VOID IF DETACHED

## HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 24, 1969*

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, the town of Montclair, a progressive suburban city in my district, is currently blessed by the great leadership of its mayor, Matthew Carter. Mayor Carter was recently honored by the Bankers National Life Insurance Co. of Montclair with its 1969 distinguished service award. The following editorial from the Montclair Times states very clearly and eloquently the ideals that have made Mayor Carter such a deserving recipient of this award:

[From the Montclair Times, Apr. 10, 1969]

VOID IF DETACHED

Mayor Matthew G. Carter, in accepting the 1969 Distinguished Service Award last week from Bankers National Life Insurance Company of Montclair, delivered a brief but forceful address on the topic, "Void If Detached."

The Mayor noted that he, as an individual, would be void if he were detached from his family and friends in the same manner that most things in life are void if they are detached from sockets or connections. He also related the word "appliances" to characterize many of these things to the fact that we as individuals are void if we do not apply ourselves.

An extension of Mayor Carter's theme might include the fact that Montclair as a community would become a void if it were to be detached from the individuals and groups working for the betterment of the town.

Bringing this thesis to the level of the individual, it might be said that the selfish individual who sees happenings only within the sphere of his own restricted area is likely to become void since he has detached himself from others in the community whose differing viewpoints may well contain the solution to problems encountered by this iconoclastic person seemingly so secure in the ivory tower of self-love with which he has walled himself.

Nor would a discussion of a talk by an ordained minister and a dedicated YMCA worker be complete without the statement that all of us live in nothing but a void if we remain detached from the all-knowing and all-loving presence of God.

The Times extends its congratulations to Mayor Carter on this latest in a long list of honors he has received in a past which antedates both his selection in 1968 as Mayor of Montclair and his choice as a member of the Board of Commissioners in 1964.

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Monday, April 28, 1969*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

*Fear God and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man.*—Ecclesiastes 12: 13.

O God of love and Father of mercy, we rejoice and our hearts take courage when we realize that Thou art always with us, available for every need and ready to help when we turn to Thee.

Each day at this noontide moment of prayer we seek Thy sustaining presence because we are meeting problems beyond our wisdom to solve and managing responsibilities beyond our strength to carry.

Give to our President, our Speaker, every Member of this body, and those who work with them a clear sense of Thy guiding spirit as they endeavor to master the difficulties that beset our country.

In all our efforts to do what is right and good for all may we maintain a faith that never falters, a courage that never fails, and a good will that never fades.

Bless our Nation with Thy favor and make us ever eager to participate in the adventure of leading man and nations into the glorious light and life of liberty.

In the Master's name we pray. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 24, 1969, was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 216. Concurrent resolution extending to the Honorable Harry S. Truman, 33d President of the United States, the best wishes of Congress on the occasion of his 85th birthday.

## PRESIDENT RENÉ BARRIENTOS ORTUÑO, OF BOLIVIA

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

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, all of us, I am certain, were shocked by the untimely death this past weekend of President René Barrientos Ortuño, of Bolivia.

According to news reports reaching Washington, President Barrientos perished in the crash of a helicopter which he was piloting himself.

Forty-nine years of age, the President was a pilot and headed the Bolivian Air Force before becoming President in 1964.

Elected to a 4-year term as constitutional President by an impressive majority in 1966, President Barrientos had shown himself to be an able, energetic chief executive, committed to the implementation of fundamental economic and social reforms resulting from the 1952 revolution in his country.

During his tenure, President Barrientos overcame a number of serious and disparate crises, including the difficulties which arose from Communist guerrilla insurgency led by Ché Guevara, of Cuba.

In the death of President Barrientos his country has lost an able and dedicated leader and the world indeed has lost a man of vision.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Latin America, I join with other Members of Congress and executive branch officials in extending our condolences to the Government and people of Bolivia.

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

Mr. FASCELL. I am glad to yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I join with the distinguished gentleman from Florida in this note of sadness over the loss not only of a great Bolivian but a great American and a great man. I extend to his family, his country, and to both continents in the Western Hemisphere and to all liberty-loving people my own condolences over his tragic death.

Mr. FASCELL. I thank the gentleman.

## GENERAL DE GAULLE

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

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I thought it might be worthy of comment to note that Mr. Nixon's recent trip to Europe to genuflect at the altar of General de Gaulle was a wasted motion because the French people finally caught up with De Gaulle and he is not there any more.

## NEW LEFT NOTES

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

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, I placed two documents by the misnamed SDS—"Students for a Democratic Society"—in the April 24 RECORD. These two documents are blueprints for the creation of disorder on the college campuses of our Nation as well as within the business and labor areas.

Today I am placing in the body of the RECORD an SDS document entitled "New Left Notes," which was distributed at a basketball game at East High School in Denver, Colo., the last week of February 1969.

The main titles of this document are: "Minimum Definition of Revolutionary Organization"; Sex Relationship Inventory," which is an obvious attempt to pollute the minds of these young people; and "A Series of Formulas and Techniques for Explosive, Incendiary Devices."

I was pleased to note that our colleague, the gentlewoman from Oregon (Mrs. GREEN) plans to call some of these revolutionary leaders before her subcommittee. This organization and its aims must be exposed.

I have written the Attorney General requesting that he use whatever legal power he has available to curb this group's activities.

Also, I have suggested to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. ICHORD), the chairman of the House Internal Security



AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

Committee, that this group should be the subject of an investigation.

## RATS AND REDTAPE

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

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, those of us who were in the House 2 years ago and participated in the "rat debates" might be interested in the remarks that appeared recently—as a matter of fact, in the April 23 issue of the Washington Daily News on the editorial page. The editorial states as follows:

RATS AND REDTAPE

Nearly two years ago the House of Representatives struck from an appropriation bill a sum the Johnson Administration had requested to exterminate rats in city slums.

This led to a spectacular rhubarb and President Johnson, blaming Republicans, charged the Congressmen with preferring rats to children.

The House had turned down the appropriation because, some of the members said, it was mainly a local problem and besides they didn't think much would come of a Federal program other than spending money.

An example of what the House members feared is now on display right under their noses—in the District.

Under pressure from LBJ, the House has reversed itself and funds finally were authorized. A grant of $1 million went to the national capital. But up to now, no rat even has been threatened, although more than a third of the money was earmarked for a large staff, which has been hired.

The main trouble: Redtape and quibbling among agencies.

Don't send a boy to do a man's job? Rats! Don't send a government.

## INVITATION TO THE SAN FELIPE DE NERI PARISH FIESTA OF SAN JOSE DE DURANES

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

Mr. LUJAN. Mr. Speaker, a part of the heritage in my part of the country, in the State of New Mexico, is the fiesta. It is an honorable, and ancient, and colorful festival. The particular festival to which I call your attention is the San Felipe de Neri Parish Fiesta of San Jose de Duranes. The dates this year are June 6, 7, and 8.

I wish to invite any Member of the House, or any constituent of any Member of the House, to attend the San Felipe de Neri Parish Fiesta for an experience he will long remember.

## CHICAGO IS AHEAD IN JOURNALISM

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

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, a dramatic new development in newspaper publishing rolled off the press with this afternoon's debut of Chicago Today American, serving the Chicago metropolitan area.

The slogan, "Best of Today—and Tomorrow," adopted by Chicago Today dramatizes the spirit with which it will strive to serve the vast Chicagoland metropolitan area.

I am pleased to point out, Mr. Speaker, that the Chicago area is served by four major daily newspapers who in total provide coverage clearly surpassing any other metropolitan region in the country. With the innovations commencing this afternoon with the first publication of Chicago Today, newspaper readers of Chicagoland will benefit from even greater news service.

The new Chicago Today will be a lively, diversified, eye-catching publication, very convenient to read, and produced by the most modern and advanced printing technology.

Under the direction of its publisher, Lloyd Wendt, and its editor, Luke Carroll, the Chicago Today will develop its stories with its readers in mind recognizing the obligation to the complex area it serves.

The newspapers across the country are watching this development with great interest as Chicago Today establishes a new concept in journalism and dramatizes the vitality and spirit of our freedom of the press.

The Sunday edition of Chicago Today will contain special innovations in its supplements and overall coverage in an effort to provide its readers with a totally comprehensive source of news and information.

Mr. Speaker, with this afternoon's debut of Chicago Today, Chicago can properly claim to be the "newspaper center of the United States."

## STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

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

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution which is cosponsored by the able gentlewoman from Oregon (Mrs. GREEN) and the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. QUIE) which will deal with a most important problem—education.

