oil-depletion allowance? Where are the proposals to limit or reduce the oil-depletion allowance? Where are the proposals to limit or reduce the oil-depletion allowance? Where are the proposals to limit or reduce the oil-depletion allowance? Where are the proposals to limit or reduce the oil-depletion allowance? Where are the proposals to limit or reduce the oil-depletion allowance? Where are the proposals to limit or reduce the oil-depletion allowance? Where are the proposals to limit or reduce the oil-depletion allowance? Where are the proposals to limit or reduce the oil-depletion allowance? Where are the proposals to limit or reduce the oil-depletion allowance? 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sheltered untaxed wealth at only 5 percent of the original Treasury recommendation. The Treasury’s minimum tax proposal would have taxed untaxed wealth at the rate of $3 billion to $4 billion per year. The administration’s proposal reduces the bite on sheltered tax-free wealth to $20 million in 1969, $40 million in 1970, and $80 million in 1971.

The carryover averaging provisions included in the administration’s proposal encourage the indulgence in tax-free wealth rather than supressing it.

The administration’s proposal completely exempts corporate and trust holdings of tax-free bonds from its tax reform proposals. Treasury officials yesterday testified that these bonds are 35 percent held by individuals and 65 percent held by corporations and others. The administration’s proposal perpetuates and legalizes the large-scale holdings of tax-free bonds by corporations and banks. Both the tax agencies and insurance companies which are already heavily invested in these securities.

LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAINS

The administration’s proposals are completely silent on the long-term gain loophole, which is allowed on $16.5 billion escape taxation every year. Certainly there is a distinction—or should be—between capital gains tax preference on a 6-month holding and a 25-year holding of an asset. There is every reason to extend the holding period of assets for long-term tax treatment from 6 months to 1 year or to provide graduated long-term rates, providing the most favorable rate to the asset held the longer time. Reform of the capital gains tax in a reasonable manner would yield over $3 billion in additional revenue without destroying the essentials of incentive for investment.

The administration’s proposals completely overlook the need for taxing long-term gains at death, a proposal which would yield $2.7 billion in additional revenue.

In substituting the misleading limit on tax preference for reform on capital gains, the administration is setting a proper Government claim for $5.8 billion for $20 million or one-half cent on the dollar.

OIL AND MINERAL DEPLETION

Oil depletion, the sacred cow of the establishment—remains sheltered practically untouched by the administration’s proposal. The original Treasury proposal clearly provided that the revenue loss due to the excess over cost depletion for all extractive industries totaled $1.3 billion, of which $1.1 billion is due to corporations and $0.2 billion to individuals. The administration proposes increased taxes of $200 million on oil—a $200 million settlement on a claim of upward of $2 billion per year by way of the depletion loophole.

LITTLE TAX RELIEF FOR THE POOR

While the administration’s proposal is offered as a measure providing tax relief to 2,000,000 taxpayers existing on so-called poverty income, in fact it provides only $665 million in tax relief for the poor, compared with the original Treasury proposal of this spring which provided exactly twice as much relief at an annual rate of $1.3 billion.

The administration’s proposal exempts low family income for a family of four with income below $3,500 from Federal income taxes. This is based on the assumption that 1969 poverty levels are assumed to be 6 percent above the Health, Education, and Welfare nonfarm poverty level for 1966. This assumption is not realistic. The rate of cost-of-living advance in 1969 is almost 6 percent ahead of 1968. The present poverty level for a family of four is upward of $4,000 because of the inflationary impact of the past 12 months.

CONCLUSION

The administration’s proposal falls far short in meeting the need for effective tax reform. Too much is left out. Too much is deferred. This may be the best opportunity for tax justice. The patient taxpayer has waited long enough.

NEED TO PLACE BASEBALL UNDER ANTITRUST LAWS

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

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, it was disturbing to note in press reports over the last few days the latest gross injustice that has been perpetrated by baseball’s management—the refusal to rehire umpires Al Salerno and Bill Valentine who were fired for attempting to organize the American League umpires last September.

We have all witnessed our one-time national sport become what is today a big-business operation. The sport has suffered—some say enthusiasm is decreasing, primarily because baseball’s management is no longer interested in pleasing the fans. Their main interest and primary concern is the dollar. They have repeatedly demonstrated in recent years how profits can make them extremely callous to the wants and needs of the fans and the players. The firing of umpires Salerno and Valentine should help us realize that umpires fall in the same category.

Of course, the one instance with which I am most familiar was the move of the Braves from Milwaukee to Atlanta. This move increased my concern over this extremely callous to the wants and needs of the fans and the players. The firing of umpires Salerno and Valentine should help us realize that umpires fall in the same category.

At present, baseball considers itself, and actually is, above the law. It is virtually untouchable.

The summary firing of Al Salerno and Bill Valentine last September is only the latest example of baseball’s flagrant violations of the law and of the rights of the players and umpires.

The two umpires were merely attempting to organize the umpires of the American League; suddenly, they were fired for “inefficiency.”

In my opinion, and in the opinion of the sportswriters and managers, they were fired for trying to organize a union.

They were threatening the autocratic control of the baseball “bosses.”

Baseball can ride herd over the rights of everyone—umpires, players, fans—and they can get away with it because the Supreme Court granted the sport an exemption from the antitrust laws in 1923.

More recently, however, the Court has had second thoughts about this exemption. The justices recently recognized that baseball has changed with the times. When first granted its exemption from the antitrust laws, baseball was primarily a sport. Today, however, baseball is primarily big business, and only secondarily a sport. In recognizing this fact the Supreme Court has said recently that any change in baseball’s exemption must come from Congress.

Both the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission apparently in agreement, strongly endorsed my bill last year. Reports from both agencies cited the necessity of congressional action to eliminate the present difference in the applicability of the antitrust laws to baseball and other sports.

Until the Congress takes action, baseball will continue to flaunt certain laws of this country. It will continue to trample on the rights of its umpires, its players, and its fans.

What we must remember is that this is but one instance in baseball’s history of injustices to its umpires, players, and fans. This is an issue that must ultimately be decided by this Congress.

Therefore, I urge that the Judiciary Committee take early and favorable action on bill H.R. 60.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN TRADE POLICY

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

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, one of the many encouraging developments of the first 3 months of the Nixon administration is the attention being given to the difficult problem of international trade.

In a thoughtful address to the Baltimore chapter of the Maryland Bankers Association on April 17, my good friend and colleague, Senator CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, Jr., reviewed the current international trade picture, the decisions already made by President Nixon, and the questions which we will face in the coming months.

Senator MATHIAS’ remarks show a keen understanding of the importance of expanding trade to our national growth and that of our State of Maryland, as well as a firm grasp of the complicated issues involved.

His speech deserves wide attention, and I would like to include in the Recess
both the text of his address and an editorial from the Baltimore Sun of April 18:

**Address by Senator Mathias**

I did not come here, needing to say, to tell you what to do with your money. Under our system you should decide that, though some Democratic Administrations have recently been more responsive to domestic industry's needs, you will find it hard to take advantage of our potential for self-sufficiency. And, though the clamor for protection ever increases, there are a little like birdwatching concessions at Port Covington and Dundalk.

International trade continues to be a key Preoccupation of the Congress and the Executive. Despite the dire call of self-sufficiency, there seems to be little real inclination to turn the United States into a tight little island in the world economy. You may have heard about what the New York Times described as "the most bitterly fought jurisdictional battle in the new Administration in the White House—which is estimated to generate almost a billion dollars annually for the Maryland economy and the wilderness of one of our cities". And if President Nixon does succeed in the perilous world of international finance, he will find his other problems much easier to solve.

The President told the Congress on Monday, "Unless we save the dollar we will have nothing left with which to save the cities—or anything else." It looks as if we already have a strong President among our national assets. I expect he can add to them a sound dollar with which to move against our formidable problems.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Apr. 18, 1969]
But all is not won by extending useful offices and making appropriate appointments. The Nation has standards which stand with an ultimate tangle in these days when national economies are all more or less planned by more or less social democracy. The welfare state promises inexcusable for production and distribution programs often in conflict with international market forces. Yet any effort to blunt or evade the international market is, by definition, merely a cumbersome way of describing a curb on trade.

The policy of the United States has been that the United States and its citizens be treated as if they had an even larger contribution to the housing needs of the rest of the Nation. We already make substantial contributions to our food supply, from the fertile lowlands of California’s central valleys one of the great agricultural areas of the world.

By applying the same principles—converted to forestry terms and spelled out in terms of the byproducts of their manufacture: avoid the achievements of the farm-lands in the forests of fir and pine that stand above them on the slopes.

And I believe we must do this, to provide the amenities of life that are possible only through decent housing.

But we can do more. The National Timber Supply Act will not sanction or permit any alteration in the status of the lands in my district, or any other district, that are now dedicated to recreation.

Implementation of the act will not diminish the role of my district in its distribution values that are so important to the quality of American life.

My district is an unusual one. In terms of sheer area, the district I represent contains more commercial timber land than any other in the contiguous States.

We have often discussed the millions of visitors who spend hours or days of their leisure time visiting the great outdoor recreation areas of this country. More visitors are recorded in the forests and parks of my district than any other in the Nation.

The fabled Sierras Nevada, Lake Tahoe, Shasta-Tirinity recreation area, Mount Whitney, Mount Shasta, and all or portions of 13 national forests are found in my district.

All of this area is easily within reach of the urban population of San Francisco, Los Angeles, and the other major cities of California. Millions of visitors from other States travel long distances to enjoy the scenic beauty in these mountains and forests.

Passage of this act will give my district a greater role in this important area, and will make it possible for even more visitors to enjoy the pleasures of the forests.

Today, the hiker and the lover of wilderness has many areas set aside exclusively for his use. But for the average person, wilderness is literally impenetrable, particularly if he has only a short time to spend away from home.

Other Members have pointed out that many areas of our national forests are impenetrable, so far as logging, fire control, and forestry practices are concerned. There are no roads, because the Forest Service has not had money for them.

It is tragic that this lack of funds has made these commercial lands as impenetrable as wilderness to recreation seekers.

This will change, under the National Timber Supply Act.

Roads would be built that Forest Service teams would use to reach timber stands that need care. Fires could be prevented or stopped more easily. Insect control would be possible throughout the commercial lands. Stand improvement techniques would weed out the dead and dying trees, the weak and undesirable species, and remove the topped and rotting material that blocks and fouls the streams.

The forests to this country are obvious and enormous. The forests would make their full contribution in terms of lumber, plywood, other wood and paper products, and all other byproducts of their manufacture.

Watersheds would be more secure. We would, as a nation, be more certain that our hillsides would remain green and that wildlife would wander in abundance among the trees.

And thousands of new recreation sites would be created, making the wilderness even more serene and remote, for those whose spirits require solitude and wilderness.

Finally, and in a way, amazingly, the Federal Government would increase its return and profit, rather than its outlay and loss, on one of its major programs. The growing of timber in a profitable enterprise, as the earnings reports of many companies demonstrate.

Mr. Speaker, I earnestly commend the National Timber Supply Act to the attention of all my colleagues, for the benefits it can provide to the people of their own districts and for the children of these citizens.

The forests can contribute to the quality of life everywhere through better and more economical housing and through the recreational benefits they can more easily provide with better management.

SUPREME COURT REACHES NEW PLATEAU OF RIDICULOUSNESS

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

Mr. Waggonner. Mr. Speaker, the Supreme Court has reached a new plateau of ridiculousness with the twisted logic of its recent decision Monday striking down all waiting periods prior to becoming eligible for welfare benefits. This requirement, says the Court, unconstitutionally infringes upon the "right" of any peripatetic about the country. In the first place, of course, there is no such right in the Constitution. And, even if one could be assumed, these waiting periods in no way prevent anyone from traveling. They may restrict their ability to travel, but certainly not their right.

This latest rape of the Constitution will be, on one hand, a basis for a future finding that State-imposed waiting periods before transients become eligible to vote are also unconstitutional. So would be, one supposes, the 3-day waiting period for a marriage license or, for that matter, the required period before obtaining a divorce. All these waiting periods hamper one's freedom to travel if they require you to wait around for something.

But then, the whole concept is so asinine that only the Supreme Court could have thought of it. Nine men of common sense would have laughed the proponent attorneys out of the chamber.

I do not wish to take up more time of the Members today, so rather than...
continue my remarks on the Court and for fear I will not be able to restrain my comments for it, I would like to start by inserting here in the Recom a copy of my recent newsletter which will give my views of the Court in greater detail. I entitled it, appropriately enough, 'The House of Pools'.

SHIP OF POOLS

The Supreme Court, in a recent 7 to 2 decision, ruled that elementary school children have a right to defy their teachers on some given day. The court radioed the decision in which he stated the obvious: 'It is an established order. The only reservation are the words mean whatever the court, the District Court judges are willing to accept. A plaintiff, the Jus- tices are saying, must be permitted to present the same arguments in the same school, in the same manner he has in the past, in order to be heard.

The Constitution provides that, if Legis- lators fail to heed the public mandate, they can be turned out of office every two years. In 1969, the House of Representatives and the Senate, every six years in the Senate. If the Chief Executive does not respond to the major objections, the Constitution provides that he can be replaced every four years. But the Justices of the Supreme Court, in their House of Congress, an effort in either direction cannot be successfully car- ried out.

There is only one practical way to stop this endless string of decisions which try to change the face of the written law and the common sense. That is for the present and future Presidents to fill such vacancies with men who view the Constitution in the same way. It said the day it was written, the same day that said on the day the Justices live on this earth and they can escape judgment when they are ready.

The President will soon nominate a new Chief Justice to replace Justice Warren, a man who, in my opinion, totally lacking in Constitutional scholarship, common sense or candor. Other vacancies will likely occur in the next few years. The President's choices to fill these future vacancies will determine in great measure whether this nation will re- turn to the road of rule by law or will continue down the road of rule by men.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

Mr. ZARLOCKI in two instances.

Mr. FRIED in two instances.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio in two instances.

Mr. ROY in New York.

Mr. LANDREE in two instances.

Mr. USA.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM in three instances.

Mr. MILLER of Illinois in two instances.

Mr. HALPERN.

Mr. HOSMER.

Mr. FREY.

Mr. WATSON in two instances.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois.

Mr. RICHARDSON in two instances.

Mr. BIAGGI in five instances.

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania in five instances.

Mr. STUCKEY.

Mr. HUNGRDE in two instances.

Mr. RARKIT in five instances.

Mr. ULLMAN in five instances.

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON.

Mr. NETT in two instances.

Mr. OLSEN in two instances.

Mr. MURPHY of New York in two instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.

Mr. MIKVA in six instances.

Mr. PEPPER.

Mr. ROOD in two instances.

Mr. JOHNSON of California in two instances.

Mr. BINGHAM.

Mr. HORNBERGER.

Mr. JONES of Alabama in two instances.

Mr. HOWARD.

Mr. MILLER of California in five instances.

Mr. GALITANAKIS in two instances.

Mr. NICHOLS.

Mr. HAGAN in five instances.
BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. FRIEDEL, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee, in its discretion, in the meantime, actuated by the concurrence of the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 10158. An act to provide mail service for Mamie Doud Eisenhower, widow of former President Dwight David Eisenhower.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until Wednesday, April 23, 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:

694. A letter from the Director, District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board, transmitting the annual report of the Board for 1968, pursuant to the provisions of title 46, section 538 (c), of the District of Columbia Code, to the Committee on the District of Columbia.


696. A letter from the Acting Director of the Peace Corps, transmitting a draft of an amended version of the proposed legislation to amend further the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), as amended, submitted under cover of letter dated January 17, 1969; to the Committees on Foreign Affairs.


REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 347. Resolution to authorize the General Subcommittee on Labor of the Committee on Education and Labor to conduct an investigation and study of production of foreign-made goods competing with domestically produced goods and of new developments in coal mine safety and health practices in Great Britain, with amendment (Rept. No. 91-150). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COFFMAN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 17. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the civil rights of citizens in the United States (Rept. No. 91-150). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COLEMAN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 445. Resolution concerning H.R. 4128, a bill to authorize the appropriations for procurement of vessels and aircraft and construction of shore and offshore establishments for the Coast Guard (Rept. No. 91-151). The bill was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 10376. A bill to amend section 4350 of the Internal Revenue Code, to provide for certain mailings of State departments of agriculture; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 10377. 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.

H.R. 10378. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax deficiencies for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 10379. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for cost-of-living increases in the benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 10380. A bill to amend titles X and XVI of the Social Security Act to prohibit any State from imposing a lien on a blind individual's property as a condition of aid or assistance thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 10381. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 20-percent, across-the-board increase in benefits thereunder and a 3 percent increase in the costs of such benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 10382. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish orderly procedures for the consideration of applications for the renewal of the license to operate a magazine publishing business; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 10383. 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 additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 10384. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10385. A bill to provide for the redistribution of unused immigration numbers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10386. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10387. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 72 to 70 the age at which deductions on account of an individual's outside earnings will cease to be made from benefits based on such individual's wage record; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 10388. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the deduction against income tax for individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 10389. A bill to amend section 44 of title 16, United States Code, to exempt annuities from Federal regulation under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act of 1950; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10390. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 16, United States Code, to exempt annuities from Federal regulation under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act of 1950; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10391. A bill to encourage national (and lump-sum payments) which are payable (and lump-sum payments) which are payable under; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 10376.

H.R. 10377.

H.R. 10378.

H.R. 10379.

H.R. 10380.

H.R. 10381.

H.R. 10382.

H.R. 10383.

H.R. 10384.

H.R. 10385.

H.R. 10386.

H.R. 10387.

H.R. 10388.

H.R. 10389.

H.R. 10390.

H.R. 10391.

H.R. 10376.

H.R. 10377.

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H.R. 10387.

H.R. 10388.

H.R. 10389.

H.R. 10390.

H.R. 10391.
development by providing incentives for the establishment of new or expanded job-producing and job-retaining industries and commerce facilities in rural areas having high proportions of persons with low incomes or which have experienced or face a substantial loss of population because of migration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 10400. A bill to make hospital insurance benefits available to uninsured individuals who attain age 65 at any time before 1980, (including those who attain such age before 1986 as presently provided); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KOGAN:

H.R. 10395. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit an individual receiving benefits thereunder to earn outside income without losing any of such benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEGGETT:

H.R. 10394. A bill to amend subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, relating to civil service retirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LUKENS:

H.R. 10395. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase, for 1970 and 1971, the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer from $600 to $800, and to provide increased exemptions beginning after 1971 such exemptions shall be $1,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENRICO (for himself and Mr. CONVERSE):

H.R. 10396. A bill to repeal the Emergency Detention Act of 1860, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of California (for himself and Mr. DADDARIO):

H.R. 10397. A bill to provide for authorizing appropriations for activities of the National Science Foundation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MINSHALL:

H.R. 10398. A bill to establish the Federal Medical Evaluations Board to carry out the functions, powers, and duties of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare relating to the regulation of biological products, medical devices, and drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LAWRENCE:

H.R. 10399. A bill to amend title 26, United States Code, section 753(e), to eliminate the maximum and minimum limits on the salaries of reporters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE:

H.R. 10400. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for comprehensive review of the medical, technical, social, and legal problems and opportunities which the Nation faces as a result of medical progress toward making transplantation of organs, and the use of artificial organs a practical alternative in the treatment of disease, to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance to certain non-Federal institutions, agencies, and organizations for the establishment and operation of regional and community programs for patients with kidney disease, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'KONSKI:

H.R. 10401. A bill to amend the provisions of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, relating to the publication of the public information and disclosure provisions of such chapter; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. YONKOSKI:

H.R. 10402. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for children under the age of 18, for the purchase of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POLLOCK (for himself, Mrs. MAY, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MONTGOMERY, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 10403. A bill to amend section 44 of title 18, United States Code, to allow, under certain circumstances, the purchase of firearms and ammunition for non-Federal purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 10404. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to authorize the Secretary of Defense to incorporate the Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10405. A bill to incorporate the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10406. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for the establishment, equipping, and operation of emergency communications centers to make the national emergency telephone number 911 available throughout the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10410. A bill to protect the civil rights of the executive branch of the United States Government in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights and to prevent unwarranted governmental invasions of their privacy; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WATTS:

H.R. 10411. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, to establish orderly procedures for the consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WOLFP:

H.R. 10412. A bill to provide that the nuclear accelerator to be used at Weston, Ill., shall be named the "Enrico Fermi Nuclear Accelerator" in memory of the late Dr. Enrico Fermi; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 10413. A bill to create a catalog of Federal assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. FALLON:

H.R. 10420. A bill to permit certain real property in the State of Maryland to be used for public purposes; finally, to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HAYS:

H.R. 10421. A bill to provide Federal financial assistance to States to enable them to pay compensation to certain disabled individuals who, as a result of their employment by the Federal Government, have become incapacitated and who are not entitled to compensation under any workmen's compensation laws, to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California (for himself, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. BARR, Mr. BRINKLEY, Mr. BYNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CORBETT, Mr. DELENLBACH, Mr. DENT, Mr. DICKHAM, Mr. GALagher, Mr. HALPEN, Mr. HANNA, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. HAYS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KARET, Mr. KING, Mr. LONG of Maryland, Mr. LUKENS, Mr. MCGUERN, Mr. MINSK, and Mr. MOSS):

H.R. 10410. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings with which deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROUDEBUSH:

H.R. 10411. A bill to equalize the retired pay of members of the uniformed services of equal grade and years of service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 10412. 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. THOMPSON of Georgia (for himself, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. BARR, Mr. BRINKLEY, Mr. BYNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CORBETT, Mr. DELENLBACH, Mr. DENT, Mr. DICKHAM, Mr. GALagher, Mr. HALPEN, Mr. HANNA, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. HAYS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KARET, Mr. KING, Mr. LONG of Maryland, Mr. LUKENS, Mr. MCGUERN, Mr. MINSK, and Mr. MOSS):

H.R. 10413. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide grants to States for the establishment and operation of emergency communications centers to make the national emergency telephone number 911 available throughout the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia (for himself, Mr. NIX, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PEPPERS, Mr. PERRY, Mr. POSSEY, Mr. RANDALL, Mr. ROSBENTHAL, Mr. SANDBERG, Mr. SIMK, Mr. SPRINGERS, Mr. SVEDBERG, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. WAGGONNER, Mr. WATTS, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. ZWACH, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin, Mr. WOLD, Mr. SEEBURUS, Mr. YATRAN, Mr. FLOWERS and Mr. CORNOVA):

H.R. 10414. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide grants to States for the establishment, equipping, and operation of emergency communications centers to make the national emergency telephone number 911 available throughout the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REES (for himself, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. BOYSEN, Mr. GRIMSON, Mr. ONER, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. EILERS, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. DIONS, Mr. SCHOB, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BROWN of California, and Mr. MIKVA):

H.R. 10426. A bill to improve the operation of the legislative branch of the Federal
Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HUNGATE (for himself, Mr. BURTON of California, Mr. HAGAN of California, Mr. POWELL, Mr. LOWENSTEIN, Mrs. CHESSHOLM, Mr. KYROS, Mr. CULVER, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. ROOK, Mr. MOES, and Mr. PAUL of Illinois):

H.R. 10437. A bill to improve the operation of the legislative branch of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H.R. 10428. A bill to amend 2 U.S.C. 7 to conform the election of Representatives to the election of the President; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 10429. A bill to amend title 58 of the United States Code to establish the rate at which assistance allowances shall be paid for programs of education pursued in the Philippines; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TIERAN:

H.R. 10430. A bill to amend the Maritime Academy Act of 1936 to require payment of amounts paid for the training of merchant marine officers who do not serve in the merchant marine or Armed Forces; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. TUNNEY:

H.R. 10431. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the educational and cultural exchange program of the Department of State for the period ending June 30, 1969; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WHALLEY:

H.R. 10432. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 10 percent, across-the-board increase in benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Utah:

H.J. Res. 667. Joint resolution to declare the political status of the Western States with respect to its territorial sea; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H.J. Res. 668. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution to provide for the direct election of the President and the Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WINN:

H.J. Res. 669. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that the right to vote shall not be denied on account of age to persons who are 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.


By Mr. WOLFP:

H.Con. Res. 211. Concurrent resolution terminating the war in Vietnam on August 10, 1964, relating to the maintenance of international peace and security in Southeast Asia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.Res. 370. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of all aspects of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.Res. 371. Resolution creating a special committee to conduct an investigation and study into the legal, political, and diplomatic status of Spain and from the Government of Mexico prior to the acquisition of the American Southwest as a result of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo concluding the Mexican-American War in 1848; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

129. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to suspension of the construction of the Sentinel antiballistic missile system; to the Committee on Armed Services.

130. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the Committee on Armed Services to limit the number of questions to be asked in the 1970 census; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

131. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to the payment of all medical expenses of members of the medicare program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

132. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to expanding the medicare program to include persons who are recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled under the social security program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

133. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to expanding the medicare program to include drug costs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BIOAGI:

H.R. 10435. A bill for the relief of Eduardo and Giovanna Malorelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON of California:

H.R. 10434. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sco Ok Campbell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 10435. A bill for the relief of Robert A. Pickering; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLAY:


By Mr. FALLON:

H.R. 10437. A bill for the relief of Dr. Michael A. Shende; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FISHER:

H.R. 10438. A bill for the relief of William W. H. Kyros; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAGAN:

H.R. 10439. A bill for the relief of Toppslay Inc., formerly known as the Top-Coca Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAWKINS:

H.R. 10440. A bill for the relief of Hilary Nguyen, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 10441. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Lo Piccolo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KAZEN:

H.R. 10442. A bill for the relief of certain individuals employed by the Department of State in Mexico; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLY:

H.R. 10443. A bill for the relief of Cesar Farell and his wife, Dora Pousin Farell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POLLOCK:

H.R. 10445. A bill for the relief of Robert Harry Urch; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ROSENKOWSKI:

H.R. 10446. A bill for the relief of Mr. Jean Jacques Wodzinski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10447. A bill for the relief of Beatrice Francesca Morris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROUDEBUSH:

H.R. 10448. A bill to provide relief for certain members of the U.S. Navy recalled to active duty from the Fleet Reserve after September 27, 1956; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYATT:

H.R. 10449. A bill for the relief of the estate of William E. Jones; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ALABAMA NEWSMAN ELECTED TO GRIDIRON

HON. ROBERT E. JONES
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend James Free, Washington correspondent of the Birmingham News since 1947, on his recent election to the world-famous Gridiron Club.

As most of us know, the Gridiron Club is composed of Washington correspondents and editors.

Jim Free became the 288th member to be elected since the club was organized in 1885. His election is well-deserved recognition of his very able and conscientious work as a newspaper in Washington for more than 20 years.

As the Washington news chief for Alabama's largest newspaper, Jim Free is noted for his knowledgeable commentaries on Washington events. His fairness is handling the facts in his news articles is well known to my colleagues from Alabama and other States.

His many readers admire his ability to ferret out new trends and developments and frame them in a meaningful way.

Jim Free was born in Gordo, Ala., and attended the University of Alabama. He has published a weekly newspaper and has worked for the Richmond Times-Dispatch, the Washington Star, and the Chicago Sun-Times Washington Bureau.

He is a former chairman of the standing committee that admits news- men to the House and Senate press galleries. He is a member of Sigma Delta Chi, the professional Journalism Society, and the National Press Club.

Jim's charming wife, Mrs. Ann Cotrell Free, is a noted journalist in her own right and devotes much attention to the conservation of issues. The Frees have one daughter.
I wish to commend Jim on his election to this elite group of newsmen. His membership in the Gridiron Club is a well-earned recognition of his talents and abilities as a newswoman.

KANSAS WINS ANOTHER FRIEND

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE
OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, we have a great deal of which we are proud in Kansas, and we are always happy to extoll the virtues of our State to all who will listen. It is gratifying, naturally, when someone agrees with our own high appraisal of Kansas life and Kansas virtues. A recent testimonial came from a young lady from Pakistan, Nilofer Hashmi, of Shalimar, Kansas.

Nilofer, in Pakistan, was a Fulbright student at the University of Kansas, where she obtained her master's degree in journalism. Her maiden name was Khan. She is now the wife of an Indian student she met at the university, Shafiq Hasan Hashmi, and they live in Wellington, New Zealand, where he teaches political science at the university.

She wrote to the Kansas City Star a few weeks ago and gave a glowing account of her impressions of Kansas, and especially the two Kansans who had befriended her the most, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Mize.

The travel agency representative who was bought a ticket for me, assuring me that I would give us a new lease on life to see you again—please try to meet me with my ticket at the New York City Mission that we went from the airport, where I was welcomed by the driver for instructions. To this day I can see him alighting from the bus, in which the passengers patiently waited, to spread out his map and show me where I was, all willingness and eagerness to help a stranger in need.

Memorable too was my first American student party, so different from the formal undivided social endeavors. In Mize's living room there was no pretense of the gaily-decorated Christmas tree of the late November. There were no packages, always including a large number for me; no turkey cooked by Aunt Cecil as no one else could cook it; no spiced Christmas pudding.

Instead on the snow-covered lawn stood a life-size Santa with his sleigh and reindeer. Nor that little home in Shawnee Mission, my other home across the seas.

A PAKISTANI GIRL'S FOND MEMORIES OF KANSAS

(By Nilofer Hashmi)

Two red and gold leaves fell out of the envelope I was holding, but the memory vibrantly alive. "It would give us a new lease on life to see you again—please try to meet me with my ticket at the New York City Mission that we went from the airport, where I was welcomed by the driver for instructions. To this day I can see him alighting from the bus, in which the passengers patiently waited, to spread out his map and show me where I was, all willingness and eagerness to help a stranger in need.

Memorable too was my first American student party, so different from the formal undivided social endeavors. In Mize's living room there was no pretense of the gaily-decorated Christmas tree of the late November. There were no packages, always including a large number for me; no turkey cooked by Aunt Cecil as no one else could cook it; no spiced Christmas pudding.

Instead on the snow-covered lawn stood a life-size Santa with his sleigh and reindeer. Nor that little home in Shawnee Mission, my other home across the seas.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Mr. MATHIAS, JR.
OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, I was very sorry to learn of the death of Pfc. Orville Lee Knight, of Dargan, Md., a victim of injuries which he received in combat near Bienhoa, South Vietnam, on April 8.

Private Knight, aged 20, had been in Vietnam less than 6 months and served with Company B, 2d Battalion, 18th Infantry Division.

A native of Dargan, Private Knight was the son of Francis and Whylvania Knight. He was a boy Scout. After graduation from Boonsboro High School, he worked at the Fairchild-Hiller plant in Hagerstown and served as a member of the Dargan Volunteer Fire Company before entering military service.

Private Knight was married to the former Sarah Dagenhart, of Keedysville, Md. They had one child, a daughter, Samantha Jo, now about 6 months old.

Mrs. Mathias and I extend our sympathies to the family of Private Knight. In tribute to his service, I ask unanimous
SALUTE TO LONGVIEW LEADER

HON. RAY ROBERTS
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I join the citizens of Longview in saluting Harry Mosley, Longview city manager, as he completes 29 years of service to Longview.

During his years of service, Longview has experienced unparalleled growth and development. Men like Harry Mosley, with his unswerving devotion to the citizens of Longview, provide the spark which builds great cities.

The April 18 edition of the Longview Daily News carried the following editorial which clearly traces Harry Mosley's important role in the development of Longview and east Texas:

From the Longview Daily News, Apr. 18, 1969:

SALVATING HARRY MOSLEY

A record unmatched and without parallel in Texas or elsewhere in the nation has been achieved by Harry G. Mosley during the 29 years he has served as city manager of Longview.

The period from 1932 to 1960 may well be described as "the Mosley years" as it relates to municipal progress.

A summation of accomplishments puts into clear perspective his 17-year record of administrative leadership:

- The city's population has more than doubled, from around 24,000 to 60,000; assessed valuations have tripled from $40,377,920 to $122,925,000; the police department has increased from 34 employees to 67, and the fire department from 23 to 63.
- The area within the corporate limits has increased from 8.1 square miles to 22.8 square miles; 125.1 miles of water mains and 138.2 miles of sewer mains have been installed; and 135.5 million gallons of water daily are consumed.
- The water filtration system has been increased from three million to forty million gallons daily capacity.
- The City of Longview has the highest credit rating (AAA) of any municipality in Texas, and perhaps in the United States. This has resulted in the savings to taxpayers of hundreds of thousands of dollars in interest on bonds.
- Mr. Mosley, as the chief administrator, with the full support of members of the City Commission and his staff, has done a remarkable job making possible the continued growth of the city. Had not his planning provided for more water, sewer lines, streets and other facilities, our progress could have been stunted or stopped.
- Let it be said to his credit, and to the credit of those who have served with him, that at no time has the lack of City cooperation and readiness retarded development.

Because of steady and substantial growth that has resulted in corresponding increases in valuations, Longview has had for many years sufficient revenues to maintain a comparative low tax rate. This has been possible because of conditions and good management. City Manager Mosley and members of the City Commission, mindful of the accelerated growth had not yet made plans for future development. A city planner has been employed, more parks and playgrounds and streets are being made of the needs of our fast-growing population, which now exceeds 52,000 (on the basis of the city's own estimate). Longview has now assumed metropolitan market status, and this places a larger responsibility on the city planner in meeting the needs and the challenges of continued growth.

Careful planning and able management have resulted in no increase in water rates, nor has Longview ever suffered a water shortage such as that experienced by many other cities. Today, plans are going forward for the building of another reservoir, assuring an adequate water supply for future years.

Longview's $2,750,000 sewer treatment plant, which has received the acclaim of municipal officials and engineers throughout the country, was Mosley's recommendation. It was the first of its kind anywhere, and a great deal of courage and knowledge the city manager had in making the decision to use it, but the city manager did not hesitate or waver because his studies had convinced him of the soundness of the new, revolutionary process.

Mr. Mosley has worked closely with the Gregg County Commissioners Court and the Texas Highway Department on a number of projects. These include Interstate 20, routing of 5-149 to U.S. 80, extension of Spur 63 to Loop 281 along McCann Road (now in preliminary stage) and extension of U.S. 259 from U.S. 69 north to Judson (now under construction).

He has also been a key factor in our Industrial development program.

As Harry Mosley completes 29 years of service with the City of Longview this week—six years as city secretary and 17 years as city manager—and in any direction and without evidence of the very important part he has played in growth and progress unsurpassed or unequalled anywhere in East Texas, it would be impossible to measure the full extent of the impact he has had on this fine community.

Mr. Mosley has been highly influential in building the Longview of yesterday and today, and we are confident he will continue his dedicated role in building the Longview of tomorrow. This blueprint for Longview is implanted indelibly in his mind. The firm foundation that has been built over the years and the sound City government we have experienced has made it possible for Longview to aim high and do more on a larger scale in planning a bigger, better and finer city.

We congratulate Mr. Mosley on his 29th anniversary as a city administrative official, and we commend him for his dedication and devotion to duty as well as for his brilliant record.

UNION LOCALS FIGHT TO OBTAIN WORK FOR THEIR EMPLOYER

HON. CHARLES E. GOODELL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. President, locals 425 and 471 of the International Union of Electrical Workers—IU—have been involved for the last several weeks in a valiant effort to obtain additional work for their employer, the Ford Instrument Co. of Long Island City, N.Y. At a time when many labor unions are being criticized as not doing enough to stimulate employment, the employees of locals 425 and 471 have turned the tables and are actively soliciting business for their company.

Almost daily they are scouring the halls of the Navy Department, their principal customer, telling the story of their company's history and products.

Because of a change in Navy procurement requirements their company now faces a shutdown of its facilities. The union members have decided that their plant must be kept open.

Ford Instrument Co. has been a reliable Navy supplier since before World War I. It is said that every ship in the U.S. fleet carries at least one of their products. For the union's part, they have had only one 1-day work stoppage in 32 years. They have a long history of being vitally concerned with the Navy's needs for national defense and the production of quality products.

Several weeks ago members of this union asked me to intercede on their behalf with the Navy Department and their own management so that new business efforts could be coordinated. Despite repeated meetings with officials of the management, and the Navy Department, the outlook remains cloudy. However, with employees such as those of locals 425 and 471 the effort must succeed.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an article written by Victor Riesel, detailing their campaign, be printed in the Record.

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

REQUISITE FOR A WAR? NAVY SHARING OUT WIZARD GUN SYSTEM WHICH UNION CHIEFS SAY "COULD HAVE SAVED PUEBLO"

WASHINGTON, D.C.—This is the requisite for the Marx 87—a revolutionary system for placing and keeping guns on target. Perhaps this is also the requisite for the ghastliness in South Vietnam, but basically this is the story of labor leaders in a unique role—lobbying for the revival of production of a gun fire control system which they say could have saved the Pueblo from capture and the S.S. Liberty from a mistaken, tragic attack in Middle East waters in June '67.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

April 22, 1969

consent that a recent newspaper article be printed in the Record.

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

DARGAN GI DEATHS OF BATTLE WOUNDS

Pfc. Orville Lee Knight died from injuries received in action near Bien Hoa, S. Vietnam on April 6.

A native of Dargan, Pfc. Knight was the father of an infant daughter. He had been in Vietnam less than six months.

The 20-year-old infantryman was serving with Co. B, 3rd Battalion of the 16th Infantry Division. Inducted into the Army last June 6, he left for Vietnam on Nov. 6.

He was a graduate of Boonesboro High School, Class of '65 and had worked at Fairchild-Hiller before going into the service.

Pfc. Knight was the county's tenth casualty in the Vietnam war.

He was the son of Francis and Whylmenia Ingram Knight of Dargan, and attended Samples Manor Church of God.

In addition to his parents, he is survived by his wife, the former Kathy Degenhart of 94 S. Main St., Keedysville and a brother, David of Dargan and two sisters, Mrs. Frances M. Grim and Mrs. Doris L. Gay of Dargan.

The East Funeral Home will announce funeral arrangements.

DARGAN GI WOUNDS

This has resulted in the savings to taxpayers of hundreds of thousands of dollars in interest on bonds.

Mr. Mosley, as the chief administrator, with the full support of members of the City Commission and his staff, has done a remarkable job making possible the continued growth of the city. Had not his planning provided for more water, sewer lines, streets and other facilities, our progress could have been stunted or stopped.

Let it be said to his credit, and to the credit of those who have served with him, that at no time has the lack of City cooperation and readiness retarded development.

Because of steady and substantial growth that has resulted in corresponding increases in valuations, Longview has had for many years sufficient revenues to maintain a comparative low tax rate. This has been possible because of conditions and good management. City Manager Mosley and members of the City Commission, mindful of the accelerated growth had not yet made plans for future development. A city planner has been employed, more parks and playgrounds and streets are being made of the needs of our fast-growing population, which now exceeds 52,000 (on the basis of the city's own estimate). Longview has now assumed metropolitan market status, and this places a larger responsibility on the city planner in meeting the needs and the challenges of continued growth.

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Mr. Mosley has worked closely with the Gregg County Commissioners Court and the Texas Highway Department on a number of projects. These include Interstate 20, routing of 5-149 to U.S. 80, extension of Spur 63 to Loop 281 along McCann Road (now in preliminary stage) and extension of U.S. 259 from U.S. 69 north to Judson (now under construction).

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He has been highly influential in building the Longview of yesterday and today, and we are confident he will continue his dedicated role in building the Longview of tomorrow. This blueprint for Longview is implanted indelibly in his mind. The firm foundation that has been built over the years and the sound City government we have experienced has made it possible for Longview to aim high and do more on a larger scale in planning a bigger, better and finer city.

We congratulate Mr. Mosley on his 29th anniversary as a city administrative official, and we commend him for his dedication and devotion to duty as well as for his brilliant record.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

April 22, 1969

The well-tested but almost stillborn Mark 87, which combines radar and computers for targeting and brings down targets, is being phased out. Navy specialists, who say that only two Mark 87s are needed in the first two Mark 97s. Thus the company, which had been counting mightily on further contracts, has de­ cided to phase out. Thus its work force, a smooth mix of 900 technicians, en­ gineers, white collar people, mathematical geniuses, electronic specialists, porters, typists, etc., also will be phased out this year.

This will wipe out the jobs of 900 em­ ployees, most of whom belong to Local 425, International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE). Its national leadership is that of labor's newer breed, the militantly liberal Fair Labor Unionists, who make headlines later this fall when he leads the assaults on the General Electric Co. and Westinghouse in the labor battle of the year.