Today we are spending billions of dollars at the Federal level in the field of education. It is estimated that there are at least 200 Federal educational programs scattered throughout almost every department of the Government. In many of the larger agencies there is not even, at a central point, complete knowledge of all of the educational programs they administer. Because of the great proliferation of educational programs there is undoubtedly much duplication of effort. My resolution sets up a select committee of seven members, appointed by the Speaker to delve into this complex subject.

This committee would make a complete listing of all Federal educational programs and should give us answers to the following question. First, how well and effectively is this aid being administered? Second, is there overlapping in some areas? Third, is the best possible return being received for the dollars spent? Fourth, are there urgent needs in other educational areas? Fifth, is it in the national interest for the Federal Government to help meet them?

This is a pressing problem and I hope that prompt action will be taken to approve the resolution to set up this select committee. With the billions of dollars now being spent at the Federal level on educational programs, this is an urgent matter which needs the immediate attention of a thorough and exhaustive study by a select committee.

## DE GAULLE'S EXIT

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

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, President de Gaulle's latest exit, undoubtedly his last, was in the grand De Gaulle tradition. He went down fighting for a cause. It is difficult for me to imagine him leaving office in any other circumstance.

Time and again in his long career he played big stakes, risking his personal position and prestige on issues he considered crucial.

He usually won. His big gambles kept the French empire from Vichy control during World War II, forced Allied Powers to recognize his Free French provisional government, saved postwar France from Communist domination, closed down the Algerian war, gave France political stability through a new Constitution, and established the independence of French military forces.

He frequently irritated the American people, but in every major crisis he always stood without hesitation with the United States. His service to the cause of liberty is matched by few men in all history.

## PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE TO SIT DURING GENERAL DEBATE TODAY

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may be permitted to sit during general debate today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

## LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to add to the list of bills unanimously reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, which will be considered subsequently, the bill (H.R. 8654) providing combat pay income tax treatment for the crew of the U.S.S. *Pueblo*.

## THE LATE HONORABLE HARRY RICHARD SHEPPARD

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

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to announce to the House the passing of a very distinguished American and longtime dean of the California delegation, former Congressman Harry Sheppard, who departed this world this morning, leaving his wife, Kay, and a multitude of friends to mourn his passing.

I would say at this time that Harry Sheppard served for 28 years in this House with a very distinguished record.

It is the desire of the California delegation that a day be set very shortly in which all Members of the House will have an opportunity to pay tribute to our former colleague and friend.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS

The SPEAKER. This is District of Columbia day. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. McMILLAN).

## EXPANSION OF CANINE CORPS

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I call up the bill (H.R. 254) to authorize the acquisition, training, and maintenance of dogs to be used in law enforcement in the District of Columbia, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 254

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, acting through the Chief of Police of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia, are authorized to acquire, train, and maintain as many dogs as may be necessary to be used in connection with law enforcement in the District of Columbia.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That the Commissioner of the District of Columbia is authorized to acquire, train, and maintain as many dogs as may be necessary to be used in connection with law enforcement in the District of Columbia."

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike the last word.

BACKGROUND

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to authorize the Commissioner of the District of Columbia to maintain and expand the Canine Corps of the Metropolitan Police Department as may be necessary to protect the peace, quiet, and safety in the Nation's Capital.

The use of dogs in urban police work originated in Belgium more than 50 years ago. It has since spread to many other countries. In the United States, there are more than 40 police departments which use dogs in patrol work, and the number of cities using trained dogs is increasing rapidly.

The Canine Corps was first etsablished in the District of Columbia in December 1959. The first six handler and dog teams went into service on the streets of the city April 19, 1960. During 1960, the number of teams increased to 20. By 1966, the number of handlers and dog teams, trained and in training, reached a total of about 90 with an average of about 80 teams active and on the streets. Due to the promotion of some of the handlers and the resignation of others, the effective strength of the corps at this time is about 64 teams.

CANINE CORPS PERFORMANCE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Canine Corps man-dog teams are used for a variety of assignments as a law enforcement arm of the Metropolitan Police Department. The following statistical tables indicate the activities of the Canine Corps for an average of 64 teams during the 6-month period, August 1968 through January 1969. Canine Corps teams responded to 12,312 calls during this period.

CANINE CORPS HANDLER AND DOG 8-HOUR DUTY TOURS

There are 258 foot patrol tours, 3,524 cruiser patrol tours, 1,332 special assignment tours, and 449 dog training tours.

TYPE OF WORK PERFORMED BY DOGS

| | Assignment | Arrests |
|---|---|---|
| Tracking | 164 | 21 |
| Open seeks | 226 | 23 |
| Building seeks | 815 | 56 |
| Chasing | 24 | 13 |
| Deterrent | 50 | 23 |
| Other | 15 | 1 |

The following table shows the number of felony arrests by canine corps officers and the number of cases in which dogs were used in the course of effecting the arrest:

| Offense | Arrests | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Dogs used | Dogs not used | Total |
| Burglary—I | 3 | 12 | 15 |
| Burglary—II | 142 | 119 | 261 |
| Robbery | 176 | 77 | 199 |
| Assault | 21 | 29 | 50 |
| Larceny | 10 | 42 | 52 |
| Carrying deadly weapons, rape, assault on police officers, and other felony offenses | 137 | 555 | 69 |

From these figures it is seen that a high percentage of the arrests made in connection with these crimes were accomplished with the aid of dogs.

In addition to their actual participation in these arrests, the dogs of the Canine Corps have proved invaluable on many other occasions by the deterrent effect of their mere presence at the scene of actual or potential trouble. The dogs' keen sense of smell enables them to locate fugitives hiding in buildings, junkyards, and other places where the policemen would otherwise have a most difficult and dangerous task in apprehending them.

DRUG TRAFFIC DETERRENT

An important new use for dogs in the control of crime is in the field of drug suppression. In recent months it has been discovered that dogs have a high degree of acuity in seeking marihuana. If the preliminary experience in this type of police work proves valid, the use of dogs on a major scale may provide a real benefit in breaking up the traffic in that drug. Trained dogs seem effective in finding the drug in buildings, airports, warehouses, and detecting its presence on persons.

In view of the reported significant increase in the use of drugs in the District of Columbia, particularly among juveniles, expansion of the Canine Corps trained for detection of this drug could have an important effect on preventing its use and progression to other drug addiction and development of incorrigible criminals. The Canine Corps has just received its first dog trained for such work and anticipates expanding the training program in this activity rapidly.

ACQUISITION AND TRAINING PROGRAM

Our committee was informed that for several reasons any program of expansion of the corps cannot be made to proceed too rapidly. First, the recruitment and selection of the dogs must be accomplished carefully and deliberately. Then the training itself takes 14 weeks, and the nature of the training work forbids too large groups. In this connection also, each dog is assigned to one particular man, and this patrolman and his dog must be trained together. In addition, each man-dog team in service must be brought back for 1 day of refresher training every 2 weeks. For these reasons, the Police Department estimates that no more than 25 new dogs can be acquired, trained, and added to the corps each year.

Thus far, all the dogs in the Canine Corps have been donated, and thus have cost the Police Department nothing. However, if the contemplated program of expansion necessitates the purchase of any of the new dogs, it is estimated that they may cost as much as $250 each. An item of expense is involved in the fact that the policemen who handle these dogs must transport them daily in their own cars, and also must keep the dogs at their homes. This calls for fenced yards and extra cleaning. Also, most of the work of these policemen must be performed at night. For these reasons, these men are paid additional compensation in the amount of $580 per year. With the exception of a few sergeants who perform this duty, all the officers who serve as dog handlers are grade 2 technicians.

The cost of training and adding a man-dog team to the Canine Corps is presently estimated at about $2,500. This includes the handler's extra compensation, the food, and veterinary care for the dog, but does not include any cost for purchase of a dog.

Enactment of this proposed measure would provide legislative authorization for the maintenance and expansion of this corps, which has proved to be an invaluable asset to law enforcement in the District of Columbia, to the extent future needs may dictate.

This bill is the same in substance as H.R. 1935 of the 88th Congress, House Report 76; H.R. 1064 of the 89th Con-

gress, House Report 19; and H.R. 824 of the 90th Congress, House Report 198; all of which bills passed the House.

## CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. 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. 48]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adair | Fallon | Philbin |
| Anderson, Ill. | Fish | Powell |
| Andrews, Ala. | Ford, | Pucinski |
| Annunzio | William D. | Quillen |
| Ashbrook | Gallagher | Randall |
| Barrett | Gettys | Rees |
| Bates | Gray | Reifel |
| Bell, Calif. | Green, Oreg. | Rivers |
| Biaggi | Gubser | Ronan |
| Bingham | Halpern | Rooney, Pa. |
| Boland | Hathaway | Rostenkowski |
| Bolling | Hawkins | Roudebush |
| Brasco | Hébert | Rumsfeld |
| Brock | Helstoski | St. Onge |
| Broomfield | Henderson | Sandman |
| Broyhill, Va. | Hosmer | Scherle |
| Buchanan | Howard | Scheuer |
| Byrne, Pa. | Hull | Sikes |
| Byrnes, Wis. | Jarman | Smith, Calif. |
| Cahill | Jonas | Smith, N.Y. |
| Carey | Jones, Ala. | Stanton |
| Celler | Jones, N.C. | Steiger, Wis. |
| Chappell | Kirwan | Stephens |
| Chisholm | Kuykendall | Stuckey |
| Clancy | Landrum | Symington |
| Clark | Lipscomb | Teague, Calif. |
| Clay | Long, La. | Teague, Tex. |
| Collins | Lukens | Van Deerlin |
| Conte | Mann | Waggonner |
| Conyers | Matsunaga | Watkins |
| Corbett | Mikva | Watson |
| Cramer | Mollohan | Watts |
| Cunningham | Monagan | Weicker |
| Daddario | Moorhead | Whalley |
| Delaney | Morton | Wilson, Bob |
| Diggs | Murphy, N.Y. | Wolff |
| Donohue | Nedzi | Wydler |
| Dulski | Nix | Zion |
| Dwyer | O'Neill, Mass. | |
| Edwards, La. | Ottinger | |

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 315 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

## EXPANSION OF CANINE CORPS

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. McMILLAN) is recognized.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. NELSEN).

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would only supplement what has already been said about the unanimous action of the committee on the proposal which is now brought before the House, and I join with the gentleman from South Carolina in asking support for the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## VOLUNTARY ADMISSION OF PATIENTS TO DISTRICT INSTITUTION (FOREST HAVEN) PROVIDING CARE, EDUCATION, AND TREATMENT OF MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOWDY).

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I call up the bill (H.R. 4182) to authorize voluntary admission of patients to the District of Columbia institution providing care, education, and treatment of mentally retarded persons, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 4182

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

SECTION 1. The first four sections of the Act entitled "an Act to provide for commitments to maintenance in, and discharges from the District Training School, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925, is amended as follows:

(1) The first section of such Act (D.C. Code, sec. 32–601) is amended—

(A) by striking out "feeble-minded" and inserting "mentally retarded",

(B) by striking out "Board" and inserting "Department", and

(C) by striking out "The District Training School" and inserting "Forest Haven".

(2) Section 2 of such Act (D.C. Code, sec. 32–603) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act, the term 'mentally retarded persons' means of persons afflicted with mental defectiveness from birth or from an early age, so pronounced that they are incapable of managing themselves and their affairs, and who require supervision, control, and care for their own welfare, for the welfare of others, or for the welfare of the community, and who are not insane nor of unsound mind to such an extent as to require their commitment to a hospital for the mentally ill."

(3) Section 3 of such Act (D.C. Code, sec. 32–604) is amended—

(A) by striking out "Board" and inserting "Department",

(B) by striking out "inmates" and inserting "patients", and

(C) by striking out "board" each place it appears and inserting "Department".

(4) Section 4 of such Act (D.C. Code, sec. 32–605) is amended—

(A) by striking out "Board" and inserting "Department",

(B) by striking out "feeble-minded" and inserting "mentally retarded", and

(C) by striking out "board" and inserting "Department".

SEC. 2. (a) Chapter 11 of the District of Columbia Code (relating to commitment and maintenance of feeble-minded persons) is amended as follows:

(1) Such chapter is amended by striking out "feeble-minded" each place it appears in sections 21–1102 through 21–1108, 21–1110, 21–1111, 21–1113 through 21–1115, 21–1118, and 21–1123 and inserting in each such place in those sections "mentally retarded".

(2) Such chapter is amended by striking out "the District Training School" each place it appears in sections 21–1102, 21–1108 through 21–1113, 21–1116, and 21–1118 through 21–1122 and inserting in each such place in those sections "Forest Haven".

(3)(A) Such chapter is amended by inserting after section 21–1108 the following new section:

"§ 21–1108A. Voluntary admission to Forest Haven

"(a) The Director of Public Welfare (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'Director') may admit to Forest Haven as a patient any adult who has been a resident of the District of Columbia for one year next preceding the date of application or any child under the age of twenty-one whose parents or legal guardian has been a resident of the District of Columbia for one year next preceding the date of application. A person may be admitted to Forest Haven as a patient under this section only if—

"(1) such person is certified by the Director of Public Health to be mentally retarded and in need of care at Forest Haven;

"(2) such person either by himself, his parents, his spouse, or his legal guardian makes written application for admission to Forest Haven; and

"(3) any contract required by subsection (d) has been executed.

"(b) Any person admitted to Forest Haven purusant to subsection (a) of this section shall be released therefrom no later than five days after receipt by the Superintendent of Forest Haven of a written request for release, except that if within such five-day period a petition concerning such person, as provided by section 21–1103, is filed in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, such person shall be detained until a final judgment is entered by the court upon such petition.

"(c) The Director may discharge any patient of Forest Haven admitted under this section if the Director is satisfied that such discharge will not adversely affect the welfare or interests of the mentally retarded person, the community, or others.

"(d)(1) If the Director finds that any person with respect to whom an application for admission to Forest Haven has been made, as provided in this section, or any parent, spouse, adult child, or legal guardian of such person, is able to pay all or any part of the cost of maintenance and care of such person, the Director shall not admit such person unless a contract for payment, satisfactory to the Director, is executed by such person, parent, spouse, adult child, or legal guardian.

"(2) The Director is authorized to enter into any agreement he deems necessary with any applicant to become a patient in Forest Haven, or with his parent, spouse, adult child, or legal guardian, for payment to the District of Columbia of all or part of the cost of such maintenance and care. Upon default of payment provided by any contract entered into under this section, the Director is authorized to discharge the patient of Forest Haven with respect to whose cost of maintenance and care the contract was entered into, and, in addition, he may utilize the procedures provided for in sections 21–1110 and 21–1111 to secure payment.

"(e) The Director, with the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, shall prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

(B) The table of sections for such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 21–1108 the following:

"21–1108A. Voluntary admission to Forest Haven."

(4) Section 21–1101 is amended to read as follows:

"§ 21–1101. Definitions

"For purposes of this chapter—

" 'Forest Haven' means the institution es-

tablished pursuant to section 32–601, and designated 'Forest Haven' by section 32–602, or any successor to that institution; and

" 'mentally retared person' means any person afflicted with mental defectiveness from birth or from an early age, so pronounced that he is incapable of managing himself and his affairs, and who requires supervision, control, and care for his own welfare, for the welfare of others, or for the welfare of the community, and who is not insane nor of unsound mind to such an extent as to require his commitment to a hospital for the mentally ill."

(5) The first sentence of section 21–1110 is amended by inserting immediately after "as a public patient" the following: "or when a person is admitted to Forest Haven as a patient under section 21–1108A".

(6) The first sentence of section 21–1111 is amended by striking out "and finds" and inserting "or when a person is admitted to Forest Haven as a patient under section 21–1108A, and the court finds".

(7) Section 21–1117 is amended by striking out "in feeble-mindedness" and inserting "initiated by a petition filed under section 21–1103".

(8) Section 21–1121 is amended by striking out "and inmate" and inserting "a patient".

(9) The section heading for section 21–1102 and the item relating to such section in the table of sections for such chapter is amended by striking out "District Training School" and inserting "Forest Haven".

(10) The section heading for section 21–1103 and the item relating to such section in the table of sections for such chapter is amended by striking out "feeble-mindedness" and inserting "mental retardation".

(11) The section heading for section 21–1108 and the item relating to such section in the table of sections for such chapter is amended by striking out "District Training School" and inserting "Forest Haven".

(12) The section heading for section 21–1114 and the item relating to such section in the table of sections for such chapter is amended by striking out "feeble-minded" and inserting "mentally retarded".

(13) The section heading for section 21–1117 and the item relating to such section in the table of sections for such chapter is amended by striking out "of feeble-minded cases" and inserting "of cases brought under section 21–1103".

(14) The section heading for section 21–1118 and the item relating to such section in the table of sections for such chapter is amended by striking out "feeble-minded" and inserting "mentally retarded".

(15) The section heading for section 21–1121 and the item relating to such section in the table of sections for such chapter is amended by striking out "inmates" and inserting "patients".

(16) The section heading for section 21–1122 and the item relating to such section in the table of sections for such chapter is amended by striking out "inmate' " and inserting "patients' ".

(17) The chapter heading for such chapter is amended by striking out "FEEBLE-MINDED" and inserting "MENTALLY RETARDED".

(b) The table of chapters for title 21e of the District of Columbia Code is amended by striking out in the item relating to chapter 11 "Feeble-Minded" and inserting "Mentally Retarded".