So the IUE's national leaders have taken to the Hill. They are visiting senators. They are speaking at labor meetings. They are urging Congress to pass the Mark 87s to keep the Ford Instrument plant going, thereby a quarter-century old when they are phased out. Navy specialists, who say that a Ford Instrument Co. installation in New York City, which produced the first two Mark 87s.

But it may be that the military and the White House think that more than one target finder, fantastic as that bit of cy­ bernetics may be. It may be that the Mark 87 is being beaten into more than bows and arrows. It may even be coming up.

But this is not the intent of well­behaved men, then it may be that a mighty, life­saving weapon is being junked by penny pinchers who find their target with pencils.

REPORT ON PUBLIC WELFARE

HON. JAMES B. UTTE OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. UTTE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the Extensions of Remarks of the Record a letter and report from the Alliance of Grand Jurors of San Diego County, Calif. I believe that the views expressed by the association should receive wide circulation:

ASSOCIATION OF FORMER GRAND JURORS OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIF.

San Diego, Calif., March 5, 1969.

Dear Mr. Finch: At the request of the Executive Committee of this Association, I am enclosing a report regarding the Welfare situation as it exists in San Diego County today.

At the last general meeting of this Association, which has a membership of 125 prominent and influential citizens, a growing con­ cern over the escalation of County Welfare costs, resulted in the appointment of a committee to conduct an investigation of this entire situation. The three members of this committee are all highly qualified and knowledgeable of welfare problems. If they are not already known to you, I may submit the following qualifications:

Lara P. Good. General Good was Foreman of the 1938 County Grand Jury and was the first Grand Jury to make a study of the growing Welfare problem. At that time Welfare had increased from benefits of $97,000,000 in 1963, when the County had a population of 750,000, to $4,000,000,000 when the County population was 485,000. These figures indicate that the welfare situation increased only 2½ times in this sixteen year period. Welfare benefits increased 32½ times. The Grand Jury expressed alarm over this excessive growth in County welfare and recommended what should be taken to remove the role of Public Welfare outside the realm of politics.

MacArthur Gorton, Mr. Gorton has lived in San Diego since 1926. He is an authority on the history of this city and has for years been recognized as one of San Diego's foremost and best known citizens. He managed the San Diego Social and Athletic Club from 1921 to 1934.

He served on the 1938 County Grand Jury and was Vice Foreman of the 1945 Grand Jury. He also served as Foreman for the Federal Grand Jury in 1963. He is a Past Chairman of the San Diego County Board of Public Welfare on which he served for ten years.

An authority on tax matters, Mr. Gorton represented the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, all meetings of the San Diego Taxpayers Association. He also serves as Chairman of the Taxation Committee of the As­ sociation of Former Grand Jurors, and is also a member of the Executive Committee of this Association. He is highly knowledgeableable on the Welfare matters and has been deeply concerned over the changes. This program has ballooned in recent years.

The 1968 San Diego County Grand Jury report states that while Welfare assistance is excessive, every member of their Public Welfare Committee is aware that much of this abuse of authority emanates from State and Federal levels and does not fall within the jurisdiction of the local Public Welfare Department. If this is true, we believe that drastic changes must be made on the higher levels.

Very truly yours,

JOHN A. DAVIS, President.
unfortunately changed from the idea that anyone who receives funds from other than his or her own earnings is none other than a charity case supported at public expense, through the benevolence of the society in which he lives, until today recipients of welfare payments who have no children nor one to be employed, are entitled to be supported at public expense as a right to which they are entitled without any further justification.

2. The attitude that once existed on the part of our society generally that each family should take care of relatives, regardless of how distant such relationship might be, has now changed untill even sons and daughters who are contributing to the support of their parents without any stigma attached to them because of their refusal to make any contribution to such support—all this despite the fact that property cannot be taken from any taxpayer generally.

3. Laws have been passed which even restrict the idea that any estate of a deceased recipient of welfare should be subject first to a lien by the county or state up to the amount of welfare which had been paid over or during his or her time. In other words, such sons and daughters who deny aid to their parents may now claim the amount of aid being paid to a public employee, the recipient of welfare is placed in a preferred position of such parents without having to pay back to the state the aid such parent received.

4. When once the books of the county were open to the taxpayer to determine the amount of aid being paid to a recipient, the same as a taxpayer may by inquiry ascertain the amount of salary or wages that is being paid to a public employee, the recipient of public welfare is placed in a preferred position of such parents without having to pay back to the state the aid such parent received.

5. Despite all of the cases of fraud which have cropped up in our courts, new rules are prescribed for the administration of public welfare which require the payment of benefits only after investigation to ascertain not only the merits of the individual case, but assume that anyone who declares that property cannot be taken from the state to satisfy debts is guilty of fraud.

6. Of those employed in the administration of public welfare are more concerned that claimants of public welfare aid receive their payments promptly than they are with the position of the average taxpayer who is required by steadily increasing taxes, to support the public welfare program. Many taxpayers are actually receiving less in income than the recipient of public aid.

7. Public charges are constantly made about the impoverished condition of a large segment of our population claimed to be suffering from starvation. In most cases, the fault lies not with the amount of food supplied to them, but to their inability to select or plan a balanced diet.

8. Without doubt there is no larger percentage of our nation's population that is impoverished now than there was back in the 1900's, but we have raised the standard of living so high that it cannot be supported by the income of a population without the out government subsidy. Too many do-good-ers insist that everyone, regardless of their income, should be provided with all modern electrical appliances, including colored TV's in their homes, in order to cope with the ever mounting costs of public welfare.

9. Too much emphasis is being placed upon the sinfulness of those people who are living, and that these homes are sub-standard and must be replaced, when what is needed is for those who live in such homes to determine their own living conditions by their own efforts. Example after example has proven that when people who have been preventing their present sub-standard homes, are moved into a brand new modern housing project, such housing project is chip-twice the value because they are subjected to the same living conditions, which rather proves the assertion that it is the bums who make slums, rather than the reverse.

10. The status of public welfare has got entirely out of hand. Today in San Diego County we turn over more than 100,000 people to welfare, and the greater part of the population is being paid to a public employee, the recipient of public welfare should be subject to the same living conditions by their own efforts.

11. Because of the migratory nature of our population, the removal of residential residence should be left in the hands of local county officials. The total amount of public welfare paid to a public employee, the recipient of such welfare should be subject to the same living conditions by their own efforts.

12. Reduction of public welfare will never be accomplished as long as the grant is given without obligation on the part of the recipient, and, whenever possible, repayment should be a requirement—more like a repayment loan.

13. The resolution is not more paternalism, laws, decrees and controls, but the restoration of incentives for people to stay off of relief rolls.

14. The complete administration of welfare should be left in the hands of local county welfare officials who are familiar with conditions within their respective counties.

We believe the foregoing are constructive suggestions and would tend toward the solution of our welfare problems, keeping in mind the interest of the county, asked to contribute the funds as well as those who receive them.

WELFARE STUDY COMMITTEE
L. N. Turrentine
MacArthur Grant
1200 Fifth Ave.
SAN DIEGO, CALIF., March 1, 1969.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HON. JOHN STENNIS
OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution met in Washington last week, bringing together the patriotic Americans from throughout the Nation. I am impressed with the dedication of its members to the fundamental principle upon which this Nation was founded and I wish to commend the members of this society for the orderly and proper way in which they express their concern and recommend this pattern to all concerned Americans.

The DAR has proved and will continue to prove that an unruly demonstration, or a defiance of authority, is unnecessary to get a point of view heard. Clinging fast to the framework of this great democracy, made possible by the society's ancestors, the DAR has met in a serious and dignified way to adopt a number of resolutions that express their feelings on crucial matters facing this Nation.

Mr. President, I find these resolutions and the dismissed and orderly manner in which the society expressed itself, represent the real meat of what democracy is all about. I am delighted and encouraged to see that our great form of government is manifested so well by the Daughters of the United States. As the DAR has said, "The Daughters of the American Revolution are vitally concerned about the future of the United States as an independent nation, but any other organization in this country. I wish to commend the members of this society for the orderly and proper way in which they express their concern and recommend this pattern to all concerned Americans.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

April 22, 1969

Whereas a draft treaty recently introduced by the Soviets at the 17 member Nation Symposium in Geneva would ban all weapons from the seabeds of the world; and

Whereas this plan prohibited placing on the seabed, and the other areas at the subsoi thereof, objects with nuclear weapons or any other type of weapons of mass destruction, and the setting up of military bases, structures or installations, fortifications and other objects of military nature; and

Whereas such a ban in the United States and operations; and

Whereas the Soviet willingness to cooperate in this treaty suggests the importance which they attach to seaward controls; and

Whereas the Soviets have never signed an agreement or treaty that did not at least temporarily advance their plans for world dominance, nor is there any reason to believe that any crippled war wether whatever purpose to break it;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution in the interest of a strong national defense, urge that the United States retain control of all necessary underwater installations.

CONSERVATION

Whereas man is part of the ecology of the United States and with the increased burden of the United States on America to give American voters the same numerical representation in Congress as they enjoy in their representation in Congress, but this objective has long been thwarted by application of the unit rule or "winner takes all" of the electoral votes to the States carded; and

Whereas the State of Maine by its recent action has demonstrated that it is within the power of the States, without Constitutional amendment or federal legislation to eliminate the unit rule, and Maine has now substituted a district plan of selecting electors, under which electors will be chosen by Congressional Districts and will vote for the candidate of the party they represent; and

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution urge the United States to adopt a policy of "peaceful coexistence" and "survival" and the District election now provided by the two electoral votes to the State as carded; and

Whereas the method of direct election would mean abandonment of the federal system of representation, would risk federal control of elections, and would deprive the small or less populous states of the protection now provided by the two electoral votes representing their senators; and

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution commend the State of Maine for adopting the District system of election and voting in the Electoral College;

CONSERVATION

Whereas the air is becoming increasingly polluted and industrial smoke and gases, uncontrolled pollution and misuse of natural elements are threatening the future development of the national wealth and the standard of American living; and

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Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution commend the State of Maine for adopting the District system of election and voting in the Electoral College;

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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sary step toward their goal of creating anarchy in this Country; and

Whereas leftist efforts to destroy the effectiveness of the local police and to stimulate general police force are being abetted by court decisions and propaganda; and

Whereas widespread anti-police propaganda discards efforts of the local police to protect citizens from bodily harm and their property from looting and arson, and deprives those who attempt to protect themselves from vicious attacks; and

Whereas police departments are often indiscriminately undermanned and police are often so restricted in their use of arms that they must risk their lives unnecessarily;

Whereas a bold, escalating plan for the destruction of local police has reached the stage of numerous bombings of police headquarters;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution commend the local police of this Country for their efforts to protect law-abiding citizens and pledge them our support;

Whereas the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution warn of the dangers of any plan for a nationalized police system;

WHEREAS the Constitution of the United States of America reserves all powers of government to the several sovereign states and to the people specifically allotted to the Federal Government; and

WHEREAS Americans, apathetically unaware of the magnitude of these losses, should be alarmed by the following partial list:

CITIZENS

Citizens have been deprived of the right to own gold by Executive Order; the coinage of silver has been debased; Silver Certificates have been withdrawn; and the dollar is being progressively devalued by inflation.

The right to know has been abridged by bureaucratic practices of distortion or by classification of government information in order to withhold it, not only from the people but also from committees of Congress, and by Federal Communications Commission "guidelines" used to influence radio and TV programming.

The United States has been involved in two foreign wars without a declaration of war by Congress.

The right of parents to direct the education of their children is being increasingly curtailed by federal edicts; freedom of choice of school and instruction has been denied; children are being bussed in violation of the law.

The right to read the Bible and to pray in public schools is denied.

"Guidelines" in the implementation of the Gun Control Law of 1968 provide de facto gun registration by requiring detailed information from buyers of ammunition or materials for reloading shells for sports and recreation.

The right to sell or rent property has been sharply curtailed, and dictatorial use of the power of Eminent Domain often amounts to actual confiscation of property.

The right to conduct business is greatly hampered by numerous government regulations including: hiring and firing personnel; inspection of recordkeeping; and unreasonable fines.

Farmers restrained by bureaucratic edicts, are denied the use of individual ingenuity and initiative, thereby limiting use of land, productivity, and hope of profit, thus depriving them of the chance to expand food and fiber for domestic use and for export.

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution stand firmly for the restoration of the guarantee of Constitutional rights of individual citizens.

CIVILIAN BENEFITS OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT OF ROTC

Whereas the military research and development work at our universities and laboratories—so often distorted and attacked—not only enables the United States of America to neutralize potential threats to our national survival but also provides the materials for reloading shells for sports and recreation.

WHEREAS numerical reports; collection of withholding, sharply curtailed, and dictatorial use of the fiber for domestic use and for export; and

WHEREAS numerous bombings of police headquarters are being progressively devalued by inflation.

Whereas the Federal Communications Commission has withheld it, not only from the people but also from committees of Congress, and by Federal Communications Commission "guidelines" used to influence radio and TV programming.

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Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution stand firmly for the restoration of the guarantee of Constitutional rights of individual citizens.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

April 22, 1969

MOTED BY EDUCATIONAL, YOUTH AND REHABILITATION GROUPS AND BY MANY CHURCHES, BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, GOVERNMENT AND CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS AND

WHEREAS IN SPITE OF THE ALLEGED GOALS OF SENSITIVITY TRAINING—which are love, trust, freedom, self-criticism, integration and a general desecration of tradition and authority and could destroy the ability to distinguish right from wrong according to God’s Law—and


ON DRAWING A LINE (PORNOGRAPHY)

WHEREAS IT HAS BEEN SAID THAT “ART, LIKE MORALITY, CONSISTS IN DRAWING A LINE SOMEWHERE”; AND

WHEREAS ON EVERY SIDE IN THIS NATION WE SEE MORE AND MORE EXALTATION OF CONDUCT AND MORAL VALUES OF THOSE NATIONS WHOSE GOVERNMENTS THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS SEEK TO DEFEAT;

RESOLVED, THAT THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION OPPOSE SENSITIVITY TRAINING PROGRAMS AND URGED THEIR MEMBERS TO MAKE A THOROUGH STUDY OF SENSITIVITY TRAINING AND THEN SPONSOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS TO PUBLICIZE ITS INHERENT DANGERS.

NATIONAL TIMBER SUPPLY ACT

HON. ARNOLD OLSEN
OF MONTANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 22, 1969

MR. OLSEN. Mr. Speaker, prior to entering this distinguished body I had the privilege of being closely associated with local government in my home State of Montana. In Montana, as in other Western States and a good many other rural areas, the county is the key to effective local government. It is the county which determines the adequacy of the road system, the availability and maintenance of schools, and the administration of law enforcement. It is the county which bears the basic responsibility for schools. People in rural areas throughout the country look to the county for police protection and other fundamental services paid for by their taxes.

It is because of my fundamental interest in the welfare of the counties of the United States that I rise today to speak in behalf of the National Timber Supply Act of 1969. There is a close and continuous relationship between timber harvest and county revenues particularly with respect to the timber management of the national forests.

I want to make it clear at the outset that the Government land I am referring to in my statement is not wilderness area but commercial forest land managed by the Forest Service.

Under the law, counties where national forests are situated receive 25 per cent of the revenues from timber sold off those local Federal timberlands. These funds are paid to the counties to help defray the costs of construction and maintenance of county roads and to help defray the cost of schools. It follows logically that the improvement of timber stands on the national forests and their better management will inevitably provide greater revenues and thus directly benefit the counties which I would re-
American Jewish Committee which describes the situation of the 2,500 Jews in Iraq as "deteriorating at an ominous rate." A situation of terror pervades the community there as restrictions are steadily tightened. The report speaks eloquently for itself. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Special Report on Situation of Jews in Iraq—American Jewish Committee

The situation of the Jews in Iraq is deteriorating at an ominous rate. The only ones working for a happy future are a few businessmen and one professor whose services are apparently wanted and needed by the government. A system of self help, that is one openly helping another had been built up; but even those who had are now joining the ranks of the have nots. There is want.

The people are terrified and terrorized. The ringing of the bell or a knock at the door is enough to frighten any of them. The fear was compared to that of the Nazi ordeal and has brought the population collectively to an indescribably nervous pitch. The night of the execution of Rabbi Babbi was asked to go to the prison to say prayers for the condemned men. He refused, as did his assistant out of fear. Someone did go however, but was kicked out after only a few minutes.

It is reported that the hangings in Baghdad took place one by one in the presence of the other victims.

Restrictions have become intolerable. Persecution would now be considered.

An entire family was arrested because a member sold a carpet. The explanation given is that the money from the carpet will be spent to smuggle the people out of the country.

The economic situation of the Jewish community has reached a desperate point, and the feeling of despair continues. There is no way through an international voluntary body or a friendly government to bring some assistance to this helpless group. It would be a life saving measure for them.

THE 1970 CENSUS

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND
OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, the probing personal questions the U.S. Census Bureau wants for its 1970 census threat- en to violate every citizen's fundamental right to privacy. I am cosponsoring a bill—H.R. 3778—that would clear away this threat by making wholly voluntary the responses to all but six basic census questions. This legislation would prevent the Federal Government from carrying out searching inquiries into a citizen's personal affairs without that citizen's consent. But the bill—and this point should be emphasized—will not restrict or inhibit the Government's ability to gather the statistics it needs for planning and administering its programs.

We have read of the complex and wide- ranging nature of the Bureau's proposals to send into the homes of this country next year. Though the Bureau's Director, A. Ross Eckler, assured the Subcommittee on Census and Statistics of the House Post Office and Civil Service Commission in hearings on his proposal, the responses to this questionnaire would be kept strictly confidential, our mail reflects the opinions of our constituents who feel the requirement to answer some of the questions violates the constitutional protection of their personal privacy. And who should be in a better position to know when a question is too personal than the people who will be asked them?

In response to this mounting wave of criticism over the length of the form and the personal nature of the questions, the Secretary of Commerce recently informed Members of Congress that "questions relating to the adequacy of kitchen and bathroom facilities have been re- worded to remove any implication that the Government is interested in knowing how these facilities may be shared." I am relieved to hear that the original 66-question form has been cut back to 23 questions, but I feel that these measures do not solve the basic complaint. The House bill is designed to answer that and is designed to ensure that individuals are still being asked to divulge what they regard as confidential information or else face the possibility of as much as 60 days imprisonment. No statement in the Commerce Department's answer of admitting that she had borne illegiti- mate children or other personal information, possibly not even known by her husband, or face the possibility of a jail sentence. Admittedly, this is probably the most extreme example of the type of conflict this census will create between the demands of the state and the individual's loyalty to himself and his self-respect. But an example of a confused cens- sus form and the many statements delivered by my colleagues on this matter in this Congress and in the 90th Congress makes it abundantly clear that the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee was correct when, in reporting a bill similar to H.R. 3778, it wrote on October 2, 1968:

Census questions are broad and in some cases include personal households and activities which go far beyond the necessity for enumeration. Although State and local governments have expressed strong interest in obtaining such information for justifiable reasons (including the distribution of public funds for edu- cation, welfare, and related government pur- poses), imprisonment for refusing to answer or answering falsely is a penalty too great to impose on any citizen. (S. Rept. No. 1609, 91st Congress, 2d Session).

The bill reported by the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee last Congress, S. 4062, which would have repealed those sections of the United States Code relating to the adenopeposed census, was approved by the Senate on October 2, 1968, which, un- fortunately, proved to be too late for the House to act. H.R. 3778 includes the changes proposed by S. 4062, and, in my opinion, provides a basic improvement not included in that bill. In addition to eliminating prison penalties, H.R. 3778 would make it liable for a fine or not more than $100 for failure to truthfully answer questions in the following areas only:

(3) sex
(4) date of birth; and
(5) visitors in home at the time of the census.

By restricting compulsory questions to these areas, Congress would be more clearly adhering to the constitutional pur- pose of a census, which are to provide the basis for congressional districts— Constitution, article 1, section 2, and section 2 of the 14th amendment. Census questions on personal characteristics, the number of bathrooms in a given residence are irrelevant to this purpose and therefore not within the constitutional intent of the census.

We do not doubt that statistics derived from questions asked about marital status, years of school completed, employment status, kitchen or cooking facilities, heating equipment, number of bedrooms, presence of washing machines television, and many other ques- tions, are helpful to the national, State and local governments and private in- dividuals—industry as well. Some of this information may indeed be vital to the planning of governmental programs. Therefore, we do not propose restricting the nature of the questions asked. We only tell the Census Bureau that they may not force a person to answer questions beyond five specific categories related to the constitutional purposes for the cen- sus. We are leaving it to the individual to determine which questions are too personal for him to answer.

There is no better way to protect the right of privacy in this area because no one can determine what invades a per- son's privacy better than that person.

I cannot see how asking for voluntary responses to most of the census questions would make the census, to use Secretary of Commerce Maurice C. Stans' words, "impossible and practically useless." George Gallup, Lou Harris, and countless other polling organizations have been proving for years that you can take accurate surveys without threatening to imprison the person questioned. In fact, we may find that the Census Bureau will get more cooperation from the public if they ask rather than require questions. We are not asking anyone to answer questions beyond five specific categories related to the constitutional purposes for the census. We are leaving it to the individual to determine which questions are too personal for him to answer.

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This positive program was brought to my attention by Phyllis Lerner, a student of this institution. She is an alert and enlightened young lady.

THE BRUTAL TRUTH
HON. ROBERT V. DENNEY
OF NEBRASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. DENNEY. Mr. Speaker, the April 13, 1969, issue of the New York Times contains an excellent article entitled, "The Brutal Truth" by C. L. Sulzberger. Having received permission, I insert the following in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE BRUTAL TRUTH
(By C. L. Sulzberger)

SALIHN—Last October the Central Office for South Vietnam (C.O.S.V.N.), Communist's executive committee for Vietcong operations, adopted a basic peace strategy which the Hanoi high command hopes will make the efforts to succeed. This basic strategy is called Resolution Eight and aims at "defeitive victory". "Defeitive victory" is specifically described as:

(1) American recognition of and negotiation with the Communist National Liberation Front as an equal party in the war.
(2) American withdrawal from South Vietnam and destruction of U.S. military bases which would certainly be launched; (3) creation of a "coalition government" in Saigon, including the NLF, to establish a "neutral South Vietnam.

TOTAL VICTORY

Such "defeitive victory" is to be followed ultimately by what is called "total victory": independence, territorial reunification and a Socialist regime in [all] Vietnam. A later C.O.S.V.N. study session on Resolution Eight concluded:

"The enemy's rear is unstable. The puppet army and Government are disintegrating. The fact that the Americans are talking with Hanoi has confused and driven into our trap. The fact that they declared an unconditional bombing halt over North Vietnam means they have recognized their failure." To exploit this situation, Hanoi has ordered its troops to "sustain your attack and don't let the enemy stop for a breath.... Build up secret self-defense and secret guerrilla strength in the urban centers.... Build up our strength in Saigon and in the North, and drive him to total withdrawal."

C.O.S.V.N. concluded: "political weakness causes the enemy to suffer failure after failure in the strategic field and drives him to defeat.... We must engage in a protracted war and endure many hardships."

A subsequent analysis announced the Commu-

nists would use the Paris negotiations including deescalation of the war and mutual withdrawal of all foreign troops in South Vietnam. It is said that Hanoi can disguise its own troop withdrawal and later reopen the "war of liberation." This article spells out the enemy's moves in terms taken from enemy corpses late last month.

General Giap, Hanoi's redoubtable command

er, issued orders (also captured at the end of March) to start secret attacks with a view to a "final major offensive either in May or the last part of June through the first half of July." Reinforcements for this effort are already marching down the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos toward South Vietnam.

SAIGON IS TARGET

This offensive would start only if there is no prior settlement in Paris and is labeled the Dong Khoi General Revolution. Saigon would be its primary target. There is even reference to "leveling Saigon." Strategic targets are being postpositioned for attacks on Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airport, west of the U.S. Embassy.

Several basic deductions can be made from these audacious plans. Although the Communists report their own high casualties accurately in order to insure adequate reinforcements will be sent, they exaggerate allied losses and distort the real military picture. They also may be keeping agents hidden in Government-controlled areas and on accommodations reached with regions that are not as well "pacified" as Saigon thinks.

THE PRICE IN BLOOD

Communist troops already committed to this protracted offensive are being brutally punished. Nevertheless, Hanoi seems to reckon that it continues paying the terrible price in blood, its own military resolution will outweigh Washington's political resolution. This hard-boiled audacity may yet prove justified.

Showdown could be deferred if before May-June, the new Nixon peace initiative produces results. Otherwise there promises to be a terrible effort to raise Nixon's prestige. And most of the American people should be aware what Communist strategy calls for and what their own responsibility should be in helping their Government to articulate a response. For Communist strategy specifically reckons on "the American people's support" to secure its own victory.

POSTAL REFORM
HON. ALBERT W. JOHNSON
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the question of postal reform is now before the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Today the chairman of the committee, Thaddeus J. Dulski, appeared as a witness for the committee and outlined future plans. In connection with the hearing today, I received a letter from the Postmaster General explaining that he intends to submit to the committee legislative proposals for postal reform during the last week of May. I thought that the Members would be interested in the statement of both Chairman Dulski and Postmaster General Blount, which I am submitting for the Record:
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

April 22, 1969


Mr. Chairman, for the record I am Thaddeus J. Dulski, a representative from the 41st District of New York.

To qualify myself as a witness, I will state that I have been a member of this Committee for nearly seventeen years, and Mr. Frank C. Fortune, a member of the regular Committee staff.

I believe it will be helpful, at the outset, to review the background of this hearing and our posture on the matter of postal reform still a political issue.

The United States Post Office has a more direct, personal, and day-to-day effect on more Americans than does any other governmental function.

It is my hope that Messrs. O'Brien and Kappel, as private citizens, are under no statutory mandate to appear and testify.

I recognize that Messrs. O'Brien and Kappel, as private citizens, are under no statutory mandate to appear and testify.

Nevertheless, I do feel that they share a strong moral obligation—as the chief architects of a precedent-shattering change in historic public policy—to help complete the project they began.

It seems to me that the public interest demands they see themselves to the requirements of established legislative process.

It is my hope that both Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Kappel will help before these hearings are completed, I will continue my endeavors to arrange for their appearance.

The other major factor to be considered, of course, is the availability of the new administration on postal reform.

I have consulted with Postmaster General Winton M. Blount, and urged early submission of his official recommendations for postal reform.

The Postmaster General has advised me that he cannot be prepared to do this until the end of May. He also has urged that postal reform hearings be deferred until he can appear and testify at that time.

I fully appreciate the Postmaster General's situation, and his need to make certain that his official recommendations, once submitted, will serve the public interest.

He has been in office less than ninety days, and will have the responsibility of providing postal service long after he commits himself.

In contrast, the Kappel Commission conducted an extensive study with a strong staff, and at considerable expense to the Government, to arrive at its decision after a year and a quarter.

It was with the background of the Kappel report and my own intensive study that I introduced H.R. 4 at the start of the 91st Congress, and urged early submission of any postal rate increases. First things first.

Mr. Chairman, it is my firm conviction that major changes—possibly even radical changes—are needed in the Postal Service, and we are here in a debate over a corporation.

I am certain that major changes—possibly even radical changes—are needed in the Postal Service, and we are here in a debate over a corporation.

First things must come first.

The public interest requires that we move promptly on postal reform.

The immediate result was renewed clamor for major changes in the postal establishment. The corporation approach was seized upon by sundry and assorted "experts" as the only answer.

The proposal was given impetus by the creation of a panel—called "the President's Commission on Postal Organization." This was on April 8, 1967, just five days after Mr. O'Brien's original suggestion.

Mr. Frederick R. Kappel, the highly regarded President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was named Chairman of the Commission.

The Commission's report, entitled "Towards Postal Excellence," was submitted to former President Lyndon B. Johnson in July of 1968. The report strongly supports the corporation proposal.

Therefore, the two advocates for turning the Post Office into a corporation, Mr. O'Brien, the architect, and Mr. Kappel, the signer of the Commission's recommendations.

Yet, notwithstanding their strong articulate advocacy of the corporation, both of these gentlemen have declined my requests that they testify before this Committee in support of their recommendations. Each of their requests was made early in March and again within the last ten days.

Each has allowed other obligations preclude his appearance here. Neither one has indicated any possibility of appearing in the reasonably near future.

I recognize that Messrs. O'Brien and Kappel, as private citizens, are under no statutory mandate to appear and testify.

Nevertheless, I do feel that they share a strong moral obligation—as the chief architects of a precedent-shattering change in historic public policy—to help complete the project they began.

It seems to me that the public interest demands they see themselves to the requirements of established legislative process.

It is my hope that both Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Kappel will help before these hearings are completed, I will continue my endeavors to arrange for their appearance.

The other major factor to be considered, of course, is the availability of the new administration on postal reform.

I have consulted with Postmaster General Winton M. Blount, and urged early submission of his official recommendations for postal reform.

The Postmaster General has advised me that he cannot be prepared to do this until the end of May. He also has urged that postal reform hearings be deferred until he can appear and testify at that time.

I fully appreciate the Postmaster General's situation, and his need to make certain that his official recommendations, once submitted, will serve the public interest.

He has been in office less than ninety days, and will have the responsibility of providing postal service long after he commits himself.

In contrast, the Kappel Commission conducted an extensive study with a strong staff, and at considerable expense to the Government, to arrive at its decision after a year and a quarter.

It was with the background of the Kappel report and my own intensive study that I introduced H.R. 4 at the start of the 91st Congress, and urged early submission of any postal rate increases. First things first.

Mr. Chairman, it is my firm conviction that major changes—possibly even radical changes—are needed in the Postal Service, and we are here in a debate over a corporation.

First things must come first.

The public interest requires that we move promptly on postal reform.

The nature of postal reform

Postal modernization has engaged a major share of my personal time and attention for the past two and a half years, and I have found that there are some conflicting sets of recommendations on what the Postal Service needs to do.

I have a profound respect for the Kappel Commission report and its four volumes of "Annex" material, as well as the records of the hearings before the Senate Committee.

The Kappel report and annexes are comprehensive and analytical documents. I have been impressed with their informative value with respect to the multitude of postal problems.

I strongly agree with the Commission's findings that postal reform is an immediate necessity, and that no private firm would be willing to take over the postal system.

Mr. Chairman, I agree that it is not the Commission's conclusion that a postal corporation is the only answer.

But, it is the only answer, if it were to serve the proper purposes that a corporate structure might achieve.

With this assurance we can proceed.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

April 22, 1969

My bill provides a strong foundation for modernization of postal plant and equipment. It establishes a new Postal Modernization Authority, a body corporate headed by a 10-member Board of Directors, to develop and present its comprehensive legislative proposal on postal reform.

The Authority would act as a "holding company" for all property and equipment, with authority to:

1. To invest, earn, and retain surplus income.
2. To lease property, equipment, and services to the Post Office Department on a cost-recovery basis.
3. To lease needed property and equipment to the Post Office Department on a cost-recovery basis.

The Postal Modernization Authority would be subject to the Government Corporation Control Act.

Title II of H.R. 4 prohibits all kinds of political recommendations, influence, and interference in the appointment of postmasters. It also extends this prohibition to all other kinds of undesirable pressure or influence from any other source.

The fourth recommendation of the Kappel Commission is that "present postal employees be transferred, with their accrued retirement authority, consistent with its responsibilities, to an independent Labor-Management Relations Authority, a body corporate headed by a Board of Directors, to operate the Postal Service on a cost-recovery basis."

Title II of H.R. 4 provides for the independent Labor-Management Relations Panel, and (3) clear-cut standards and guidelines for both management and labor in the field of employee-management relations.

The fifth and last recommendation of the Kappel Commission is that "all postal employees be transferred, with their accrued retirement benefits, to a new career service within the Postal Service."

It provides for (1) compulsory arbitration, (2) secular guidelines for use in the event of a strike, and (3) clear-cut standards and guidelines for both management and labor in the field of employee-management relations.

The fifth and last recommendation of the Kappel Commission is that "all postal employees be transferred, with their accrued retirement benefits, to a new career service within the Postal Service."

As pointed out earlier, H.R. 4 provides for periodic review and adjustment of postal rates for the purpose of returning cost, exclusive of public service.

It also provides a semi-automatic procedure for proposed rate adjustments to take effect as law without the necessity of extensive, frustrating, and often bitter consideration of the complexity of postal rates before Congressional Committees.

Mr. Chairman, several of our colleagues on the Committee have sponsored postal reform bills of their own. Copies of those bills are at each Member's desk.

I am sure that their testimony in support of those measures will be of great value to the Committee. Suitable arrangements can readily be made for them to testify when they desire.

Additional dates thus far set aside for continued postal reform hearings are April 29th and May 3rd and 15th.

In the meantime, I will continue my efforts to have Mr. Lawrence F. O'Brien, as the chief architect of the postal corporation approach, and Mr. Jack W. Telford, who signed the report recommending that approach, testify before the Committee.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman. I look forward to any questions to the best of my ability.

Sincerely,

WINTON M. BLount.

TODAY WE CELEBRATE THE BIRTH OF J. STERLING MORTON, NEBRASKA PIONEER WHO FOUNDAD ARBOR DAY

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM
OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today, Nebraskans celebrate the birthday of J. Sterling Morton, a great conservator of the service of the Post Office. Morton was a founder of Arbor Day.

The first observance of Arbor Day— a day set aside to plant trees—was held almost one century ago, April 10, 1872. The Nebraska Legislature made Arbor Day a
legal holiday in 1885 and changed the observance to April 22 to honor Morton. From the work of this Nebraska pioneer, whose home was near Nebraska City, most States have an observance of Arbor Day. However, the date differs depending upon the climate suitable for the planting of trees.

Arizona, Texas, Alabama, and other States in warmer climates observe Arbor Day in February. Florida’s observance is in January.

In West Virginia, the climate is suitable for tree planting in both spring and fall and the Mountain State has an observance in each season.

J. Sterling Morton’s home, Arbor Lodge, at Nebraska City, is now a Nebraska State park. It is a magnificent colonial mansion surrounded by 65 acres of woodland, including apple orchards.

Mr. Speaker, we Nebraskans are indeed proud of this, the conservationist whose statue is in the Hall of Columns of the Capitol along with those of other great Americans.

ACTIVITIES OF U.S. ANTI-COMMUNIST CONGRESS

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, several organizations in the United States are engaged in continuing efforts to remind Americans of the incompatibility of communism with our way of life. Pure incompatibility would not be particularly significant if it were not for the additional fact that Communists continue to use force, violence, and subversion. Much of our domestic violence of late has followed non-negotiable demands both on and off the campus from individuals and groups with established records of Communist activity or association. Not all, nor even perhaps a majority, but some, and most of these have been leftists or ringleaders.

One of the American organizations seeking to help keep Americans alert to the continuing Communist subversion is the U.S. Anti-Communist Congress, Inc., headed by Wilson Lucom. Recently President Landenberg has spent several months in one of the thirteen “workers’ paradises”, I am in sympathy with your organization in, say, something about it. Could you please send me some of your propaganda, I am certain that it would be well received and distributed of mine abroad the late U.S.S. Pueblo. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,
WILSON C. LUCOM,
President.

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT

HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE
OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend my colleagues in the House for their wise and prudent action in passing last week the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. This legislation, which provides for the control of pollution by oil, requires owners of vessels which have discharged oil to pay the costs of cleanup, provides for control of sewage from vessels, and the cooperation of all Federal agencies in the control and prevention of water pollution, is both necessary and long overdue. It has been my conviction that effective programs must be established to control the dumping of refuse and the discharge of wastes into all navigable waters from vessels. I have come to this realization over the last 10-year period, particularly as I have seen the waters of Lake Michigan, whose shores border on my district, become increasingly polluted because of the waste materials discharged by ocean-going vessels.

The problem of water pollution, of course, does not only affect Lake Michigan, but all of the Great Lakes as well as many inland streams and waterways. The bill which we have passed is a step in the right direction to improving and controlling our water pollution problems. It provides for strict penalties of up to $10 million as the cost of cleanup which the owner of the vessel guilty of pollution may be charged.

It is our intention that with the opening up of a deep sea harbor in the Second Congressional District of Indiana, which I represent, there is an urgent need that this legislation which has now passed the House and adds to the Senate be enforced. We must be willing to use our skills and the necessary resources to solve the problems of pollution if we are to save our water, shoreline, and beaches from further contamination as well as to prevent the severe effects pollution has on fish, wildlife, recreation, and our national health and safety.

WHOLESALE FOOD FOR THOUGHT

HON. CHARLES E. WIGGINS
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. WIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, all Members of this body, I am sure, receive many pieces of mail commenting, sometimes ineptly sometimes forcefully, upon the issues of the day. These letters are often a Congressman’s closest link to his constituents.

When an informed citizen takes the time to write his Congressman, and states his positions succinctly and well, it behooves all of us to listen. It is for that reason, Mr. Speaker, that I ask that a recent letter received by me from Mr. Bob Lancaster, of Santa Fe Springs, Calif., be included at this point in the Record. His remarks provide wholesome food for thought for all of us in this body:

MARCH 27, 1969

Congressman Charles E. Wiggins, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Wiggins: You are my man in Washington. Your voice is my only voice in the House. And that’s why I’m writing to you now.

Many of our “Special Report” letters always tell me something. Your most recent letter outlines the need for an A.B.M. defense system, and I think the Navy and the Coast Guard are just right.

Consideration of these critical needs are a long time coming. And at this “late hour” it isn’t a question whether the American people are willing to pay the price. It’s too late to have a choice. We must pay the price even if it means a few unemployed astronauts and a few moon vehicles put in mothballs. Perhaps more down-to-earth thinking will help guarantee safety to Americans at home and in the high seas. And restore the eagle as our national bird.

If there are still shortages and surpluses left from seven years of “preserving South Vietnam’s independence”... it is a shortage of wisdom and guts ... and a surplus of top brass wearing hats lined with dove feathers.

During the last two decades Washington has been the peace-mongering capital of the world. Half-way house. A gloating and a smoothing hall ... where ideals for both national and international justice have been pushed out to make room for the champions of appeasement.

Peacebenders will never, never end a war by trying to negotiate peace with an enemy who hates everything we are and believe. And the “appeasers” don’t stand a chance in a fight either. East-West Germany, North-
South Korea, and North-South Vietnam are only the beginning if we don't change our ways.

We could still be fighting Japan if we hadn't demanded an unconditional surrender, presented an ultimatum of disarming and evacuate to their homeland. This got the message to their people, and their leaders suddenly became serious about talking. Men simply don't take action until it affects them personally. (Incidentally, Japan was better off, with America's business encouragement, after the war than before it.)

A signal that something is wrong is the disgusting attitude our government has towards the Panama Canal. Although we own it and have the right of maximum use, the only thing the Canal has ever done to us is to demand rent increases. This is an example of our weakness. To continue to display our weakness is to lose the respect of nations we are fighting against. It's time we begin to make them respect us.

It is also evidence of our own people that the United States no longer goes to the aid of its citizens, civilian or military, when attacked by a foreign navy craft on the high seas.

That's why I'm for the United States to act now on building a new Navy... equipped with up-to-date gear. And most of all, manned by men given authority to act without holding six months of committee meetings first.

You have stated your intent to support those policies and actions to defend this country against all enemies. You and your colleagues are the only Americans of this hour who can authorize the re-establishment of the United States military strength... to a force strong enough to cope with any enemy... including those who dwell among us! But it will never happen while Congressmen are play-acting before an audience they want to please. Your work is not to win popularity contests... in your home towns... to win the approval of foreign countries... to please. Your work is not to win popularity contests... in your home towns... to win the approval of foreign countries... to please. Your work is not... to win the approval of foreign countries... to please. Your work is not... to win the approval of foreign countries... to please. Your work is not... to win the approval of foreign countries... to please.

Two years later our President and Secretary of State thought they could sit down and talk... and make agreements with Japan. Patriotic and well-informed men were cheered by a President who would have been elected again in 1952, had FDR lived. Winning an election... in your home towns... to win the approval of foreign countries... to please. Your work is not... to win the approval of foreign countries... to please. Your work is not... to win the approval of foreign countries... to please.

The tradition of our heritage... men of wisdom would enter the Capitol Building with lumps in their throats, full of awe. And they would enter the House chamber with tears of disgust for being such cowards in not taking action... for fear of offending those who might not like us if we show too much military muscle.