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. DOWDY

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DOWDY: On page 3, line 9, after "Chapter 11", insert "of title 21".

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

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to accomplish the following:

First, to authorize voluntary admission of mental patients to the District Training School, whose name is changed to Forest Haven;

Second, to require that a prerequisite to such voluntary admissions be a financial arrangement with the District of Columbia on behalf of such patients when they or their relatives are financially able to pay for all or a part of the expenses involved; and

Third, delete certain archaic terminology in the present law and substitute modern terminology in its place.

BACKGROUND

The District Training School, Forest Haven, is an institution at Laurel, Md., operated by the District of Columbia Department of Public Welfare for mentally retarded citizens of the District, where such persons are not only cared for but are given such education and training as their mental capacities will permit.

Under present law, admission to the District Training School, Forest Haven, can be accomplished only by court order, the issuance of which must be preceded by a petition to the court and a hearing. It is the opinion of this committee that families could well be spared the emotional ordeal involved in bringing their mentally retarded relatives before the court, and that the time of the court could more profitably be used for other purposes. In this connection, we are informed that these petitions are nearly always uncontested.

H.R. 4182 would provide, in addition to this present system of admission to the District Training School, Forest Haven, by court order, for voluntary admission in cases where the District of Columbia Director of Public Health determines that the applicant is eligible for admission, and where the patient expresses no objection to being admitted.

A patient voluntarily admitted would have the privilege of petitioning for his own release, and would be discharged 5 days after filing his petition with the superintendent of the training school, unless during this period the Director of Public Welfare petitions the district court to detain the patient for court hearing. In this event, the patient would be retained until the court has disposed of the case.

This bill provides further that where the term "District Training School" occurs in the present law, the more commonly used title "Forest Haven" shall be substituted. Similarly, the more humane term, "mentally retarded," would replace "feeble-minded," and the word "patient" would be inserted in lieu of "inmate." This committee feels that these changes in terminology would serve to a degree to spare the feelings of the families of these retarded persons and thus lighten the burden upon them.

HEARING

At a public hearing conducted on July 26, 1963, the Administrator of the District of Columbia Children's Center, of which the District Training School—Forest Haven—is a part, testified that the Department uses a scale similar to the public assistance scale in determining what amount the families of patients admitted to the training school should be required to pay. Such payment is then stipulated in the court order authorizing the admission. However, changes in the families' financial circumstances frequently occur during the patient's period of residence at the Training School, which may make them able to pay substantially more than was originally stipulated, or unable to pay as much. In either case, present law requires the Department of Public Welfare to go back into court for any change in the original agreement. The Department is very much in favor of the provision in H.R. 4182 which would authorize them to handle the financial arrangements with the families directly, as this would facilitate frequent review and adjustment of charges when altered circumstances indicate a need for such changes.

The former District of Columbia Board of Commissioners originally requested this legislation, approval of which also has been expressed by the District of Columbia Department of Public Health. No opposition to its enactment has been expressed.

The progenitor of this legislation is H.R. 7440 of the 88th Congress, which passed the House on August 26, 1963—House Report No. 704. It was repeated in H.R. 1700 of the 89th Congress, approved by the House on February 8, 1965—House Report No. 23—and also in H.R. 3371 of the 90th Congress, passed by the House on March 13, 1967—House Report No. 118.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOWDY).

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## TO EXEMPT PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FROM THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I call up the bill (H.R. 9526) to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act to provide that employer contributions do not have to be made under that act with respect to service performed in the employ of certain public international organizations, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 9526

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That subsection (b)(5) of section 1 of the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act (D.C. Code, sec. 46–301(b)(5)) is amended—

(1) by striking out the period at the end of clauses (P) and (R) and inserting at the end of such clauses a semicolon, and

(2) by adding after clause (S) the following new clause:

"(T) service performed after April 1, 1962, in the employ of a public international organization designated by the President as entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities provided under the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288—288f–1)."

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

BACKGROUND

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the bill H.R. 9526 which was requested by the State Department, is to exempt certain public international organizations, which have headquarters or regional offices in the District of Columbia, from registering with the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board and from the payment of the unemployment compensation tax required by the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act—District of Columbia Code, title 46, section 301.

The international organizations exempted by the bill would only be those designated by Executive order of the President as entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities provided under the International Organizations Immunities Act—22 U.S.C. 228–288f–1.

Section 288 of that act defines an "international organization" as "a public international organization in which the United States participates pursuant to any treaty or under the the authority of any act of Congress authorizing such participation or making an appropriation for such participation, and which shall have been designated by the President through appropriate Executive order as being entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities provided" in the United States Code.

Under the International Organizations Immunities Act, it is further provided that where the United States participates in a public international organization either by treaty or by act of Congress authorizing an appropriation therefor, the President may designate that organization as being entitled to certain privileges and immunities, such as exemption from payment of taxes, inviolability of its records and property, and exemption of its non-American employees from U.S. income taxes, and from process as to their official actions.

Similar legislation passed the House in the last Congress.

PRECEDENTS

The State Department advised your committee that with the exception of the United Nations organization, located in New York City, and the Pan American Union, located in Washington, most public international organizations have their headquarters abroad, in Geneva, Switzerland, or other locations. However, some of these organizations do have small regional offices in Washington, which act as clearinghouses for information channeled to their main offices abroad.

Many such public international organizations with regional offices in the District, such as the International Bank for Construction and Development, are already exempt by treaty from local taxes.

There are only a few small regional offices in the District not so exempt, as the United Nations Information Center, the International Labor Organization, and the Food and Agriculture Organization, employing a total of but 75 to 100 persons.

H.R. 9526 would give these remaining public international organizations the same exempt status as others now enjoy, and your committee recommends the bill be approved by the House.

ENDORSEMENT OF LEGISLATION

Not only is the bill requested and urged by the State Department but it was approved by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia and by the Federal Bureau of the Budget. No opposition to the bill has been expressed to your committee.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike the necessary number of words.

Mr. Speaker, I take this time to ask the gentleman what the cost of this will be in terms of the tax exemption?

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, this bill was requested by the State Department and approved by the District of Columbia government. Most public international organizations are located probably in Europe and one or two in New York, and there are some very small regional offices in the District that are not so far exempt. They employ a total of about 75 to 100 persons.

This bill puts all these international organizations under the same rule, and they can be exempted by orders of the President if he finds they come under the provisions of the International Organizations Immunities Act, which is 22 U.S.C. 288.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, is there no estimate as to the loss of revenue to the District of Columbia by virtue of this tax-exempt status?

Mr. DOWDY. No. I do not believe we have that. It would be a trifle and would amount to only a few hundred dollars.

Mr. GROSS. Would this apply to individuals as well as organizations?

Mr. DOWDY. No. This applies only to unemployment compensation tax. This is all.

Mr. GROSS. Is this reciprocal for citizens of the United States? Do organizations representing the United States get this treatment in foreign countries?

Mr. DOWDY. Yes; that is my understanding. It is done by treaty, I will tell the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Of course, this is not being done by treaty.

Mr. DOWDY. No. The organizations this applies to are the regional offices here in the District of Columbia; the United Nations Information Center, the International Labor Organization, and the Food and Agriculture Organization. Those are small regional offices. That is all that are here.

Mr. GROSS. Who finances those offices?

Mr. DOWDY. The U.S. Government and other governments finance them. They are international organizations.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman is not sure that this is reciprocal insofar as the United States is concerned, say, for an office located in Switzerland or in France?

Mr. DOWDY. They do the same thing over there.

Mr. GROSS. They give these organizations a tax exempt status; is that correct?

Mr. DOWDY. That is correct. I believe it to be correct, or otherwise I would not say it. They have alien employees as well as domestic. Of course, the gentleman understands that when they bring in temporary employees here as aliens they are not subject to our taxes. And this bill applies only to the unemployment tax, which the employer pays.

Mr. GROSS. Is this going to exempt any U.S. citizens from the payment of taxes?

Mr. DOWDY. Does the gentleman mean income taxes? No. This applies only to the employers on the unemployment compensation tax. That is all it applies to. It does not involve the income tax at all.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## TITLE IV SCHOOL DESEGREGATION PROGRAM

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

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, before the Nixon administration assumed office on January 20, the Office for Civil Rights of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—like many other Federal agencies—prepared transition papers on its responsibilities to help interpret them for officials in the new administration and to facilitate the transition from one administration to another. One of the OCR papers was on the status of the school desegregation program—where we are today, how the program has developed, and where we go from here.

The paper clearly indicates how the various court decisions relate to the title VI school desegregation program and shows how consistent the administration of the program has been to the rulings of the courts—particularly the Supreme Court.