Mr. Speaker, haven't we been down this blind street before? Thirty years ago Congress was dilly-dallying with their pledge to demand an unconditional surrender, presenting an ultimatum of disarming and evacuate to their homeland. This got the message to their people, and their leaders suddenly became serious about talking. Men simply don't take action until it affects them personally. (Incidentally, Japan was better off, with America's business encouragement, after the war than before it.)

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in American law is one of horror. Our treatment of the Negro has forced us to live with a crisis that we have been slow to recognize. This has come about because we have been slow to recognize that the Negro is a human being and that his value cannot be measured by the depth of his roots which go back through 450 years of exploitation.

LBJ ruled this area, but difficult questions must still be faced with sensitivity. Nor can we ever be ashamed to speak of humaneness, of patriotism, of justice, of generosity; these are essential to the spirit of mankind. When the history of freedom and justice is written, one of its greatest chapters will be of the progress toward equality for the American Negro from 1961 to 1969.

6. He demonstrated the need for orderly protests but has been critical of protests without reason. The American people have rallied to protect the U.S. Supreme Court against an illegitimate Court in the South. They will, and they will do so again, in the dangerous conflicts in which we are engaged today. The U.S. Supreme Court in maintaining the balance of our federal system. I salute LBJ in his stand to extend orderly protests to the dialogue stage. Neither of us will tolerate insane or un-American riots by students or adults.

7. He has demonstrated the necessity to be right regardless of "passing" praise. LBJ saw the necessity to save Asia's "soul." He didn't misjudge the danger, but no honest or moral man would have done so. There were sound reasons for leading this nation along the path started by Eisenhower and Kennedy—the need to combat communism in Vietnam. Just as President Truman acted properly in Korea, Greece, and West Germany, so LBJ followed the established precedents of a President.

The floods of southern California which caused incalculable damage, have also brought much courage. The floods which cost us about $30 billion a year and has taken some money from the general welfare programs, but LBJ has proved that we can have both "butter and guns."

CONCLUSIONS

Fate brought Lyndon Baines Johnson to the President's office at the most critical hour. One is reminded of Tennessee's words: "Ah! when shall all men's good Be each man's rule, and universal peace Lie as a shaft of light across the land, And like a lamp of blessings attest the 'Thro' all the circle of the golden year?"

LBJ was 40 years old when he moved into the U.S. Senate and now, leaving the White House seat he filled with distinction in the U.S. House of Representatives before. He thus had the opportunity of about 30 years in his political career. His administration has been remarkably successful in this area. He was thought by many writers and politicians to be about as popular as Herbert Hoover and none of the post-World War II Presidents has been as popular as LBJ. In a unique and critical way, he has served the American people with distinction. LBJ has been the victim of vulgar snobbery and, in the latter classification, of the public spotlight and ugly events.

Our treatment of the Negro has forced us to live with a crisis that we have been slow to recognize. This has come about because we have been slow to recognize that the Negro is a human being and that his value cannot be measured by the depth of his roots which go back through 450 years of exploitation.

Mr. PETTIS, Mr. Speaker, said that "adversity has been considered the state in which a man most easily becomes acquainted with himself." It occurs to me that if this is true with individuals it is also true of communities. The floods of southern California which cause incalculable damage, have also brought much courage. The floods which cost us about $30 billion a year and has taken some money from the general welfare programs, but LBJ has proved that we can have both "butter and guns."

Four conservation camp crews worked 4 days on a sandbagging operation to prevent flood damage to homes and installations in the path of the Cucamonga Creek which had overrun its normal channel.

The heavy rainfall and strong winds caused many trees to go down blocking mountain highways in the Cucamonga and San Bernardino Mountains. LBJ crew worked several days sawing up these trees and removing timber and debris opening vital roads in this area.

A few miles down the road, the flood-ravaged community of Mount Baldy, the road into the Barrett Canyon home site area was completely washed out. This area contains about 24 homes, a few of which are occupied by permanent residents who were totally isolated from any kind of assistance. A temporary footbridge was constructed so inhabitants in this area could have access to the town.

An informal community disaster committee including Mr. Guy H. Habenicht, of the Loma Linda Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Thomas Price, of Loma Linda University, and C.W. Shy of the California Division of Forestry surveyed damage in the Loma Linda area and then organized and directed a large force of volunteers who worked with great industry.

Conservation crews did much of the heavy work in this area, digging out homes from February 27 to March 7. In order to obtain more hours of productive work by the crews, the Division of Forestry established a field kitchen and funds for the purchase of food were provided by Loma Linda University, the Chamber of Commerce at Loma Linda, Mr. Charles N. Pettis of San Bernadino, and the county of San Bernardino.

Volunteer coordinator for Yucaipa, Mr. Jose Mulder, directed the work of four conservation crews in bringing assistance, food, blankets, and sometimes even cases of medicine to victims of the floods. Mr. R.H. Sauter, of the San Bernadino County, supervised Mr. Don C. Beckord, whose district sustained heavy damage, observed that he "simply could not say enough in praise of the men who worked so tirelessly in bringing help to the victims." He called on conservation camp crews to assist in rehabilitating homes damaged by flood waters and heavy sediment deposits.

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Enthusiastic expressions of gratitude were voiced by community leaders in all these areas as well as by county supervisors, Mr. R.H. Sauter, of the San Bernadino County, supervised Mr. Don C. Beckord, whose district sustained heavy damage, observed that he "simply could not say enough in praise of the men who worked so tirelessly in bringing help to the victims." He called on conservation camp crews to assist in rehabilitating homes damaged by flood waters and heavy sediment deposits.

Jack D. Burke, State forest ranger, reported several acts of heroism and many examples of action above and beyond the call of duty by participating inmates. Jack D. Burke, State forest ranger, reported several acts of heroism and many examples of action above and beyond the call of duty by participating inmates.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

April 22, 1969

The issue here is not the history of an established church in the 13th century England or in 18th century America, but the history of the religious traditions of our people, reflected in countless practices of the institutions and organizations of our society.

On June 17, 1962, the Supreme Court widened this interpretation to ban the Lord's Prayer in the public schools of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Once again, no teacher had been required to lead prayer, no child was forced to join in its recitation. The provision was made for abstention on the part of those who did not wish to participate. There are many pleasant phrases in the two major Supreme Court decisions, but the Court's remarks, obiter dicta, is that remarks incidental to the real deciding reason. One could, and some did, interpret these remarks and claim that the Court had done nothing more serious than to rule out a residual unfairness, bringing public religion itself wholly intact.

There are, however, other obiter dicta which are less sanguine. For instance, in the first decision Justice Douglas enumerates various instances ofexperimentation, including the Court's amenable to religious expression. Justice Douglas says, "Our system at the federal and state levels is permeated by religious influences, by law and the constitution. "Nevertheless," he continues, "I think it is an unconstitutional undertaking whatever it may be. "In fact, the fact of the decisions, what the Court had done, was that the President and Senator Erwin Griswold called the absolute and...extremely" meaning of the Court, is that the Court has now cast aside the historical affirmation by government in this country of the essential truth of theism, has embarked upon a dangerous course which subverts the effect of theism, has substituted agnosticism for theistic affirmation to which the court had been a precedent affecting the whole future of religion in our public life. As such it must deeply concern not only whose practice is denied but also those who are involved in any way with religion as subject to and supportive of public policy.

On June 26, 1962, the Supreme Court interpreted the First Amendment of the Federal Constitution in a manner which radically constrains the public faith of our nation. In the majority of the states, it does no singularly minimal thing. Whatever the particular practice, that interpretation immediately becomes precedent affecting the whole future of religion in our public life. As such it must deeply concern not only whose practice is denied but also those who are involved in any way with religion as subject to and supportive of public policy.

The school prayer decisions, if followed, predictably will have the effect of raising legalism to the rank of the official public religion of the United States. The Court thus now casts aside the historical affirmation by government in this country of the essential truth of theism, has embarked upon a dangerous course which subverts the effect of theism, has substituted agnosticism for theistic affirmation to which the court had been precedent affecting the whole future of religion in our public life. As such it must deeply concern not only whose practice is denied but also those who are involved in any way with religion as subject to and supportive of public policy.

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The Boston Pilot editorialized:

"ALL PUBLIC LIFE AFFECTED..."

The Supreme Court in the Lord's Prayer and Bible rule has continued along a path unhappily familiar to all from its early decisions. The same tedious arguments emphasize the 'establishment of religion' clause are brought forth to support the decision which turns its back on the total American tradition and outlaws the present practices of the schools. Let us suppose that the Lord's Prayer and the Bible are excluded from the American public schools for precisely the reasons given by the Supreme Court. What is the next step? Clearly, all other expression of religion in public life must now be denied.

To suggest that pleasant phrases on the subject of the Lord's Prayer in the public schools is to ignore the heart of the matter.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

"Our founding fathers, together with the great and God-fearing leaders of the last century and a half, would be profoundly shocked today that in this year of our Lord . . . a voluntary nondenominational acknowledgment of the Supreme Being, which was in existence before the creation of the earth and will continue after the destruction of the world, is not accepted by the courts in 65% of the states of the Union, and that 35% of the states have made some provision for its exclusion."

A.D. 1269

the matter. That heart clearly is the question by the Supreme Court of "establishment" with public reverence, whether free or not, which is the subject of this remarks. Even to question such an decision, the court said in its second decision, is "of value only as academic discussion, but I submit to make a far more short, as it was a century ago when Abraham Lincoln commented on the Dred Scott decision:

When all the words, the collateral matter was cleared away from it, all the chaff was fanned out of it, it was a bare absurdity.... The Dred Scott decision covers the whole ground, and while it occupies it, there is no room for the shadow of a starved pigeon to occupy the court."

Five years have passed since the first prayer ban. In those years, several significant things have happened. A Vol.

(1) Literally hundreds of bills were introduced in both the House and Senate calling for a clarifying amendment to restore the First Amendment to its preban interpretation and to forestall a further widening of the court's logic. There were 117 such bills on the House floor when the Senate Joint Resolution Number 1 of the 100th Congress was signed by 42 senators of both parties to re-establish the constitutional amendment which would read:

Nothing contained in this Constitution shall be construed to sustain any exercise of civil authority designed to force the nor to call for prayer or to hinder the exercise thereof. This shall include but not be limited to the requirement of prayer in any form, whether the form of a spoken word, recitation of a creed or a prayer by pupils or teachers, or the deployment of religious symbols or slogans in public schools.

(2) Catholic response to the prayer ban was openly mixed, though there is no possible doubt that Catholics were in great numbers part of the massive proamendment majority across the nation. The National Catholic Welfare Conference, at its annual meeting in 1966, was openly mixed, though there is no possible doubt that Catholics were in great numbers part of the massive proamendment majority across the nation.

Secondly, it was openly mixed, though there is no possible doubt that Catholics were in great numbers part of the massive proamendment majority across the nation. The National Catholic Welfare Conference, at its annual meeting in 1966, was outspokenly critical of the prayer ban. The Gallup Poll in September 1969 reported a Yes majority of 65%. What is most critical is that the组成的 national home district polls backed the national sampling. Again and again there was a sense that the American people, as they had in 1951 when its 50 senators were united on the need for a prayer amendment, and no subject in which "don't knows" ran lower, or majorities more consistent. Such hearing on prayer amendment proposals, thousands of proamendment petitions were introduced on the very first day of the House hearings (1964) by Congressman Fallon of Maryland. Nearly 50,000 petitions were introduced in behalf of amendment 35,000 petitions from Pennsylvania, 30,000 from New York. The Senate hearings, of course, in the spring of 1967 Good Housekeeping magazine came up again with an 80-plus percentage for amendment.

(4) Despite all this not one single national floor vote has been held in five-and-a-half years in either house of Congress on even the technicality of proposing a prayer amendment to the nation. And hearings in this critical matter were forced in the House to this day by the re-weighted petition to bypass Chairman Emanuel Celler, who was bitterly negative, had nearly succeeded.

(5) In the wake of the prayer ban decisions, things have not stood still. A number of trends have developed. Two are of major importance. First, a trend toward a kind of a religious education. This could then be an argument in favor of parochial schools, and as public schools decline, the argument for public support on the grounds that the schools can be advanced in one guise or another. It I hope this estimate is inaccurate. I fear it may be correct.

Our bishops wrote once that "religion is our chief national asset," and as such what happened to it anywhere in the law must affect it everywhere. I am afraid some of us have simply failed to make the vital connection between what occurred in the prayer ban decisions and the aspects of the First Amendment which preoccupy us more immediately. Too many Catholics have simply failed to realize that the only interpretation of the First Amendment by the Supreme Court must over a period of time operate to take away religious education. This could then be an argument in favor of parochial schools, and as public schools decline, the argument for public support on the grounds that the schools can be advanced in one guise or another.

(3) Eleven of the 13 justices who passed on the New York prayer issue prior to its arrival at the Supreme Court ruled it constitutionally invalid. However, at the time of this comment, the court had already submitted a "friend of the court" brief to the Supreme Court, prior to the first decision, which is stated in part:

"It is clear from Congressional reaction that a massive mail conveying with such an exercise of civil authority designed to force the nor to call for prayer or to hinder the exercise thereof. This shall include but not be limited to the requirement of prayer in any form, whether the form of a spoken word, recitation of a creed or a prayer by pupils or teachers, or the deployment of religious symbols or slogans in public schools."

Ohio, Sept. 16, 1859; Galesburg, Ill., Oct. 12, 1863.

United States Supreme Court, October term 1961, Document No. 468.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1859; Galesburg, Ill., Oct. 12, 1863.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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find and pronounce together common words of uniting reverence each day during the week. Besides, meditation is extremely difficult even for adults. To suppose that grade school youngsters can meditate properly is a delusion.

In classes in comparative religion, it may be that once the prayer ban is repealed we can move along these lines. But such classes are a minority's response to the wisdom of Solomon, and are objective enough to relate one religion to another without bias. Any conflict of interest among the offended parties will rise to challenge them in the courts, just as parents who objected to the earlier prayer did.

Religion as art, history and literature, it is true that under these aspects it belongs in many classes, so that children of a reverent people may review their inheritance. But what a tragedy it would be if God could come into school only as a footnote. Classes otherwise preoccupied and minus any factor of reverence whatsoever! Religion is more than dates and pretty pictures and nice phrases. Religion is reverence. Any proposal which drains it of its prayerful blood is anemic to start with. In short, none of the suggestions, at least in part, lack at least in part, the one essential state of refinement, adequate. None would

.ny way remove the tragic precedent of the First Amendment. Even Justice Brennan, who might argue a majority would be so callous of its neighbors as to insist on a sectarian prayer in their public schools, could see the face of the great bulk of American experience. But even should, in a rare instance, such a prayer be imposed against his own wishes, he would still be open with the courts. What is clearly urgent in this entire issue of majority-minority rights is a reasonable pluralism, the kind of adjustment and prudential accommodation which mature men make with their neighbors in any complex matter in which a conformed and declaratory pluralism is involved.

The brotherhood of prayer remains an important part of our democratic ideal. And in this as in all other controverted situations, a dissenting minority must be assured to the maximum reasonable extent its right of silence and abstinence. To participate in the abomination of the public practice, however, thus denying to an overwhelming majority its will, is an intolerable treasuriness of democracy. In this case, a strong argument can be mounted in support of the traditional, pre-ban interpretation of the First Amendment. Even Justice Brennan, siding with the majority in the second prayer ban decision, concedes that its fiscal policy is a religious affair.

On our precise problem, the historical record is at best ambiguous, and statements can readily be found to support either side of the disagreement.

But even if the court's reading of the history and the semantics were accurate, the case for a clarifying amendment would still stand. No people in a free society are required to be prisoners of words which, in that hypothesis, do not say what the people who say them mean. If the people who wish to meditate together cannot find words which the people overwhelmingly wish to provide for themselves and for their children in a situation where it is required of a wise Judiciary is not a decision rending the majority silent before an insolent multitude, it allows for a just prudent accommodation for dissent while the majority will prevail. The second

Majority-Minority Problem

There is another item in the prayer amendment debate which must be pondered. This is the item of majority-minority relationships in a democracy. It has two facets. The first is: Are we inviting the more homogenous practices a majority will against which there is marshaled a loud minority will? The second is: Are we forcing the dissent from prayer and the desire for public schools is to fly in the face of the overwhelming majority will, is an intolerable treassuriness of democracy. In this case, a strong argument can be mounted in support of the traditional, pre-ban interpretation of the First Amendment.

The concept of conservation of our natural and human resources has been proven time and time again. During the depression days of the 1930's, the Civilian Conservation Corps took boys off the streets and gave them solid foundations on which to build productive lives. Graduates of the old CCC program have served with us here in Congress, succeeded in business, and become leaders in education, science and all other fields of endeavor. But most important of those given a second chance through the CCC became solid citizens of this Nation of ours.

Because of the outstanding successes of this program I was among those Representatives in Congress who sponsored and actively worked for establishment of a similar program for the 1960's. This was the enactment of the Job Corps legislation.

In the succeeding years, there is no doubt but that the wisdom of this effort has been more than justified. The fact that the 1960's are not the depression days of three decades ago, but we have found that even in these days of high employment and relative affluence there are many among us who have not been able to make the grade, primarily because of a lack of opportunity to learn the basic skills by which they can earn a living.

Would you hire an 18-year-old with a low third-grade education who could hardly read or write?

This is the average for young men entering the Job Corps camps I have visited in the 6th Congressional District of California. In 8 months of training, the corpsman has advanced 2 years in reading, a year in math. He has developed the ability to write, has a knowledge of how to get a job, knows about income taxes and most important he is working for a salary which will require him to pay income taxes. He has returned to society.

It is tragiic that this program should be crippled now that it has proven itself
by combining education with good hard work to provide young men with an opportunity to become self-respecting, self-supporting, contributing members of society.

In active recruitment programs, we talked these young people out of environments in which they could grow up only with hopelessness. Now we are breaking faith with these young people, toasting them into unemployment without the means of earning their own way, and abandoning others who have not had the opportunity to participate. The consequences will be tragic, I am sure.

It appears that these Centers will be replaced at some future date, with “minicenters” located in urban areas. These, apparently, will be located close to the trainee homes. One of the strengths of the conservation center program is that these boys are taken out of the environments which have caused them harm, through the formative years and are able to get away and stand on their own feet away from these influences and I think the reversal of this would be a terrific mistake.

In my opinion, it seems that those centers facing extinction, there appears no rhyme nor reason to why some of these were selected. The three in my congressional districts, Toyon in Shasta County, Sly Park, El Dorado County, and Five Mile Center in Tuolumne County—all had fine records and good community support.

Yesterday, Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz testified before the House Education and Labor Committee that the average cost of training a Job Corps man was $7,241. Statistics I have collected from the three Job Corps Centers in the second district indicate that their records, then, are well below the average. The reported costs at the Toyon Job Corps Center, located at Toyon near Shasta County, $5,200 per trainee; at the El Dorado County, Five Mile Center in Tuolumne County—all had fine records and good community support.

Mr. Speaker, I must emphasize that these are current 1969 figures—what it is costing today. These do not reflect the value of conserving the work accomplished by these young men—estimating at $2,000 per year per man.

When you add all these up, it comes out to a mighty inexpensive program which yields tremendous returns on the investment—lifelong dividends of self-respect and economic independence for the individual.

In addition the human resources we have conserved and channeled into productive efforts must also be considered the natural resources which are enhanced by the efforts of the Job Corps men who truly are “learning by doing.”

The “doing” means new campgrounds, additional recreational facilities, improved water supplies, better fire-fighting base facilities which will yield tremendous economic returns years to come through faster forest-fire suppression, improved timber stands which in future years will mean greater timber sale returns.

During 3 years of operation, corpsmen at the Toyon Camp have completed some $1,328,000 in work projects, including scores of projects which were never installed in the National Parks System. Additionally, the corpsmen provided some 10,000 emergency man-hours in firefighting, search and rescue work, civil works projects, and national parks maintenance work, the value of which would amount to $55,200. At Sly Park the project value to the national forests and the local community amounts to $387,000 plus thousands of man-hours on the firelines and other disaster work.

These contributions do not reflect in the cold statistics upon which the decision to close these centers was apparently based.

Nor are other community efforts reflected in the cold statistics. Take, for instance, the Toyon Center. Through a cooperative agreement with the Shasta County Welfare Department, welfare recipients receive work experience training at the center, giving volunteer assistance while learning themselves to be more employable. Employment agencies hired four of these former welfare cases and 23 others have gone from welfare to gainful employment using these new skills.

This is meaningful manpower training. It works. We must not buy a pig in a poke by discarding it for an untried program which still is in the formulative stages.

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, I am tremendously concerned with the impact the proposed closings will have upon the individual trainees. Without minimizing the tremendous contributions the Job Corps Center has made to the economy of the communities in which these conservation centers are located.

Again, let me use, for example, the centers located in the second district. The Toyon Center, which is located in the county is situated in counties of substantial unemployment. Each of these areas have very restricted payrolls and the clearing of debris (after the 1964 flood) along Shasta Lake; planting of more than 80,000 trees for beautification and erosion control on the Spring Creek-Keswick Dam; the Rip Rapped and constructed floating docks for Reading Island boat launch near Cottonwood; contributed about 10,000 man-hours to the forest fire fighting; assisted the Shasta County Sheriff’s Department and the local Civil Defense Department in two search missions—one for a Central Valley son and the other for the victim of a plane crash.

The young people in the Center have participated in Community affairs by being members of local church choirs; assist church, civic, social, service and fraternal organizations with local college, high school, teen-club, and in community center groups; participate in City League sports; assist in public appearances including federal and state. For instance, the Toyon Job Corps Center, located at Toyon near Shasta County, has a great deal to offer our Community.

Newell W. Tilghman, Center Director, is a very important man in the community. He is a fine man and well thought of in our Community. His cooperation with our Government has always been valued.

The Corps have benefited Community by adding more than $1,000,000 worth of recreational and conservation projects to the area in projects like Shasta Divide Nature, Davis Gulch Nature Trail and the Judge Francis Carr Memorial Campsite along Whiskeytown Lake; Knob Cone (Old Man) Campground, Fisherman’s Point Rest Area and the clearing of debris (after the 1964 flood) along Shasta Lake; planting of more than 80,000 trees for beautification and erosion control on the Spring Creek-Keswick Dam; the Rip Rapped and constructed floating docks for Reading Island boat launch near Cottonwood; contributed about 10,000 man-hours to the forest fire fighting; assisted the Shasta County Sheriff’s Department and the local Civil Defense Department in two search missions—one for a Central Valley son and the other for the victim of a plane crash.

The closing of these projects in these communities is going to be a serious blow and, if we must make up for this loss through other employment development projects sponsored by the Federal Government, I don’t believe that we are robbing Peter to pay Paul.

In conclusion I want to say that since this announcement was made I have received a variable flood of wires, letters, phone calls from fishermen all over the nation. Not a single word has been spoken in favor of the closings. These are communities which have met their responsibilities as is indicated in the following telegrams from the chief of police of the city of Redding:

There is considerable local concern that projected cutsbacks in the Job Corps Program may force closure of the Toyon Civilian Conservation Center in Shasta County. The program is well accepted in this area and has proven to be a definite asset to the community. This area has a great deal to offer these boys and they certainly have a great deal to offer the community. The populace of this area is greatly in favor of continuing the Job Corps program in Shasta County.

And from the sheriff of Shasta County, John Balm:

I am happy to give my appraisal of the local Job Corps Center, located at Toyon, Shasta County, California.

Granville W. Tilghman, Center Director, is a very important man in the community. He is a fine man and well thought of in our Community. His cooperation with our Government has always been valued.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

California; Harry D. Grace, Supervisor of the Stanislaus National Forest and to such other officials as may hereinafter be directed.

And Mayor George K. Moty of Redding telegraphs:

I have just learned of the President's order and take this opportunity to deplore the closing of the Toyon Job Corps Center in Shasta County, as one of the 57 Centers ordered closed. I am sorry to hear of this decision and I hope that you and your fellow legislators can do something to cause a reconsideration of this decision. The Toyon Job Corps Center has been an asset to the City of Redding. The Corpsmen here at this Job Corps Center have completed many beneficial projects for the Forest Service at Shasta Lake and for various communities in Shasta County including the City of Redding. Our experience with the Toyon Job Corps Center has been most favorable. We have seen the Corpsmen of the Center participate within various activities within our city, including intramural athletic and recreational activities and the accomplishment of certain projects within the community. From our observation, the officers of the Toyon were doing a satisfactory job of training and educating these young people so that they could become useful citizens of whatever community they subsequently chose to live within. I further understand that 71 percent of the members of the Center have obtained employment upon leaving the Center. I therefore respectfully urge you to do what you can to cause a reconsideration of this decision and urge consideration to make it possible for the Toyon Job Corps Center to remain in operation.

The business community is backing this program. Beverly Barron, president of the Greater Redding Chamber of Commerce in Sonora writes:

The word of the probable closing of our 5-Mile Job Corps Center, in Tuolumne County, has been received with some concern. Although the Tuolumne County Chamber of Commerce does not pretend to be an authority on the educational values involved in the Job Corps program, we feel that the 5-Mile Job Corps Center, here, has been doing a most beneficial job.

Further, we are always cognizant of withdrawal of any enterprise in the county, because of the effect upon our economy.

Our Board of Directors, at last Monday evening, unanimously requested that I send you this letter, protesting the possible closure of the Center. Your continued efforts in this behalf, will be deeply appreciated.

And from Fank B. Plummer, president, Greater Redding Chamber of Commerce:

The Board of Directors of the Greater Redding Chamber of Commerce with over 500 businesses in membership strongly opposes the closing of the Toyon Job Corps at Project City, California. The hundreds of boys passing thru this camp have been accepted by this community and marveled at for the changes brought about in their demeanor while here. Boys who could not read or write have been enabled to learn these basic rudiments of living and have gone out into the world as secure, self-sufficient citizens.

We have been deeply appreciative, in this tourist economy, of the fine camps for tourists that these boys have constructed for us. They are in the Trinity area and one project ever attempted by the Job Corps — the construction of 416 new camp sites for the coming summer season. Our county has an unemployment rate of 12.4%, so you can get some idea of what these new camping spaces mean to our economy. The construction work of all kinds that the Job Corps has completed here must run into the millions.

The budget of the Toyon Job Corps has been estimated at $80,000 annually since its inception and we have been deeply appreciative of this.

I urge you to be convinced that this is no time to cut back projects of this kind. It would be far better to cut back severely the $40 billion military budget.

And, Howard H. Heilman, president of the El Dorado County Chamber of Commerce, Placerville, wires:

The proposed closure of the Sly Park Job Corps Center in El Dorado County, California is unanimously opposed by this Chamber of Commerce. Meeting in regular session this date the County Chamber's Board of Directors established such position on the basis of the Sly Park Center's success in its training function and its reliable role in this community. Documentation of this opposition is being prepared and will follow this message forthwith.

From the educator's viewpoint, this has been "a most effective means of combating the great problems of the educational and economic developments of the El Dorado County jurisdiction."

We have become rather closely acquainted with some of the work the unit has done in this community and personally in Sonora, boys that were trainees. Each experience we have had with the unit has impressed us that the activity is accomplishing strong results insofar as we could measure it at this particular point.

We, of course, are not acquainted with the overall financial aspects of the program and as to how the cost of operating it may compare with other efforts to solve the problem of these boys who have dropped out of the mainstream activities. I am sure that other programs will also help in this direction but we feel that all activities should be transacted closer to the urban centers. I am sure that bringing young men into a location farther away from the urban centers is a most important aspect to the whole training program.

In addition, I could state that these trainees have won the respect of the people of the community and the surrounding region, and that, while ethnically they have introduced greater heterogeneity into the area, this has been viewed favorably by most people.

I would urge your strong consideration of keeping a unit like Toyon active as a most effective means of combating the great problems of the educational and economic developments of the El Dorado County jurisdiction. We are most grateful for the open-minded attitude of the Toyon Center and the County Chamber's Board of Directors in maintaining a most effective program.

Mr. Speaker, the most appealing plea came from a Job Corps trainee himself:

If they close this up, there goes my second chance. I am not going to throw these boys back on the streets without the ability to become contributing members of society?
April 22, 1969

SOLID WASTE PROBLEMS INCREASE

HON. ROBERT E. JONES
OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. Jones of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, a timely and pertinent warning about the multiplying problems of the increasing amounts of solid wastes was printed in the This Week magazine last week.

As our population increases and as the level of consumption rises, our Nation's towns and cities are faced with a growing problem of disposal of garbage and the castoff of modern life.

Many new techniques are being considered, but much more attention needs to be paid to this mounting problem.

So that for coins warns, "can hardly make of this serious matter, I ask that the article by Thomas Fleming from This Week magazine be included at this point as a part of my remarks.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

(By Thomas Fleming)

You people have been spotted for 50 years. Rain or shine or earthquake, your little pail of garbage has been picked up off your doorstep by the garbage man, until now, you didn't give a damn what happened to it after that.

Are you listening? That is the voice of a modern garbage man. His name is Leonard Stefanelli and he was speaking to a group of future garbage men. But he might well have been speaking to the entire nation, warning Americans that they are in danger of being engulfed in garbage.

His message may be the only ominous voice. Dr. Philip R. Lee, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, says, "We have been running to keep pace with the growth of the . . . problem, and we are losing the race." Professor Ross E. McKinney of the University of Minnesota has said: "If we continue on our present course, we will have driven the garbage man out of business before the end of the century.

Some prophets around the country are even more pessimistic. They say that all garbage collection may dwarf civil rights, national defense, and crime in the streets as our No. 1 political problem.

Is it really so? Is it possible that the real explanation for the garbage crisis in earlier decades, Americans carried most of their food home in paper bags. Practically everything today's supermarket shopper buys is enclosed in plastic or cardboard or glass containers.

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It doesn't realize the real explanation for the garbage crisis. In earlier decades, Americans carried most of their food home in paper bags. Practically everything today's supermarket shopper buys is enclosed in plastic or cardboard or glass containers.
Finally there is the dramatic approach, with its corollary, the scare approach. News- paper articles about dead bodies lying in the streets and other such devices are one of the most common ways to get attention. For instance, a newspaper ran an article about a man who had been killed in a car accident, and the headline read, "Body Found in Street." The article went on to describe the accident in detail, including the make and model of the car and the condition of the body. The article was written in a way that made it seem like the accident was a random act of violence, and the public responded by being much more aware of the dangers of driving drunk.

The public is also very concerned about the dangers of uncollected garbage. For example, a newspaper ran an article about a young man who had been killed in a car accident, and the headline read, "Garbage Truck Strikes Man." The article went on to describe the accident in detail, including the make and model of the garbage truck and the condition of the body. The article was written in a way that made it seem like the accident was a result of the city's failure to collect garbage, and the public responded by being much more aware of the dangers of uncollected garbage.

The public is also concerned about the dangers of kitchen sink grinders. For example, a newspaper ran an article about a young woman who had been killed in a car accident, and the headline read, "Sink Grinder Causes Death." The article went on to describe the accident in detail, including the make and model of the kitchen sink grinder and the condition of the body. The article was written in a way that made it seem like the accident was a result of the sink grinder's failure to work properly, and the public responded by being much more aware of the dangers of kitchen sink grinders.

The public is also concerned about the dangers of human-powered vehicles. For example, a newspaper ran an article about a young man who had been killed in a car accident, and the headline read, "Human-Powered Vehicle Causes Death." The article went on to describe the accident in detail, including the make and model of the human-powered vehicle and the condition of the body. The article was written in a way that made it seem like the accident was a result of the human-powered vehicle's failure to work properly, and the public responded by being much more aware of the dangers of human-powered vehicles.

The public is also concerned about the dangers of speed bumps. For example, a newspaper ran an article about a young man who had been killed in a car accident, and the headline read, "Speed Bump Causes Death." The article went on to describe the accident in detail, including the make and model of the speed bump and the condition of the body. The article was written in a way that made it seem like the accident was a result of the speed bump's failure to work properly, and the public responded by being much more aware of the dangers of speed bumps.
highly organized and extremely vociferous dissident groups. One group has actually prepared in great detail a complicated printed plan to 'disband the military and the schools.' These students carry on actual campaigns of terror—reviling other students, dedicating time and money to such campaigns against incoming students aimed at browbeating impressionable newcomers from signing up for ROTC.

It is significant to note that some dissident groups appear to fight ROTC merely as part of a larger plan for fomenting actual revolution. The student leaders introduce class warfare among the youth of the country on the basis that ROTC produces duress, that they will be compelled to serve in the military. The primary group planning this is the National Lawyers Guild, a group of young lawyers who are attempting to provoke armed conflict between students and the military. They are planning to stage demonstrations at military installations, to provoke seizures of ROTC equipment, and to disrupt the training of ROTC cadets.

ANSWERING THE CRITICS

Yet despite all criticisms the senior ROTC enrollment today continues to thrive and grow stronger. This spring 1969, the Army expects to have the largest enrollment ever, with more than 200,000 men and women in ROTC programs throughout the country. ROTC has become a viable alternative for those who wish to avoid military service or who prefer to continue their education while serving their country.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The Act created a platform for the complete restructuring and modernization of the entire military preparatory system. It was designed to satisfy the need for a more effective preparation of men and women for military service, and to provide a more meaningful contribution to the American military establishment.

In making changes in the ROTC curriculums, the Army has recognized the changes in educational philosophies and concepts in the colleges and universities of the country. Curriculum development has been the key to the success of the program.

Yet despite all criticisms, the senior ROTC enrollment today continues to thrive and grow stronger. This spring, the Army expects to have the largest enrollment ever, with more than 200,000 men and women in ROTC programs throughout the country. ROTC has become a viable alternative for those who wish to avoid military service or who prefer to continue their education while serving their country.

Flexible Curricula

Today's educational philosophy and other aspects of the program, are characterized by flexibility. Currently, Army ROTC offers three choices to colleges and universities of the country—Curricula which permits practically any school to tailor its military program according to its institutional needs in conjunction with the Professor of Military Science at the particular school.

At present, about 15 percent of the host institutions display a strong interest in A which deals mainly with military subjects.

About 80 percent of the campuses are utilizing Option B which allows 25 percent of students to elect subjects of their choice, from those offered and taught by the college.

A third, Option C, was initiated by 11 schools the fall semester of 1969. This is designed to present the basic course in a manner that will insure its being relevant to the needs of the students.

The most important of the three courses offered is the one which is designed to provide students with a broad understanding of the military profession and the role it plays in the national defense. This course is taught by the Professor of Military Science at the particular school.

Curriculum studies and retooling of course content involves a continuing process of cooperation between the military department and the respective institutions.

As a result of many months of study of courses being offered, the entire ROTC curriculum is now being revamped to add even more flexibility to meet changing needs and to become more academically oriented.

However, it should be remembered that moves toward a more academic oriented curriculum do not necessarily provide a panoramic view of the whole of the curriculum. The exact nature of the curriculum on any particular campus will be tailored by the institutional factors with the support of the military establishment.
Some wealthy Americans, for example, readily achieve tax deductions by contributing tangible property such as used furniture to a charity that will raise revenue at the sale of the gift. The wealthy donor will then take a deduction equivalent to what he paid for “the gift” when he bought it—perhaps years earlier. The charity, however, might have sold “the gift” for much less than 10 percent of its original cost.

Why then should the donor be allowed a deduction far greater than the amount derived from “the gift”? I see no valid reason for not requiring him to a deduction equal to the proceeds derived from the sale of his “gift.”

While I agree with the President that the percent investment tax credit has accomplished its purpose of stimulating the business economy, I do not fully support his recommendation for blanket repeal. I believe that both the investment tax credit and the existing tax loopholes should be retained on a restricted basis as incentives to encourage investments in ghetto areas.

I am hoping that the President uses the revenues derived from the gift to help eliminate the most flagrant examples of wealthy taxpayers slipping through loopholes. These taxpayers are individuals and companies deriving their incomes from sources and from a panoply of credits and deductions.

Dry holes are written off, deducted as business losses. Depletion allowances equal to 27.5 percent of gross income and range deductions with net payments can be taken. About 90 percent of capital costs, which nonoil companies have to deprecate over 20 years, can be charged off the first year by oil companies through the intangible drilling and development cost deduction. This includes many of the construction costs at the site, drilling costs, mud, roads, and the like.

Finally, the oil companies have the golden gimmick by which American firms can credit the royalties they pay to the Middle Eastern sheiks and potentates, dollar for dollar, against the taxes they would otherwise owe the United States. Not only is American currency going abroad because of this technique, but our Nation is also soaked for the privilege of allowing it to go over there.

As a result, many major oil companies pay little or no Federal corporate income taxes.

In 1967, the last year for which data is presently available, Standard Oil of New Jersey paid 8.8 percent on net income of more than $2 billion. Texaco paid taxes of only 2 percent on earnings of $900 million. Gulf, Mobile, Union, Marathon, Getty, and Atlantic all pay less than 1 percent on net incomes exceeding $100 million each.

Atlantic-Richfield paid no taxes at all on a net income of $35 billion. On the other hand, the struggling middle-income wage earner with a wife and two children and $12,000 of taxable income, paid almost 20 percent of it directly to the Federal Government this year.

Piled on top of the Federal income tax bill of the middle-income family was the surtax and Federal excise taxes such as social security payments and real estate, personal property, sales and gasoline taxes.

The more heavy burdens which have been borne out of a deep sense of responsibility and loyalty to our Nation. But this year, if the taxpayer is reasonably well informed, he knows that many far wealthier than he bears a much lighter burden.

On April 13, the New York Times Sunday Magazine reported that 381 American corporations having incomes in excess of $100,000—did not pay one penny of Federal income tax last year because of existing loopholes.

On April 14, the day before the deadline for filing the 1968 tax returns, the Wall Street Journal reported—and I quote directly: 

Aghast at the income tax due by midnight tomorrow? Here's a tip on how to get off easier next April 15. Push your 1969 estimated Federal tax payments of $10,000. There's no valid reason for not restricting him to pay a relatively large amount of taxes.

If this willingness turns to widespread cynicism as loopholes which benefit the wealthy, remain intact, the system cannot survive.

While the direction and the principle of the President's proposal to remove poverty-level Americans from Federal tax rolls is commendable, it must be remembered that some of these hard-earned exemptions have been borne out of a deep sense of responsibility and loyalty to our Nation. The basic honesty of the American taxpayer and his ungrudging acceptance of the fact that he has to pay a relatively large amount of taxes.

If this willingness turns to widespread cynicism as loopholes which benefit the wealthy, remain intact, the system cannot survive.

I would notably like to see this Congress close all the tax loopholes which benefit the wealthy, but I hope more is done for both lower- and middle-income taxpayers. Among steps that can be taken to accomplish more for these taxpayers and to achieve tax equality, I recommend:

1. Tax credits be allowed for the expense of higher education.

2. Deductions for each dependent be raised from $600 to $1,200.

3. Teachers be permitted tax credits for expenses incurred while pursuing courses for academic credits.

4. Homeowners be allowed deductions of $1,000 annually for certain necessary repairs for the maintenance and improvement of the homes in which they live.

5. Tenants who must undertake certain necessary repairs for the maintenance and improvement of their homes in which they live may be allowed deductions of up to $1,000 annually that would otherwise go to the landlords.

6. Retired Federal, State, county, and municipal employees be exempt from Federal taxes on their retirement income.
HON. ROBERT A. “FATS” EVERETT
HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, the House recently lost an effective and re­
spected Member, the Honorable "Fats" Everett. Many people will miss this pub­lic
servant and among those who sense his loss most deeply are the farmers of America. This is because he was con­cerned with their problems and fought for them. An article appearing in the Progressive Farmer, March 1969, touches on some of his fine achievements:

Robert A. "Fats" Everett

Tennessee farmers and Southern agriculture lost a good and loyal friend when Represent­ative Robert A. Everett passed away. Everett was not a member of the House Agri­culture Committee, but this did not keep him from studying each bill that could or would affect the welfare of farmers in the Eighth District of Tennessee and other parts of the South.

From the first to the last day he was in the House, he always was mindful of the fact that he was elected to represent the rural and urban citizens of northwest Ten­nessee. He planned votes of the Eighth Dist­ric as well that no one challenged him for his seat in the election last fall.

As farmers in the Eighth District have a great appreciation for a dollar. They know money is hard to come by and that a dollar misspent is a dollar lost or wasted. Everett never voted foolishly, so he gained the "conservative la­bel." However, his fellow Congressmen could count upon his vote when appropriating funds were for worthwhile causes where he could see economic growth and greater prosperity coming to the people.

In his home district he will be remembered as a public servant who put service above self and who was never too far away from his district or absent too long to forget the needs and desires of the people he served.

Everett was last, and is now least, the people's representative. So we say to his suc­cessor, "Mr. Representative, the pattern has been 'cut.' You can run for reelection many times if this goal is second to that of serv­ing your people and being able to distin­guish between their needs and their selfish demands."

CONTINUE THE MARINE COUNCIL
HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today I support wholeheartedly the passage of H.R. 8794 to extend for 1 year the life of the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Council. Since its inception under the 1966 legislation, the Council has done more than enough to justify its existence by advising and assisting the President in developing a comprehensive program in marine sciences and related activities of the Federal departments and agencies involved. The Council, under the direc­tion of Executive Secretary Dr. Edward Wenk, is to be highly commended for the way in which it has implemented the in­tent of the 1966 act by promoting a na­tional marine science program for the benefit of mankind. We are also deeply gratified for the fine work done by the Commission on Marine Science, Engi­neering, and Resources under the chair­manship of Dr. Julius A. Stratton. The Council, in cooperation with the Office of Naval Research, has designed us with a virtual blueprint for making the 1970's the "Decade of the Oceans" and I would highly recommend this report, "Our Nation and the Sea," to all my colleagues.

It is significant to note that the change in administrations has not meant a change in our marine science commit­ment. The Nixon administration has made it abundantly clear that it fully intends to press forward on this front. Vice President Agnew has assumed the chairmanship of the National Council on Marine Science and Engineering Development with enthusiasm and vigor and has amply demonstrated the com­mitment of this administration to pur­suing a national marine science program. In a message for the fiscal year ending Friday, April 24, 1969, Vice President Agnew made the following statement:

"We intend to use the science of oceanol­ogy to serve the pressing needs of our so­ciety. The knowledge of the seas must be used to serve the cause of world peace. And we shall pursue these policies—as the Nixon Administration shall pursue national poli­cies—with an emphasis on realism and a reliance upon the technological genius of our nation . . . . The past years have been a time of transition, the present year should be one of organization, so that the next decade can be one of cooperation cli­mate and leadership."

One of the main reasons for extend­ing the life of the Council for 1 year is to give the new administration suf­ficient time to review the long list of recommendations made by the Stratton Commission. It is important to keep it in mind that the Marine Council is an In­term body and that one of its primary responsibilities this year will be to de­cide what organization is needed to con­tinue its functions once the Council has been dissolved. The Stratton Commission has recommended the formation of an independent council, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency—NOAA—which would bring a "freshness of out­look and freedom of action which is dif­ficult to achieve within an existing de­partment." The Commission found that the "proliferation of marine activities—among 11 Federal depart­ments and agencies—places an unneces­sarily heavy burden on the President and the Congress" and that the objective of a national ocean program "can be achieved only by creating a strong civil agency within the Federal Government and Congress that would serve the needs o! the people he served.

I heartily endorse this concept and strongly urge the Council to give this recommendation the proper status it deserves. The Executive Secretary of the Council, Dr. Edward Wenk, has wisely warned against comparing the proposed NOAA with NASA:

This has not been a crash program, nor do I believe it should be. It is not exclu­sively a Federal program, nor do I believe it should be.

Dr. Wenk has pointed out that private enterprise is primarily responsible for the development of marine resources; that the successful management of activities in the coastal marine environment is the primary re­sponsibility of the Federal government; and that basic research and education needed to advance the entire enterprise is the basic responsibility of universities and nonprofit research institutions. At the same time, it is most important that the Government provides much of the leadership and support for ocean re­search and exploration and that we rec­ognize that this can best be done through a single independent agency such as NOAA.

I am hopeful that the Marine Re­sources and Engineering Development Council will come to similar conclu­sions after carefully studying the find­ings and recommendations of the Strat­ton Commission so that we might press forward with a united national effort as we approach the "Decade of the Oceans."

At this point in the Recess I would like to insert excerpts from the Stratton Commission Report as they appeared in the January 1969, Issue of the National Oceanography Association News:

THE COMMISSION REPORT

RECOMMENDED NEW AGENCY, NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC AGENCY

The proliferation of marine activities (among 11 Federal agencies) is an un­necessary burden on the President and the Congress . . . . It is our conviction that the objective of the national ocean program re­commended by this Commission can be achieved only by creating a strong civil agency within the Federal Government with strong authority and adequate resources.

No such agency now exists, and no existing single Federal agency provides an adequate base on which to build such an organiza­tion. For the national ocean effort we pro­pose unified management of certain key functions essential.

(NOAA would have the following functions: rehabilitating U.S. fisheries, research on and exploration for various ocean minerals, pro­
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

April 22, 1969

grams of scientific research and fundamental technology, including providing weather and oceanic forecasts through the recommended National Environmental Monitoring and Predictions System (NEMPS). Financial weather forecasting and new programs; but neither can programs of scientific research and fundamental monitoring and predictions, international liaison, encouraging private industry participation, and the existing Federal agencies, advising the President and Congress and continuing all present functions that would be transferred NOAA).

Initial composition

The Commission recommends that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency initially be composed of the U.S. Coast Guard, the Environmental Science Services Administration, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the National Sea Grant Program, the U.S. Lake Survey, and the Hydrographic Data Center. An independent agency can bring a freshness of outlook and freedom of action which is not possible within an existing department. Its greater public visibility would draw stronger public interest and support, need not be regarded as the ultimate answer but rather as a step in an orderly progression of actions to achieve more effective organization of the executive branch. (55,000 employees, 320 seagoing ships and 38 laboratories would be brought together in NOAA).

Recognizing the need for new programs; but neither can programs be launched with maximum effectiveness through the sluggish machinery of Government. Because of the importance of the seas to this Nation and the world, our Federal organization of marine affairs must be put in order.

INDUSTRY-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

The Commission recommends that direct Government subsidies are not required at this time to induce industry to generate capital for marine investments. Government policy should instead be directed to providing incentives for exploration, technology, and services... to encourage private investment in the exploration and exploitation of marine resources.

The offshore oil industry generally is expected to continue to grow and to account for at least 33 percent of total world oil production in 1975, with 10 years permitted for the five-year term allowed by the (Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act) for exploration and development may be too short for profitable development as the industry moves further offshore into deeper waters and more hostile environment. Earlier notice of lease sales would help the industry to plan its exploration and development programs in a more orderly and efficient fashion. With gas for natural gas, it is important to encourage a greater rate of exploration and development than presently existing. Two categories of Federal Power Commission regulatory policy should be modified to help encourage additional exploration and development of gas reserves: pipeline construction, waterfowling, and high price.

Offshore mining

There is no urgent necessity to develop subsea hard minerals with maximum speed regardless of cost. Nevertheless, an early start in the development of the required technology is warranted to determine reserves and establish a basis for future exploration. The United States is almost totally dependent on foreign sources for such minerals as platinum, nickel, cobalt, industrial diamonds and tin. Forty of 72 strategic commodities come from politically unstable areas. The marine mining industry is in its infancy.

Technology development

The Commission recommends that strong Federal support be provided for a program to advance the fundamental technology relevant to marine minerals exploration and recovery... ($150 million). The Government should have the function of testing new tools and techniques primarily by private industry and in cooperation with industry should be responsible for setting standards for efficient mining and processing.

The Commission recommends that when deemed necessary to stimulate exploration, a Government-supported program is necessary to delineate the gross geological conformation of the ocean's floor, excepting only the 20,000-foot zone adjacent to the United States and to identify in general terms their resource potential. National environmental and commercial promise... ($150 million).

General industry

A major purpose of Federal participation in a fundamental technology development program is to enlarge the national base for future productive activity by industry... National projects

Undersea operations, fixed or mobile, depend on power supplies. As the resources industries expand deeper into the ocean and farther from shore, the need for self-sustaining power supply becomes increasingly critical. The Commission proposes as a national project the construction of an Experimental Continental Shelf Submerged Nuclear Plant... ($500 million).

To provide the facilities and the focus to improve and expand the Nation's capability to utilize the oceans, the Commission has proposed a national project encompassing Continental Shelf Laboratories. These laboratories are conceived as permanent structures emplaced on the shelf bottom in areas of high concentration of mineral and living resources. Such facilities would include living and working quarters for 15 to 150 men... ($600 million).

Industry's ability to assimilate new scientific findings and to be critical to the success of the research and development programs. Hence, there is a strong recommendation that industry participate in planning the proposed marine technology programs and National Projects in order to insure that technology does not become an end in itself... ($250 million).

WEATHER PREDICTION AND MODIFICATION

(The Nation's) industry, commerce and agriculture are dependent on weather controlled in large measure by global ocean conditions. The safety and well-being of people and their property must be protected against the hazards of air and ocean...

The Commission's recommendation to observe ocean depths of 20,000 feet adequately will require a balanced effort in research, exploration, technology, and by the latter part of the decade. Improved forecast would be national defense, the national economy, fishing industry, petroleum and mineral industries, the transportation industries, agriculture, production of life and property and the scientific community).

Sub mer sibles needed

Presence of man in the ocean depths is necessary, because present knowledge does not indicate what to observe, and the versatility of the power submarine is to bring to the task of exploration is indispensable... A 20,000-foot depth capability will enable explorers to visit 98 percent of the world's ocean volume with access to 98 percent of the ocean's floor, excepting only the deep trenches. The Commission recommends that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency sponsor an explicit program to advance deep ocean fundamental marine studies and prediction system... (Benefiting from the National Environmental Monitoring and Prediction System (NEMPS) the scattering of research and development facilities continues to cause funding and management difficulties.)

The Commission recommends that NOAA (Coast Guard) launch a NATIONAL PROJECT to develop a pilot buoy network... the new network would be economic in estimated sufficient before a commitment is made to a major operational system... ($85 million)...

The Commission recommends that NOAA (Environmental Science Services Administration) undertake a comprehensive program of research and development to explore the feasibility of beneficial modification of environmental conditions and the effects of inadvertent interference with natural environmental processes... ($175 million).

FISHERIES

World food production must increase by 50 percent over the next 20 years to keep pace with growing populations. Our Nation has a growing interest in the development of the sea's food resources. The total annual world harvest from the oceans is 60 million metric tons... is, therefore, more realistic to expect total annual production of marine food products (exclusive of aquaculture) to grow to 400 to 500 million metric tons before expansion costs become excessive.

The Commission recommends that voluntary steps be taken—and, if necessary, governmental action—to reduce excess fishing effort in order to make it possible for fishers to improve their return and thereby to rehabilitate the harvesting segment of the U.S. fishing industry.

Conflict ing laws

U.S. vessels land about one-third of the total fish consumed in the United States and harvest less than one-tenth of the total production potential available over the U.S. continental shelf. Although there are areas of successful performance—most notably in the tuna and shrimp fisheries—and although the U.S. catch is in third place, if measured by dollar value, the U.S. fishing fleet, by and large, is technically outmoded. A major hindrance is the multiplicity of overlapping, and restrictive laws and regulations applying to fishing operations in the United States.

The Commission recommends that NOAA (Bureau of Commercial Fisher-
The key to more effective use of our coastal land is the implementation of a management system permitting conscious and informed choices among development alternatives, providing for protection and development of new concepts of search, detection, harvesting, transporting and processing, expanded support for the NOAA (BCF) program to develop fish protein concentrate.

The existing (international-legal-political) framework is seriously deficient. U.S. objectives regarding the living resources of the high seas can best be obtained by improving and extending the existing international arrangements.

Aquaculture lags

Activity in the United States today is at a low level compared with aquaculture in other parts of the world, but it is showing signs of rapid growth. It should be possible to develop means for high volume production of lower valued species, suitable both for the processed, fresh market and for processing new food forms in which protein content is the dominant element. The Commission recommends that NOAA (BCF) and Sea Grant support the development of aquaculture, economic and social as well as technical. ($175 million).

Coastal zone management, pollution and recreation needs

The coast of the United States is, in many respects, the Nation's most valuable geographic resource.

New management need

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Quota systems

The Commission recommends the United States seek agreement, fixing a single annual quota, for the sale of all haddock fisheries of the North Atlantic (which), in turn, should be divided into annual quotas for each state. The Commission recommends that early consideration be given to instituting national catch quotas for the high seas fisheries of the North Pacific (where) for high seas fisheries of the North Pacific.

Restocking

It may be possible to secure agreement on a narrow territorial sea consistent with the totality of U.S. interests in the oceans.

Coastal systems

The Commission recommends establishing of a National Institute of Marine Medicine and Pharmacology in the National Institutes of Health ($45 million).

Coastal zone management, pollution and recreation needs

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The key to more effective use of our coastal land is the implementation of a management system permitting conscious and informed choices among development alternatives, providing for protection and development of new concepts of search, detection, harvesting, transporting and processing, expanded support for the NOAA (BCF) program to develop fish protein concentrate.

The existing (international-legal-political) framework is seriously deficient. U.S. objectives regarding the living resources of the high seas can best be obtained by improving and extending the existing international arrangements.
Carl A. Auerbach, professor of law, University of Minnesota Law School; Chairman, International Panel.
Charles F. Baird, Under Secretary of the Navy.
Jacob Blaustein, director, Standard Oil Company.
James A. Brutonfield, professor of economics, University of Washington, Chairman, Panel on Marine Resources.
Frank C. DeRouche, Assistant Secretary—Water Pollution Control, Department of the Interior.
Leon Jaworski, attorney.
Dr. John A. Knauss, dean, Graduate School of Oceanography, University of Rhode Island. Chairman. Panel on Environmental Monitoring and Management and Development of the Coastal Zone.
John H. Perry, jr., president, Perry Publications, Inc. Chairman, Panel on Marine Engineering and Technology.
Taylor A. Pryor, president, The Oceanic Foundation.
George E. Reedy, president, Struthers

Extinctions of Remarks April 22, 1969

Hon. Edward J. Dervinski
of Illinois
In the House of Representatives
Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Polish-American newspaper has developed a reputation for sound, sober editorial comments.

I was especially impressed, in an article published Saturday, April 19, dealing with violence in the United States, which follows:

No Excuse for Violence in United States

It is utterly nonsense to supinely accept the judgment frequently voiced by both foreign and domestic critics that violence in the United States is the symptom of a critical and perhaps fatal breakdown in the moral fiber of our people who are now senselessly engaged in dismantling the legal, economic, and social structure of our society.

It is especially sad when violence and lawlessness in the U.S., is looked upon with shock in countries such as France, very recently embroiled by her own; Germany, with an unparalleled record of brutality; Russia, with one of the most barbaric backgrounds in world history; or other Communist countries whose governments are founded on the concept and daily practice of oppression and brutal disregard for the value of human life.

Violence of the type that could one day precipitate World War III exists in Chile, Cuba, and in many other countries.

But, the fact that there are few countries in the world with a national record justified their throwing rocks at the United States does not excuse in any way what is happening here or explain it. Far from being violent, it may be that the people of the U.S. are not violent enough.

This country has gone further along the way of advancing the cause of individual freedom and opportunity than any other nation in history. This has been our national purpose and the reason why millions of the world's oppressed came to our shores.

Perhaps the American people have learned too far over backwards to avoid any semblance of conflict with the individual's freedom. Perhaps this is why leaders in education and government and the courts have, by their continued fragmenting of the new "policy of permissiveness" that encourages, as well as mob, license and anarchy, as the rule of law, the basis of liberty itself.

It seems to many that what we are experiencing in the United States is not a sickness of our society, but what we prove to be in the perspective of history, a relatively short period of confusion concerning the proper application of legal and economic principles vital to the life and development of the individual.

Certainly, the vast majority of Americans support our institutions which have more successfully than any other in the world secured human freedom within a framework of order and material abundance. Most people voluntarily live according to standards of behavior that do not outrage the rights, property, and lives of those around them.

Laws are really only necessary for the small minority who don't have the desire, judgment, or responsibility to make such standards part of their own behavior. Such people are rare.

There is no future in a policy of law enforcement which allows a mob or well-organized group of any kind to do what would be patently a crime if it were undertaken by an individual. The alleged goodness of the cause being pursued does not change the imperative need to stop with the force of police power those who go beyond the law.

There is much evidence that public sentiment is changing, but the drift toward anarchy is something that cannot be stopped overnight. Public policy follows public opinion.

New laws will not solve the problem. As an example, the most restrictive gun legislation in the world may disarm the law-abiding citizen, but it will never stop the criminal or the deranged person from firing an assassin's bullet.

The future of this nation lies in upholding the freedom and security of the law-abiding individual and implementing the will of the people to enforce decent standards of behavior which few have no standards of their own.

Bills Workman to Receive Honorary Degree

Hon. Albert W. Watson
of South Carolina
In the House of Representatives
Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, this year The Citadel, the military college of South Carolina, will confer an honorary degree upon one of its most distinguished graduates, William D. Workman, Jr.

It is indeed fitting that Bill Workman receive this honorary degree. As the editor of the State, the State's only daily newspaper in South Carolina, Bill Workman has established an enviable reputation as one of the most respected journalists in America.

Mr. Speaker, I can recall any number of reasons why Bill Workman is so richly deserving of this honor, but the following editorial from the Charleston, S.C., News and Courier, in just a few well-chosen words explains why, more eloquently than I could ever do. I include it as a part of my remarks as follows:

Fitting Honor

Among South Carolina men of achievement receiving honorary degrees from universities this year is William D. Workman, Jr., editor of The Columbia State.

We are particularly pleased that The Citadel has decided to honor Mr. Workman, our long-time colleague. Bill Workman, as he is known to thousands of South Carolinians, is a dedicated alumnus of The Citadel. More than that, he has demonstrated outstanding leadership in South Carolina. Currently, he is helping revise the state's constitution.

We doubt that any Ph. D. in political science knows as much about the machinery and structure of government in South Carolina as W. D. Workman.

Thus he truly deserves an honorary doctorate. We won't have any trouble getting accustomed to referring to him as Dr. Workman.
HOW TO DESTROY A UNIVERSITY

HON. BERTRAM L. PODELL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. PODELL. Mr. Speaker, I was deep­ly shocked by the chilling tableau presented of young students emerging with deadly weapons in their hands after recent violence at Kent State University. It is well to note that this institution has been willing to go more than halfway in meeting demands of these students.

It is obvious these young people have not, or do not understand the meaning of a university or principles they are tram­pling upon. Their methods are almost guaranteed to prevent them from realizing their goals.

A university is a state of mind as well as an institution of higher learning where students may master one or more disciplines. Weapons in the hands of individuals and institutions need not suffer the in­vidual institutions.

HON. THOMAS M. REES
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 15, 1959

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, we of southern California are keenly aware that most non-Californians believe we are a little odd. I would like to risk expressing this thesis by taking this oppor­tunity to honor young men who wear their hair long and who sing and play in a pop music group. I refer to The Association, a band that makes its home in Los Angeles. It is not unusual for Congress to pay tribute to an organization such as this, but I would like to take a moment here to explain why I believe The Association is an unusual group, earning unusual attention. Perhaps then you will not think me so odd.

The Association is a band that was formed 3 years ago in a small coffee house in Pasadena. Since then, The Association has become one of the most widely recognized and commercially suc­cessful young folk-rock bands in the history of popular music. And while ac­complishments of the individual mem­bers of The Association have acquired themselves in a manner that brings credit to young people everywhere.

The Association has received nearly every award to be won—“several gold” records certifying at least 1 million cop­ies of a record sold and no less than seven Grammy nominations—for best vocal group, best contemporary rock and roll recording performance, best contempo­rary rock and roll group performance, and best contemporary album. The As­sociation also has won the applause of fans throughout Europe and the Orient.

Perhaps the most important thing The Association has done is span the generation gap, linking young and old. In the phrase of the President of The Association, parents have found some­thing in pop music they can share with their children. The Association’s most ardent fans are young people, of course, and hundreds of these teenagers have written The Association each week, asking per­sonal advice. Every letter is answered and always the advice is good: Stay in school, give your parents a chance to explain, listen to all opinions—not just those of friends—and then make up your mind. As a result, many parents have written letters of The Association to thank them for giving their time, efforts, and love, written letters, giving them some advice.

Young people are grateful The As­sociation exists, and so, apparently, are their parents. So, Mr. President, I think we should express our gratitude, too. And say “Welcome” whenever The Association comes to town—your town, my town, any town. We need people who can communicate, and in this field of communication, The Association excels.

SECRETARY STANS REFORMS THE CENSUS

HON. PAUL FINDLEY
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans has moved decisively to make some major reforms in the 1970 census questionnaire. Many Members of Congress, including myself, have expressed concern over the relevancy of many of the questions in­cluded in the census. As a result, in an early action as Secretary of Commerce, di­rected a review of the census question­naire with a view toward modification and reform. Last week I received a letter from him in which he outlined the scope of his review and the reforms which had been made. Several Members of Congress received similar letters, but because of the widespread interest in this matter, I include the full text of his letter along with supplemental material in my re­marks at this point:


HON. PAUL FINDLEY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Speaker: I have recently received from various Members of Congress a number of questions about the 1970 Decennial Cen­sus which I believe will be of interest to you. I have been authorized to remove any implication that the government is interested in knowing with­out your consent the addresses of these facilities

The Secretary of Commerce is exercising greater supervision over the general oper­ations of the Bureau of the Census and inde­pendent experts have been retained to ad­vice on census matters. The questionnaire which will be mailed to householders in 1970 will be accompanied by a cover letter explaining the great need for census data and emphasizing the confiden­tiality of all responses.

In addition to these changes, which are being implemented immediately, these fur­ther steps will be implemented after the 1979
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PURPOSES AND USES OF 1970 CENSUS INFORMATION

1. NAME, SEX, RACE, DATE OF BIRTH, AND MARRITAL STATUS

Questions 1 through 5 are designed to identify household occupants by name, relationship to head of household, sex, race, age and marital status. These questions will be asked of 100 per cent of the population.

2. THE HOUSING QUESTIONS

The Census of Housing, required by act of Congress in 1940 (13 U.S.C. 141), contains thirty-five (35) questions regarding the adequacy of housing facilities. Fifteen questions will be asked of 100 per cent of the population; five will be asked of 15 per cent; and ten will be asked of 5 per cent. Some sample questions and comment on their uses follow:

- **Kitchen and bathroom**
  - Question H-3 (100 per cent): Do you have complete kitchen facilities?
  - Yes, for this household only.
  - Yes, but also used by another household.
  - No complete kitchen facilities for this household.

- **Value of property**
  - Question H-11 (100 per cent): If you live in a 1-family house which you own or are renting:
    - What is the value of this property: (a) value of property (including utilities and equipment)?
    - For this household only.
    - Yes, but also used by another household.
    - No property.

- **Housing equipment**
  - Question H-22 (15 per cent): Do you have air-conditioning?
  - Question H-27 (6 per cent):
    - (a) Do you have a washing machine?
    - (b) Do you have a clothes dryer?
    - (c) Do you have a dishwasher?
    - (d) Do you have a home food freezer which is separate from your refrigerator?
  - Question H-29 (6 per cent): Do you have a battery-operated radio?

- **Comment:** When the Congress provided for the Census of Housing, it included the words "housing equipment (including utilities and equipment)." The presence of certain housing equipment provides a measure of adequacy of housing and of levels of living. The items included are those which have particular effects on the needs for power, water and waste disposal, and related services. The question concerning radio is related to the need for communication in case of emergencies or power blackouts.

3. PLACE OF ORIGIN AND MIGRATION

Questions 13 through 19 are concerned with identifying the place of birth and place of origin, language spoken, and patterns of housing mobility. These questions will be asked of 15 per cent of the population. The questions and explanatory comments follow:

Sincerely,

MAURICE H. STANS, Secretary of Commerce.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

One may wish that the cutbacks in military spending were even greater, and that the money thus saved could be channeled immediately into meeting the pressing needs of the civilian sector. Yet Mr. Nixon by no means ignores the cities' needs. And by promising to begin sharing federal housing surpluses, he opens a new prospect of alleviating the fiscal crises faced by local governments throughout the nation. The budget cuts reflect an intention to stem the tide of inflation. He is probably right in expecting that out of the wave of tax reductions and stimulative spending here could surely point to further savings.

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STEEL IMPORTS: FREE TRADE IS A TWO-WAY BUSINESS

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. Speaker, recently the Oakland, Calif. Tribune, published by former Senator William Knowland, in its feature editorial objectively commented on the serious problem of the high importation of steel products into the United States. As one of a group of western Congressmen who, in 1968, served on an ad hoc committee on steel imports, I worked for an equitable answer to the problem. There has been some voluntary import restraint by foreign nations which is a step in the right direction. However, I feel the problem should be further carefully evaluated either through legislation or voluntary negotiations.

I offer for the Record the April 6 editorial of the Tribune:

STEEL IMPORTS: FREE TRADE IS A TWO-WAY BUSINESS

The dispute over steel import quotas may represent President Nixon's first big clash with leaders of his own party on a major policy issue. Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois and his assistant, Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, are among a group of 30 Senators who are sponsoring legislation to limit steel imports to 9.6 per cent of the annual United States domestic consumption of steel.

The issue is an especially thorny one because there is merit on both sides of the argument. President Nixon is cool to the idea of import quotas because it could pose a threat to the continued expansion of free trade in the world. Besides of bothistic difficulties, any protectionist movement overseas could become an economic headache to the Nixon administration. The Administration's current prosperity is based on foreign sales.

But the Senators who advocate quotas are just as sincerely convinced that the United States cannot afford to ignore the steel import question. They have a considerable case to make.

The import of steel in 1968, 18 million tons, was over three and four times higher than other steel-importing nations. Many foreign nations protect their domestic industries with a variety of non-tariff barriers. These include border taxes, licensing controls, currency exchange controls, import surcharges, quotas, rebates and in some cases, a flat prohibition of an import that might threaten a basic domestic industry.

Mr. Speaker, it is not clear what the steelmakers have introduced. Inexpensive steel produced Steel imports have been more expensive than United States steel produced. Inexpensive steel produced in Japan and other countries has been more expensive than United States steel produced in the United States. As one of a group of western Congressmen who, in 1968, served on an ad hoc committee on steel imports, I worked for an equitable answer to the problem. There has been some voluntary import restraint by foreign nations which is a step in the right direction. However, I feel the problem should be further carefully evaluated either through legislation or voluntary negotiations.

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streets lined mile upon mile with delighted crowds. Assemblages overflowed with the throngs that gathered to show him respect. One most memorable celebration occurred on January 26, 1955, MacArthur's 75th birthday. Californians feted the five-star General. He had arrived in Los Angeles by airplane the night before, to find a massive crowd waiting to welcome him, including difficult. At the three major assemblies during the day-long fiesta, the General delivered speeches.

At the dedication of his statue in the Los Angeles park that bears his name, an imposing two-winged mural was unveiled, bronze-embossed in his famous Soldier-Scholar words: "Battles are not won by arms alone. There must exist above all else a spiritual impulse—a will to Victory. War there can be no substitute for Victory."

The Statesman added: "I could have but a line a century hence crediting us to the advance of Peace, I would gladly yield every honor which has been accorded by War." People from all walks of life—day laborers, waitresses, clerks, professionals—contributed donations that paid for the monument.

But strangely, the slitting of General MacArthur by individuals in high government circles has persisted, even after his death in 1964. Some secret jealousy endures with the implacable resolve to blot out the great man's rightful place in American history.

As this is written, and as the remainder of the postal stamp program for 1969 is being developed, another philatelic drive is underway. Citizens are flooding Postmaster-General Winton M. Blount, U.S. Senators, Congressmen and the Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee with another demand for a commemorative Douglas MacArthur stamp.

Congressman Mario Biaggi (N.Y.) has introduced a bill, H.R. 6723, now referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. The measure directs the Postmaster-General to issue a special postage stamp in honor of General Douglas MacArthur, in tribute to his career and accomplishments as a professional soldier and as a citizen of the United States. Design and denomination are to be selected by the Postmaster-General.

Favored is a design that would include Douglas MacArthur's birthplace at Little Rock, his deathplace at Offutt; the Winter Soldier; and a number of military and historical facilities and the historic Arsenal building erected about 1839.

The bill is being widely requested for the MacArthur stamp release is November 11, 1969, Veterans Day. Do include the date in your requests to Postmaster Blount or to your elected representatives at Washington, D.C., when asking their support for the MacArthur commemorative postage stamp.

DIRECT POPULAR ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

HON. OGDEN R. REID
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a constitutional amendment providing for direct popular election of the President. This is also a postal bill that would conform the dates of election of representatives to the new dates for presidential election that my amendment proposes.

The bill which I am introducing today is sponsored by Mr. Reed, Chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and others.

A small number of persons, selected by their fellow citizens from the general mass, will be most likely to possess the information and discernment requisite to such high administrative duties. At the three major assemblies during the day-long fiesta, the General delivered speeches.

Times have changed. All Americans, with access to television and newspapers and with presidential candidates touching down in every corner of the land, possess the information to make a judgment. Long discussions can it be said that any group of citizens is better qualified than any other to select the Chief Executive.

But the issue, in my view, is considerably beyond the mere elimination of the elector and the electoral college system. I seek to make each American's vote count, pure and simple, in the tally for President. Where he lives or how his neighbors vote should not dilute or increase the effect of his vote.

In addition, my amendment would provide for a runoff election in case no pair of candidates for President and Vice President receive at least 40 percent of the vote. In these respects, it is identical to the resolution submitted by Senator Birch Bayh in the other body. However, my bill differs from Senator Bayh's in that it would move up the dates for the election, providing that the initial election shall be held on the second Tuesday in October, and the runoff—If required—on the first Monday in December. This would allow sufficient time for both election and runoff and would, hopefully, shorten the presidential campaign which is too long in terms of money, energy, and achievement.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think that the President of this Nation should be elected by a process which makes it possible for him to win merely by virtue of a majority of the electoral college and not a majority of the popular vote. This has happened three times in the history of the United States: once in 1824 when a change of 1 percent in the popular vote meant that it could have happened again at least seven times since 1900.

Nor do I believe we can ever have a people's President unless we fully and finally provide for direct popular election. Patchwork alteration of the system will only produce cries for reform again in a decade. I do not think that we will be doing the Nation and our posterity a service by closing our eyes to the inexorable trend toward a direct and immediate voice for the people. Our recognition of this fact should be made clear in the first instance by our system of electing the President.

Subcommittees in both the House and the Senate are now considering various electoral reform proposals. I would hope that agreement is reached speedily that direct popular election is the amendment that should be submitted to the Congress and the States for their ratification.

To change the constitutional basis for electing the President, however, not to perfect the process. We also need realistic changes in the committee, contributed by the House and the Senate, which reflect the revision of the Federal Campaign Practices Act, and we need, I believe, new legislation to assure fairness in voting in presidential elections in all States. I have already co-sponsored with Mr. BRADSHAW and others a measure to insure that change of residence would not deprive an American of his vote for President. In my judgment, we need, as well, measures to insure that votes are not bought, ballot boxes are not stuffed, and ballots are not padded. Considerable study is necessary before a perfect system can be designed in this regard and that is why I merely point out the perils of the problem today instead of introducing legislation to cure them.

Our political system must be made responsive to the majority of Americans demands for compassion and for an opportunity to be heard. The first step to that end is to make their votes count, fully and equally.

It is my understanding that the distinguished Judiciary Committee, after taking extensive testimony on this subject, is now meeting in executive session on the several bills that have been introduced. I am hopeful that they will report out legislation along the lines I have discussed in the very near future.

ROLE OF THE DOMESTIC FREIGHT FORWARDER

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, Mr. G. Russell Moir, chairman of the U.S. Freight Co., recently contributed an article to the Distribution Manager magazine concerning the role of the domestic freight forwarder in the surface transportation industry. Mr. Moir, an expert in the transportation field, has been with U.S. Freight Co. since 1929. He rose through the ranks of the company and in 1966 was elected executive vice-president of the company and in 1966 was elected executive vice-president of the company and in 1966 was elected executive vice-president of the company and in 1966 was elected executive vice-president of the company. Mr. Moir is chairman of the board of governors of the Freight Forwarders Institute which represents the major segment of the forwarding industry, and he also serves as a director and panel chairman of Transportation Association of America.

"Role of the Freight Forwarder" delineates the case of the freight forwarder in the surface transportation industry. Mr. Moir, an expert in the transportation field, has been with U.S. Freight Co. since 1929. He rose through the ranks of the company and in 1966 was elected executive vice-president of the company. Mr. Moir is chairman of the board of governors of the Freight Forwarders Institute which represents the major segment of the forwarding industry, and he also serves as a director and panel chairman of Transportation Association of America.

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June 19, 1969.

We have deliberately permitted transportation to develop in tight compartments in this country. Indeed, we have fashioned our law so that we have not encouraged the development of a system of transportation, although that is still the ultimate goal of our transportation system.

In the political arena, each system can muster the strength to prevent effective action which it considers adverse to its interest. We cannot appreciate what we do not understand, and being busy men, preoccupied with our own self-interests, most of us in transportation have failed to try hard enough to understand the other fellow's problems.
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10001

The freight forwarder has a long, colorful and, to me, exciting history, large chapters of which have been written only in the tomes which courts and judges have recorded, not in the current transportation scene and a vital place in the coordinated, containerized, intermodality, and international commerce. Finally, the forwarder has problems, the resolution of which would be greatly facilitated by ruling and cooperation on the part of certain interests who have heretofore either withheld their cooperation. Or will we have to remove the roadblocks to forwarder progress because, we think, they do not fully understand what is involved.

By the middle of the 19th Century, the freight forwarder had achieved considerable prominence on the transport scene. One of the important functions of the forwarders of that day was to coordinate service on the sprawling but disconnected railway lines. A report submitted to the New York State Legislature, filed in 1877, describes the forwarding organizations of the time and status:

"They (forwarders) issued bills of lading, and provided agencies at the points of delivery for the adjustment of losses, and supplied the carrier with cantilever community, of prompt dispatch of freight and settlement of claims."

Two things of current interest characterize the history of the forwarder of the last century. One, he was invariably held to have the status of a common carrier, a status frequently sought to avoid it. And, two, he made mutually agreeable arrangements to compensate the railroads and boat lines as one common carrier, the others the ultimate carrier.

These two masters are of current interest because today (more than a hundred years after the foregoing legal determinations became firmly established) the contention is still seriously made that forwarders are not, in all respects, common carriers, and the people who make such contentions vigorously oppose any change in the present restrictive law which prevents forwarders from coordinating with railroad lines, not as a carrier-to-carryor basis. So, let's go back to 1891 and look at the language of a typical decision in opposition to the American Forwarders' Dispatch Transportation Co., a forwarder. The Supreme Court of Tennessee is speaking. After defining the forwarder to be a common carrier, the Court said:

"The contract of shipment was made by the American Forwarder's Dispatch Railway Co., a carrier on its own behalf for the whole route, and not on behalf of others or for a part of the route only. For a specified sum, to be paid to it for the whole service, the defendant promised transportation from New York to Clarksville, receiving the goods in its own name and own risk of loss and damage and binding itself to deliver them to point of destination. It did not own or claim to own a single line of railway and neither the railroad nor the defendant had control of the railroad. It was a carrier-to-carrier basis. Thus, let's go back to 1891 and look at the language of a typical decision in opposition to the American Forwarders' Dispatch Transportation Co., a forwarder. The Supreme Court of Tennessee is speaking. After defining the forwarder to be a common carrier, the Court said:

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After making their own carrier-to-carrier arrangements and, thereby, shipper and carrier, but on a mutually agreed upon basis. In that regard, forwarders and the early express companies were indistinguishable. For reasons which no one seems to have taken into account, the forwarding industry took on a new complexion beginning with the Motor Carriers Act and continuing with the Interstate Commerce Act. In place of the contractual arrangements with underlying carriers, the new breed of forwarders developed on the basis of their carload rates and lived on the "spread." This method of operation, which has continued until today, has given rise, now and again, to the most phenomenal absurdity of reasoning. Perhaps I should say it has led someone to some of the most preposterous and disgraceful arguments of non sequiturs. The non sequitur may be stated this way:

"The freight forwarder compensates the railroads the same way a shipper does, therefore the forwarder is a shipper."

Those who accept this ridiculous proposition do not hesitate to take the next step and argue that the forwarder, having become impressed with the role of rail shipper, may not and cannot assume the status of a common carrier. I hope I can persuade you that the freight forwarders not only may but should be given the right to work with the railroads as cooperating carriers, as they did throughout the early history of railroad ing in this country.

To return, briefly to the march of history, the role of the forwarder as a coordinator took on a new life and significance, with the appearance of the motor truck on the highways of the country. Far-sighted Joseph B. Eastman, of the ICC, dissenting in the Freight Forwarding Investigation of the 1930's said:

"So far as trucks are concerned, the forwarder has not been considered and is very extensively in their operations... taking advantage of every opportunity to use them where greater economy of efficiency would result. They have been among the most successful practical exponents of the principle of coordination between rail and truck service." (261 F. 2d 251, 1958.)

By the time the burgeoning young motor carrier industry was regulated, in 1935, a strong push was made by the freight forwarders and literally thousands of the truck lines, many of which had too other motor carriers and the long-haul movements than the forwarders.

The freight forwarders paid the motor carriers largely for the assembly and disbursement of (short-haul) movement of forwarder traffic, an amount arrived at by negotiation and stated in a contract. It is one of the odities of history that Congress, seemingly, overlooked the very important arrangements between motor carriers and forwarders when it passed the Motor Carrier Act. At least provision of the Act, by specific reference, authorized continuation of the arrangements. The forwarder is permitted and is expected, formally, that the definition of a motor carrier was broad enough to embrace the operation of the truck. Congress was vague as to what a motor carrier certificate, at the same time filing joint rates with their connecting motor carrier pursuant to the Act.

The ICC and ultimately the Supreme Court held that forwarders were not regulated by the Motor Carrier Act and therefore there was no authority for the joint rates then in effect. This made the regulation of freight forwarders inevitable, and therefore the truck line service that forwarders had established could not be continued on an extensive basis if forwarders were required to pay the local rates of the motor carriers. After extensive hearings and long deliberation, Congress finally enacted the Freight Forwarder Act, which became Part IV of the Interstate Commerce Act, in 1942.

At one time or another, I am sure that most of you have had occasion to take part in the discussion of this subject and you are fully aware that in the highly competitive situation which exists today all transportation, whether rail, motor, or water, is subject to the provisions of the Forwarder Act. A number of forwarder bills, one was written by the American Forwarding Industry, Joseph Eastman wrote one at the invitation of Congress.

Finally, a bill, which was agreed to in principle by the forwarding and trucking industries, was introduced. Strangely enough, the bill introduced at the joint instigation of the American Trucking Associations, H. R. 3684, provided for joint rates between forwarders and rail, motor, and water carriers. What came out as law differed from all of those bills.

The three critical areas of forwarder regulation which were the subject of a good deal of fumbling and pulling by various interests were the definition of a forwarder, the ownership laws and regulations relating to the working arrangements between forwarders and other carriers. After more than a quarter of a century of regulation and several changes in the law we still have problems in all of those areas.

Originally, the definition of a freight forwarding company as "common carrier." Our lawyers tell me that the original definition of a forwarder was, "any person carrying the property of another..." and that to add to it made about as much sense to a lawyer as Gertrude Stein's "a rose is a rose is a rose is a rose." Unfortunately, there are still some people who refuse to accept the fact that the term "common carrier" means the same thing when applied to a forwarder as when applied to a truck line or some other carrier. The people who think that way oppose any and all updating of transportation law that is designed to help the freight forwarder.

FLAGRANT DISCRIMINATION

The ownership provisions of forwarder regulation are perhaps the most flagrant example of undisguised discrimination in the history of regulatory law. The provision, which provides that a forwarder may not buy a rail, motor or water carrier, with or without ICC approval, has the effect of making it impossible for a forwarder to buy a freight forwarder without asking for authority or proving that the acquisition would be in the public interest.

It is elementary that if common ownership of a forwarder and a truck line is achieved, it makes no difference who bought whom. The result is the same either way.

In 1962 and again in 1963, the ICC drafted and supported legislation to remove this one-sided ownership law and give forwarders the same right which all other common carriers have with respect to acquisitions. ICC approval would have to be given to a forwarder before a forwarder could acquire a carrier of another kind, and the reverse would also have been true.