The document also points out questions—now settled by the courts, the Congress, or both—which in the past have been at issue in efforts to eliminate the vestiges of the unconstitutional dual school system. It shows the progress which has been achieved under the title VI program and the further progress we can anticipate, assuming the requirements, the policies and the procedures in this carefully developed program remain substantially intact and are followed in the future.

When the OCR transition paper was prepared and presented to incoming officials at HEW, the most recent available figures on school desegregation were those released last year reflecting the situation at the start of school in the fall of 1967. Since the preparation of the paper, the fall 1968 figures on desegregation in 11 Southern States have been compiled and released. These figures show a 6-percent increase over the desegregation figures of a year earlier and

represent almost a twentyfold increase since 1963 when the desegregation figure in the South stood at about 1 percent. Most of the progress has come about through the program carried out under title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and administered by the Office for Civil Rights at HEW.

As Members of Congress are well aware, the title VI program has been very much in the news recently—during last fall's campaign, the post-campaign period and particularly since January 20 of this year. It occurs to me that other Members of Congress might find the OCR transition paper as interesting as I have.

Mr. Speaker, I include as part of my remarks the transition paper to which I referred as well as the press release issued recently by the OCR reporting the school desegregation figures for the 11 Southern States:

ENFORCEMENT OF TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT: SCHOOL COMPLIANCE PROGRAM ADMINISTERED BY HEW

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

In 1964 the Congress of the United States passed the Civil Rights Act. Title VI of that Act specifically and unequivocally prohibits racial discrimination in federally assisted programs; and it also requires Executive agencies to end Federal support of any program in which discrimination is practiced.

Title VI is based on the concept that services and benefits provided by Federal tax dollars collected from all Americans should be available without discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin to all Americans. The basic assumption is that the Federal Government should not financially support or underwrite racially discriminatory practices. While this proposition is eminently fair, it is nevertheless a fairly recent concept in the administration of Federal grant programs.

Title IV of the 1964 Civil Rights Act instructed the Executive Branch to provide technical assistance to those local educational agencies requesting such aid during the process of desegregation. Title IV also empowered the Attorney General to initiate legal action, but under severe limitations: he must first receive a written complaint from a parent or group of parents to the effect that their children were "being deprived by a school board of the equal protection of the laws" and he must certify the suit would materially further the orderly achievement of desegregated public education.

Another section of the Civil Rights Act—Title IX—gave the Attorney General the authority to intervene in school desegregation and other cases, if he could certify that the cases were "of general public importance."

In assessing the impact of the 1964 Civil Rights Act during the past few years, there can be no question that its greatest significance has been the desegregation of elementary and secondary schools in the South.

This is a brief account of the Federal efforts to utilize the mandate of 1964 in ending segregation in public education through the orderly processes of government. Certain principles have been firmly established in administration, law, and educational practice during the past four years. Chief among these are the following:

The right of every citizen to "equal protection of the laws", as provided by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution is consistent with the requirements for desegregation under the Civil Rights Act (the Title VI compliance section). School officials are obligated to take affirmative action toward providing equal educational opportunity, both under the Constitution and under the Civil Rights Act compliance provisions.

When dealing with school systems formerly segregated by law, the courts have said that "desegregation" and "integration" mean the same thing. The courts have made clear their intention that every dual school system—every system set up by law or local policy to segregate the races—be eliminated and that students and faculty in schools of these systems be assigned in ways that bring about integration.

The Federal Government has a role to play in bringing about school integration through technical assistance, administrative enforcement, and litigation. Both the Congress and the courts clearly have recognized the responsibility of the Executive Branch in this effort.

Delays in the implementation of desegregation plans will no longer be tolerated. The Supreme Court has said: "The burden on a school board today is to come forward with a plan that promises realistically to work, and promises realistically to work *now*." (Emphasis supplied by the Court.) The doctrine of "all deliberate speed" has been replaced by "forthwith." So-called "freedom of choice" desegregation plans have been invalidated by the Courts when they did not effectively and immediately satisfy the Constitutional requirement to eliminate segregation in the schools. The Supreme Court has ruled that "freedom of choice" is constitutionally unacceptable if it does not result in the elimination of the dual school system. HEW's desegregation policies are consistent with the position of the Courts.

School desegregation has occurred in substantial numbers of communities in all parts of America. The process has gone forward, not without controversy, but for those school districts that have moved ahead, much of the controversy is behind them. They do not want the racial issue reopened.

WHAT THE "BROWN" DECISION MEANT

In May 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that segregated education was unconstitutional. During the ten years following the *Brown* decision, the Federal Government provided nothing in the way of financial and technical assistance and service and did not require desegregation as a condition for receiving Federal funds.

The primary burden for taking legal action for desegregation rested with the Negro community and civil rights organizations. The Attorney General of the United States did not have the authority to institute school desegregation cases. However, between 1954 and 1964, the Attorney General did take part in a number of cases as *Amicus Curiae*, beginning with the *Brown* case itself. In addition, the Department of Justice directed the enforcement of Federal court orders, as in the desegregation of Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, the University of Mississippi, and the University of Alabama.

In the 1963–64 school year, about 2500 of the country's 28,000 operating school districts officially maintained dual systems based on race. In the 11 Southern States, 99 percent of the Negro students remained in segregated classrooms taught by Negro teachers. The Department of Justice, without specific authority to initiate action, had built up only limited experience in school cases. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—with no statutory authority or financial leverage—played virtually no role at all. However, Congressional enactment in 1964, 1965, and 1966 of a variety of measures substantially increased the flow of Federal aid to schools: the Economic Opportunity Act, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Higher Education Act, and amendments to the Higher Education Facilities Act, the Vocational Education Act, and other education legislation. These enactments gave the principal leverage for securing compliance (the sanction of terminating funds in the absence of voluntary compliance) a new and important significance.

COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES IN THE SOUTH

The key strategy for the enforcement of Title VI has been to develop a forward momentum of voluntary compliance by school districts throughout the South, and while there were innumerable policy decisions concerning the implementation of Title VI, the one basic and overriding decision has been that school districts violating the Constitution are not eligible to receive Federal funds. HEW adopted the policy that if a school district is violating the Constitution as defined and interpreted by the Federal Courts, the school district is not eligible for Federal funds. In fact, HEW announced that its administrative policy would be in tandem with the judicial standard established by the courts.

In 1964, the court decisions and the legislative history of Title VI indicated that public school systems with a dual structure should have a period of time to desegregate their schools. Accordingly, the Title VI program began by permitting the 2500 school systems still maintaining a dual structure to come into compliance with the nondiscrimination requirements of Title VI gradually under the provisions of a desegregation plan.

Systems which had been ordered to desegregate by a Federal Court could satisfy the requirements of Title VI by submitting to HEW the desegregation plan ordered by the court. One-hundred-eighty systems did so. For these systems, the challenging party and the court, and not HEW, remained primarily responsible for assuring that the plan was in accord with current law and carried out by the school officials.

However, approximately 2300 school systems were not subject to a court order. In order for these systems to qualify for Federal assistance, they were required to submit to HEW an acceptable desegregation plan. It was HEW's hope that with the Congressional mandate reflected in Title VI, most of these systems would take meaningful steps to desegregate on their own initiative. Many did. During the first half of 1965, 300 systems advised HEW that their dual structures would be eliminated when school opened in the fall.

A great many more systems, however, indicated that they would do nothing to desegregate until they were told exactly what was required for compliance with Title VI. Accordingly, HEW issued guidelines in April 1965, based upon then current court decisions, describing acceptable desegregation plans.

Under the voluntary plans which HEW negotiated with 1950 school systems that year, there was a start—albeit a token start—toward the desegregation of students in nearly every district. These systems also agreed to teacher desegregation in principle, but since the plans did not require it, few actually changed teacher assignments.

Few of these communities were ready to accept the end of separate schools for Negroes. Most of the desegregation plans accepted by HEW were based upon "freedom of choice". They made parents responsible for choosing the school their children would attend. Many communities adopted "freedom of choice" because it would satisfy the Federal requirements and still give them a means of keeping Negro students in "their" schools. Some local officials did not honor the choices of Negro parents. Harassment and intimidation of Negroes was commonplace. In many cases the landowner, the employer, the creditor or the Negro principal, who was afraid his school would be closed, prevailed upon Negro parents to withdraw their choice of white schools. Even without these kinds of pressures, however, most Negroes chose Negro schools.

Based on this experience and consistent with the current court decisions, HEW re-

vised its policies in March 1966 after consultation with school officials and civil rights leaders. The new "guidelines" made it clear that the law was not satisfied merely by giving Negro students a "free choice" of the white or Negro school they wished to attend. The new policies stated that if "freedom of choice" did not establish a unitary school system, then local officials would have to come up with another plan that did. In addition to the position on "freedom of choice", the new policies emphasized desegregation of school faculties.