In support of the Commission's bills, our industry showed that it needs the right to buy short-haul motor carriers because we are finding it more and more difficult to obtain efficient and economical assembly and distribution service from the truck lines. The short-haul carriers, who are the competitors of the forwarders, are rapidly acquiring the short-haul carriers who provide service in our area. In fact, they have become part of a competing system of carriage, these short-haul carriers understandably cease cooperating with the forwarders.

I direct your attention to the fact that the foregoing was rendered after the Interstate Commerce Act was enacted and that at that time and for quite some time thereafter the forwarders and railroads dealt with each other not on a rate basis, we
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Despite the year legal and economic justification for such legislation, it did not survive the barrage of opposition which competitors of the forwarding industry threw against it. The problem has not gone away. It has worsened.

A solution must be found. It would be helpful if the ICC, in association with the NACTT, the Chamber of Commerce, and the others, would have the express agency to extend their terminal areas to embrace the general scope of their assembly and distribution operations. Whatever the answer, the competitors of the forwarders should not be able to write it to suit their own plans.

By the Forwarder Act, Congress provided for the temporary continuation of the existing joint rates between forwarders and motor carriers. The Committee reports, that ultimately the motor carriers would establish "assembly and distribution" rates as authorized by Section 408 of the Act, which would be an effective substitute for joint rates.

That did not turn out to be the case, and in 1968, by the same Act of Congress which added the common carrier amendment to the definition of a forwarder, the temporary joint rate was allowed to change, to provide for contracts between forwarders and motor carriers—on a permanent basis.

The ICC in its first instance was to preserve the status quo, and to remove the threat of direct competition. The ICC has established by reason of their flexible joint arrangements with motor carriers, little emphasis was placed upon the arrangements forwarders made with one another or with railroads because, as I have said, from the turn of the Century the forwarders had been utilizing piggyback service and paying the published carload rates of the railroads.

Consequently, while some of the initial bills proposed rates between forwarders and all other types of carriers, no one pressed for anything more than the status quo, and no authority was included in the Act to forestall or to compensate for railroad or water carriers on anything other than a tariff basis.

By the mid 1950's it was becoming apparent to those close to the picture that the forwarder was being hampered in the achievement of the goals of the pooling and Intermodalist by the fact that he is held to the category of a shipper in dealing with those who participate in his transportation. As time went on that fact became crystal clear.

Efforts were made in 1956, and were renewed in 1968, to eradicate the existing law so as to authorize contracts between forwarders and railroads as well as between forwarders and motor carriers.

Those efforts have not been successful but we hope that with better understanding the obvious merits of the proposed legislation will overcome the self-serving arguments of those who, for competitive reasons, do not wish to see any expansion or improvement in the forwarding service.

It does not make any sense that the freight forwarder, who was described by Joseph B. Eastman, as the "poor man's practical exponent of coordinated rail and truck service and who, in the intervening years, has underscored the truth of the statement, has been deprived of the most useful tool a coordinator could have—the right to make contracts with the railroads.

The problem is clearly before us. Why contracts with railroads now when none were authorized before?

We have moved into a new era of transportation. Railroads have abandoned LCL, leaving nobody to serve the small-lot shipper except the forwarders, because of rising rail line-haul costs have been very largely forced out of the short-haul movements. Piggybacking has acquired a new lease on life as a substitute for joint rates.

The piggyback success story is legend now, and it will be an effective way of reviving existing joint rates, which forwarders could use, were published beginning in 1938. Almost overnight we saw forwarders move into the piggyback service, and one reader of the forwarding industry, which we once thought was the only basis open to them under the law.

According to the ICC's "Monthly Comment" for September, 1968, Class I motor carriers reported, in 1967, a total of 348,000 trailers moved in piggyback service, and only 36,000 of that number moved under true joint rates, or Plan V. Plan I accounted for 240,000 of the trailers. And Plan I, of course, is just freight forwarding performed by a motor carrier instead of an authorized forwarder.

The ICC has ruled that Plan I is a joint rate, but the Commission describes it as a substitute service and, by rule, limits the service to three motor carriers on a line. The same rule, issued in Ex Parte 230, authorizes the motor carrier to limit its part to the "operating portion of freight service to the declared line-haul to the railroad. The critical point—critical indeed from our standpoint—is that these by law are rail service under Plan I at a flat, contract charge which is a great deal less than we, as forwarders, pay for the identical transportation.

As if it were not enough that the motor carriers have, in effect, been franchised to go into the through business, Plan I of the Act, plans to allow the motor carrier to limit its part to the "operating portion of freight service to the declared line-haul to the railroad. The same rule, issued in Ex Parte 230, authorizes the motor carrier to limit its part to the "operating portion of freight service to the declared line-haul to the railroad.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The last paragraph of a news report extolling the bravery and hard work of Soviet sailors and technicians, noted: “at the present time, when the main authorities are creating all kinds of obstacles in order to restrict the passage on aid from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries across Chinese territory, the labors of Soviet seamen are of the greatest significance for the livelihood and struggle of Vietnamese patriots.”

The short-wave broadcast, addressed to the Chinese people, is meant to use the vituperative dialogue between Peking and Moscow which has followed upon armed clashes between frontier guards on the two largest Communist powers since the beginning of March.

The Russian statement that the Chinese were “interposing obstacles and restraining” the flow on goods overland was seen as firm evidence that Peking had not cut off all such supplies.

THE ADMINISTRATION’S TAX REFORM PROPOSAL

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD
OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, April 21, the White House sent a long awaited message on tax reform to the Congress of the United States. This tax reform message reveals the most recent step in the unfolding of the administration’s fiscal policy.

In the past we have seen the administration request and Congress agree to raise the national debt ceiling $12 billion. As a second step the President on March 30 sent a message to Congress requesting an extension of the 10-percent surtax as a necessary measure, along with budget surpluses, to fight inflation. Then on April 15, the Nixon administration disclosed its budget proposals which made some 50 revisions in President Johnson’s nondefense budget. The net reduction for the nondefense budget was $2.9 billion while defense spending was to be cut only $1.1 billion.

As everybody knows, a tax reform proposals has been announced I have asked the same question: Could not comprehensive tax reform achieve the same fiscal ends?

Therefore when the administration’s tax reform proposals were released yesterday, I was optimistically waiting to see tax reform pursued with the same vigor as raising the debt ceiling, and cutting the surtax, and cutting moneys from domestic programs had been pursued.

I was, however, a bit disappointed that the President’s tax reform proposals were not more comprehensive. I find that in an effort to make extension of the 10-percent surtax more palatable President Nixon has offered some very good tax reform proposals. I have quarrel with what he has proposed: a minimum tax, tax exemption for poverty level families, repeal of the 7-percent investment tax credit, allocation of deductions, elimination of mineral production payments, elimination of the multiple corporate gimmick, elimination of losses on “hobby” farms, an examination of foundations, controls on charitable deductions—these are all worthy reforms.

What concerns me is what he did not propose. Many of the most needed and obvious tax reforms were omitted from his proposals. I sincerely hope that we are not going to find ourselves saddled with a 10-percent surtax for 6 months and a 5-percent surtax for the next 6 months while getting a truly comprehensive tax reform that will bring relief to the middle-income taxpayers who, I thought, have been making their voices heard on this topic.

President Nixon said that his Treasury Secretary would provide recommendations and analysis of the impact of other possible tax reforms no later than November 30, 1969. Yet we are being asked to approve extension of the surtax as of June.

Much research has already been done. Some areas of our tax structure have been all but studied to death. Certain reforms should be included—further study will only make their already clear merit more obvious.

I have proposed in H.R. 5250 the following reforms which I am deeply perplexed to find are absent from the Nixon administration proposal:

Taxation of capital gains upon death.
Elimination of the unlimited charitable deductions.
Elimination of special tax treatment on stock options.
Elimination of the $100 stock dividend exclusion.
Removal of the tax exemption on municipal industrial development bonds.
Establishment of a municipal bond guarantee corporation.
Reduction of the oil depletion allowance from 26% to 15 percent.
Establishment of similar tax rates for estate and gift taxes.
Elimination of payment of estate taxes by redemption of government bonds at face value.
Elimination of accelerated depreciation on speculative real estate.
Further study will not show us that much more about these reforms. The President himself said that tax shelters are “preferences built into the law in the past.” What is required is a decision as to whether these preferences shall continue.

Who benefits from stock options, oil depletion allowances, special capital loss treatment, municipal bond’s exemption from accelerated depreciation, unlimited charitable deductions? Only the very rich. By not proposing these reforms I fear that the President leaves himself open to charges that he has decided to favor and keep preferences for the rich and for the corporations at the expense of the American wage earner who is being asked to support a renewal of the surtax without really meaningful tax reform.

The President stated that under his proposal there would be no substantial gain or loss in revenue. This need not be the case. Estimates of what tax loopholes cost the Treasury go as high as $60 billion a year. If the administration would propose a tax reform bill with some real
substance a surtax, be it 5 percent or 10 percent, would not be necessary.

The administration's attempt to tie repeal of the investment tax credit with extension of the surcharge misses the mark. Both are measures to slow up an overheated economy—just as raising revenue through tax reform and cutting the budget. The basic choice is which of these methods to use. My vote will go for tax reform and relief for the paying taxpayers who work for wages or operate small businesses and pay the majority of our income tax.

TONY CURTIS’ NEW PROJECT “I.Q.”
HON. THOMAS M. REES
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, in these times of internal stress at all levels of American society, it is indeed gratifying to point out that there are citizens among us who will take from their personal interests to devote energy and efforts on behalf of their fellowmen.

Actor Tony Curtis has assumed the national chairmanship of the I.Q. project of the American Cancer Society and in doing so announced the program’s goal would be to encourage 42 million Americans to quit cigarettes. According to society officials, about 2 million Americans already have given up the habit.

Tony Curtis gave up cigarettes 10 years ago and has volunteered his services to the society “because I feel responsible not only to my family but to other people.”

The busy actor, along with his wife, the former model Leslie Meredith Allen, will undertake a major portion of their free time to devote all the energies to the American Cancer Society and its goals. The actor will begin a series of nationwide television and radio appearances. He will tape a series of personal messages and visit as many cities as his schedule will permit. The messages will utilize rock bands for an “approach that smacks of rock and roll.”

Mrs. Tony Curtis was born in New York of Hungarian immigrant parents. At an early age he had to learn to cope with the jungle tactics of neighborhood hoodlums. A turn for the better came when he became a Boy Scout and exchanged steamy asphalt streets for flowers at camp. After dropout from high school, he joined the Navy early in World War II and served aboard the submarine U.S.S. Dragonette. While loading torpedoes at Guam, he was injured and lay paralyzed for several weeks. After recovery he was discharged and returned to finish school.

His earliest acting experience was at the YMHA on East 92d Street in New York. Out of the Navy he studied at the Dramatic Workshop under the GI bill of rights. He was later signed by Universal Pictures and his film career began.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Today the name of Tony Curtis is respected and known throughout the world by peoples of all nationalities. Over 200 million people have seen his films. On April 20, Tony Curtis will receive one of the highest honors of his career when he goes to Montreal, Canada, to receive the Eleanor Roosevelt Humanitarian Award at the outstanding conference of the American Friends Service Committee of the North American Continent. He will receive the award from the Montreal Israel Bond Organization. Previous winners of this honor have been the late Albert Einstein, the late Bernard Baruch, and Vice President Hubert Humphrey.

Despite the fame and fortune that Tony Curtis has earned these past 20 years, he still has found time to help his fellow Americans and other people throughout the world and it is truly an honor to pay tribute to this outstanding American.

MARYLAND MARINE COLONEL, GI DIE IN VIETNAM
HON. CLARENCE D. LONG
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Lt. Col. Harry L. Morris, Jr., and Sgt. Joseph Oreto, two fine young men from Maryland, were killed recently in Vietnam. I would like to commend their courage and honor in the memory by including the following article in the record.

MARINE COLONEL, GI DIE IN VIETNAM: SHRAPNEL KILLED OFFICER-SERGEANT SLAIN ON PATROL

A Marine corps lieutenant colonel and an Army sergeant, both from Maryland, have been killed in Vietnam, the Defense Department announced yesterday.

They are:

Lt. Col. Harry L. Morris, Jr., 43, who died April 7 of shrapnel wounds. He was the husband of Mary Morris, of 5355 Pooks Hill road, Bethesda.

Sgt. Joseph A. Oreto, 21, of Westminster, who was killed April 6 while on patrol near the Cambodian border.

Sergeant Oreto had been in Vietnam since November. He was stationed with the 11th Air Cavalry near Hill road, Bethesda.

“He was against killing of any kind, but he felt he should do his duty,” a relative said yesterday.

STUDENT PRESIDENT

Although born in Washington, Sergeant Oreto spent most of his life in the tiny Prince George’s community of Accokeek.

He was remembered by relatives as being a bright, athletic young man. While attending Gyn Park Junior and Senior High School in nearby Brandywine, Sergeant Oreto played varsity football and was president of the student council.

After graduation in 1965, he attended St. Mary’s College in St. Mary’s City which was then a two-year college. He was a police cadet within the Washington police department when he was drafted into the Army in January last year.

Sergeant Oreto was survived by his wife of six months, the former Georgia Croft, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Oreto, of Pikesville, Tenn.; two brothers, Michael and Angelo Oreto, both at home; three sisters, Julita and Pamela Oreto, both at home, Mrs. Mary Lou D’Alessandro of Pittsburgh; and his maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCloud, of Pikesville.

[From the Los Angeles Herald Examiner, Sept. 7, 1968]

CHAVEZ OR GROWERS?
(By Father Lester)

DEAR FATHER LESTER: We have the moral side—the Delano grape growers or Caesar Chavez?

DEAR D.G.: Workers have a right to unionize in order to gain a balance of power with management. The growers morally cannot prevent this unionization. But they can prevent a particular union from taking over if they are reasonably certain that the union would be run unjustly.

Personally, I am inclined to be on the growers’ side of this dispute. The very fact that Chavez’s teacher and associate is Marxist Saul Alinsky is almost enough to hang his cause. (Alinsky’s only criterion of morality is fear of reprisal. For him there are no intrinsic rules of fairness. He “uses” existing power structures like the Church and becomes a Buddhist among Buddhists and a Catholic among Catholics until he is strong enough to destroy the establishments.

Daily evidence, too, seems to indicate that Chavez’s principles are those of Alinsky. A just man, for instance, in his last letter resorted to secondary boycotts or sign contracts which he could not fulfill nor lessen the advantage of the workers, and the guess of adding to them. Furthermore, Chavez’s religion is too much of the collectivism not to be considered as a good pupil, he seems to be “using” the Church.

[From the Sunnyvale Standard, Oct. 4, 1968]

FATHER LESTER DISCUSSES: LIMITS OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM

(Note.—Father Lester welcomes questions as a moral nature pertaining to today’s life from members of any religious denomina-

tion. His answers are based on the timeless viewpoint of traditional Judeo-Christian principles.)

DEAR FATHER LESTER: As a moralist do you have any answer to the problem today on college campuses of maintaining academic freedom yet denying freedom to overturn violently the academic establishment? In other words, can we morally allow the campus to be used as a staging area for violent social change or revolution?

DICK R.

DEAR DICK: Academic freedom has its limitations. It is difficult, though, to agree upon them in a pluralistic society.

Our society is not as unified as schools and, as any other organization or person, are not free to promote actions contrary to just laws or humanity. They may tolerate speech of injury for it, like the shabby soap-box crator in the park, con-
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

I know monopolies are illegal, but are they immoral?

P.N.

DEAR FATHER LESTER: I'm a young business woman, have a good figure and an especially good bust-line.

Since the see-through blouse is now fashionable and being worn by many celebrities, would there be any moral wrong-doing in my showing off this becoming fact?

DEAR FATHER LESTER: I must compliment you on seeing through many of the shallow, modern-day, false justifications given for actions which are not in the best interest of the individual or his society.

I know of one philosopher, Ayn Rand, who would agree with your interpretations almost to the letter and she claims to be an atheist.

R. T.

DEAR R. T.: Thank you for your kind compliment. I hope, though, I will not lose your admiration when you find that Ayn Rand and I are really poles apart—almost as far as I am from Karl Marx.

Rand has no room for the individual's responsibility to the community. For her, the individual is god.

Marx, on the other hand, would make the community god.

Marx would deny the freedom he needs to perfect himself as a person—an intellectual being; Rand would deny the concern he must rightfully have for others.

Their errors show up, too, in their concepts of property. Marx would have everything owned and used in common; Rand would have everything owned and used in private.

(The traditional viewpoint subscribes to private ownership but holds that everyone has a certain claim to the use of the world's material goods.)

DEAR FATHER LESTER: Dr. Ralph Abernathy, the successor to Dr. Martin Luther King, is pushing for a "guaranteed income" whether or not the person works. One article quoted the amount as being $20 monthly.

I not only can't see how the government can afford this, but I wonder if a guaranteed income is moral.

ROY C.

DEAR ROY: The guaranteed income seems definitely immoral.

It is immoral to encourage indolence. And any form of a guaranteed income cannot but encourage indolence and early and inadequate retirements. The difference between what so many people can earn and what they would be given for nothing is simply too small a benefit to encourage industriousness.

True love for the neighbor rules against encouraging him to indolence. Rather, love means helping him stand on his own feet and do for himself as a man should.

St. Paul, a rather good moralist, warns us: "To him that is unwilling to work, do not let him eat." (2 Thess. 3:10)

DEAR FATHER LESTER: Five big antibiotics manufacturers are being sued for conspiring to fix prices throughout the Western Hemisphere.

productivity. Capitalism is evil, monoplistic. Even labor unions today have been perverted from socialism, but hopefully they will return from their evil ways.

DEAR R. T.: Thank you for your kind commodious invitation to address your questions to Father William Lester, S.J.

NOTE.—Address your questions to Father William J. Brennan Jr. defined a work as "a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

DEAR FATHER LESTER: What's the moral angle in this?:

NIKO W.

DEAR NOAH: Fortune telling and calling up dead spirits have always been forbidden to Jews and Christians. If God has anything to communicate to humans, He will definitely do it His way and not in a manner opposed to His own evident plan.

In any supernatural communication, God must give evident signs that He is speaking or we rightly infer that it comes from the evil spirit.

DEAR FATHER LESTER: Is it a moral necessity to follow what our military leaders tell us we must do?

B. D.

DEAR B.D.: Soldiers must follow the directions of their leaders—except in matters that are morally evil. They cannot, for example, directly kill innocent people even though their officer commands it.

Soldiers seldom have reason to balk when they fight under a flag under a government. Most of their directives come under the norm of common sense—like the reported—as true words of George Washington to his men as they were ready to cross the Delaware: "Get in the boat, men; get in the boat.

DEAR FATHER LESTER: I thought I understood that if one's life really depended on it, a person could break any moral rule.

For instance, to keep a little sister as well as herself from starving, a woman could be a prostitute.

I. G.


It is the only really important evil in the whole world. It is the deformation not of a person's body but of his character.

On the other hand, physical evil—like malnutrition or a broken leg—does not affect character directly. A person can be minus both legs and arms and starving, yet still be what counts—a good man.

DEAR FATHER LESTER: Can you define pornography?

SAM W.

DEAR SAM W.: In 1957 Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan Jr. defined a work as "a sensed, abstract, literary, philosophical or artistic representation of a contemporary community standards, the dominant theme of the material taken as a whole appeals to prurient interest." Now, in
my judgment, that fairly well defines patent pornography.

A few rapid corollaries: (1) What is not obscene for one community may be obscene for another. (2) The individual community is best protected from pornography by using its own standards. (3) The tolerant might be legendary, do you think it was back with its own standards. (The tolerant might be legendary, do you think it was back with its own standards.

DEAR FATHER LESTER: Even though it might be legendary, do you think it was back with its own standards. (The tolerant might be legendary, do you think it was back with its own standards.

DEAR BILL: It was better than missing.

[From the Sunnyvale Standard, Jan. 17, 1969]

FATHER LESTER DISCUSS: VALUE OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

(Note.—Father Lester welcomes questions of a moral nature pertaining to today's life from members of any religious denomination. His answers are based on the timeless viewpoint of traditional Judeo-Christian principles.)

DEAR FATHER LESTER: A judge in Oklahoma City recently gave a 17-year-old youth a choice between a lashing and five years in prison or a jail sentence to serve in a certain county. The boy took 20 lashes on his bare back with a stiff leather strap and was sent home.

The judge thought the whipping did the boy a lot of good and that there would be fewer boys getting into trouble if corporal punishment was handed out more often.

The judge may be correct, but isn't whipping immoral cruelty?

ROY K.

DEAR ROY: Corporal punishment in itself is not cruel. A smarting bottom, for instance, can teach a child to be kind to himself by not playing with kitchen knives; his spanking was an act of love on the part of his parents. Only if the punishment exceeds the crime or is inflicted purely for vengeance is it cruel. (Cruelty and pain, punishment and vengeance are not synonymous as so many people erroneously think.)

In my judgment, a reintroduction of some corporal punishment often would help more than jail sentences to lessen crime. Such suffering is a lesson that is humiliating, quickly over with, yet easily remembered. The young miscreant can take no pride in a whipping, nor can he become hardened in a criminal attitude by association with jail companions.

Furthermore, strict, quick punishment minimizes the community's own loss through crime.

DEAR FATHER LESTER: I heard that scientist—like neuroscience professor Dr. Robert Livingston at University of California in Los Angeles—claim a Russian's brain differs from an American's, a white man's from a black man's, a hippie's from a square's. They say the molecules and atoms of these different brains actually become set in different patterns from every other, but between cultures there are differences.

 Doesn't that mean that man isn't responsible for what he thinks and how he acts?

DENNIS Z.

DEAR DENNIS: The human brain is a collection of sense organs for use of the intellect.

One man's brain can have a better sense organ of memory, imagination and so forth than another's. This physical condition is inherited and determines whether the man's intellect will function well or poorly. Ordinarily, brain variation results in little more than a variation in mental quickness and has only slight effect on man's basic outlook on life; it would never account for the differences in attitude between hippies and squares.

Man's external sense of sight, sound, etc., may fall and not report all due sense knowledge. His brain, too, which synthesizes, correlates and stores all the facts sensed externally may function poorly. But usually the great differences in life-outlook between men result from the spiritual variation in acquired intellectual judge, reasoning habits and the will to accept reality.

Because man has a spiritual nature, he—not his physical brain molecules—is basically responsible for his actions.

DEAR FATHER LESTER: If an artist paints a copy of a more famous artist's work and then peddles it as an original, what would you call it?

B. G.

DEAR B. G.: "A Fraud As Painted By A Fraud.

[From the Sunnyvale Standard, Mar. 3, 1969]

FATHER LESTER DISCUSS: OUR COMPLICATED INCOME TAX LAWS

(Note.—Father Lester welcomes questions of a moral nature pertaining to today's life from members of any religious denomination. His answers are based on the timeless viewpoint of traditional Judeo-Christian principles.)

DEAR FATHER LESTER: How can anyone be expected to comply with the income tax law if the normal person can't figure it out? Isn't there such a law unjust?

A friend of mine told me, too, that Morton Caplin, while heading the Internal Revenue Service a few years ago, admitted to him privately that he couldn't understand it either.

STUART F.

DEAR STUART: Law is an ordinance of reason for the common good, made by the person or persons who have care of the community, and promulgated.

But a law which is not clearly expressed is not promulgated. It cannot bind people until it tells them what it expects. Every person, of course, cannot know and understand all laws—for instance, the laws binding corporations; yet, laws governing corporations exist. The corporation, like any other citizen, pays its taxes, should be known and capable of being understood by the average citizen. People who are sophisticated enough to establish a corporation can be reasonably expected to know the laws pertinent to their business.

DEAR FATHER LESTER: Should there be an "ouch" in taxes? Should taxes hurt as California Governor Reegan says?

EDITH M.

DEAR EDITH: People should run their government; hence, they should be completely aware of the taxes they pay and how the money is spent. The power to allocate money independently of taxpayers' supervision naturally makes administrators the masters rather than the servants of the community. People who don't "ouch" are aware of the tax bite and will want to oversee the use of their money.

On the other hand, if taxes are hidden and sweetly extracted, people will seldom realize that they are gradually losing the power to govern themselves. Withholding is this type of tax.

(California Assemblyman John G. Vene man, who is proposing that his state adopt the withholding system, foolishly claims that it will not increase the tax rate. But anyone with basic arithmetic knows that a citizen can collect at least bank interest, if nothing more, on the money he must save for his taxes; yet if that money is withheld from him, he forfeits to the state the interest he could make. This profit is most certainly an extra tax.)

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

April 22, 1969

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, recently, on April 11, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments celebrated its 12th anniversary. The council, of which I am a member, embodies a concept which I have long espoused—that of interjurisdictional cooperation in dealing with metropolitan problems, and also cooperative concern about city problems among contiguous suburban areas and the city itself.

In this day of crying needs for communication and cooperation, it is encouraging to observe a voluntary communications system among our local governments which not only discusses the pressing problems of our metropolitan area, but acts to help solve them. I speak of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, founded 12 years ago on April 11.

The third oldest council of governments in the Nation, and by far the most advanced and productive, our area organization has compiled an impressive record of accomplishment in assisting the 15 major local governments of Metropolitan Washington to cope with area-wide problems which defy solution by any one local government.

Some of these accomplishments by COG include:

The establishment of radio and teletype networks linking area police and fire departments.

Helping to establish an area-wide police computer system to give local police agencies split-second access to needed data from every section of the region.

Pioneering the air pollution battle with a scientific laboratory analyzing our air on a 24-hour-a-day basis and with a guide ordinance which is the basis for air pollution laws adopted in every major jurisdiction of our urban area.

Conducting the area's first major transportation survey since 1958, the most complete ever attempted here, interviewing 100,000 citizens to determine travel needs and habits as part of a regional transportation plan being prepared by COG's transportation planning board.

Preparing "mutual aid agreements" so police and fire departments can aid each other in large-scale emergencies.

Production of 25 major reports in 1968 and this year on crime prevention and law enforcement, police training, transportation needs, community resources issues, airports and air travel demand,
health facilities, employment, housing and a listing of public building projects scheduled through 1973, plus a wide variety of other issues on Metropolitan Washington's urban problems.

Inasmuch as General Eisenhower gave his personal approval to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Center for Historical Research, it is my hope that all who wish to honor him will join in support of this proposal.

The exchange of letters between the Chief Justice and General Eisenhower follows:

**HON. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,**
Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C.


Dear General Eisenhower:

We have had the additional privilege of serving as a member of this Advisory Board under the enthusiastic chairmanship of the Honorable John Nicholas Brown, my distinguished fellow Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, who also served as a member of your original committee. Inspired by the Ideas sown during your presidency, the work of the Advisory Board has progressed to the point where the Smithsonian Institution has proposed development of a National Armed Forces Historical Museum Park in the Fort Foote area of Prince George's County, Maryland, on the Potomac River, and for a study to determine the institutional structure appropriate to the museum and study center.

I wish to point out that this project to honor the general and our former President was approved by him, the only such project of which I have knowledge. His approval was stated in a letter addressed to Chief Justice Earl Warren on February 7, 1969, after the Chief Jus-

**DEAR GENERAL EISENHOWER:**

We will recall that it was my privilege to serve as chairman of a special committee which you convened during your presidency to consider and make recommendations concerning the establishment of an American Armed Forces Museum. It was your conviction that such a museum, properly conceived, could make a substantial contribution to our citizens' knowledge and understanding of American life. In your instructions to the committee, you stressed that the museum should be a research center, reaching beyond the mere collecting and cataloguing of military hardware. You espoused two themes as especially important: an exposition of the contributions which the military forces have made to American society and culture, and an analysis of the meaning of war in today's civilization.

After considerable study, your committee submitted a report in 1961 rehabilitating the National Arm forces Museum. In pursuing your suggested themes, the committee advocated the establishment of a study center for historical research and scholarly study into the meaning of war, its effect on civilization, and the role of the armed forces in national development. These recommendations were incorporated into Public Law 87-186, approved August 30, 1961, which also established a National Advisory Board to advise and assist the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on matters concerning the establishment of the museum and study center.

I have had the additional privilege of serving as a member of this Advisory Board under the enthusiastic leadership of my distinguished colleague, John Nicholas Brown, who also served as a member of your original committee. Inspired by the Ideas sown during your presidency, the work of the Advisory Board has progressed to the point where the Smithsonian Institution has proposed development of a National Armed Forces Historical Museum Park in the Fort Foote area of Prince George's County, Maryland, on the Potomac River, and for the study to determine the institutional structure appropriate to the museum and study center.

At its most recent meeting, January 13, 1968, the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution unanimously approved the Advisory Board's recommendation that the Smith­sonian Institution proceed with the study of the project. It has been my pleasure to serve as the Dwight D. Eisenhower Center for Historical Research in honor of your distinguished public service and your unparalleled contribution to American life. The Board of Regents has asked me to inform you of their action, and I take pleasure in enclosing a draft of the proposed legislation which will be introduced in the 96th Congress in the near future.

This legislation seeks to attain the goals which you envisioned a decade ago. The museum park and study center will provide an appropriate monument to American courage and resourcefulness; but, perhaps more important, the Eisenhower Center may fulfill a need to provide an atmosphere for the development of knowledge of himself and thus secure for future generations the security with which you have worked so long and arduously.

On behalf of the Board of Regents, I hope this will meet with your approval.

Sincerely yours,

Earl Warren,
Chief Justice of the United States, Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution.

WALTER REED HOSPITAL,
February 7, 1969.

Hon. Earl Warren,
Chief Justice of the United States, Supreme Court of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN:

I welcomed your letter of January 27, 1969 proposing the establishment of the museum and study center and am most grateful for the honor paid me by the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution in choosing that the study center bear my name.

It is, perhaps understandably, my general disposition to view federal expenditures of this type, and also the museum park, so conceptually you can fairly indicate to any interested person that I generally support such ventures. On the other hand, I feel particularly sensitive about the extremely difficult fiscal circumstances in which our President has been placed. I am hesitant to be positioned as urging upon him new Federal expenditures over and beyond the $160 million in Federal aid applications from local, state, and special agencies for projects totaling more than $160 million in Federal grants.

Concluding courses in public administration, rapid reading, and municipal public relations for staff members of its local governments, in association with the International City Managers' Association,

Aiding in the establishment of the Metropolitan Washington Urban Coalition, first proposed by COG's president, to attack the region's pressing social problems.

The establishment of a link-up for all public libraries in Metropolitan Washington, through a joint lending arrangement giving citizens in any part of the region access to all public libraries in the area. The system is the first to link all libraries in an interstate area, only the second in any region and the first to be developed through a council of governments.

Evidence of the support for such united approaches to regional problems is the presence of similar councils of governments in 150 metropolitan areas across the Nation. This clearly shows that our local elected officials recognize the need to act against areawide problems and are moving to do so through this voluntary but productive device.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, I am pleased to join in the tributes being paid to COG and to wish it continued success as it carries on its efforts in behalf of our area's local governments and their officials.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER CENTER FOR HISTORICAL RESEARCH

HON. FRANK T. BOW
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 22, 1969.

Mr. Bow. Mr. Speaker, in the days since the passing of Gen. Dwight David Eisenhower, tributes have been made to honor him by naming various places in his memory.

My purpose today is to call attention to my bill (H.R. 10001) to establish a National Armed Forces Historical Museum Park and the Dwight D. Eisenhower Center for Historical Research, both to function as a part of the Smithsonian Institution.

I wish to point out that this project to honor the general and our former President was approved by him, the only such project of which I have knowledge. His approval was stated in a letter addressed to Chief Justice Earl Warren on February 7, 1969, after the Chief Jus-
America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Armed Forces Historical Museum Act of 1969".

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. Pursuant to the provisions of the Act of August 30, 1961 (75 Stat. 414, 20 U.S.C. secs. 80–80d), and in furtherance of the purposes thereof, the Congress hereby finds and declares—

(1) that a living institution demonstrating the sentiment of the people of the United States to the cause of freedom and commemorating the magnitude of American military and naval thrift, in particular, be an appropriate memorial to the valor and sacrificial service of the men and women of the Nation's Armed Forces whose unending quest for freedom and enlightenment, the establishment of such a museum study center would be, consonant with the purposes of the Smithsonian Institution, created by Congress in 1866 for "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The Museum Park and Study Center

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established in the Smithsonian Institution a National Armed Forces Historical Museum Park (hereinafter referred to as the "Museum Park") and a National Armed Forces Historical Museum Study Center (hereinafter referred to as the "Center").

(b) There is hereby established a study center, which shall be known as the Dwight D. Eisenhower Center for Historical Research (hereinafter referred to as the "Center").

(c) The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, with the advice of the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, may appoint to the Center such consultants and other property of whatsoever character for the benefit of the Museum Park and the Center, any salary, security, or other property shall, upon receipt, be deposited with the Smithsonian Institution, and unless otherwise restricted by the terms of the gift, expenditures shall be in the discretion of the Board of Regents for the purposes of the Museum Park and the Center.

(d) The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, with the advice of the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, is authorized to establish the National Armed Forces Museum Study Center (hereinafter referred to as the "Center") in consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts, theNational Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, shall prepare plans and specifications for the joint use of lands described in section 2(3) above.

(e) The Smithsonian Institution, with the advice of the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, may, in consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission, and the Department of the Interior, including planning for the design and development of all buildings, structures, and other facilities, as will have significant effect on the biccenntial of the American Revolution, in consultation shall be planned to permit the joint use of lands described in section 2(3) above.

(f) To carry out the purposes of this Act, the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Army, with the advice of the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, may employ such other officers and employees as may be necessary for the efficient administration, maintenance of the Museum Park and Center.

(g) The Smithsonian Institution, with the advice of the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, shall prepare plans and specifications for the joint use of lands described in section 2(3) above.

(h) Development of the Museum Park and the Center shall be planned to permit construction, when authorized, in stages over a period of years as appropriate. In view of the approaching bicentennial of the American Revolution, priority in construction shall be given to such displays and all buildings, facilities, open spaces, and other structures, as will have significant effect on the bicentennial of the American Revolution.

CONGRESSMAN WHALEN ANNOUNCES RESULTS OF ANNUAL THIRD OHIO DISTRICT POLL OF CONSTITUENTS

HON. CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR. OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. WHALEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to inform the House of the results of my annual poll of constituents in the Third Ohio District.

The survey sampled attitudes on eight questions. It went out in January and received an overwhelming response from residents in the Greater Dayton area. More than 21,000 of the 155,000 poll cards sent out where returned. This indicates a very high level of interest in national affairs, a fact which I greatly appreciate.

In summary, the following were reflected in the answers:

The income tax surcharge should not be renewed.

The Paris peace talks will not resolve the Vietnam war conclusively.

The peace talks, however, are the best means of terminating the war.

The power of the President to commit American troops to combat without the specific approval of Congress should be curbed.

The post Office ought to be converted into a Government-owned corporation to operate on a self-supporting basis.

Mr. Speaker, I insert herewith a tabulation of the poll results:

[Note: Answers are expressed in percentages. In some cases, answers do not total 100 percent due to rounding]

1. Viewing the economy as it stands today, would you favor raising the 10 percent surtax when it ex- pires June 30?

Yes . . . 28 31 21 29 24 35 27 23 43
No . . . 65 64 62 61 59 65 61 57 50
Undecided . . . 10 9 14 11 10 15 10 11 9

2. Do you feel that the Paris peace talks will result in a conclusive settlement of the Vietnam war?

Yes . . . 20 21 18 19 26 17 20 24 13 24
No . . . 65 64 62 61 59 65 61 57 50 57
Undecided . . . 15 15 15 18 17 15 13 17 10 30

3. Regardless of how you answered the previous question, do you favor the Paris peace talks to be the best means of terminating the Vietnam war?

Yes . . . 50 48 54 52 50 48 50 52 48 53
No . . . 65 64 62 61 59 65 61 57 50 57
Undecided . . . 15 15 15 18 17 15 13 17 10 30

4. If you favor lowering the minimum voting age to 18?

Yes . . . 47 47 47 41 51 47 47 50 41 30
No . . . 48 49 48 54 39 45 35 44 53 67
Undecided . . . 5 5 5 6 6 4 8 4 6 3

1969 3D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT POLL RESULTS OVERALL AND BY CATEGORY

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<td>2. Do you feel that the Paris peace talks will result in a conclusive settlement of the Vietnam war?</td>
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<td>3. Regardless of how you answered the previous question, do you favor the Paris peace talks to be the best means of terminating the Vietnam war?</td>
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<td>4. If you favor lowering the minimum voting age to 18?</td>
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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

April 22, 1969

1969 3D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT POLL RESULTS OVERALL AND BY CATEGORY—Continued

[Note: Answers are expressed in percentages. In some cases, answers do not total 100 percent due to rounding]

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Questions and answers</th>
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<th>Female</th>
<th>Republican</th>
<th>Democratic</th>
<th>Independent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Should the electoral college be abolished and the President elected solely by the direct vote of the people?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>79</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>6. Which 1 of the following most probable factors is of greatest importance to citizens in their homes to select each household to be tied toward the Nation's space program?</td>
<td>(a) Continue with funding at about the present level ($4,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1969)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>44</td>
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<tr>
<td>(b) Accelerate, increase funding if necessary</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>(c) But back, realistic funding to social welfare programs</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>(d) None of the above</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
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<td>7. Should the United States send 24 of our brightest American students to attend universities in the Soviet Union with funding at approximately $4,000,000?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>64</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<td>Undecided</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Do you support the plan to convert the Post Office into a Governmental agency to operate on a self-supporting basis?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>No</td>
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NEW YORK STATE BAR REPORTS

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Federal Legislation for the New York State Bar Association recently prepared three excellent reports on improving our foreign aid programs, establishing neighborhood information centers, and encouraging the growth of cable television. I believe that the constructive and thoughtful comments on three timely national issues provide the subject matter for lively discussion and merit the attention of my colleagues.

The reports follow:

CABLE TELEVISION REGULATION

Cable television can permit a technological revolution in communication, making it possible for citizens in their homes to select from a very large number of alternate channels and programs. It may ultimately permit each household to be tied directly to an information service library so that almost any stored data or new information entering the system which the recipient desires to inspect can be received. The long-range implications of such potentialities are very great. This would also mean that the medium would permit more individual choice.

This report deals with the legal structure for permitting use of these possibilities for the future.

The cable television industry, sometimes called CATV for community antenna television, began as the result of a technological discovery, the coaxial cable through which television signals can be distributed to individual homes. Initially, CATV was used to bring clear signals to small communities suffering from poor reception due to topography. But broadcasting stations operating from the report relating to cable TV were released but excerpts of the specific legislation for the CATV was begun, the task force further indicated that the proliferation of which may inhibit its future growth. This Committee believes that a regulatory framework is needed to ensure that CATV systems to originate programs is consistent with the role in diversification of programming envisioned for cable TV by the Communications Task Force. Such a requirement should not place a heavy burden on cable TV operators. Since subscriber revenues are normally sufficient to cover the costs of distributing CATV signals, advertising revenue is not as important to CATV systems as it is to over-the-air broadcasting systems. Consequently, the report does not call for increased subscription rates.

In order to expand its list of subscribers, a cable TV operator has a positive incentive to offer a varied programming mix, including programs which would not attract a commercial audience. CATV systems as it is to over-the-air broadcasting systems. Consequently, the report does not call for increased subscription rates. In such programming might as well be offset by an increased subscriber audience. Such a requirement should not become a form of regulation of program content of Congress, as the concluding link in a process of interstate radio communication, is clearly within the scope of the Federal Communications Act. Moreover, there is an intimate economic relationship between broadcast and cable television, both as competitors and co-producer-distributors; and regulation of cable television may be related to the FCC's congressional mandate to promote radio communication service. In any event, the courts have accepted these rationales for the Commission's assertion of at least some jurisdiction over cable television.

Historically, FCC regulation of cable TV has assumed three forms: (1) the requirement that each CATV system present the signals of all stations operating in its own area of coverage; (2) the prohibition against duplicating the programming of any local station on the same day a given show is aired on the local station without permission; and (3) the prohibition on waiver by the FCC in special cases, against importing signals from distant stations into the top 100 geographical markets which include approximately 89% of the nation's television homes. More recently, in December 1968, the FCC announced plans to require cable TV systems to originate programming. These types of regulation are not discussed in detail here since we believe they present less serious problems than other types of regulation principally entry and program content restrictions discussed below.