To carry out these policies, HEW Title VI compliance staff routinely visited systems which were making the least progress to examine the free choice procedures. Where free choice had been ineffective, HEW staff conferred with local officials about steps that could be taken to accelerate progress. Usually this meant the abandonment of free choice, a step most communities were reluctant to take.

Early in 1967 the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit upheld the HEW policies, and the Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal. Then in May 1968, the Supreme Court held (in the *Green* decision) that a freedom of choice school desegregation plan is acceptable only if it leads to prompt and effective elimination of the dual structure.

Congress has faced the issue of "freedom of choice" and has rejected proposals which would have required HEW to accept "freedom of choice" plans regardless of whether they are effective in eliminating unconstitutional dual school systems. As a result, HEW retains the authority to require alternative plans where free choice has proved to be ineffective. Thus, the Executive, Judiciary, and Legislative Branches of the Federal Government have a consistent position of opposition to ineffective "freedom of choice" plans. In March 1968, again after consultation with school officials, civil rights leaders, and members of Congress from all parts of the country, HEW issued new compliance policies requiring, by September 1969 the elimination of dual school systems. Nearly 300 school districts have responded since that time and have come forth with acceptable plans to achieve the announced objective. (If new school construction is involved or if the district has a Negro student majority, the deadline may be delayed to September 1970.) HEW is still negotiating with another 340 districts to work out acceptable voluntary plans to eliminate the dual structure—14 years after *Brown*.

The Federal Government focused primary attention following the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 on compliance of districts organized on a dual, racially-segregated basis. The record indicates that change has taken place. In 1963, prior to the enactment of the Civil Rights Act, only 1.17 percent of Negro students in the 11 Deep Southern States were attending school with whites. The most recent computation shows that this percentage increased to 13.9 percent as of September 1967. (For districts operating under plans approved by HEW the figure was 19 percent as compared to 9.5 percent for districts desegregating under court orders.) The September, 1968 enrollment figures will be available early in 1969. Nearly all school districts with white and Negro teachers have begun the process of faculty desegregation.

NORTHERN COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

The March 1968 compliance policies were not restricted to problems with dual-system school districts. Four months before, in December 1967, the Congress passed amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Among these was a provision that HEW's Title VI compliance program be uniformly applied and enforced throughout the fifty States." Statistical data on the the distribution of minority students and faculty—Spanish-surnamed, Oriental, and Indian, as well as Negro—have subsequently been collected from Northern and Western school districts. HEW's Office for Civil Rights, following a directive in the 1969 Appropriations Act for HEW, has balanced its staff so that as many personnel are involved in reviewing the data from Northern and Western schools as are involved with the Southern school compliance program. More than 30 preliminary reviews of school systems have taken place in 13 Northern and Western States. Full reviews are being carried on in five of those States.

In 1968 the Department of Justice began its Northern and Western litigation program, with suits initiated under Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 against South Holland and East St. Louis, Illinois, and Indianapolis, Indiana school districts. (The Court of Appeals for the 17th Circuit upheld the district court in South Holland, Illinois decision requiring the school district to desegregate both faculty and students.) It has also intervened against the Pasadena, California School District in a major suit under Title IX of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. A number of investigations and negotiations are being carried on in other districts where there are indications that racial discrimination may exist in the schools.

In a very real sense, the Nation is at a turning point in its efforts to bring alive the principles of equality and justice in its schools. A great deal of energy has been expended in the South, with the record showing steady—albeit slow—progress. The sphere of activity has been expanded by the Congress and the Executive Branch to all educational agencies in the Nation: elementary, secondary, and higher education. (A HEW questionnaire has been circulated among the 2300 colleges and universities receiving Federal assistance; they are also subject to the compliance provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, including systematic reviews.)

A preliminary examination of the Northern and Western school data shows that many Negro, Puerto Rican, Indian and Mexican-American students and faculty in those districts may be denied equality of educational opportunity on the basis of their race, color, or national origin.

SUMMARY

The key issue facing the new Administration is whether it will, by administrative policy, support and implement the decision of the Supreme Court and other courts, or whether it will choose to adopt a lower standard of administrative policy than enunciated by the Supreme Court. The Courts and HEW have said that free choice is an acceptable desegregation plan provided it is effective in disestablishing the dual school system.

Protracted consideration of the basic policy issue or a reversal of present administration policy would have a disastrous effect on the progress of education throughout the country. If the policy were reversed, hundreds of school officials who have already moved into compliance would be forced to reconsider their decision in light of the new Federal policy. Many school districts would be forced by local pressures to resegregate their schools by reinstituting a freedom of choice plan.

The reopening of the issue by a shift in Federal policy would drag the race issue back into school board meetings, PTA meetings, the classroom and local elections. A shift in Federal policy would significantly undercut the leadership of moderate Southern white educators, businessmen and political leaders, and would even more significantly weaken the leadership of moderate Negroes in the South who have kept faith in the goal of integration and equal educational opportunity.

Clearly, the Title VI compliance program is not a panacea. It is but one of a variety of instruments of national public policy to assure equal opportunity in the field of education. Aid to education, Head Start, poverty programs, are also very important. But firm enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act has been—and should continue to be—an indispensable ingredient in the total Federal approach to equal educational opportunity.

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RELEASE OF U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, JANUARY 16, 1969

Preliminary analysis of the 1968 data on school desegregation in the 11 States of the Deep South shows that 20.3 percent of the 2.5 million Negro students in these districts or a total of 518,607 Negro children are attending schools with white children (*Table 1*). This figure compares with 13.9 percent for the 1967–68 school year.

At the same time, the data reveals that in the school districts desegregating under the requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 25.6 percent of the one million Negro children in those districts or 272,281 are attending schools with white children.

The overall desegregation figure, 20.3 percent, includes districts desegregating under court orders as well as those desegregating under voluntary plans.

The voluntary plans under which the districts are desegregating have been developed locally and have been submitted to the Office for Civil Rights of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The 25.6 percent figure, contained in survey data released today by the Office for Civil Rights, HEW's Title VI compliance agency, compares with the 19 percent or 202,794 Negro children reported in desegregated schools in the same districts during the 1967–68 school year. The districts are in the following States: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia

All of the school districts in the 11th Deep South State, Alabama, are desegregating under court order.

A comparison of the voluntary plan desegregation progress in the 10 Deep South States for 1966–67, 1967–68 and 1968–69 is shown in Table 2. A desegregated school is defined, as in 1967–68, as one attended by minority group children in which at least 50 percent of the students are white.

Preliminary analysis also showed that:

1. Desegregation progress in Deep South school districts desegregating under court orders was sharply below the voluntary plan desegregation figure. Data from court order districts showed that only 11.5 percent or 149,000 of the Negro students in those districts are attending school with white children. (Table 3.)

2. In those school districts in the 10 Deep South States which have submitted forms certifying they have eliminated their dual systems (Form 441), 51.6 percent of the Negro students are attending schools with white children.

These preliminary figures account for approximately 85 percent of the students attending schools in the 11 Deep South States. The reports were to be completed and returned to HEW by October 15, but school districts which account for approximately 15 percent of the students in these States failed to return reports or returned incomplete information.

The only large system which has not yet reported data is Dallas, Texas. Dallas is under court order.

A breakdown of the extent of school desegregation in the 11 Deep South States for all types of school districts (voluntary plan, 441, court order) is shown in Table 4.

TABLE 1.—ALL DISTRICTS REPORTING, FALL 1968—PUPIL DESEGREGATION IN 11 SOUTHERN STATES

| State | Districts reporting | Enrollment | | Desegregation [1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Negro | Negro students | Percent Negro students |
| Alabama | 89 | 588,639 | 204,365 | 15,039 | 7.4 |
| Arkansas | 173 | 376,470 | 94,791 | 22,048 | 23.3 |
| Florida | 57 | 1,160,644 | 282,226 | 67,961 | 24.1 |
| Georgia | 144 | 883,287 | 268,044 | 38,196 | 14.2 |
| Louisiana | 50 | 774,140 | 299,152 | 26,354 | 8.8 |
| Mississippi | 100 | 398,725 | 193,602 | 13,839 | 7.1 |
| North Carolina | 143 | 1,120,602 | 330,449 | 92,028 | 27.8 |
| South Carolina | 76 | 486,509 | 196,203 | 29,198 | 14.9 |
| Tennessee | 120 | 843,525 | 140,187 | 34,098 | 24.3 |
| Texas | 501 | 2,264,881 | 306,648 | 119,259 | 38.9 |
| Virginia | 115 | 992,047 | 236,023 | 60,587 | 25.7 |
| Total | [2] 1,568 | 9,889,469 | 2,551,790 | 518,607 | 20.3 |

[1] The Office for Civil rights estimates that the data on which the 1968 preliminary analysis is based accounts for 85 percent of the estimated 11,677,684 public school students in the 11 Southern States.