The report recommends that a regulatory system for CATV be designed on the basis of local government agencies, foreign and old film festivals, academe courses, and high school and college theatrical or sports events. Much of this type of programming could be created with amateur or semi-professional talent in modest studios using simple equipment. The moderate costs of such programming might as well be offset by an increased subscriber audience. Such a requirement should not become a form of regulation of program content, serious constitutional questions can be avoided.

REGULATION BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Local governments through the imposition of licensing requirements are regulating CATV systems in a variety of ways, including control of marketing entry, rate regulation, and regulation of program content. The

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

April 22, 1969

FCC might also use its statutory authority to engage in entry limitations. 

A. Regulation as a Public Utility: Most cable service terms operate under the

principal franchises. These licenses may re-

strict a system’s construction activities, its charges for service and its marketing policies. The licensee, in turn, has sometimes been granted an exclusive cable franchise for

a specific area.

The basis for this form of regulation is an analogy between cable television and the tra-

ditional public utilities, particularly telephone service. If a telephone company cabled a street, it has borne the major ex-

pense of providing the households along the street with telephone service. This gives the system substantial power to deter prospective competitors and to extract a monopoly price from its customers. Furthermore, there are wide locational differences in the cost of providing cable TV service. The more densely an area is populated with cable subscribers, the cheaper it is for the system to serve them. Just as the regulatory agencies responsible for local telephone service often prevent the franchisee from charging discriminatory rates in its prices so as not to discourage use of the telephone in costly, lightly-settled areas, so too might the FCC wish to prevent the franchisee from charging prohibitive rates which would deter the use of cable service. This goal is a prominent part of public utility regulation of services such as telephone and power which are regarded as essential services in the sense that everyone should have access to them. But where cable service is concerned, there is likely to be no cable service in places where cost-related prices are prohibitively high. By protecting the franchisee’s market position elsewhere, entry restrictions compensate him for operating at a loss in high-cost areas.

This justification for entry restrictions is a familiar part of public utility regulation. But when a telephone company receives an exclusive franchise, the awarding agency is not engaged in a regulation on first amendment freedom. A telephone company with an exclusive franchise has no right to Interfer-

e with the content of the conversations that pass over its lines. An officially sanc-

tioned cable television monopoly, on the other hand, wishes to guard against monopoly pricing, they would have to award exclusive franchises. A city could be divided into re-

gions and each circuit license to an exclusive franchise holder in that geographic area. A cable system in this category, and, if the cable were destined to replace broadcast television, there would be a stronger case for regulation. However, the primary problem is that cable TV is a new industry and, like the telephone, it reaches fewer than half the television households in the United States. Through controls on the broadcast signals that cable systems carry, the FCC can determine what content is available on the small screen, just as it can do with over-the-air television. These controls present the most serious constitutional issues. Broadcast television has long been treated as an exception to the principle that the contents of communication may be regulated. Broadcast television is free from both the technological and economic constraints which restrict the number of broadcast channels. One prominent aspect of cable program-

ming is its potential for broader connection between various communities and between

original programs and second-hand fare such as films which are considered to be superior to derivative material available from broadcast television. Categories as broad as these are unreliable guides to programming judgments. A particularly adequate film that is unavailable from the broad-

cast channels; merely presenting the material more frequently than the broad-

cast stations or at more convenient hours may be a significant service. Such judgments are better left to the marketplace rather than to a government administrator.

Moreover, local regulations regarding pro-

gramming controls present the most serious constitutional issue. Broadcast television may be an integral part of an economic regu-

latory scheme designed to guarantee equal service at equal rates, the service they assure is not an essential one, since the FCC through the impositions of signal controls continues to provide for the survival of broadcast television. Therefore, to encour-

age the growth of cable TV systems and the diversity of its services, either Congress or the FCC should abolish local entry restrictions by local governments without fear that it is sacrificing a vital municipal interest. The goal should better be served by making cable systems responsible for preserving a minimum number of broadcast signals while an amendment to the FRA Act would establish a greater flexibility in deciding how cable systems can exploit programming material without compensating the public.

Of all the forms of cable television regu-

lation, programming controls present the most serious constitutional issue. Broadcast television has long been treated as an exception to the principle that the contents of communication may be regulated. Broadcast television is free from both the technological and economic limitations which have justified this exception and, therefore, should not have to submit its programming to the approval of a government agency. Such an approach would permit the greatest use of the long-term potentialities of cable television, with its great possibilities for future expansion of our communication services.

Respectively submitted.

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL LEGISLATION:

Richard A. Givens, Chairman; Robert P. Marshall, Secretary; Leslie H. Arps, New York City; Harold Baer, Jr., New York City; Mark K. Benenson, New York City; Richard E. Blackstone, New York City; Vincent L. Broderick, New York City; Mason O. Damon, Buffalo; David M. Dorens, New York City; John T. Elfin, Buffalo; Robert B. Fiske, Jr., New York City; Horace W. Kepness, New York City; Norman Kellar, Kingston; Herbert C. Miller, New York City; George W. Myers, Jr., Buffalo; Charles P. Nahrb, III, New York City; Bernard Nussbaum, New York City; Robert Patterson, Jr., New York City; Charles R. Rangel, New York City; Arthur C. Stever, Jr., Watertown.

CITIZEN INFORMATION SERVICES

There is widespread frustration and dis-

enchantment on the part of citizens today that they can obtain no assurance that their

rights, entitlements, and all other matters relating to services offered by federal, state, and local governments are being handled. There is likewise widespread concern among agen-

cies and professional persons about the avail-

ability and adequacy of information.

The inadequacy of information, advice and
referral services is perceived in small towns and rural areas as well as in large urban centers; and is felt by persons of varying income, education, and ethnic background. We believe that there is a need for publicly and privately supported independent centers which provide adequate help, information, and skilled advice to citizens enabling them to benefit from services to which they are entitled.

THE NEED

A recent study, directed by Dr. Albert Kahn of Columbia University, "Neighborhood Information Centers," looked at the feasibility of adapting Britain's successful Citizens' Advice Bureau (in operation since World War II) to the United States. Kahn found evidence that information, advice and referral services are urgently needed in this country but concluded that the American situation demands its own special approach in organization of such services. Kahn pointed out that, as the means of making services available have become more complex, the individual in search of information gets lost and tends to become alienated from institutions and government alike. Only a handful of persons specifically educated and equipped can find their way through the maze of municipal, county, state and federal departments and programs, as the conglomeration of voluntary and private agencies which offer benefits to specified groups of people under specified conditions. The identity, location, extent and limitations of these services confound professional, the poor and middle classes (left out of so many programs in the last decade) who have the greatest need and the least knowledge, are the primary victims of this condition.

Many agencies and civic organizations have developed their own information and referral services but these functions or a limited perception of responsibility; and, even if they were coordinated (which they are not), these fragments of information do not make a comprehensive whole. This is not a reflection upon the agencies; indeed, it would be unreasonable to expect them to coordinate their services. All agencies, however, are in the business of serving the public. They should be made public agencies; and is felt by persons of varying income, education, and ethnic background.

The citizen information centers should be under the direction of a professional, and, where a partially computer assisted center is contemplated, a systems analyst-consultant. These staff should be a mix of persons skilled in dealing with people and agencies, paraprofessionals, and volunteers. Neighborhood people who fit into any of these categories should be hired and paid for. Without a rule, however, should be effectiveness: ability to assign the task, to adjust, openness, concern for human beings and sensitivity to others; and, last but not least, acceptability to those served.

Resources

Each citizen information center should be unique in its own way, and will be in the highest traditions of our heritage and practice of democracy. In such a structure personnel would be in a position to take an unbiased, integrated view of the person seeking assistance, and would be in a position to make recommendations which would not reflect any specialization of interest. An independently organized service would encourage people to drop in, speak a question, and have the answer, without being labeled as a "person with a problem." Consequently, they could receive help in the early prevent-
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

April 22, 1969

Pierre Tellhard de Chardin has called the "planetisation of mankind." What affects the French, it affects the whole world and the planet. They see this challenge and opportunity at our peril.

Respectfully submitted.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, VOLUME 100, PART 2 (April 22, 1969)

Footnotes:


9 The Bar has accepted special responsibility for pointing out needs not otherwise apparent in international political processes, such as those of lower-income workers, e.g., Committee on Federal Legislation, The Assn. of the Bar of the City of New York, "Migratory Labor," 20 Record of the Assn. of the Bar of the City of New York Concerned With Foreign Affairs (1965).

10 The program envisage would operate in a more specific manner with less of a "shotgun" approach of subiding entire economies through injections of imports. It might involve greater rather than less inscription. It should save hundreds and billions of dollars and lives.


12 23 U.S.C. Sec. 118b.

13 See the situation described in brief for the foregoing by U.S.C. Sec. 2459.


that Earl Warren has legal power to breathe new woodage into the Constitution thereby altering our oaths of office to conform to his objectives and goals.

Such are the sentiments of Hon. E. F. W. Wildermuth of New York who is a member of the New York State bar for 40 years. A learned gentleman in the grace of living who loves his country and the systematic system of limited powers, Mr. Wildermuth urgently warns the system instead of defiance against representative government.

I include Mr. Wildermuth's recent letter and an article written by him which appeared in Freedom magazine, January—February 1967:

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Recess, I include the following remarks by Mrs. Hope Piper, District of Columbia Chapter, National Secretaries Association, in tribute to the secretaries of the Nation who are, this week, celebrating National Secretaries Week:

NATIONAL SECRETARIES WEEK

"Better Secretaries Mean Better Business" will be the theme of the 18th consecutive annual Secretaries Week to be observed April 20-26, sponsored by the National Secretaries Association (International), the world's leading secretarial association. The intervening Wednesday, April 23, is set aside as Secretaries Day.

Mrs. Lenore S. Forti, CPS, NSA's International President, emphasizes that Secretaries Week is for all secretaries whether or not members of NSA.

For the 27 years of existence, NSA has been concerned with elevating the standards of secretarial performance by means of continuing "learning labs" of education. While certainly some criticism about secretaries must be a matter of genuine concern, about 95% of it is unjustified due to an awareness gap of what today's secretary is really all about. Management and personnel agencies are not always truly cognizant of NSA's official definition of a secretary:

"A secretary shall be defined as an executive assistant who possesses a mastery of productive.

The ultimate in secretarialship is the attainment of the Certified Professional Secretarial rating, sponsored by NSA. This two-day exam is open to all qualified secretaries.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. JOHN R. RARICK
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, today the Members will vote on continuing Federal control of education, effectively a promotional scheme that the Federal Government is aiding education.

We have all taken an oath to support and defend the Constitution which is the fundamental and sacred honor for the Constitution and the opponents will be provided with an opportunity to extoll its virtues. There seems no other effective way in this period of chaos and confusion in federal powers. As a matter of fact, I urge that we end our hypocrisy, by proposing the repeal of the Constitution which can or do contribute to the creation and expansion of federal powers. As a matter of fact, I urge that we end our hypocrisy, by proposing the repeal of the Constitution which can or do contribute to the creation and expansion of federal powers. If the Constitution is to be a living document in our time then it must be provided with an opportunity to extoll its virtues. There seems no other effective way in this period of chaos and confusion in federal powers.

Congress will better extend its energy and employ its time by concentrating the repeal of ALL its enactments which can or do contribute to the creation and expansion of federal powers. As a matter of fact, I urge that we end our hypocrisy, by proposing the repeal of the Constitution which can or do contribute to the creation and expansion of federal powers. If the Constitution is to be a living document in our time then it must be provided with an opportunity to extoll its virtues. There seems no other effective way in this period of chaos and confusion in federal powers.

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exercise of power is our own sense of self-restraint.”

HARLAN FOR RESTRAINT

An outstanding and able member of the present Court, Justice John Harlan, courageously and aptly took the following viewpoint:

"The Court, in my opinion, has forgotten the sense of self-restraint."

In the so-called "reapportionment" case, Justice Harlan made further reference to the continued failure of a majority of the United States Supreme Court to exercise judicial self-restraint when he said:

"No thinking person can fail to recognize what the aftermath of these past decisions will have accomplished. A radical alteration in the relationship between the States and the federal government, more particularly in the cure in our constitutional 'principle', and this Court should 'take the lead' in promoting reform when other branches of the Government fail to act. The Constitution is not a paper or magnet or symbols to be adhered to out of the public welfare, nor should this Court, ordained as a judicial body, be thought of as a general haven for reform."

WARREN OPPOSED MEDDLING

The present Chief Justice of the United States, a vigorous proponent of reapportionment of the legislatures of the respective States, once vigorously opposed meddlesing with the legislature of California. In 1948, while Governor of that State, he declared:

"Many of our counties are far more important in the life of the State than their population bears to the entire population of the State. The reason for this is that we have never been in favor of such redistricting the representation in the Senate to a strictly population basis. It is for the same reason that the Founding Fathers of our country gave balanced representation to the States of the Union, and the equal representation in one house and proportionate representation based on population in the other.

"Moves have been made to upset the balance of power in the Federal Government, although it has served us well and is strictly in accord with the American tradition in the pattern of government. It was at one time, when our State was dominated by boss rule, the liberal election laws and the legislativeness of the system have liberated us from such domination. Any weakening of the laws would invite a return to boss rule which we are now hastening to do. Our State has made almost unbelievable progress under our present system. I believe we should keep it."
reason undesirable. I cannot believe that the amendment was intended to give us carte blanche to embody our economic or moral beliefs in the Constitution. Yet, I can think of no narrower reason that seems to justify the present and the earlier decisions to which I have referred."

**SENATE LETHARGY**

More than 36 years have passed since the "no limit but the sky" pronouncement and the U.S. Senate continues to sit idly by while the Supreme Court continues to use legislative powers and to otherwise function in excess of the jurisdiction expressed in the Constitution. The Senate's consistent and out­standing members of the Supreme Court complain about the excesses indulged by a majority of the Court, that the least the Senate should do in the public interest would be to hold public hearings and examine the matter. Such Senatorial inaction leads to the inescapable conclusion that by such inaction, it has aided and abetted judi­cial tyranny in this nation and has wholly failed to protect Americans against acts of officials who are in no way directly account­able to the voters for their official behavior.

It is true that the Senate will take special note of the following judicial wisdom expressed by Justice Frankfurter in 1938:

"It is not the business of Congress to pronounce on moral issues. Self-restraint is the essence of the judicial oath, for the Constitution has not authorized the judges to sit in judgment on the morality of what Congress and the executive branch do."

It is clear that the Court no longer regards the Constitution as the measure of consti­tutionality and that it is utterly lacking in judicial self-restraint, the essence of the judicial oath.

Witness for instance, the behavior of some members of the U.S. Supreme Court, as de­scribed by Hon. Howard W. Smith, distin­guished Congressman from Virginia, Con­gressional Record, volume 112, part 13, page 38384:

"And I was deeply distressed to see mem­bers of the Supreme Court sitting on those front seats, hearing discussed and advocated a piece of legislation the constitutionality of which they would soon be called upon to sit in judgment on."

I request that Mr. May's fine series be reprinted in the Record as further evi­dence of the need for congressional in­vestigation of this industry.

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**DECEPTIVE MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION SALES**

**HON. FRED B. ROONEY OF PENNSYLVANIA**

**IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES**

**Tuesday, April 22, 1969**

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, a number of Pennsylvania newspapers last week carried an informative series of articles which focused upon deceptive sales practices being used to dupe con­sumers in my own State. This series, written by the Associated Press reporter, Tony May, examines some of the typical deceptive sales pitches and includes comments from Deputy Attorney General Benjamin Kirk, who is assigned to the Pennsyl­vania Bureau of Consumer Protection, and from representatives of the sub­scription sales industry.

**FRAUD AND DECEPTION IN MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION SALES**

Mr. Speaker, in Pennsylvania and virtually every other state in the Nation, fraud and deception in magazine subscription sales practices have taken effective steps to clean up these sales practices.

Since I first began investigating maga­zine subscription sales practices in Feb­ruary, I have had a number of meetings with individuals representing the sub­scription sales industry. Repeatedly, I have been told, "We think we are doing a good job—the best possible job we can." But in almost every instance this glowing self-appraisal is qualified by a remark to the effect that our mistakes have been mostly small.

I insist that fair sales practices are ad­hered to by our personnel but of course we can’t be held responsible for the individual franchising sales dealer or telephone solicitor or salesman.

Mr. Speaker, I maintain that maga­zine subscription sales companies—the parent companies—must be made to as­sume responsibility for the conduct of their sales representatives from the top of the organization down to the individual salesman. If the company will not tolerate deception and fraud, it will not be practiced by the company’s em­ployees, or at least not on a scale which creates a nationwide pattern of unscru­pulous sales practices as now charac­terizes the industry.

If for evil to triumph, good men need only do nothing.

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**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

**Kirk, who has investigated scores of com­plaints for the Pennsylvania Bureau of Con­sumer Protection in recent weeks, said many magazine solicitors ‘use the ‘something for nothing’ approach again and again and again.’”**

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**THE CONTEST GIMMICK**

"The contest gimmick, which shows up often in complaints in Kirk’s files, usually involves a simple question to which any person can say, ‘Hey, where do you get most of your news?’

One person thus solicited advised The As­sociated Press, ‘I told her, ‘The backs of cereal boxes,’ and without a giggle, she tells me, ‘You win!’”

**THE SALE BIZARRE**

"The sale becomes a little more involved and bizarre after the householder has ‘won the contest.’ Kirk said, ‘Then they say, service fee—for postage and handling—of 49 cents’ for the five magazines you supposedly have won.

While 40 cents sounds cheap, complainants say they would not spend much each week for five years—meaning a grand total of more than $100 for magazines they were led to believe were free.

"In increasing scrutiny of the magazine sales industry, says some subscription contracts under which we are, in fraudu­lent conditions run more than $850.

Kirk’s files, letters from consumers read in Congressional Record by Rooney and letters submitted to a daily public service column in the Easton Express, indicate that the ‘free prize’ is the only one of many gimmicks used in magazine sales.

Kirk says the situation ‘is a most serious problem of consumer deception by unscrupu­lous magazine subscription sales companies.’

The problem, said Kirk, is bigger than the files would indicate.

“We have received scores of complaints, but most people don’t complain,” he said. “They just shut up and pay. There must be literally thousands of people who are victims of this kind of selling practice.”

Rooney, in calling for congressional and Federal Trade Commission probes of the problem, pointed out that many of these firms are subsidiaries of some of the largest and most respected publishing firms in the nation. He named Cowles Communications publishers of Look magazine; Curtis Pub­lishing Co., which had produced the now­defunct Saturday Evening Post, and Time­Life Inc.

The Bethlehem Democrat also took note of the magazine publishers’ own attempt at self-regulation. The Associated Press said Kirk, “called the situation voluntary self-regulation code” of the industry, ‘a simple question to which any person can say, ‘Hey, where do you get most of your news?’

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**MAGAZINE RACKET**

**HARRISBURG.—More than 50 firms in the nation are engaged in selling magazine subscriptions door-to-door, and many are among the first to admit that charges of ‘unscrupulous practices’ by some individual solicitors are true.**

Just how widespread these practices are, was demonstrated by a statement of the Consumer Protection Unit of the Central Registry for magazine solicitors—an arm of the Maga­zine Publishers Association. The registry said, ‘The central failure of the industry’s voluntary self-regulation code’ is a `simple question to which any person can say, ‘Hey, where do you get most of your news?’ made federal action necessary.

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**April 22, 1969**

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**10015**

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**IT’S VERY DIFFICULT TO CONTROL JUST WHAT SA­COLORS TELL PEOPLE BECAUSE THEY ACTUALLY ARE INDEPENDENT AGENTS,” SAYS DAVID MAER, AN **
executive in the Pittsburgh branch of Keystone Readers Service, Inc., a subsidiary of Curtis Publishing Co. Mr. Sennett, a bookkeeper for Curtis, and Goaich, said the companies and the Central Registry frowned on illegal or misleading sales and other practices.

"Most agencies will submit sales talks to us for review, or to local Better Business Bureaus," Sennett said. "This would tend to put the blame on the individual solicitors."

Not all agencies were so talkative, however.

"We have levied a number of assessments" against member agencies for violations of the registry's fair practices code, Goaich said. "The registry provides assurance to magazine buyers that they are being treated fairly."

"Without public confidence and good will, the firms cannot prosper," he said.

Mazer said Keystone offers multiple protections for its customers: In addition to the registry code and bonding of solicitors, the firm has its own code of ethics and cooperates with the Better Business Bureau and the state Better Business Bureau in other states. The firm has its own code of ethics and cooperates with the local Better Business Bureau.

"We have had only one call from the Pennsylvania Consumer Protection Bureau and that complaint was settled amicably," he said.

Not all agencies were so talkative, however. Edwin Johnson, operator of Home Readers in Pennsylvania, says subpoenas for suspected violations of the Consumer Protection Law are served on the subscription service operators, not the solicitors. They are considered the responsible parties under state law.

Notwithstanding who is ultimately to blame, the registry has noticed a sharp increase in complaints involving magazine subscription sales.

Mazer said Keystone is the franchisee of Communications Inc., publishers of Look Magazine. Earlier this year, the company notified an address which was still in use by another company. A solicitor who had been in the business for 15 years had been using the address and said sales were suffering. The company agreed to break its lease.

"We are prospering, many at the expense of unsuspecting consumers," Mazer said. "This is an effort at self-regulation by the magazine industry is a virtual failure."

"If in fact it is a sincere effort to wipe out unscrupulous tactics," he said.

Deputy Atty. Gen. Kirk agreed that was a problem.

"We can't even try hard to ban them. Whatever we do, the firms are prospering, many at the expense of unsuspecting consumers," Kirk said.

"I regret, . . . an effort at self-regulation by the magazine industry is a virtual failure."

"If in fact it is a sincere effort to wipe out unscrupulous tactics," he said.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am here today to indicate my support for legislation to legalize common situs picketing. If that legislation is not enacted, the unfair labor practices will be to continue, and in addition to the traditional picketing in construction and industrial settings including the right to picket for organizational purposes, I am sympathetic to the suggestion that legislation as in all other labor legislation, the public interest and the rights of employees and neutral third parties must be protected.

The history of legislation to deal with the common situs issue is long and complex. In that year Congress amended the National Labor Relations Act to make certain acts unfair labor practices. 

Specifically, the law forbids "deceptive practices," including "making false or misleading statements of fact concerning the reasons for, or the effects of the provisions of section 8(b)(4)," made it an unfair practice for a union to engage in various activities, including 

-- picketing of neutral employers in order to cease doing business with an employer whom the union has designated as a `bad company.'

In 1951 the Supreme Court decided the Denver Building Trades case and by doing so focused attention on the common situs issue. In that case a general contractor hired electrical work to a nonunion subcontractor on a construction project on which all other subcontractor work was done by union employees. The Supreme Court sustained a National Labor Relations Board decision that the union's conduct in picketing the construction project because of the use of nonunion contractors in the construction of the entire project was unfair labor practice.

The crucial finding was that the general contractor and the nonunion subcontractor were independent legal entities and therefore independent contractors. The entire project was so defined, and the entire project was so defined, and the entire project was directed against neutral employers (the general and the other subcontractors) and was, thus, unlawful, Critics of the decision have challenged its analysis of the relationships between contractors at a common situs.

The history of legislation introduced since 1951 to resolve this issue and the subsequent development of pertinent Board and court decisions make clear that it is difficult both to generalize in this area and to frame specific legislative language to deal equitably with the common situs question and also to

An important finding was one of the particular cases covered by the legislation. In this case, the solicitors for their customers; and are seeking written "assurances of voluntary compliance" to the Consumer Protection Law.

The written affidavits will indicate that the firms promise not to engage in acts prohibited by the law. These include pretending to halt this magazine sales talk in the state, the firm's Consumer Protection Bureau has said he has already settled scores of complaints to the satisfaction of customers.

"Usually it involves more than willing to refund money to complainants," said Kirk. "It's easier for them that way."

But, Kirk said, the bureau is trying to move away from mere settlement of individual grievances and into securing real changes in business tactics.

Kirk said he and aides are investigating complaints—primarily in Eastern, Philadelphia, and parts of Western Pennsylvania—and are seeking written "assurances of voluntary compliance" to the Consumer Protection Law.

"It's not our goal to drive men out of business," said Kirk. "Our goal is to see that business is done legitimately."

If the firms then break their word, the attorney said, "We'll take them to court."

While Kirk is active on the state scene, U.S. Rep. Fred B. Rooney, along with several other Pennsylvania congressmen, are working on the problem in Washington.

Rooney is the prime sponsor of a resolution calling for a Congressional investigation of the subscription sales business.

"While it is true that the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey are moving forcefully ahead with efforts to halt this magazine sales racket within their own borders, operations of these companies extend to every state in the nation," Rooney told Congress recently.

"I say to House members who I have observed" in the subscription sales business include wrongly leading consumers to believe they have won free magazine subscriptions.

They then have the "lucky winners" sign "inconvenient and misleading forms which in reality were contracts for $150 worth of magazines," says the Bethlehem Press.

Rooney says that since his resolution was introduced, Paul Rand Dixon, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, informed him an FTC "field study" of Rooney's charges is under way.

In Pennsylvania, the Consumer Protection Law, passed last year by the legislature, has some sharp teeth against unfair practices of all kinds.

Specifically, the law forbids "deceptive practices," including "making false or misleading statements of fact concerning the reasons for, or the effects of the provisions of section 8(b)(4)," made it an unfair practice for a union to engage in various activities, including picking neutral employers to cease doing business with an employer whom the union has designated as a `bad company.'

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The history of legislation introduced since 1951 to resolve this issue and the subsequent development of pertinent Board and court decisions make clear that it is difficult both to generalize in this area and to frame specific legislative language to deal equitably with the common situs question and also to
protect the public interest, the rights of employees and the rights of third parties.

I would like to review this history briefly with you. The primary issue in the past is that many bills concerning the so-called "common situs" had been presented to Congress, but were not supported by the President. The regular workforce represented by industrial unions performed in-plant construction work which, ordinarily, might be considered as building and construction trades department work.

This issue resulted in the addition of language to Congressmen Thompson's bill (H.R. 9070) which prohibited common situs picketing where the dispute involved a labor organization representing employees who were not unionized and the employers involved were not unionized and where the issues involved the non-union employees.

I believe, therefore, that legislation developed to take account of these problems and contain certain safeguards, many of which are widely agreed upon, will be needed to solve the problem. In his 1958 statement, President Eisenhower recognized that the existing law is not adequate to prevent the use of picketing as a means of preventing installation of materials or equipment or repairs on the manufacturer's plant. Other bills would permit building trades unions to use secondary boycotts as a means of preventing the importation of products made by members of industrial unions. Also, the problem of racial discrimination in construction operations makes it necessary to clarify the present law as to the reasons and purposes for which the employment of employees in the construction industry engaged in a common situs might be used for a discriminatory purpose.

II. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

A. No bill should transform presently illegal activity, apart from "common situs picketing," into legal activity. In particular, common situs picketing should not be used to victimize an employer when the real dispute is between two unions as to which should perform certain work, nor should it be used for discriminatory purposes.

B. No bill should apply to general contractors or subcontractors operating under State laws requiring direct and separate contracts on State's substantially similar to H.R. 100, the bill before you today. An example is S. 2660 of 1964, introduced by Senator Smith of N.J., Republican, and favorably reported. It was introduced in support of industrial union contract language which had been substantially similar to H.R. 9070, introduced by members of both parties: S. 2643 by Senators Kennedy, Kuchel and Frumty; H.R. 9070 by Congressman Thompson, Democrat, H.R. 9070 by Congressman Kearns, Republican, Pa.

Even in this earlier period efforts were made to include general safeguard provisions in the bill. I should like to identify here certain principles which I believe should guide us in framing an effective, practical and workable bill which will not penalize the employer when it is not the purpose of the picketing. The following are examples of the problems which H.R. 9070 raises rather than solves. There are many others. Therefore, I strongly believe clarifying amendments are necessary.

Congressman Goodell and Frelighuyzen, Republicans, while voting to report H.R. 9070 as amended, expressed the hope that an amendment might be made to achieve the same result as such amendatory language by statements in their respective house. These bills were not designed to legalize activities such as those described by Congressman Kearns. As I will indicate, by 1967, Congressman Goodell had become convinced that mere statements to this effect were not enough and legislative language is necessary.

So, from 1960 on, various issues were raised which became reflected in subsequent bills. The bill, to be free from discrimination.

In 1967, when H.R. 100 appeared on the scene, a bill (H.R. 7750) prepared by then Congressmen Thompson, was introduced to meet some of these problems but failed of acceptance.

Thus, we see that there are still many issues which the legislative drafters have not been able to settle.

Before I turn to a more detailed discussion of the principles I outlined earlier and which I hope can help us to find a legislative solution, I would now like, as an interested layman, to review briefly, with you, the Board and court case history that bears on this whole subject.

IV. CASE HISTORY

The Board, in the administration of the Act, has recognized the legitimacy of construction unions to picket the primary employer at a "common situs" under standards which seek to insure that other employees do not become enmeshed in the dispute of another.

Subsequent to the decision of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in the Denver Building Trades case (in which that Court disagreed with the Board's neutrality standard of "common situs" and "independent letting of contracts") and prior to the Supreme Court's reinstatement of the Board's position, the Board in Stallor v. N.L.R.B., 377 U.S. 443, 1964, announced what is now known as the Moore Dry Dock standards. These standards sought to strike a balance between the proper scope of primary picketing and the right of
neutral employers on a common situs to be protected from the effect of the primary employer's dispute. Briefly, these standards require a union which pickets at a common situs which is already in use by a more or less literal fashion. As you know, these rules arose in an ambulatory picketing context. When we talk about picketing at a primary employer's establishment, we mean an employer that holds that picketing at a common situs was unlawful if the primary employer had a legal place of business in the general locality of that establishment. To our knowledge, such an application of the doctrine effectively prevented meaningful picketing of the primary employer on construction sites.

As experience has developed in the application of these concepts to the construction situses, the per se, mechanical application of the Moore Dry Dock standards has given way to a more realistic application of the rules. Several examples: In Local 3, I.B.E.W., 144 NLRB 1969, the Board recognized primary absences from the situs, such as the primary employer not scheduling work for the situs, or the use of substitute contractors. The existence of such a situation, the per se, mechanical application of the doctrine effectively prevented meaningful picketing of the primary employer on construction sites.

Before leaving this legal history discussion EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS April 22, 1969 I believe, that any bill should authorize specific enforcement of such agreements.

E. Any bill should encourage the private settlement of disputes between employers and employees. It should not lead to the total shutting down of a construction project. Not only should we be sensitive to the rights of individual employees as we devise an equitable solution to this problem, but to the rights of individual employers as well. The interest in retaining the essentially private nature of our collective bargaining processes should also receive due consideration.

I would recommend that picketing of an entire situs is permitted pursuant to new legislation, a union which intends to engage in picketing, if it will give the party an opportunity to respond. This is a compromise between the existing Act and the one that is now being considered by the House. It is a compromise which I believe can be acceptable to the parties.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that this issue, as it has been debated over the years, has not only grown in complexity but has also served to inflame situations among the parties. The construction industry has been, and is today, preoccupied with this issue, and this unfortunately has diverted attention from other pressing and important problems.

I believe, if all parties will apply themselves to a legislative solution in accordance with the issues that we face, that we should finally be able to resolve this difficult issue.

The Department has been meeting with employer and union groups on other matters to assist in the arrival of solutions to vexing problems in the construction industry and any other labor issues which arise. We wish to get on with this work and, in doing so, it would be very helpful if the friends and neighbors who have helped us, to that end, we stand ready to add our efforts and resources to bring about a considered solution of this matter.
April 22, 1969

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ADDRESS BY DONALD M. KENDALL, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF BUSINESSMEN

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Donald M. Kendall, chairman of the National Alliance of Businessmen, speaking on April 11, 1969, in response to a number of distinguished businessmen from the Oakland area, delivered what I believe to be one of the best addresses of its kind that has come to my attention.

I commend it to my colleagues and to businessmen in general, as Mr. Kendall succinctly lays down the reasons why people in industry should affiliate with the National Alliance of Businessmen in helping to solve critical problems that confront this country today.

The address follows:

ADDRESS BY DONALD M. KENDALL, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF BUSINESSMEN; NAB; LOUISVILLE, KY.; SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND, APRIL 11, 1969

I think it is quite appropriate that my first NAB "get acquainted" meeting be being held with the business leaders of California.

Californians have long been in the forefront of the Alliance, Plans for Progress, Merit Employment, and many other successful job programs.

Your programs for business involvement are being used as a model throughout the country. Your Management Councils, which have been organized in every major California community, have tremendous potential. Job NAB will continue to rely heavily on your advice, counsel and cooperation.

When President Nixon asked me to become Chairman of the Alliance I was flattered but also hesitant. I realized the immense responsibilities involved in heading an organization which has such a massive task to perform—but there was another matter which made me hesitant.

I am primarily a salesman and I know that no organization can be successful unless he believes in his product. I asked myself if I could actually sell this product of NAB—jobs and equal opportunity—to the business leaders of California.

I am sure you’ll join me in rejecting that description. Were not do-gooders urging industry to offer platitudes and handouts to the poor. NAB’s function is to show American businessmen that the problem of unemployment is the problem of all our people, whether employed or unemployed in our society is their responsibility.

Companies spend vast amounts of money developing new sources of raw materials. NAB is the only organization that can recruit and train can develop new sources of skilled labor. And it’s good business because it’s good business.
create a social and economic climate in which business can continue to function profitably in years to come. In sum—it is good business for business to provide meaningful, pro-
fitable employment for all, NAB is showing business and industry how to do this.

This is the story of new partnerships—of creating new employment opportunities.

NAB companies have given generously of their resources. No gift has been more im-
portant, I think, than this. This is the story of thousands of hours of managerial manpower
which you represent. Many of the firms that have been actively involved in manpower
programs have even refused federal funds. The most important result of NAB's first
year was to establish a nationwide climate of opinion in which all businesses were en-
couraged to reassess the standards by which they judged job vacancies. We must push
the back door, re-examine traditional screening procedures to screen in potential rather than
screen out people. The most important manpower programs have even refused federal funds.

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opinion in which all businesses were encouraged to reassess the standards by which they
judged job vacancies. We must push the back door, re-examine traditional screening pro-
cedures to screen in potential rather than screen out people. The most important
manpower programs have even refused federal funds. By developing training programs. My guess is that it is much higher if you include the small employer who
may not have the financial and personnel structure for a formal training program. He
may not need one if his operation is such that: field supervisors give the trainee the training he needs.

The people we are working with have been systematically excluded from the business
world for many generations. They include youngsters who have never seen a parent reg-
ularly going to work, and adults who believe that the whole world is against them. They
may have noticed that I've avoided using the term "hard-core unemployed." At
best, it is meaningless. I could just as easily call myself a "hard-core unemployed." The
phrase has picked up a number of secondary meanings. Too many people associate it with hard-core
criminals who deliberately refuse to follow our normal pattern of work. And yet we
know from the first responses to the jobs pro-
gram—if we did not already know by the
common sense—how little joblessness stems from a desire to avoid work. To most people
the word "unemployment" means black, although whites
may be more skilled than any other group and teenagers
are also "hard-core unemployed." This is the re-
ality of today. NAB has sold business on the
idea "hires first, train afterwards." The
truth is that we must continue to strengthen our new
partnerships among government, industry and labor in the field of job creation. We're getting
temporary assistance in planning on-the-job training, but we need more long-term
solutions and sources of federal funds. By developing simple
procedures for the MA-3, 4, and 5
contract system for training Negroes, we can
systematically exclude from the business
institutions who miss an
official list because they've given up any
hopes of finding a job. They're also the
people who miss an
official list because they've given up any
hopes of finding a job. They're also the
people with a
little.

The business community must—must—under
its leadership, plan for all of these people. In this sense the labor unions are
seen as the communities, not as the corporations. No effective solution to
unemployment problems can be found unless we reactivate them.

We will also work more closely with the
organizations and groups of industrialists who have tackled these problems at local and
national levels. There can be too many concerned people—and the need for useful
cooperation has never been greater. Together we must ensure that training procedures not only for the minorities ex-
ccluded from the benefits of our society today, but also for the millions of workers in the world who don't have the skills
for the jobs available. Pressures of automation and skills require-
ments will be more of a barrier to employ-
ment than ethnic group membership is
today.

Our ultimate aim must be to urge in-
dustry to hire minority youth, women, Spanish or Mexican-Americans as such—but to hire peo-
ple—and to train each person to the limit of
his capacity.

Of course these limits will be different—
there will continue to be degrees of skill and
differential wages—but if we are successful there will be Negroes, Puerto Ricans and
whites at every job level all the way up the
line in proportion to their abilities.

We have a long history of failure to achieve that
end. The job is enormous. It's industry's
job—both management and labor—and it's
the job of government. Until very recently, the government did not even acknowledge
that there was a problem. But this is one area which the gov-
ernment is not big enough to tackle alone. During the prosperous sixties industry created 6 out of every 7 new jobs and still it has a ravenous appetite for fresh sources of labor. Then if the immediate future brings deflationary trends, we'll still be struggling to
find the skills we need. I don't have to re-
iterate that there is a basic problem. We've mentioned that problem before. In less than one year Amer-
ica's businessmen, through singleminded de-
resolution, have created a goal, created skilled riveters, weld-
ers and mechanics. A good labor
force of housewives, farmers and others who
today would be labeled "hard-core."

I do not consider myself an idealist but
nevertheless I am cynical enough to believe that only a World War can spark that kind of
effort from industry. Surely the nation's con-
tinuing growth is goal enough. American
industry has been largely responsible for that
growth. At the same time the nation will be
responsible for preserving and increasing it.

Together we have the opportunity, the
know-how and experience to create the most
skilled, the most prosperous and the
most diverse labor force the world has ever known. We, the businessmen, have a great
responsibility. For—even if the nation eradi-
cates poverty, poverty may well eradi-
cate the nation.

MYTH OF VOLUNTARY QUOTAS

HON. PAUL FINDLEY
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, the trade mission led by the Secretary of Commerce Stans will be returning within the next few days. I await with antici-
pation, as I know many of my col-
leagues do, any word regarding the dis-
cussions of our representatives with the
major European countries involving partic-
ularly those discussions may have related to the proposed voluntary quotas on

textiles.

In line with this, a very timely booklet entitled "Voluntary Quotas on Textiles: A
Contradiction in U.S. Trade Policy," published by the United States-Japan Trade
Commission, very effectively explodes "The Myth of Voluntary Quotas," in a chapter by the
same title and presents a very logical case against making an exception for textiles.

I invite the attention of my colleagues to the following excerpts from this book-
let:

If quotas are imposed by legislation, the ex-
tension of the纺织品进口配额 (Quotas)
GATT to compensation or retaliation in like amount for the trade affected. One of the arguments
used in support of "voluntary" quotas is that they are legal under GATT, and so avoid the problem of retaliation or compensation.

But it is an illusion to believe that the
United States can force "fair trade" prac-
tice on foreign countries without paying the price.

Those on whom the burden will fall will be the American consumers. It is first
they who need a liberal trade climate for their own
business operations. The economic forces involved in
Japan is now under pressure from the United States to liberalize its rules regarding for-
eign capital investment and its residual re-
strictions on imports. Steady progress is being made on both these fronts, although at a
slower pace than the U.S. would like. But
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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with what enthusiasm can the Japanese govern- ment and Japanese industry view requests to speed up the pace of their own liberalization when faced with the leading demand for quotas on Japan's textile trade to the U.S. worth nearly one-half billion dollars? And a repetition of the same argument: that the imposition of the trade barriers of other countries when it is itself promoting a proliferation of restrictions means to impose the imposition of "voluntary" quotas?

THE HARM THAT QUOTAS WOULD DO

To the average American, the possibility that the United States may impose further import restrictions on foreign products, at first, like a technical issue of only remote interest. In fact, however, such quotas would have widespread effects both directly and indirectly, and on the national interest. They would:

Raise his family's costs for clothing and home furnishings, and accelerate the nation's inflationary spiral;

Curtail U.S. exports of such products as automobiles, radios, electrical equipment and chemicals, as well as overseas sales of U.S. wheat, soybeans, feedgrains, rice, cotton, and tobacco;

Impair other U.S. trade negotiations and U.S. security interests;

Lead to a progressive cartelization of the U.S. market, inducing stultifying controls which would destroy the nation's economy and debilitate the free enterprise system.

QUOTAS WOULD IMPROVE INFLATION AND HURT THE CONSUMER

The issue of whether or not to impose further quotas on textile imports is directly related to a critical problem of combating U.S. inflation.

Quotas inevitably result in higher prices to accomplish a lower volume of consumer choice, thus penalizing both those seeking bargains and those seeking variety and quality.

The choice facing President Nixon, according to columnist Roscoe Drummond In The Washington Post, is "whether to stand firmly behind his commitment to halt inflation or to compromise and yield to pressures to impose extensive import quotas which would raise prices and abet inflation."

The potential inflationary impact of textile quotas was viewed with particular concern by the National Retail Merchants Association, representing the nation's department stores, before the Senate Finance Committee. The NRMA stated that "restrictions on textile imports or apparel imports would vastly accentuate an already evident inflationary trend in the price of apparel" and would result in "prices being an ingredient in the cost of every family budget."
The effect on the American consumer, says the NRMA, would be "devastating."

It has been estimated that textile quota bills pending in Congress would raise the budget cost of clothing for a family of four by $25-$30 a year. It should be remembered that such goods are already subject to tariff duties, which, in the case of some clothing articles, amount to as much as forty per cent of their retail price.

U.S. INDUSTRIAL AND FARM PRODUCERS WOULD LOSE EXPORT SALES

U.S. consumers would not be the only ones to pay heavily for such textile quotas. They would also affect, in some cases severely, U.S. exports of industrial and farm products. By denying U.S. textile products which could be imported from Western Europe, the Far East and Latin America, additional quotas in effect would substantially reduce the ability of many nations to earn dollars with which to buy U.S. products.

Overseas buyers—automobiles, aircraft, machine, electrical apparatus and communications equipment, chemicals and scientific instruments—many other products are dependent on the ability of our foreign customers to sell their products in the American market. Total U.S. exports are big business today, amounting to $34 billion in 1968. In general, 60 percent of total production of U.S. farm products are highest (and most vulnerable) of all. Over 50 per cent of all farm sales of soybeans, rice, wheat, eggs, wool, and hides abroad, as is nearly 50 per cent of our soybeans and rice, 80 per cent of corn and feedgrains, and 94 per cent of beef and veal, sold abroad, go to foreign buyers.

The potential inflationary impact of textile quotas would destroy the nation's economy and accelerate the inflationary trend in the price of apparel. The NRMA sees textiles as "whether inflation or deflation," which "will be a factor in the price of everything."

On the contrary, textile imports are a matter of "whether inflation or deflation." The NRMA predicts that the imposition of textile quotas would destroy the nation's economy and accelerate the inflationary trend in the price of apparel. The NRMA sees textiles as "whether inflation or deflation," which "will be a factor in the price of everything."

THE ROLE OF THE DEFENSE COMMUNITY IN THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. GUBSER, Mr. Speaker, those of us who have served in the House of Representatives with the present Secretary of Defense, the Honorable Melvin R. Laird, and have always known him to be forthcoming, frank, and to be dedicated to a strong national defense.

Since assuming the important and strategic position of Secretary of Defense, Melvin Laird has continued to conduct himself as he did while a Member of this body. On April 17 Secretary Laird addressed the American Society of Newspaper Editors in a completely candid and frank dialogue on all matters of great public interest.

The following are some of the questions the Secretary Laird was asked:

1. "Has the Defense community become the most powerful, rather than the servant, of national policy?"

2. "Is the Defense community, in whole or in part, unnecessary and wasteful?"

3. "Has the Defense community become the military, rather than the servant, of national policy?"

4. "Is the Defense community organized to solve problems of health, education, housing, and welfare?"

5. "Are there valid questions which to which our Defense community should be continuously subjected under our democratic system?"

6. "Is the Defense community performing its functions well?"

7. "Is the Defense community functioning independently or is it made available without danger to the Nation's security?"

8. "Is the Defense community free from distortion? We intend to put a lot of landfill in the Credibility Gap."

Another type of criticism that gives me concern is that directed at the military profession and at the character of the career military man. Some of the critics seem to be holding up the career military man as a figure who is frequently expected to act against the nation's best interests. Our military leaders are dedicated men of the highest competence whose purpose is peace.

The role of the Defense community, as I see it, is to contribute toward the restoration and preservation of peace by safeguarding the national security interests of the United States. This must be done in the most economical manner possible. I would like to begin with a bit about how we are approaching our task.

Your own program today casts that task into perspective. At your sessions this morning, you have focused on the problems of violence in our society. This afternoon, you will address the issue of campus revolt. You have heard many questions raised, such as: What is the order of your agenda? As long as these questions can be answered in what is said and what is done in the middle, I think the order of your agenda is significant because it illustrates what is becoming a fact of life, the question of national defense is caught in the middle of nationwide concern over domestic problems and crises.

In a word, our Nixon defense community is bearing the brunt of public frustration over the war in Vietnam. In the wake of public dissatisfaction with expenditures of almost $50 billion a year on a war that has in the past shown no signs of ending, public debate has moved immeasurably today to a broader and more fundamental questions about our defense community.

We hear many questions raised, such as these:

Is the Defense community, in whole or in part, unnecessary and wasteful?

Has the Defense community become the military, rather than the servant, of national policy?

Does it rob the Nation of badly needed resources which could be used to solve problems of health, education, housing, and welfare?

Are there valid questions which to which our Defense community should be continuously subjected under our democratic system?

Is the Defense community functioning independently or is it made available without danger to the Nation's security?

Is the Defense community free from distortion? We intend to put a lot of landfill in the Credibility Gap..."
REMARKS
April 22, 1969

The previous Administration also believed it was necessary to deploy an ABM system. Based on a thorough review of the latest intelligence, the Administration has decided that the strategic problem, this administration believes it is necessary to reorient the ABM system of our military forces. It is in the best interest of the nation to adopt a carefully time-phased basis. It has been modified to emphasize its clearly defensive purpose. The careful phasing of the construction program minimizes the good will damage. Although the Administration can reduce the FY 1970 ABM request of the Johnson Administration by $1 billion, the decision was made to do it in so by showing the Soviets that we mean business in protecting our deterrent forces—in demonstrating to adversaries that they cannot achieve the capability for an effective, low-risk, first-strike against the United States.

There is no doubt about the credibility of our deterrent today. And there should be no mistake about this. We have sufficient strength on our side. We must have, in fact, the ability to fall off the ladder from any height. We must not become less cautious as we approach the top simply because we have grown older, only because we sense whether you are building a house or building peace.

Under these conditions facing us here now, and we can pursue peace in two ways: through credible deterrence and through effective international agreements.

Beginning with his acceptance speech in Miami last July, President Nixon has made very clear his intention and determination to pursue peace with determination. This Administration wishes to put the era of confrontation firmly behind us. Since January 20th, President Nixon has pushed forward this Administration has underscored this objective with every action and word. The President, as Secretary of Defense, until his efforts bear fruit, we must maintain a credible deterrent.

The specific role of the Department of Defense is to ensure the safety and security of the American people beyond any reasonable doubt. In the absence of comprehensive and enforceable international agreements, maintenance of a credible deterrent is the only effective way to do so. By striving to maintain that credible deterrent, the Defense Department is advancing, not retarding, the cause of peace. Our deterrent forces, built at great expense, continue to prevent nuclear war and direct threats against enemy air, sea, and ground power, as they have for more than two decades.

Obviously, it would be highly desirable to scale the ladder of peace in close cooperation with those who now threaten us.

Nothing would please me more as Secretary of Defense than to be able to announce that we are adopting a different course of action that is a result of successful arms limitation talks. But until that success is realized, it is my duty to do all in my power to maintain a credible deterrent and an adequate defense posture. Clearly, it would be highly desirable to scale the ladder of peace in close cooperation with those who now threaten us.

I think it is important to recognize that much legislation was hastily enacted. It concerned a commercial airliner on a transcontinental flight. The plane ran into heavy, fog and the passengers couldn’t see the wing-tips from the cabin windows. Interrupting the passengers’ journey was the loudspeaker: "Ladies and Gentlemen," he said, "I know you’re concerned about the weather conditions, and I would like to remind you that we’re on schedule. One represents good news and the other represents bad news. I will give you the bad news first. We’re lost. But the good news is that we’re making record time."

That story illustrates what we are trying to do now in the Nixon administration. It is easy to generate but it is not an end in itself. What we are attempting to do, in Defense and throughout the government, is to find better ways for Americans to do things. This entails not only clarifying and in some cases redefining our goals. It also involves structuring, consolidating, and redirecting the vast governmental entities that exist in order to do a better job in a more orderly and less expensive way.

I can best illustrate the problem and the need for prudent activity by coming back to my responsibilities as Secretary of Defense. The job of accomplishing is relatively easy to state. But organizing the resources to do it is enormously more difficult.

Time is needed because such questions as the following have to be answered before basing decisions, are made: Is the Defense community, as presently constituted, adequately performing its primary mission? Is the defense agencies performing their intended function and does experience justify their current position in the organization? Is our research and development organized in the best manner possible for achieving its objectives? I could go on, of course, and point out the many other questions that need answering. Whether the Department has an excess of personnel performing in some cases unnecessary jobs; or whether there is duplication of effort and whether the Department is maintaining proper communications and coordination with other government departments.

These are all questions that have concerned me greatly in these last 88 days. They are complex, difficult and not susceptible to easy or quick answers. Some work has already been done to obtain answers and other work is currently in progress. In my Defense report to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees, I identified some of the more glaring problems we uncovered in our initial review and some of the measures we have already taken to correct these problems.

We reduced the FY 1970 Johnson-Cliband budget by more than $2 billion in additional authority and more than $1 billion in outlays.

I found almost $2 billion in cost overruns which had not been funded and some programs which were not proving out.

In some cases, such as the F-111, we have already taken steps to move further ahead in our procurement. In others, like the Army Tank Program and a helicopter contract, we are taking a hard look to determine what action is appropriate.

I am confident that additional savings in the Defense budget will be found as we continue our internal review.
BIAS IS CHARGED IN CIVIL SERVICE

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, in my capacity as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Employment Opportunity of the Committee on Government Operations, I have stressed the need for equal employment opportunities in our Nation—and I shall continue to do so. Several of my colleagues in the House and in the Senate have emphasized their concern with the gross discrimination that exists throughout the Nation. The responsibility is to ensure that our efforts are all designed to advance the cause of peace.

Thank you very much.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Under Sec. 103 of Executive Order 1142, issued in 1965, the Civil Service Commission has the opportunity to carry out the policy of equal opportunity within the federal government.

Recently, President Nixon issued a new directive to heads of all agencies re-empowering him to carry out the policy of equal opportunity.

Significantly, he did not make any reference to private industry. For the work of the EEOC. There are 2,800,000 employees under Federal Civil Service.

THE FIGURES

In the Civil Service Employment Agency headquarters, Alexander cited these figures:

GS-18—8 (no blacks)
GS-17—8 (no blacks)
GS-16—29 (no blacks)

This means that of the 43 super grades in the agency there are no blacks or other minorities. The responsibility for carrying out the provisions of the executive order for the entire Federal Government lies with one GS-15 who has a staff of one. Alexander said the Commission is giving only the barest token attention to the problem. This can be changed by executive order.

"I am in favor of administrative neatness in equal employment," said Alexander.

In contrast to the poor record of the Civil Service Commission, Alexander said his agency, EEOC, has one black out of two in this category; GS-16—7 blacks and GS-18 of 16, eight are blacks.

"Of course, we are a much smaller agency than the Civil Service Commission," said Alexander. "But this is all the more reason why the Commission which has the responsibility for supervising fair employment ought to set the best example."

POLITICAL CLEARINGHOUSE

Alexander charged that the Civil Service Commission, being a political clearinghouse for the Nixon Administration to reward friends, and said that either it should set absolute standards to apply fairly to all blacks, Spa. In, Orientals, four are blacks. The responsibility for carrying out the provisions of the executive order for the entire Federal Government lies with one GS-15 who has a staff of one. Alexander said the Commission is giving only the barest token attention to the problem. This can be changed by executive order.

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In the Commission, 15 of 115 employees, four blacks. The responsibility for carrying out the provisions of the executive order for the entire Federal Government lies with one GS-15 who has a staff of one. Alexander said the Commission is giving only the barest token attention to the problem. This can be changed by executive order.

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"Of course, we are a much smaller agency than the Civil Service Commission," said Alexander. "But this is all the more reason why the Commission which has the responsibility for supervising fair employment ought to set the best example."

KENT COUNTY, MD. GI KILLED IN ACTION

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Sp4c. Carl J. Crew, an outstanding young man from Maryland, was killed recently in Vietnam. I would like to commend his courage and honor his memory by including the following article in the Congressional Record:

KENT COUNTY GI KILLED IN ACTION: CARL J. CREW HAD EARNED PURPLE HEART IN VIETNAM

A Kent county soldier who previously had been wounded fighting in Vietnam March 21, the Defense Department announced yesterday.

He was identified as Sp4c. 4 of Carl J. Crew, 20, of Betterton, Md. He was killed in action near Chu Lai, where he was serving with the American Division as an infantryman.

Carl J. Crew's Special plans and plans for his return to Betterton next August when he was killed, his mother said yesterday.

THE 1970 CENSUS

HON. DONALD RUMSFIELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. RUMSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, many questions about the 1970 census have been raised recently by Members of Congress, the press, and the public. The legislative proposals relating to the subject which are currently being considered in the Congress have added to the discussion. On Thursday, April 17, I received from Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans a letter outlining some immediate changes in the census procedure which he has ordered, and I am providing additional revisions which will be implemented after the 1970 Census. The letter includes a discussion of some of the most frequently asked questions about the 1970 Census and an attached statement described the purposes and uses of the 1970 census information. Because the communication from Secretary Stans is particularly helpful in clarifying the instructions of the administration with regard to the census and the needs for the basic statistical information it provides, I include it in the Record at this time:

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE


HON. DONALD RUMSFIELD.
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Dear Don: I have recently received from various Members of Congress a number of questions about the 1970 Census. I am sure that you have been receiving similar inquiries from your constituents. This letter is to advise you of some immediate changes in census procedure which I have ordered. These changes include recommendations which are currently being considered in the Congress. I am providing additional revisions which will be implemented after the 1970 Census. The letter includes a discussion of some of the most frequently asked questions about the 1970 Census and an attached statement described the purposes and uses of the 1970 Census information. Because the communication from Secretary Stans is particularly helpful in clarifying the instructions of the administration with regard to the census and the needs for the basic statistical information it provides, I include it in the Record at this time:

THE 1970 CENSUS
government is interested in knowing with whom these facilities may be shared.

The Department is exercising greater supervision over the general operations of the Bureau of the Census and independent experts have been retained to advise on census matters.

The questionnaire which will be mailed to households will be accompanied by a cover letter explaining the great need for census data and emphasizing the confidentiality of all responses.

In addition to policy changes, which are being implemented immediately, these further steps will be implemented after the 1970 census: (1) proposed questions will be submitted to the appropriate Committees of Congress two years in advance of future censuses; (2) Blue Ribbon Commission will be appointed to fully examine a number of important questions regarding the Census Bureau, including whether or not the decennial census can be conducted on a voluntary or a partially voluntary basis. The Committee will examine and offer proposals for modernizing and improving the operations of the Census Bureau.

Because the 10-year lapse of time between decennial censuses is in excess of the average tenure of experts, the representatives of the general public will be appointed to various advisory committees which contribute to the formulation of census questions and (3) Blue Ribbon Commission will be appointed to fully examine a number of important questions regarding the Census Bureau, including whether or not the decennial census can be conducted on a voluntary or a partially voluntary basis. The Committee will examine and offer proposals for modernizing and improving the operations of the Census Bureau.

The questionnaire which will be accompanied by a cover letter explaining the great need for census data and emphasizing the confidentiality of all responses.

1. Question, Is the 1970 census more expensive than the 1960 census? Answer, No. The number of questions to be asked in 1970 is about the same as in 1960, less than 1950, and far less than in some earlier censuses. Of the average household heads to be queried in 1970, four of five will answer 28 questions, three of twenty will answer 65 questions, and only one of twenty will answer 73 questions. Under certain unusual circumstances, some household heads will be asked to answer 89 questions.

2. Question, Will the citizen's right of privacy be violated in the 1970 census? Answer, Yes. Whatever a respondent reports remains strictly confidential under the law. Every employee of the Census Bureau takes an oath to protect confidential information. They also have been appointed to various advisory committees which contribute to the formulation of census questions and (3) Blue Ribbon Commission will be appointed to fully examine a number of important questions regarding the Census Bureau, including whether or not the decennial census can be conducted on a voluntary or a partially voluntary basis. The Committee will examine and offer proposals for modernizing and improving the operations of the Census Bureau.

3. Question, Would the 1970 census yield adequate results if the response were voluntary rather than mandatory? Answer, Voluntary response at its best falls far short of response to a mandatory inquiry.

Since the first Decennial Census in 1790, response has been mandatory. It is so in every other country of the world where a census is conducted. Statistical agencies will testify that a voluntary census would be unreliable and practically useless. A voluntary procedure would yield distorted and deficient statistics which give a false picture of people and for entire areas. This procedure would very likely be especially prejudicial to low-income groups.

4. Question, Who uses the census results? Answer, Census data are used by every Federal government, State and local governments, and the private sector. Many laws depend upon accurate census reports. Federal, State, and local governments are specifically required by statute. Government programs on poverty, housing, education, welfare, agriculture, transportation, veterans, and senior citizens require and rely upon the census tabulations. Many of the decisions of the Congress would be almost impossible in the absence of reliable census data.

These questions are illustrative of those which have been asked in recent weeks. The answers given are illustrative of the purposes and uses of census information. If you have questions concerning the 1970 census, we would be pleased to discuss them with you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

MAURICE STANS,
Secretary of Commerce.

PURPOSES AND USES OF 1970 CENSUS INFORMATION
1. NAME, SEX, RACE, DATE OF BIRTH, AND MARRITAL STATUS

Questions 1 through 12 are designed to identify household occupants by name, relationship to head of household, sex, race, age and marital status. These questions will be asked of 100 per cent of the population.

2. THE HOUSING QUESTIONS

The Census of Housing, required by act of Congress in 1940 (13 U.S.C. 141), contains thirty-five (35) questions regarding the adequacy of housing facilities. Fifteen questions will be asked of 100 per cent of the population; five will be asked of 20 per cent; five will be asked of 1 per cent; and five will be asked of 0.5 per cent. Some sample questions and comment on their uses follow:

Question H-3 (5 per cent): Do you have complete kitchen facilities?

□ Yes, for this household only.
□ Yes, but also used by another household.
□ No complete kitchen facilities for this household.

Question H-7 (100 per cent): Do you have bathtub or shower?

□ Yes, for this household only.
□ Yes, but also used by another household.
□ No bathtub or shower.

Comment: The absence of a kitchen and/or a bathroom for the exclusive use of the household is a major indicator of urban blight and slum conditions. This information is of importance to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Congress, and other Federal and State agencies.

3. POPULATION

Questions 13 through 19 are concerned with the counts of persons of all ages. Some sample questions and comment on their uses follow:

Question H-11 (100 per cent): If you live in a 1-family house which you own or are rented units.

□ Yes, for this household only.
□ Yes, but also used by another household.
□ No complete kitchen facilities for this household.

Comment: The absence of a kitchen and/or a bathroom for the exclusive use of the household is a major indicator of urban blight and slum conditions. This information is of importance to the Immigation and Naturalization Service, and local agencies.

4. EDUCATION

Questions 20, 21 and 22 deal with the number of years of schooling. They are designed to reveal the educational level of individual citizens, and they will be asked of 20 per cent of the population.

5. MARRIAGES AND BABIES BORN

Questions 24 and 25 request information concerning marriages and the number of babies born. They will be asked of 15 and 20 per cent of the population. The purpose of these questions is to provide information needed in the preparation of estimates of the future size of the population. All agencies of Government are concerned with such estimates, and with information on the rates of growth of the population. The agencies concerned are such as HSW and HUD which are concerned with family welfare and the care of dependents, children need this information in implementing their programs.

6. MILITARY SERVICE

Question 26 asks whether male respondents have served in the military and, if so, during what period. This question is asked of 15 per cent of the male population. This information is needed by the Veterans Administration and other Government agencies.

7. EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION

Questions 27 through 39 are concerned with employment history and status, amount of time worked, occupation, and related facts. These questions will be asked of 20 per cent of the population. Examples follow:

Question H-23 (15 per cent): Do you have air-conditioning?
□ Yes, for this household only.
□ Yes, but also used by another household.

Question H-35 (5 per cent): Do you have a clothes dryer?

□ Yes, for this household only.
□ Yes, but also used by another household.

Comment: When the Congress provided for the Census of Housing, it included the words "domestic utilities and equipment." The presentcenistic household equipment provides a measure of adequacy of housing and of levels of living. The items included above, as well as those which have particular effects on the needs for power, water and waste disposal, and related services. The question concerning radio is related to the need for communication in case of emergencies or power blackouts.

3. PLACE OF ORIGIN AND MIGRATION

Questions 13 through 19 are concerned with identifying the country of origin, language, wages, and mobility. These questions will be asked of 15 per cent of the population. Some sample questions and comment on their uses follow:

Question 14 (15 per cent): What country was his father born in?
Question 15 (15 per cent): What country was his mother born in?

Comment: These questions, along with that regarding the birthplace of the individual, serve to identify those groups known as Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans, and Cubans. The census is the only source of information concerning the numbers, distribution, and characteristics of these groups. This information is of importance to the Immigration, and Naturalization Service, the Congress, and other Federal and State agencies.

Residence 5 years ago

Comment: The Departments most needing this information are Agriculture, HEW, Labor, Commerce, and HUD. This information is also of importance to the Council on Urban Affairs, which has established a sub-committee to consider the problems relating to internal migration.

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In a reference to Minority Leader Dirksen's threat to get Mr. Alexander fired for what Dirksen termed "harassment" of business, Mr. Young expressed special concern about charges "that result out of the law--I call that constituting harassment. I am far more concerned," he continued, "with the harassment so many black workers face, in the form of illegal discrimination in hiring, promotion."

Following is a sample of the editorial comment around the country, which I respectfully call to the attention of my colleagues at this point in the Recess:

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 6, 1969]

**SENIOR DIRKSEN AND THE FACTS**

(Edward P. Morgan)

As happens too often, the thunder of self-righteous outrage on Capitol Hill has again rolled into the headlines, leaving the reader relevant facts on a controversial situation—the disgraceful imbalance of job opportunities, in this case—to fall unnoticed behind the noise.

Ten days ago, that political thespian from Pekin, Ill., Senate Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen, had made the front pages and the network newscasts from coast to coast when in his best Wurtzler bass he belittled in his defense of the Administration the climate of Federal bureaucrats prying into their hiring practices. "... This punitive harassment... is going to stop," Dirksen intoned, "or I'm going to the highest authority in this Government to get somebody fired."

The very next day, the White House obliged Dirksen by announcing that the target of his wrath, Clifford L. Alexander Jr., would be replaced as chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and the abrupt announcement from the White House had Congress on full alert, as Chairman immediately following the attack.

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had this to say:

A case of anti-Negro racial policy with a minimum amount of fuzziness has arisen in the Nixon Administration with the resignation of Clifford L. Alexander, Jr., as chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

According to how much gloss is applied, Negro citizens and their allies will remember that Republican Senate Leader Everett M. Dirksen has heretofore rebuked Alexander for allegedly "harrassing" businessmen to secure conformity with the 1964 Act outlawing discrimination in employment and threatened to get him fired.

The very next day the Republican White House announced that Alexander would be replaced as chairman.

This adds up to a Republican attack on Alexander only incidentally, but principally upon government action to curb racial discrimination in employment.

Whitney Young, executive director of the National Urban League stated:

I deplore the controversial events leading up to the resignation of Clifford Alexander as Chairman of the EEOC, and the implication of intimidation it carries.

**THE ALEXANDER AFFAIR**

**HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD OF PENNSYLVANIA**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, civil rights leaders and leading newspaper editorialists are expressing deep concern over the Republican attack upon Clifford L. Alexander, Jr., Chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and the abrupt announcement from the White House that he would be replaced as Chairman immediately following the attack.

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According to how much gloss is applied, Negro citizens and their allies will remember that Republican Senate Leader Everett M. Dirksen has heretofore rebuked Alexander for allegedly "harrassing" businessmen to secure conformity with the 1964 Act outlawing discrimination in employment and threatened to get him fired.

The very next day the Republican White House announced that Alexander would be replaced as chairman. Dirksen's charge of harassment would be brought with the white dawn of Monday. The hypocrisy followed not only by business {and} {and} the average, a black college graduate earns $3,800. In aerospace, minorities were almost incomparable with the top of the job ladder though many had education or training at higher positions.

In three big Southern textile firms recently awarded contracts by the Pentagon, one of every 16 whites is an official or manager compared to one per cent among Negro employees. One plant refused to hire a black woman because, as the children of out-of-wedlock parents who was denied company admitted hiring while unwed mothers.

"Discrimination," Alexander testified, "is an example of doing business with a reality in un-/or/ realization of productivity. He called the facts and figures "appalling." They are hardly more appalling than the sanctimonious fury with which Senator Dirksen is allowed to cloud the realities in this disgraceful picture. The picture won't be improved unless and until the Administration pursues action where it promises are.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 6, 1969]

**HANDLE OF ALEXANDER AFFAIR NO WAY TO WIN BLACK GOODWILL**

(William Raspberry)

President Nixon, painfully aware of how little they trust him, has been working since this spring to build a fund of goodwill among Negro Americans. That fund may be approaching bankruptcy now, thanks to the Administration's incredible bungling of the Clifford Alexander affair.

Alex is the bright, aggressive young Negro lawyer, named by President Johnson to head the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. He took seriously his task of seeing to it that private employers who got federal contracts had provided equal opportunity to Negroes and other minorities.

So strong was Alexander's insistence on more than empty statements of good intentions that Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) saw fit to "harassment." As the Senate minority leader became so incensed, in fact, that he dropped completely the carefully cultivated mask of the benign old codger and turned tiger.

Either the "harassment" would come to a screeching halt, said Dirksen, or the Administration was going to get somebody fired.

The echoes of the Dirksen blast hadn't died when the White House—the highest authority in this Government—let it be known that Alexander would be replaced as EEOC chairman.

There were explanations, of course. It is customary, said the White House spokesman, for new Presidents to name their own chairs of administrative agencies. Alexander, who pointedly defied tradition by declining to submit his resignation when the new Administration took over, was replaced in any case, the explanation went.

Certainly, we were not to believe that there was any sort of "compromise" between Dirksen's promise and White House delivery. Besides, responsibilities and problems of the Department in civil rights, as Alexander had suggested in a letter to him since April.

Ironically, Dirksen's volcanic temper at Sen. Edward Kennedy's hearings on Federal anti-discrimination policy was the opening firing facts as these in Alexander's testimony:

On the average, a black college graduate earns $1,040 less than a white who never attended college.

In California alone, college enrollment includes 38,000 Mexican-Americans and 30,000 Negroes who will soon be in the "educated" job market.

Yet in the movie industry, "Mexican-Americans and blacks are completely excluded from craft jobs by a collective system involving the producers and many craft unions.

In aerospace, minorities were almost invariably lumped at the bottom of the job ladder through many had education or training at higher positions.

In three big Southern textile firms recently awarded contracts by the Pentagon, one of every 16 whites is an official or manager compared to one per cent among Negro employees. One plant refused to hire a black woman because, as the children of out-of-wedlock parents who was denied company admitted hiring while unwed mothers.

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[From the Washington Post, Apr. 6, 1969]
Alexander would be staying on as a member of the Commission; he would simply no longer be its chairman.

The explanation may have been totally true. But it also served to reinforce President Nixon's belief that he had more than just a threat of a political career. The White House was powerfully motivated to deal with the EEOC—after Dirksen's threat suggests that more than tradition was involved.

Alex had been told, by the ablest of directors of the Government's campaign against racial bias, and he had drawn blood. Big business—ever so delicately—had assumed the understanding that he would not annoy Big Business, or the Federal Government.

Mr. Nixon would have replaced Alexander. The Administration looked good to black folks, but it had no intention of changing its position. Something of the kind had been found guilty of anything. And he has had the arrogance to make his threat public.

The plan had not been announced at the time of the Alexander announcement:

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has been set up to do the job assigned to it by the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It may be true, as the same spokesman said, that there was "no direct connection" between Dirksen's threat and Nixon's decision. It had intimidated someone— and that maybe the someone was Nixon.

[From the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, Mar. 31, 1969]

SENATOR DIRKSEN'S ODD DEFINITION OF HARASSMENT

They make a fine team—Senators Dirksen and Thurmond. They teamed up at a hearing in Washington the other day to browbeat the man charged with enforcing the law against racial discrimination and their Attorney General. Mr. Nixon's press secretary announced the President's plan to replace Mr. Alexander as chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, was the object of Mr. Dirksen's wrath. Senator Dirksen's threat against Mr. Alexander drew a rebuke from Senator Edward Kennedy, who told Alexander: "Those who threaten you— I will find they'll have just as much trouble getting rid of you as they would anybody else who's doing his job."

TEXTILE CONTRACTS AT ISSUE

Mr. Kennedy discounted the close ties between the President and his Republican colleagues. He pointed to the fact that under the new administration, Mr. Nixon's press secretary announced the President's plan to replace Mr. Alexander as chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, was the object of Mr. Dirksen's wrath. Senator Dirksen's threat against Mr. Alexander drew a rebuke from Senator Edward Kennedy, who told Alexander: "Those who threaten you— I will find they'll have just as much trouble getting rid of you as they would anybody else who's doing his job."

A CLOWN WHOSE MAKEUP SLIPPED

Everett McKinley Dirksen frequently is a funny,职能部门, and we thought we are not sure. His flamboyant buffoonery, whether or not it is meant to be that, has provoked many smiles over the years. But behind the clown makeup is a powerful politician who isn't at all funny.

[From the Louisville (Ky.) Times, Apr. 2, 1969]
enforcement in employment. Specifically under fire was the Pentagon's decision last month to award $9.2 million in contracts to three textile firms accused of racial discrimination in employment policies by officials of the previous administration. These three firms—Dan River Mills, Burlington Industries and Dan's River Mills—were found guilty of illegal labor acts six times, and such firms is strange indeed. The textile industry is a major employer in the nation in employment policies by "Either Washington every day to persuading businessmen to obey civil rights laws is harassment, then businessmen can expect to be (and should be) harassed."

[From the New York Amsterdam News, April 22, 1969]

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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stop or somebody is going to lose his job or I'm going to the highest authority in this government to get somebody fired."

Mr. Alexander repented their minority group more harassed than businessmen and "it's important that the law be enforced."

Since the commission Mr. Alexander heads has been in operation (and along with the textile industry in general have a long history of racial discrimination, and virulent anti-union policies)

PAST RECORD ISN'T GOOD

In January, 1968, federal representatives visited five facilities of Dan River Mills. They found low employment of black female production workers in counties with a third black population; virtual exclusion of Negro women from clerical jobs; assignment of the black employees to low paying, low status jobs; segregation of facilities. In 1968 Dan River was given more than six extensions of time to develop a plan for changing these conditions. In ten months.

In the last twenty years, the three textile firms have been found guilty of violating federal labor laws. Since 1966, the National Labor Relations Board has found J. P. Stevens guilty of illegal labor acts six times, and four of these findings have been upheld by federal courts.

The textile industry is a major employer in the nation in employment policies by officers of the Republican Administration. "The two men which the federal government is "harassing" such firms is strange indeed.

[From the Dayton (Ohio) News, Mar. 29, 1969]

LAWMAKER Erupts in Wrong Field

Is the presidency of the New Nixon reviving the Old Dirksen?

The senator has been relatively quiet lately, as if a volcano, heading Everett Dirksen rumbles the tremors still are felt nation-wide. What a disservice, then, that he chose to make noises against enforcement of the equal employment provisions of the Civil Rights act.

Dirksen has run in all directions on civil rights issues, but has never been consistent. The promise of civil rights was his savior of the act whose enforcement he decried during a Senate hearing.

We know that the brilliant young Alexander, who performed excellently in fighting job bias as chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, irritated many people in high places with reports on racism in industry. He ruffled their feathers even further when he did not bow down to the tradition of resigning when a new President of another party came into office. He took the position—one in which he is legally sound—that Mr. Nixon could move to fire him if he wished, but that he himself would not quit.

The other day—after Alexander testified before a Congressional Committee—Senator Everett Dirksen, lashed out angrily, saying he was tired of big business being persecuted and that if this continued, he might have to "get" someone's job. Of course, the threat was directed at Sen. Edward Kennedy, who was conducting the hearing, and Mr. Alexander replied with restraint and dignity.

We hope and pray: Senator Dirksen is a bully and an unintelligent one at that. Let him attend to his own lucrative affairs. The law with which he is concerned makes so many millions because he is allowed to sit in the Senate and still practice the most obvious influence-peddling.

Fortunately, the intemperate Dirksen outburst was seen on television. Black people in Chicago, who have tremendous vote power, ought to remember his bullying attack on Mr. Alexander.

Clifford Alexander is fired now and we know the name of President Nixon's hatchet man.

The irksome Mr. Dirksen is a very powerful man. But as a leader and angry black populace can help humble even this powerful man from his throne.

Remember also that this Dirksen is the man who announced that certain men were fighting men, but who, when open housing legislation is at stake votes with those who believe the Land of the Free should not have decent homes for the brave—and be sad.

[From the Baltimore (Md.) Sun, April 11, 1969]

JOE DISCRIMINATION

With an unintentional assist from Senator Dirksen, Clifford L. Alexander, Jr., has been able to draw attention to federal laws against racial discrimination in employment and to challenge the Nixon Administration to enforce them. Mr. Alexander is the chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, a post to which he was appointed by President Nixon. Mr. Alexander is a Democrat and in the normal course of politics would have been replaced as chairman by an appointee, in all likelihood a Republican, chosen by President Nixon.

But when Mr. Alexander went up to the Capital on days one before a Senate subcommittee which was looking into the award of Defense Department contracts to three southern textile mills, Senate Dirksen charged the commission with harassment of business firms and threatened to have it fired for failure to meet its own goals.

The House promptly disclosed that a new chairman would be appointed, although it was said later that there was no connection between this move and Mr. Dirksen's threat.

Mr. Alexander now has resigned as chair—although he says he will remain a member of the commission. That "vigorous efforts to enforce the laws on employment discrimination are not among the goals of this Administration" to TV this week the White House press secretary took exception, saying that "the President and the administration have no doubt that we intend to enforce the laws in this area."

What the Administration does in this area, of course, will speak louder than its words. Thus far there has been ambiguity about its actions. The Deputy Secretary of Defense, Mr. Packard, was willing to avoid the three textile contracts in question on the strength of an oral understanding as to discrimination rather than the written agreement Mr. Nixon sought. Yet this week the Justice Department filed suit against another southern textile company, charging discrimination in employment and company housing.

This is a sensitive issue for the Nixon Administration. The President received little support from Negroes in last year's election. He needs much more support from Negroes, for the successful functioning of government programs as well as for his own future as the Republican leader. He has been seeking such support, as he should. But the Agriculture Department, under Secretary Clifford Alexander is a Negro and, as it happened, Mr. Dirksen's Democratic opposite number during the hearings, Senator Edward Kennedy, may well be Mr. Nixon's opponent in 1972. This is clearly a challenge to Mr. Nixon in more ways than one.

ADMIRAL HARRLE'S PRESENTATION OF U.S. MARITIME POLICIES

HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month the Sixth Annual European Conference of the National Defense Transportation Association was held at Brussels, and provided an opportunity for the exchange of ideas on the many problems confronting the members of the Association.

Rear Adm. John Harliss, U.S. Navy, rear admiral and Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, very ably presented to the meeting the U.S. maritime policies and their relationships to free world commercial and security interests.

These very informative and interest-
The United States maritime affairs mutually have a great interest in a maritime policy.

Our policy has always been one calling for a fair and balanced settlement of American national, commercial, and technical interests. The Merchant Marine Act of 1936 has been of particular importance to our shipping interests, and the Commission has long asserted the need for a fair and balanced maritime policy.

The United States maritime policy should be one that is based on the principles of international cooperation and respect for the rights of other nations. The Commission has consistently advocated a policy that is fair and balanced, one that is based on the principles of international cooperation and respect for the rights of other nations.

The Commission has always been a strong advocate of the principle of the free flow of trade, and has consistently opposed restrictions that would obstruct the free flow of trade. We believe that this principle is essential for the economic well-being of the United States and its trading partners.

The Commission has also been a strong advocate of the principle of the free flow of information. We believe that this principle is essential for the economic well-being of the United States and its trading partners.

The Commission has always been a strong advocate of the principle of the free flow of goods and services. We believe that this principle is essential for the economic well-being of the United States and its trading partners.

The United States maritime policy should be one that is based on the principles of international cooperation and respect for the rights of other nations.

The United States maritime policy should be one that is based on the principles of international cooperation and respect for the rights of other nations.
The impact upon U.S. trade and commerce links us together and that transportation strengthens, not only our independence, but our interdependence.

The fact that trade, travel, and investment among us have reached unprecedented levels, makes it all the more urgent that we should develop and strengthen the procedures and mechanisms which have for coordinated transportation action.

The communication of ideas is particularly critical of economic and physical change in the means of transportation. We are in such a period now.

The action has spilled from its beginnings in the trade from the Atlantic Coast of the United States to Puerto Rico tradeto the great North Atlantic U.S. to Europe trades and has penetrated into the NATO nations of Europe. It has been and will continue to be a strong factor tending to further the integration of all modes into a European transportation system.

The increased utilization of the container as a vessel for carrying goods changed not only aboard ships but at each terminus of the voyage. The fluidity of container traffic has foreign exchange caused increased similarity of interest by each individual trading partner, since the exporting and importing nation must work in unison.

Most of the major carriers serving the North Atlantic/European trade have inaugurated or plan to inaugurate a sophisticated container service, utilizing high speed, and fully integrated container vessels, and delivery and return voyages from five to eight days. This relatively new intermodal container concept offers to international trade significant economic benefits which will accelerate the change in movement of vessels and cargo which is well advanced at the North Atlantic due to the construction of additional container vessels. We have been aware of this possibility and will most likely consider approval of such forms of rationalization as those approved already for the Matson/NYK Agreement and other forward steps in any way it properly can.

However, containerization also brings with it some problems and I have been asked to comment on some of these problems relating to transportation between the United States and Europe. During my last trip to Europe I was impressed with the problem of over-tonnaging in the North Atlantic due to the construction of additional container vessels. We have been aware of this possibility and will most likely consider approval of such forms of rationalization as those approved already for the Matson/NYK Agreement and various pools, but the POM may well consider that there should be in return some advantage to the shippers such as increased stability of rates or some dampening factor on the rapid increase of rates.

Containerization and intermodal transportation resulting therefrom presents a dilemma for shippers which became the subject of a formal proceeding in the past year or so. That proceeding which is generally referred to as the "CML (Container Marine Line) Investigation," was concluded by the Commission in April 1968. This decision did not meet with complete acceptance, but in my opinion it is necessary and will ultimately be beneficial in the matter of through rates by all carriers participating in our foreign commerce.

The extension of the trans-Atlantic trade in the event of the cessation of hostilities in Viet Nam has also been a matter of concern on the part of certain government and industry officials in Europe. It was their belief that American merchant ships released from the Viet Nam trade would aggravate the over-tonnaging problem. I do not think that this will present a critical situation since a good portion of the American ships would be re-employed in light trade which would naturally take most of the remaining ships present.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

April 22, 1969

My own city of Chicago has a particularly innovative system that has been funded largely with the assistance provided under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1966.

I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a story about the uses of television in Catholic elementary schools. More than 24,000 children participate in this educational program. The details of the overwhelming success of the program are contained in an article which appeared in the New World on April 18. It demonstrates the excellent uses to which this title I money has been put.

Mr. Speaker, the article follows:

In CATHOLIC PUBLIC SCHOOLS: FEDERAL FUNDS HELP STUDENTS THROUGH TV
(By David Sutor)

The fate of our tax monies is often a source of curiosity, irritation, and puzzlement for most American taxpayers. They don’t always know how the money is used and are convinced that the money being spent is sometimes wasted.

Here is an opportunity to see how tax money is fruitfully being used in certain public and Catholic elementary schools in Chicago.

Since the early 1960s, the Chicago public school system has explored the possibility of adding closed-circuit television instruction in classrooms.

The Chicago system of classroom TV instruction is unique and, as such, was commended during the hearings during 1969 in the ESBA program, for being innovative in designing the “cluster” system of instructional TV.

Currently, there are 40 schools and some 24,000 Chicago area students, all from federally defined urban poverty areas, participating in the program to educate socioeconomically poor students, from kindergarten through the upper grades, by using classroom video instruction.

Of these, 24 are public schools, 15 are Catholic; 20,000 are public school students and 4,000 are Catholic.

Catholic schools are able to take part in the program because of Title One’s provision that federal funds involved be used to meet the needs of the most disadvantaged children, regardless of what school they attend.

Children who qualify must measure at least one year or more below the level of the grade they are in and must also be classified as coming from economically deprived backgrounds.

Catholic schools with students who qualify under Title One, receive all necessary Instructional TV materials and equipment.

However, parishioners in participating Catholic schools are expected to pick up the cost of installing their own equipment and wiring that allows TV signals to be received.

The reason for this is that federal regulations stipulate that money may not be used to benefit children, but may not be used to benefit a non-public school. This also explains why participating public school teachers are serving as co-ordinators in their Catholic school.

According to Carol E. Nolan, director of the public school’s division of Instructional TV, “wiring is considered to be a permanent improvement in the school, and is not considered personal to the child.”

Because the TV materials and equipment in Catholic schools are considered as directly responsible for child benefit, their cost is paid for by federal funds, she explained.

Through Title One funds, amounting to $655,000 a year (administered locally by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction), the public school’s division of Instructional TV estimates that the cost of installing 10 inch portable TV sets and wiring to stand in every classroom. In public schools, she said, wiring per room costs around $400; in Catholic schools, $190.

Under the professional guidance of Miss Nolan, a “cluster” system has been developed whereby several schools in the same geographical area are connected via cable to one receiving school. The television in the receiving school is linked to a closed-circuit television studio, which can be used to instruct any number of schools.

To produce the programs, the public school’s division of Instructional TV, with the assistance of federal funds, has been able to hire 19 TV engineers, five teacher-directors, five teacher-co-ordinators, and five teachers as graphic artists for videos.

In addition, there are 10 teachers aides for operating cameras and five school clerks to handle necessary clerical work. All personnel are distributed evenly throughout the five schools.

While Miss Nolan pointed out that a comprehensive follow-up on the strength and weaknesses of the TV curriculum is now being conducted, normal evaluation is conducted through a variety of means:

The TV co-ordinator, who helps conduct in-service training of classroom teachers;

Elementary school teachers’ meetings;

Written evaluations from teachers;

Results of pre- and post-TV course tests of students;

Evaluation from cluster steering committee.

"In evaluating," said Miss Nolan, "we check to see if students have improved in the subject areas in which they have been taught. We have by perceptible improvement in the children's listening skills, their attentiveness, their attitude towards learning, and in their daily attendance records. We also talk to teachers in the schools where the TV is used to ask them what additional skills or concepts were selected for the TV courses."

In discussing why television is so important for the education of disadvantaged students, Miss Nolan pointed out certain common characteristics that most share:

"These children," she pointed out, "are usually very good at listening. They seem to be able to think better pictorially.

In an effort to improve their listening skills, she said, the teachers will occasionally play an audio picture to the TV picture so that only the voice is present. Then there are audio reviews used in pre-television preparations. If the failing sessions are also used to help students to listen and use their imaginations.

One of the most beneficial aspects of TV for students," Miss Nolan said, "is that it eliminates the distraction of the classroom teacher. It pinpoints attention, helps to minimize unruliness, and helps teaching on a personal one-to-one basis."

By using television, she said, students are exposed to a diversity of teachers, a precision of teaching concepts and are stimulated to be interested in learning.

Teachers believe, she added, "The TV curriculum provides good education and professional growth for teachers. The classroom teacher and the TV teacher are an added help and it gives the classroom teacher a freedom to develop new ideas. The TV teachers find they must become research experts when assigning their TV programs."

"They know," she said, "they must make every second count and be well prepared in their assignments. They learn to pin-point ideas and concepts."

TV teachers, Miss Nolan said, are selected on the basis of how well they know their subject, how articulate and organized they are, and on the basis of their personality.

Miss Nolan says she sees a greatly expanding use of classroom instructional TV. As a member of the TV subcommittee of the Great Cities Research Council, she said that evaluation is an essential part of cooperative production of TV programs for large urban areas and eventually plans to extend these programs to smaller communities.

Miss Nolan looks hopefully to the Educational Technology Act of 1969 as an additional source of greater federal aid for further development of educational technology.

"We have," she said, "planned, developed, operated and shown good, tangible results in our closed-circuit TV program so far, and we hope to do much better in the future."

One good reason why, as Miss Nolan pointed out, is because there are still 200 other public schools and 97 other Catholic schools in the Chicago area that are eligible under the Title One clause for reimbursement of programming costs. It helps because the project hasn’t enough money or personnel to expand.

MENTALLY UNFIT TEACHERS

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago American magazine of April 20 published an article dealing with a subject that is too often spoken of only in
private—the pernicious damage inflicted on children by teachers who are emotionally and psychologically unfit to teach.

As the American article points out, this problem is not a dominant characteristic of our school system. But the pressures on our teachers are so great, their financial and emotional stability so threatened, their time so burdened with endless administrative tasks, that it is surprising a larger number are not seriously ill. We are all familiar with the statistics showing the increased numbers of mental patients who entered the profession each year, because they are not permitted to exercise their ability to teach, unencumbered by the endless minutiae of administrative chores that could and should be handled by others.

For most of their developing years, our children spend the bulk of their waking hours in classrooms with teachers who potentially carry the seeds of emotional instability. The enormous influence that a teacher has on his or her pupils is well-known to any parent willing to take the time to observe their children.

We like to think our American system of education is among the best in the world. A major component to its effectiveness, however, is the mental health and emotional stability of our teachers.

Mr. Speaker, I recommend that my colleagues read the following article in order that they may remain attuned to the necessity for providing answers to this problem. A system that will enroll unfit teachers from America’s classrooms.

Mr. Speaker, the Chicago’s American article follows:

MENTALLY UNFIT TEACHERS

BY BERNARD BARON

The varieties of physical violence and mental havoc inflicted on children by disturbed teachers are limitless.

A Michigan trade-school teacher single-handedly created a sex-hygience lesson by going from desk to desk in the classroom and, after estimating the apparent age of each student, indiscriminately walked over his or her feet. Another teacher from the other side of the state, would never allow her to participate or recite, ignored her when she tried to volunteer, according to the editor’s report. The child suffered a nervous breakdown.

A teacher from Oklahoma resented very bright children, and when Janie came into her 8th grade class with perfect marks from the year before, the teacher frightened her and her mother, telling them that she would never allow her to participate or recite, ignored her when she tried to volunteer, according to the editor’s report. The child suffered a nervous breakdown.

The school administration recommended that extra-bright children be kept out of this teacher’s classes “for their own welfare.”

Mr. Y., a teacher in a large Ohio city, became obsessed with a boy who left his seat and peered over a window sill to observe something in the street. Without a word, Mr. Y. walked over and hit the boy in the face and then over the boy’s neck. The boy sustained a broken collarbone. His parents were dissuaded from filing a lawsuit by a Board of Education promise to place the teacher on leave and arrange for him to go to a psychotherapist.

All studies of “maladjusted” or “unstable” teachers report this kind of ineptness. At one education professor said:

“Are we talking about teachers who are underpaid, incompetent, tired, or crawling on all fours like a dog?”

The problem is not new. The N.E.A.’s American Association of School Administrators said in 1942 that the emotionally unstable teacher exerts such a detrimental influence on children that she should not be allowed to remain in the classroom. It said the emotionally disturbed teacher is severely depressed, bitterly sarcastic, or habitually scolding as much a menace as a teacher who has gone for psychiatric help and been restored to mental health “would be handicapped in any school far more by the teacher’s systems” by the mere fact of having such an entry on his medical records.

Selden added: “On the other hand, a teacher who has not faced his own problems and doesn’t want anybody else to know about it could very easily pass the entrance requirements in professional journals, simply on basis of the necessity for providing answers to this problem. A system that will enroll unfit teachers from America’s classrooms.

Prof. R. Baird Shuman of Duke university tells of a teacher undergoing psychotherapy who refused permission from the faculty to transfer her to the faculty’s office for fear of being recognized and possibly losing her job.

Dr. Elliott Shipley, New York school superintendent, said in the New York school system and a practicing clinical psychologist, says that “the basic problem is that no one in the school knows how to work with disturbed teachers.”

The school’s basic posture, he said, is that a teacher who has gone for psychiatric help and been restored to mental health “will be handicapped in any school far more by the teacher’s systems” by the mere fact of having such an entry on his medical records.

The national association in 1961 called “The Mentally Dis-turbed Teacher” was written by a veteran New York City teacher, Dr. Joseph T. Shipley. Several state teacher associations rejoiced the publisher’s advertisements in their professional journals, simply on basis of the title, without having seen the book. And N.E.A. national headquarters in Washington sent many librarians to high school, where Shipley had been a teacher for 40 years, “to check up on me.”

The books arrive into the handling—or mishandling—of teacher mental illness cases in 44 school districts. Its main conclusion: “Nowhere . . . is there a frank teacher of the profession, the unfit teacher.”

Shipley said nothing would be improved until “the evasive pattern of teacher indignation, official hedging, and public passivity was broken.

My study shows that some reforms are taking place—but very slowly. Much of the blame for the delay, according to Professor Shuman of Duke, rests with school administrators who hold “outmoded notions” about psychiatry. Teachers are also graded on loyalty, dress, deportment, punctuality and attendance, and evidence of their professional qualifications is much like children.”

Shuman believes every prospective teacher should receive a “psychiatric clearance” while in college. Any student who fails to win the confidence of the psychiatric consultant is barred from entering the profession. As an alternative some teachers colleges are trying what they consider the next best thing—batteries of “personality and attitude inventory” tests. But several told me the tests have not done the job. “They are just not that good,” Dr. Sheldon R. Roen of College Park, N.J., said. “We don’t want to lose the most able students.”

Dr. John Shipley, a first-year student, says the tests made the students feel as though they were being tested the same was as a child. “They literally have no time to go to the toilet. They punch time clocks, and must bring a doctor’s note when ill.”

The program went well for several years, but has faltered lately. Some students blame conservative faculty members who felt the procedure was too time-consuming. Some time away from academics, or regarded personality tests as “an invasion of privacy.”

Sessions are typically attended by a group of new teachers, and maintains a mental-health section to which any teacher can go for help at any time.

Money is one of the teacher’s continuing mental-health hazards. Economist Leon Keyserling found in a survey last year of the largest United States teacher’s salary they exceeded those of other major occupational groups, the average pay last year for teachers would have been $18,969, or 71.1 percent higher than it is.

Dr. Albert Schilf, director of personnel for the Detroit schools, reports that “more and more educational problems” are among the reasons teachers come to the attention of the mental-health committee.

The idea is beginning to take hold. Los Angeles gives a checkup to all new teachers, and maintains a mental-health service to which any teacher can go for help at any time.

The test for high school graduates with the poorest grades often wind up as teachers. A 1961 Columbus, Ohio, survey showed that 300 teachers who left for better-paying fields virtually all were “mentally superior to those who remained teachers.”

To Dr. Morton Kreuter, a former New York school principal and now assistant director of the Center for Urban Education, a Manhattan-based federal education laboratory, the schools “infantilize” teachers and depress their mental health.

“Teachers are graded and inspected very much like children,” says Dr. Kreuter. “Their private formulations for teachers their classes—their plan books—are made the subject of frequent inspection. Teachers are also graded on loyalty, dress, deportment, punctuality and attendance, and evidence of their professional qualifications is much like children’s.”

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An innovation that may have a wider effect on mental health in the classroom is the annual health checkup for teachers. Dr. William G. Hollister, a former director of the School of Medicine at the University of North Carolina, supports the idea. Dr. Holland, chairman of the mental health standard committee of the Congress of Parents and Teachers, told me, “Just as any good industrial firm provides a good medical plan for its employees, so should a school system.”

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tential growth is stunted, and their mental health eroded, as Dr. Newman claims, then the entire structure of American schools must be overhauled. This is being done in bits and pieces, thru team teaching, ungraded classes, independent study, computerized instruction, and fresh approaches designed to free teachers from regimentation.

But recasting American education will take generations. What can be done today about emotionally unfit teachers?

Often, parents know that "Do away with tenure laws"—the laws in force in almost all states outside the south that protect a teacher from firing unless he passes a probationary period. But teachers have struggled too hard to win tenure laws to surrender them without a fight. And no parent group can match teachers in political muscle or treasuries. Any campaign to weaken or roll back tenure laws would probably fail and shatter parent-teacher partnerships on other educational issues for years to come.

Without tenure, too, teachers could be dismissed for unorthodox political views or for not being sufficiently "loyal to the administration"—which often means they must be disdainful of the children's ideas. So, without tenure, tens of thousands of the best teachers would probably quit the professions.

"Tenure is not the problem," says Dr. Roy A. Edelstein. "These mental health cases do not have to get to the firing stage. And they wouldn't if school boards would set up adequate remedial and preventive measures."

This year the 10,700,000-member PTA Congress will consider, for the first time, a bill to codify its "minimum standards of education" as the basis for national laws. In the past, PTA's, collaborating with schools and mental-health agencies in their communities, will survey unmet mental-health needs of children. If the PTA is successful, the result should be improvements for child-guidance clinics, school psychologists, and community mental-health services. "And this is where a major lifting for the teachers is going to come from," says Dr. Hollister, the University of North Carolina psychiatrist.

Jean Piaget, the renowned Swiss child psychologist, says that the goal of education is the development of adults who "are capable of doing new things, not simply reacting to situations as child-like men who are creative, inventive, and discoverers. The second goal of education is to form minds who will accept as adults and not accept everything they are offered."

It will take a gifted teacher to bring off that kind of education. Presumably, it is not the teacher who last spring told a 7th grader in a school near St. Louis: "We have little beans and we have big beans. You're one of the little beans, and we don't expect anything out of you."
Theirs is a struggle, and they demonstrate, as many adversaries have discovered, that beneath his deceptive manner is a determined man with forceful logic and an articulate gift for oration. Everyone who has ever met with him in a,Theirs is a struggle, and they demonstrate, as many adversaries have discovered, that beneath his deceptive manner is a determined man with forceful logic and an articulate gift for oration. Everyone who has ever met with him in a
Howard worked and helped as much as I could with my husband with his civil rights labor. But I'm a little afraid. There are many ways trying to get most of what we need. But I'm working all the time and I'm working, but really and truly, the Government seems to get most of what we earn.

In the meantime, the youngsters were growing up. Patricia, 25, is now Mrs. Patricia Goodnight and the mother of a four-year-old son, Mark. A graduate of Westinghouse High School, she attended Duquesne and Temple universities and took time out to get married before going on to Northeastern University. While she's finishing, her parents are looking after young Mark, Jim drops him off at nursery school every day on his way to work.

AN ART TEACHER

James Douglas McCoy, 24, is also married and the father of one child. He graduated from Westinghouse High School, where he was an All-American on the football team, and from Rutgers University. Today he's an art teacher in New York City.

"All the while, Jim was working so hard in labor and civil rights," says his wife, "that he had little time to be with his old son, Mark. A graduate of Westinghouse, he has also helped his parents look after young Mark. And, the stress is on the job.

"But," she readily admits, "I guess that's what we would call it," she says. "He's always trying to be a great speaker. Sometimes he'll practice by himself, then he'll ask me how it sounds. We have a tape recorder, too, that he uses.

The two men, besides his family, who have left indelible impressions on Jim's own brand of oratory are his mother, Mrs. Lather King Jr. He admired the rolling thunder and whispering pine quality of Dr. King's delivery. And in Phil Murray he found a need for someone to stand to his right. Sometimes his silence was like a trip hammer. Jim recalls.

Over the years, Jim McCoy has also helped his husband with his civil rights labor. "But," she readily admits, "I guess that's what we would call it," she says. "He's always trying to be a great speaker. Sometimes he'll practice by himself, then he'll ask me how it sounds. We have a tape recorder, too, that he uses.

"Little drops of water
Little grains of sand
Make a mighty ocean
And a pleasant land.

"What I am doing is just a little grain of sand and it takes a little grain of sand to make this beautiful seashore. It takes many of these little drops of water to make this beautiful seashore. It takes many of these little drops of water to make this beautiful seashore.

"It is highly possible that I will not see this seashore or this ocean in all of its beauty, but those who hear and are inspired will see it. The thousands of others will have the satisfaction of knowing that in that deep blue ocean there is a little drop of water that is possible for and on that seashore, where there are millions of grains of sand, there is a little grain of sand somewhere in that midst that we are responsible for putting there."

"That's the way I look at this struggle, and looking at it in that manner eliminates frustration and discouragement from my heart and conscience. It has set to look at it in any other way, I would have been retired."

April 22, 1969

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Man's views

"The victims of violence"

"I am afraid we were never a nation united totally. But I do believe that the chasm, which is wide now, will narrow as time goes on.

Separate-but-equal remains unequal"

"Despite the efforts of the black and white separatists in this nation, I feel there will be a resurgence of effort—joint effort—on the part of black and white people to get together in this country.

"Although it appears that this has not been the case in recent months, I do believe—for instance, the white and black communities have begun to realize there is no such thing as a separate-but-equal philo­ sophy. Those white people who are supporting this will have to see that.

"Those people who are saying today that the black man should be in a certain area of this country and that the white man should be in another area and it is only asking for a life of inferiority in America. Those white people who are supporting this a philosophy are supporting a life of inferiority for certain citizens of this country. As long as this is a democracy, such a theory will never work. Never.'"
never come to a dead standstill. Nor will it turn backward. There is but one way, to go and to be silent. Whose fit for public office and who's not. My concept has been that if you want a candidate to perform in a manner that would be satisfactory to you, then you must not only vote for him but also support him. And let it be known you are contributing toward his candidacy.

It is my belief that any person who aspires to political office must first believe deep in his heart that he is a servant if the people. rustic or plain. They know what I would do if they became candidates. I believe that is the way to maintain domestic stability.

AFRICAN CULTURE

HON. JOHN R. RARICK
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, many small items of information reach the State from the Dark Continent, which remind us that the great bulk of Africa remains a primitive society.

Since some of the reported African incidents are so enlightening commentary on the culture of Africa, I ask that several news releases from Africa follow:

AFRICA NEWS RELEASES

INNER AFRICA

TO WIFE DESERVES BEATING, WALLOP HER, NEGRIS GIVES
LAGOS, NIGERIA.—A Nigerian columnist posed a question Friday to which he said there never has been a satisfactory answer—"Should a man beat his wife?"

His conclusion, if they deserve it, walllop 'em.

"If wives should be beaten up but should not be maltreated," he advised. Writing in the Lagos Daily Telegraph, the columnist "Antaa" reported:

"In England husbands box their wives on the head and sometimes give them an uppercut. In America husbands use rubbing cream. In Java husbands use tickle of a crocodile. In Kenya husbands use hippopotamus hide. "All these are good for naughty wives."

"If a man wants to have an understanding wife, but get yourself a shrew and, man, it's hell on earth."

ANTAR

"There is a man who speaks from experience and plainly has no domestic troubles of his own.

"All my wives obey and fear me because they know what I would do if they became rude," he wrote. "It would not be a question of boxing them. I would get my houseboys to lay on the table while I did havoc on their backs with the tail of a horse until I felt a pain in my right hand."

"To maintain domestic protocol and discipline, because a woman is like a child. She must be beaten up to inject some sanity into her coconut head."

[From the Newark (N.J.) Sunday Star Ledger, Apr. 2, 1969]

AFRICA NEWS RELEASES

TO LEADERS OF BLACKS

Central and southern Africa went on the ideological block last week, with white and black auctioneers making competitive pitches for support.

The leaders of 14 newborn African states and Portugal's Prime Minister Marcello Caetano offered contrasting patterns for controlling racial strife in the Dark Continent and exploiting and sharing its riches.

The black leaders, meeting in Zambia, pledged themselves to sharpen the struggle against white-run southern Africa, but to renew efforts for peace in Nigeria. They are divided between supporters of Biafra and of the federal government, tribal independence versus central authority.

Caetano, successor in leadership to former President Antonio Salazar, was on a nine-day trip to Portuguese Africa. He began at Guine, takeoff point for Biafra's relief, with Angola and Mozambique his next calls. Portugal's pattern of mixed racial standards was strengthened by settecks to rebels in Mozambique.

The Lusaka meeting was shadowed by the revolt in the central African republic, originally pro-Soviet, state southern Africa, now headed by President Jean Bedel Bokassa. The president sent to the firing squad his ex-parameter minister of health. Lt. Col. Alexander Banca, leftist leader of the abortive uprising.

Kenya, the most determinedly neutral of the African powers, heralded the Zambia conference by expelling two Soviet diplomats. The first secretary of the U.S.S.R. embassy and his assistant were expelled by hostile intelligence services to subvert and undermine governments, and to carry their ideological battles into countries which have repeatedly declared their intentions to retain non-aligned, are too well known to require repetition," said a Kenyan spokesman.

Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere and Guinea's President Sekou Toure sent greetings to China's Ninth Party Congress. China is building a railroad from Tanzania to Zambia to cut out Portuguese Mozambique and Rhodesia.

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda took an unexpected step against Herbert Chitepo, head of Zambia's nationalist, who ran under the leadership ofteacher. It is the break-out of February 1. But the hearing has been postponed until the delegates of the 14 nation leave.

By elastic method Casanata is doing far better than Salazar in bolstering Portugal's possessions. In northern Angola the former leading guerrilla, Alexander Titi, a tribal chief, has come over to the Portuguese side.

He has his own militia. Titi, a Spaniard, has just been arrested at Mtwara in Tanzania and flown to Nairobi in Kenya. He was succeeded by a pro-Chinese Presbyterian missionary Uriah Simango.

Simango arrested the 65-year-old chief of the Makonde tribe, after he was a supporter of Mondlane, threw him in jail and put his subdivisions in charge of the guerrillas. He was picked up from the guerrilla camp at Mtwara in Tanzania and walked nearly a month to the Portuguese border.

After a conference with Portuguese authori-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 22, 1969

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, it is said that when someone asked St. Francis, while working in his garden, what he would do were he to suddenly learn that he would die that day, he replied, "I would finish hoeing my garden."

Perhaps this is an apt answer to all of the talk of ending the war in Vietnam. We feel that they are just beginning to live in a world where nothing appears to be certain, where they feel there is no security for them, or anyone, young or old.

We do have a choice. It is this same obligation to go about the business of living each day to the fullest, the challenge to concentrate on the things of life, not death, that Prof. George Wald had in mind in his recent remarks at MIT, "A Generation in Search of a Future."

I include at this point in the Record the extemporaneous remarks of Professor Wald as they appeared in the New Yorker of March 22, for the attention of my colleagues:

THE TALK OF THE TOWN: NOTES AND COMMENTS

On Tuesday, March 18, in the Kresge Auditorium at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a group of scientists assembled, with students and others, to discuss the role of science in world affairs. There is nothing we might print in these columns that could be more urgent than the exten-

sion of the question raised by Dr. Wald.

Mr. Speaker, it is this same concept that has been that the way to maintain domestic stability.

"Generations of men have gone to war and fifty students-men and women-most of them freshmam and sophomores. Over
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

April 22, 1969

these past few years, I have felt increasingly that something is terribly wrong—and this year even more so than last. Something new has begun to happen. I think that this whole generation of Americans is repelled by the war in Vietnam—but I'll tell you something interesting. I think that education is repelled by the war in Vietnam—or, more accurately, many of our students are repelled by it. They think that we've always had a Pentagon, that we have always had a big Army, that the Army has always had a draft. But they think that those are all new things in American life, and I think that they are incompatible with what America means.

"How many of you realize that just before World War II the entire American Army, including the Air Corps, numbered a hundred thousand men? Then, as we entered World War II, started but we weren't yet in it, and, seeing that there was great trouble in the world, we doubled this Army to two hundred and sixty-eight thousand men. Then, in World War II, it got to be eight million. And then World War II came to an end and we prepared to go back to a peacetime Army, somewhat as the American Army had always been before. And, indeed, there were only a couple of million—two million, I think—on the home front in 1945. But the international commitments, the Cold War, the Truman Doctrine, and all the rest of it—in 1950, when I was telling our students that we were coming back, into which they have injected so much poisoned water that, beginning a couple of years ago, Denver has experienced a series of earth tremors of increasing severity. Now there is grave fear of a major earthquake. An earthquake of sixty per cent of the magnitude of the one that hit New Zealand is suggested to have been thirty miles away.

"As for Vietnam, the expenditure of fire—"they've always had a draft," you may still remember Khe Sanh, a hamlet just south of the Demilitarized Zone, where the 3rd Division of the Marines was garrisoned for a time. During the period we dropped on the perimeter of Khe Sanh more explosives than fell on Japan throughout World War II, and more than fell in every other foreign war since 1941. As a matter of fact, the whole of Europe during the years 1942 and 1943.

"One of the officers there was quoted as saying afterward, it 'looks like the world caught smallpox and died.'"

"The defense department is to guard and foster life. Our government has been preoccupied with death, with the business of killing and being killed. So-called defense spending absorbs sixty per cent of the national budget, and about twelve per cent of the Gross National Product.

"A lively debate is beginning again on whether or not we should deploy antiballistic missiles, the ABM. I don't have to talk about them—everyone else is doing that. But I would like to make one additional statement. In September, 1967, or about a year and a half ago, we had a meeting of M.I.T. and Harvard people, including experts on defense, and what they have been doing. It appears that they have come to a conclusion, on the basis of what has been said, about the ABM. They have concluded that they are undesirable, but a few of the most knowledgeable people thought it seemed to be the practical view: 'Why fight a battle and a dead issue? It has been decided, the funds have been appropriated. Let's get on from there.'"

"Well, fortunately, it's not a dead issue.

"An ABM is a nuclear weapon. It takes a nuclear weapon to stop a nuclear weapon. And our concern must be with the whole issue. Is it possible to say that there is a defense?

"There is an entire semantics ready to deal with the sort of thing I am about to say. It is a defense of the quality of life. No—are these the facts of death. I don't accept them, and I advise you not to accept them. We in this country, and other countries, have thought them undesirable, but a few of the most knowledgeable people thought it seemed to be the practical view: 'Why fight a battle and a dead issue? It has been decided, the funds have been appropriated. Let's get on from there.'"

"But, unfortunately, it is not a dead issue. The cost of the war between the U.S. and Russia, between them, by now has stockpiled nuclear weapons of approximately the explosive power of fifteen tons of TNT for two years. And now it is suggested that we must make more.
under control. There is every indication that
the world population will double before the
year 2000, and there is a widespread expecta­
tion of an unsolvable problem in many parts of the world. The experts tend to
differ only in their estimates of when those
families will begin. Some think it will be by
1980; others think it will be after 1990; very few expect that they will not occur
by the year 2000.

That is the problem. Unless we can be
sure than now we are that this generation
has a future, nothing else matters. It's not
good enough to talk about loving care,
supply it with breakfast foods, to buy
expensive educations. Those things don't
mean anything unless this generation has a
future. And we're not sure that it does.

"I don't think that there are problems of
youth, or student problems. All the real
problems I know about are grown-up prob­
lems.

"Perhaps you will think me altogether ab­
surd, or 'polemical,' or hopelessly innocent
of that is, until you think of the alternatives—
I say, as I do to you now: We have to get
rid of those nuclear weapons. That is the
only way anything worthwhile can be obtained
by nuclear war—nothing material or ideologi­
cal—no tradition that it can defend. It is
not enough to have the bomb. Bombs rep­
resent an unusable weapon. The only use
for an atomic bomb is to keep somebody else
from using one. It can give us no protec­
tion—only the doubtful satisfaction of re­
taliation. Nuclear weapons offer us nothing
but a balance of terror, and a balance of
terror.

"We have to get rid of those atomic weap­
on, here and everywhere. We cannot live
without them."

"I think we've reached a point of great
decision, not just for our nation, not only for
all humanity, but for life upon the earth. I
tell my students, with
a non-professional
apparatus is therefore
the non-professional
of statesmanship of the American lead­
er's today with the disbelief and lack of
understanding between our two
attitude, and political individuals,
ners today with the disbelief and lack of
understanding between our two
ing one generation, the youth, or student
problems. All the real
problems I know about are grown-up
problems.

"The surrender
with Russians or with Chinese is all a
énements, for the
surrender
with Russians or with Chinese is all a
énements, for the
terrorism, for the
I estimate the probability of full-scale nu­
clear war, provided that the situation remains
about as it is now, at two per cent per year.
Anybody can do the simple calculation that
shows that two per cent per year means that
the chance of having that full-scale nuclear
war by 1990 is about one in three, and by
2000 it is about one in two.

"I think I know what is bothering the
students. I think that what we are up against
is a generation that is by no means sure
that it is going to last.

"I am growing old, and my future, so to
speak, is already behind me. But there are
those children, the youngest of them now
seven and nine, whose future is infinitely more precious to me than
my own. So it isn't, just their generation; it's
mine, too. We're all in it together.

"Are we to have a chance to live? We don't
ask for prosperity, or security. Only for a
reasonably safe, live, to outlive the
destiny in peace and decency. Not to go down
in history as the apocalyptic generation.

"And the nuclear war is the
overwhelming threat is in the population
explosion. That has not yet even begun to come

ABM—THE LAST BULWARK AGAINST
INTERNATIONAL TYRANNY

HON. JOHN R. RARICK
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 22, 1969

MR. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, many times our
foreign friends offer the soundest

critique of the problems the American
people are experiencing and what they
expect.

One such analysis is a recent article by
a former international diplomat of a
recognized foreign policy authority, the
Columnist curtain, who, for fear of his life, lives in
exile and writes under the pen name of Z. A. Rust.

That article compares the naive and lack
of statesmanship of the American leaders
today with the disbelief and lack of
concern in his country until it was too
delayed. There was no second chance for his
people nor will there be for us.

I present my work, "The Ghost in the
White House and the Coming American
Tragedy" at this point:

THE GHOST IN THE WHITE HOUSE AND THE
COMING AMERICAN TRAGEDY

"Through a systematic terror, during
which every breach of contract, every treason,
will be law. "That's the way to
abuse humanity down to the lowest level of
existence. It is only that way that we will
succeed in transforming it into that passive
dependency which is indispensa­
tible to the establishment of our domination."—

If the tragedy will be called suicide or
murder depends on the operating groups we
choose to consider the persistent violations of
the Roosevelt folly and the 73 Senators who
out of party discipline ratified the disastrous
Nonproliferation Treaty, or the false advisors
who sold the anti-communist squalid war on
McCarty tried to ferret out of America's

"Murder must be the thing that is
directly at stake is the downfall of the last
existing non-Communist big power, supreme
purpose of the Communist conspiracy.

In order better to understand the significance,
for the United States and the world, of
the ratification by the United States Sen­
ate of the Nonproliferation Treaty we must go
back to two past events: 1) The surrender
by Franklin Roosevelt of almost half of non-
Communist existence on the
Empire, 2) President Kennedy's speech which
was the base of the policy of demolition of
the United States First Strike Nuclear Force.

The truth is that in the past 30 years of
co-existence were prompted by the same
chimeras, that of the Communist arch-fiend
terrorism and that of a friendly collaborator
of the Christian world.

The speech of the President was very much
admired for the military and technical knowledge
showed by a non-professional
personality. The truth is that very professional
military and political individuals, from
the Soviet General Staff and Foreign Office, have
been responsible for the substance of Ken­
dey's address. It represented and imple­
mented exactly the desire expressed by Com­
rade Kutsnetsof to Mr. Rosov, the President's
emissary to Moscow. "Your policy, observed
the Soviet undersecretary of state, excludes
at our disposal against the Soviet Union: all your Strike apparatus is therefore
a useless luxury. Give up it and a big step
would have been made toward the political
understanding between our two countries,"
Kennedy bought the idea, MacNamara took
courage and his executioner, the Ken­
nedy nor the Johnson administration seem to
have realized the difference between "not
having the intention to strike first" and
conforming oneself to the threat by a group of
enemy who asks you to disarm yourself.

Useless to remark that Soviet Russia did
not follow the policy recommended by Mr.
Kutsnetsof.

Defense Secretary Laird had communicated
recently to the Senate Foreign Affairs Sub-
The Department of Defense—where, besides Senator Fulbright and Symington he had to face an hostile peacecouncil public—information which until then had been kept secret by the press, in order to awaken in the first time publicly and officially "that there was no question that with their large tonnage the United States could at any time, if going to a first strike capability", and that the Soviet deployment of intercontinental missiles with warheads larger than the U.S. Sputniks, "the C.I.A. now has not only a first strike capability, but it can only be aimed at destroying our retaliatory force."

Secretary Laird's declarations ask for some elaboration. It was the Impudent violation, 97 times repeated, of the First Test Ban Agreement that permitted Soviet Russia to develop nuclear warheads tens of times more powerful than those with which the United States, respectful of the first and of the second Test Ban Agreements are forced, even today, to content themselves. As the United States and the Soviet Union have for the moment about the same number of land based intercontinental missiles, this means that the Soviets dispose for a sneak nuclear attack of ten times more warheads than those of the United States... before that attack. Taking into account that the superiority in tonnage of the nuclear missiles does not indicate necessarily the superiority of the force of power, but also the fact that the population and the industries of the United States are much more concentrated than in Russia, the U.S. Republic, the estimation presented by Secretary Laird, computed under the democratic administration of President Kennedy, is to kill 35% of the United States population with 200 of their missiles; for the same effect the United States would need six times as many weapons.

It is the defense of the U.S. cities that the leftist and new-leftist circles, under the leadership of Mr. Adams, the climbing Red personalities, are decided to prevent, in order not to offend Soviet Russia and Red China's susceptibility, two friendly countries who might see in those purely defensive measures the preparation of a surprise nuclear aggression. Indeed, while Soviet Russia has started a broad program of land based defense for the protection of her population, the leftist and neo-leftist circles in the United States consider that the American people will need the missile protection for two of the U.S. intercontinental missiles bases, presented by the Nixon administration.

The sum-total of the present comparative nuclear situation may be thus described therefore: (1) continuous degradation of the U.S. First Strike Force, started under the Kennedy administration and critical vulnerability of the U.S. Second Strike force; (2) continuous increase of Soviet Russia's First Strike Force and of its defense against retaliation operations. In such circumstances there is no wonder that the Nixon administration and its opponents in the Congress are in agreement over one important point: both declare that the only real defense against nuclear aggression would be an alliance with the Soviet Government concerning the control of nuclear armament or of armament in general.

Both the present administration and the opposing Congressmen know, nevertheless, very well that the Soviet Union has violated all the agreements to which it has ever subscribed; both know that the Soviets will never cease to violate them. It is a fact that they have in Europe in matter of traditional warfare and, between the two continents, in matter of nuclear armament. Both know that the United States, which could be expected from Moscow is a stabilization at the present level of military possibilities. Both know, also, that Soviet Russia will never accept categorically any control on her territory of the implementation of any disarmament agreement. The opposed party will have therefore to rely only upon her word and her good faith.

Until the recent visit of President Nixon to the Western European capitals and the rati­fication of the Moscow-Paris agreements, the U.S. could not have been coerced to accept such a precarious and perilous situation as the one where was the United States going. Peace and of delaying the unavoidable outcome. The existence of even a fitful NATO and, more especially, the confidence which, despite all, the U.S. administration has in the U.S. support in case of a Soviet attack or a Soviet menace, created a fragile first line of defense for the United States, and left open the possibility of reinforcing this line to the point in an insuperable obstacle for the Kremlin's world-dominating aspirations. The ratification of the Nonproliferation Treaty and President Nixon's trip, diplomatic prelude to this rati­fication, have quelled that possibility and has given the NATO as much as the coup de grace to the present situation.

The scandalous "no-win" campaign of the American Press and media of communication, and test timonies and testimonies in the American Senate by some of the most influential personalities of both polit­ical camps and in the papers, Vio­lence and aachat­ism affair, scattered in the capitals and the public opinion of the NATO countries the last illusions about the United States taking the terrible risk of a nuclear war on behalf of the European continent.

The only way of breaking in Europe, in the Mediterranean basin and in the Far East, the balance of nuclear terror, or better said the permanent state of nuclear blackmail of the United States, is the unique beneficiary, would have been the sudden transformation of the group of NATO countries in a second nuclear power, a thing which could have been done almost instantaneously, without giving the Soviets the time necessary to prevent it. This would have transformed what was only a symbol of anti-Communist collaboration in a homo­geneous nuclear block, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. the States having also among its arsenal the explosive power of 150 millions of enslaved Europeans, a bloc obviously more dangerous for the U.S. than the Soviet Russia. A situation which with the U.S. forces, abandoned to Communist menace and power, could force the United States to accept a cru­cial showdown at a moment chosen by the enemy, or to accept the government of ad­ministrators chosen also by him, indirectly or directly.

Only a total change in the leadership of the United States, or a radical change in the mentality of the present leadership, could save our influence, our prestige in these two regions and the supremacy of the U.S. influence in the Far East and Europe and the in­fluence in both the western and the eastern hemispheres and, consequently, the survival of the whole United States' influence and even presence from the whole Far-Eastern area, which will make the States a thing which could have been done almost instantaneously, without giving the Soviets the time necessary to prevent it. This would have transformed what was only a symbol of anti-Communist collaboration in a homo­geneous nuclear block, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. the States having also among its arsenal the explosive power of 150 millions of enslaved Europeans, a bloc obviously more dangerous for the U.S. than the Soviet Russia. A situation which with the U.S. forces, abandoned to Communist menace and power, could force the United States to accept a cru­cial showdown at a moment chosen by the enemy, or to accept the government of ad­ministrators chosen also by him, indirectly or directly.

But, what if the Sino-Chinese aggression was not a Sino-Chinese operation, but a Sino-Communist one? Could it be that the Sino-Chinese aggression was conditioned by the domestic situation of the two governments which were as sensitive to national honor and patriotic summum as the soldiers who were fighting their battles, who dictated in Wash­ington, but a clique of insiders of mixed origin and doubtful affiliation.

In fact the United States' proposal of reciproc¬al withdrawal of troops meant already victory for Hanoi, for which no neutralized zone has ever existed and whose troops will remain always in readiness for a new inva­sion. But what Ho Chi Minh and his bosses in Moscow and Peking are working for is the substitution of the United States' unilateral withdrawal of the United States forces which will not permit Washington to save its face even in the measure allowed by political and social climate changes, which will make of all the Americans' efforts and sacrifices a huge and cruel bay of Pigs. In the whole United States' influence and even presence from the whole Far-Eastern area, which will make the States a thing which could have been done almost instantaneously, without giving the Soviets the time necessary to prevent it. This would have transformed what was only a symbol of anti-Communist collaboration in a homo­geneous nuclear block, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. the States having also among its arsenal the explosive power of 150 millions of enslaved Europeans, a bloc obviously more dangerous for the U.S. than the Soviet Russia. A situation which with the U.S. forces, abandoned to Communist menace and power, could force the United States to accept a cru­cial showdown at a moment chosen by the enemy, or to accept the government of ad­ministrators chosen also by him, indirectly or directly.

Domestic political changes may well occur. Some men could be forced to resign from Washington. The well informed and con­trolled Press reports that President Nixon was anxious to get a first hand assessment of the popularity of the Saigon regime and of the concessions this regime was prepared to make towards reaching a political settle­ment with the Communist enemy. The New York Times and the Time Magazine, the United States' main newspapers and magazines which have espoused the en­emy line, have stricken for months the same chord.

It seems that the same fate, or worse, is inten­ted for President Nguyen-Van-Thieu and Vice President Kao-Ky, than that which has been suffered by Chou-Ching-Ko and by the Latimore gang of conspirators. The ghost of the White House is still there, under all its halo, a threat so ominous that Professor Henry Kissinger. It still haunts its lofty halls and obsesses the presidential will. The Administration, the very one which the world would not have been thoroughly exor­cised from American life and policy, not by the specter of China, but by the specter of the decline of the United States and the re-emergence of Christian Civilization will be hanging over the brink of the Communist Gehenna.

Z. A. Huw.