[2] Includes all districts with total enrollment over 3,000 students and a sampling of districts with less than 3,000 students enrolled.

TABLE 2.—VOLUNTARY PLAN DISTRICTS [1]—PUPIL DESEGREGATION IN 10 SOUTHERN STATES (3-YEAR COMPARISON)

| State and year | Districts reporting | Enrollment | | Desegregation [2] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Negro | Negro students | Percent Negro students |
| Arkansas: | | | | | |
| 1966 | 99 | 173,130 | 73,545 | 6,058 | 8.2 |
| 1967 | 124 | 217,378 | 82,215 | 13,832 | 16.8 |
| 1968 | 97 | 179,755 | 66,199 | 14,417 | 21.8 |
| Florida: | | | | | |
| 1966 | 47 | 296,344 | 81,917 | 11,018 | 13.5 |
| 1967 | 41 | 264,273 | 76,226 | 14,213 | 18.6 |
| 1968 | 42 | 297,726 | 78,772 | 25,253 | 32.1 |
| Georgia: | | | | | |
| 1966 | 114 | 543,254 | 149,117 | 11,081 | 7.4 |
| 1967 | 125 | 588,291 | 141,208 | 19,128 | 13.5 |
| 1968 | 115 | 567,991 | 146,739 | 26,975 | 18.4 |
| Louisiana: | | | | | |
| 1966 | 3 | 20,482 | 4,301 | 454 | 10.6 |
| 1967 | 3 | 19,502 | 3,853 | 623 | 16.2 |
| 1968 | 3 | 20,351 | 4,168 | 1,001 | 24.0 |
| Mississippi: | | | | | |
| 1966 | 34 | 133,234 | 52,459 | 2,200 | 4.2 |
| 1967 | 35 | 150,058 | 59,898 | 3,768 | 6.3 |
| 1968 | 40 | 161,588 | 65,322 | 7,842 | 12.0 |
| North Carolina: | | | | | |
| 1966 | 102 | 774,225 | 244,770 | 31,339 | 12.8 |
| 1967 | 97 | 836,452 | 243,081 | 40,236 | 16.6 |
| 1968 | 90 | 724,322 | 232,896 | 63,554 | 27.3 |
| South Carolina: | | | | | |
| 1966 | 72 | 467,868 | 180,922 | 9,433 | 5.2 |
| 1967 | 57 | 349,835 | 143,975 | 10,257 | 7.1 |
| 1968 | 70 | 459,043 | 182,987 | 28,207 | 15.4 |
| Tennessee: | | | | | |
| 1966 | 40 | 171,802 | 23,466 | 7,699 | 32.8 |
| 1967 | 43 | 160,457 | 30,223 | 11,550 | 38.2 |
| 1968 | 31 | 155,674 | 25,240 | 12,051 | 47.7 |
| Texas: | | | | | |
| 1966 | 334 | 886,046 | 166,341 | 47,936 | 28.8 |
| 1967 | 323 | 989,704 | 177,798 | 63,008 | 35.4 |
| 1968 | 177 | 850,013 | 142,071 | 62,374 | 43.9 |
| Virginia: | | | | | |
| 1966 | 50 | 371,386 | 107,311 | 18,410 | 17.2 |
| 1967 | 54 | 431,799 | 117,148 | 26,190 | 22.4 |
| 1968 | 53 | 370,799 | 119,676 | 30,607 | 25.6 |
| Total: | | | | | |
| 1966 | 895 | 3,837,771 | 1,033,693 | 145,628 | 14.1 |
| 1967 | 902 | 4,007,749 | 1,075,625 | 202,794 | 18.9 |
| 1968 | 718 | 3,787,262 | 1,064,070 | 272,281 | 25.6 |

[1] The Office for Civil Rights estimates that the data on which the 1968 preliminary analysis is based accounts for 86 percent of the estimated 10,846,023 public school students in the 10 Southern States. (All districts in the State of Alabama are under Federal court order to desegregate.)

[2] For 1966, a desegregated school was defined as one which had 5 percent or more white enrollment. For 1967 and 1968 this definition was changed to schools which had 50 percent or more white enrollment.

TABLE 3.—COURT ORDER DISTRICTS [1]—PUPIL DESEGREGATION IN 11 SOUTHERN STATES (2-YEAR COMPARISON)

| State | Districts reporting | Enrollment | | Desegregation [2] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Negro | Negro students | Percent Negro students |
| Alabama: | | | | | |
| 1967 | 113 | 690,393 | 232,021 | 12,528 | 5.4 |
| 1968 | 89 | 588,639 | 204,365 | 15,039 | 7.4 |
| Arkansas: | | | | | |
| 1967 | 10 | 60,055 | 20,426 | 3,516 | 17.2 |
| 1968 | 10 | 61,503 | 21,427 | 3,629 | 16.9 |
| Florida: | | | | | |
| 1967 | 16 | 766,494 | 164,894 | 30,507 | 18.5 |
| 1968 | 12 | 617,412 | 143,881 | 31,149 | 21.6 |
| Georgia: | | | | | |
| 1967 | 4 | 163,121 | 83,564 | 5,730 | 6.9 |
| 1968 | 10 | 251,367 | 114,169 | 8,966 | 7.9 |
| Louisiana: | | | | | |
| 1967 | 43 | 644,041 | 255,784 | 16,771 | 6.6 |
| 1968 | 47 | 753,789 | 294,984 | 25,353 | 8.6 |
| Mississippi: | | | | | |
| 1967 | 36 | 131,176 | 78,998 | 2,405 | 3.0 |
| 1968 | 55 | 226,811 | 126,002 | 5,408 | 4.3 |
| North Carolina: | | | | | |
| 1967 | 14 | 186,697 | 59,041 | 10,496 | 17.8 |
| 1968 | 18 | 214,199 | 71,807 | 17,286 | 24.1 |
| South Carolina: | | | | | |
| 1967 | 2 | 14,549 | 6,473 | 401 | 6.2 |
| 1968 | 6 | 27,466 | 13,216 | 991 | 7.5 |
| Tennessee: | | | | | |
| 1967 | 25 | 365,166 | 124,571 | 11,365 | 9.1 |
| 1968 | 19 | 302,125 | 100,992 | 9,495 | 9.4 |
| Texas: | | | | | |
| 1967 | 13 | 445,928 | 124,903 | 12,163 | 9.7 |
| 1968 | 11 | 429,178 | 116,836 | 18,975 | 16.2 |
| Virginia: | | | | | |
| 1967 | 22 | 240,653 | 96,681 | 12,961 | 13.4 |
| 1968 | 20 | 215,699 | 91,381 | 12,709 | 13.9 |
| Total: | | | | | |
| 1967 | 300 | 3,708,273 | 2,273,127 | 118,843 | 9.5 |
| 1968 | 297 | 3,688,188 | 1,299,060 | 149,000 | 11.5 |

[1] The Office for Civil Rights estimates that the data on which the 1968 preliminary analysis is based accounts for 85 percent of the estimated 11,677,684 public school students in the 11 Southern States.

[2] For 1966, a desegregated school was defined as one which had 5 percent or more white enrollment. For 1967 and 1968 this definition was changed to schools which had 50 percent or more white enrollment.

TABLE 4.—TOTALS BY CATEGORY FALL 1968—PUPIL DESEGREGATION IN 11 SOUTHERN STATES

| Category | Districts reporting | Enrollment | | Desegregation [1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Negro | Negro students | Percent Negro students |
| Voluntary plan | 718 | 3,787,262 | 1,964,070 | 272,281 | 25.6 |
| 441's [2] | 553 | 2,414,019 | 188,660 | 97,326 | 51.6 |
| Court orders | 297 | 3,688,188 | 1,299,060 | 149,000 | 11.5 |
| Total | [3] 1,568 | 9,889,469 | 2,551,790 | 518,607 | 20.3 |

[1] For purposes of this fall 1968 tabulation, Negro students are considered to be enrolled in a desegregated school only when the white population of that school is at least 50 percent.

[2] Includes all districts with total enrollment over 3,000 students and a sampling of districts with less than 3,000 students enrolled.

[3] The Office for Civil Rights estimates that the data on which the 1968 preliminary analysis is based accounts for 85 percent of the stimated 11,677,684 public school students in the 11 Southern States.

## TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN AND SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

(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, it is a great honor, a privilege and a pleasure for me to be a part of the small delegation welcoming committee for an economic mission from Japan to the southern part of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is of great

significance that not only has Japan been growing economically, but it has been growing in terms of its responsibilities, particularly in view of the level of impact which their cooperative participation has had in the economic development of Southeast Asia. But in regard to that I think it is quite timely in the presence of the gentlemen here in Washington that we look with an increasingly concerned eye at some of the problems that lie just ahead for our two nations. Within a very short span of time, Mr. Speaker, we are going to have to face the Okinawan situation and determine what the new relationships between ourselves and this small island are going to be and, of course, the Japanese have a particular political problem to solve in relation to our decision. But it is my opinion that these gentlemen who are here looking for greater trade opportunities and wider cooperation between our two nations will be able to take back to the Japanese people the concern that free trade can only exist in a world where there is some measure of security. In the statement of purpose for their mission the Japanese have stated they seek improved markets in an open world. But if there is to be an open world there must be present a sufficient deterrent to discourage those who seek to close it. As the Japanese Constitution is now written there are substantial limitations on their own ability to provide assurance that the doors of the present free world will remain open.

Further, Mr. Speaker, it is my opinion that in this sense our Japansese friends have a very definite and important stake in the present Okinawa—defense potential. Regardless of change of political status it would be in everyone's interest to retain this potential.

Mr. Speaker, just recently in Korea it has been brought to our attention by the Foreign Minister, Choi, that they are seriously concerned about Okinawa in terms of maintaining the security of Korea. They have pointed out that if it were not for the bases on Okinawa, during the Korean conflict, the present map of free Korea would certainly have been altered. The Koreans have a stake in our decisions on Okinawa; the whole of Southeast Asia has a stake in what we decide. I would hope that the great wisdom which has been displayed on so many occasions in the past relationships between the Japanese and ourselves will be generously exercised as we negotiate the new status and new relationship for Okinawa. I would hope that the Ryukus Islands could move into the full political family life of the Japanese nation while still retaining, through pragmatic and acceptable treaty arrangements, such base operations in Okinawa as will provide a security balance in east Asia. Only with this security can the open doors for an open world of free and expanding trade be maintained at this point in history for the Pacific.

Let us assure our friends in Japan and our present adversaries in North Vietnam, in North Korea and in mainland China that we seek in the full sense an open world—open to all including each of them and their people. We stand ready to cooperate for peaceful settlement of the problems that presently separate us. All of Asia needs, for our times, policies on both sides of open minds; of open hearts and of open doors; of culture and ideas. While we seek these we will not allow others to close doors which we have so painfully opened.

## THE TREMENDOUS TASK FACED BY CONGRESS IN DEALING WITH MONETARY AND TAX POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES

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

Mr. BURLESON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, I am greatly impressed with the tremendous task faced by the Congress in dealing with the monetary and tax policies of the United States.

One of the most urgent problems facing America today is the question of how to deal with the ever-increasing Federal budget. For some time I have felt that we should return to the States the responsibility for administering and financing certain programs that are gradually being taken over by the Federal Government. I believe, for example, that the financing and control of certain welfare programs and elementary and secondary education should be returned to the State and local governments. The recent expansion of welfare programs and the indicated expansion of Federal aid to elementary and secondary schools underscore the need for a change in direction. I am sure we are all aware that with Federal funds go Federal control—more Federal funds, more Federal control.

With this in mind, I am introducing legislation designed for taxpayers to receive certain credits against their Federal income tax liabilities for State, corporate, and individual income taxes and general sales taxes paid. The objective of this bill is to provide sufficient funds to cover the cost of returning full responsibility for welfare and secondary and elementary education to State and local governments. This policy would be accomplished through tax credit to individuals and corporations, to be used by the States to provide the tax base secondary for State and local governments to assume the full authority and responsibility for costs and administration of these programs.

I realize that this is a far-reaching proposal and am convinced, Mr. Speaker, that if we are to get control of the ever-increasing Federal expenditures, we must return to the States some of the programs which are moving more and more toward Federal financing and control.

I would hope that at the conclusion of these hearings that we could begin hearings on some of these more far-reaching proposals designed to deal effectively with our tax problem.

Mr. Speaker, I will include, following these remarks, a table showing Federal payments to State and local governments and individuals and private institutions, by State, for elementary and secondary education and general welfare. These figures are for the year 1967, the last statistics available.

I will also include a table showing State revenues from selected tax sources from each State of the Union for the year 1967.

At intervals during the next few weeks I hope to offer for the RECORD an explanation of each section of this proposal.

The material referred to follows:

FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND INDIVIDUALS AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS BY STATE FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND GENERAL WELFARE, 1967

| State | Education | Welfare | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| All States | $1,621,592,839 | $4,148,232,582 | $5,769,825,421 |
| Alabama | 40,271,762 | 93,937,500 | 134,209,262 |
| Alaska | 13,770,995 | 1,964,749 | 15,735,744 |
| Arizona | 16,088,037 | 23,809,000 | 39,897,037 |
| Arkansas | 26,297,190 | 63,676,324 | 89,973,514 |
| California | 163,512,624 | 818,615,973 | 982,128,597 |
| Colorado | 25,006,462 | 54,594,421 | 79,600,883 |
| Connecticut | 12,845,343 | 44,061,124 | 56,906,467 |
| Delaware | 3,208,872 | 6,102,320 | 9,311,192 |
| District of Columbia | 13,726,853 | 13,284,693 | 27,011,546 |
| Florida | 48,383,795 | 103,087,348 | 151,471,143 |
| Georgia | 53,944,817 | 100,449,816 | 154,394,633 |
| Hawaii | 13,618,182 | 11,282,359 | 24,900,541 |
| Idaho | 6,046,634 | 12,698,709 | 18,745,343 |
| Illinois | 58,358,296 | 171,624,225 | 229,982,521 |
| Indiana | 20,243,696 | 35,156,965 | 55,400,661 |
| Iowa | 18,422,771 | 37,559,769 | 55,982,540 |
| Kansas | 13,036,388 | 36,372,702 | 49,409,090 |
| Kentucky | 35,588,719 | 95,595,846 | 131,184,565 |
| Louisiana | 39,988,281 | 153,373,716 | 193,361,997 |
| Maine | 7,760,199 | 18,711,281 | 26,471,480 |
| Maryland | 40,030,471 | 52,689,847 | 92,720,318 |
| Massachusette | 30,645,593 | 143,487,869 | 174,133,462 |
| Michigan | 45,278,796 | 129,888,432 | 175,167,228 |
| Minnesota | 25,780,764 | 75,834,935 | 101,615,699 |
| Mississippi | 26,237,990 | 51,684,978 | 77,922,968 |
| Missouri | $34,425,790 | $105,694,253 | $140,120,043 |
| Montana | 8,241,976 | 8,080,792 | 16,322,768 |
| Nebraska | 12,145,188 | 23,533,294 | 35,678,482 |
| Nevada | 4,345,136 | 5,074,552 | 9,419,688 |
| New Hampshire | 3,922,189 | 6,438,014 | 10,360,203 |
| New Jersey | 34,632,039 | 68,006,263 | 102,638,302 |
| New Mexico | 22,702,763 | 25,819,121 | 48,521,884 |
| New York | 147,654,898 | 444,024,082 | 591,678,980 |
| North Carolina | 57,658,878 | 79,745,610 | 137,404,488 |
| North Dakota | 7,650,861 | 12,200,545 | 19,851,406 |
| Ohio | 56,084,754 | 127,223,159 | 183,307,913 |
| Oklahoma | 31,020,884 | 139,719,051 | 170,739,935 |
| Oregon | 13,685,828 | 26,913,085 | 40,598,913 |
| Pennsylvania | 64,107,211 | 170,563,483 | 234,670,694 |
| Rhode Island | 8,426,410 | 22,446,312 | 30,872,722 |
| South Carolina | 37,124,320 | 27,704,877 | 64,829,197 |
| South Dakota | 9,497,605 | 11,156,060 | 20,653,665 |
| Tennessee | 32,449,780 | 68,822,970 | 101,272,750 |
| Texas | 100,691,130 | 192,677,454 | 293,368,584 |
| Utah | 10,689,736 | 19,285,508 | 29,975,244 |
| Vermont | 2,484,834 | 8,725,000 | 11,209,834 |
| Virginia | 61,550,370 | 31,803,427 | 93,353,797 |
| Washington | 24,709,551 | 63,849,857 | 88,559,408 |
| West Virginia | 14,053,968 | 41,465,126 | 55,519,094 |
| Wisconsin | 20,019,380 | 63,996,684 | 84,016,064 |
| Wyoming | 3,523,830 | 3,719,102 | 7,242,932 |

STATE REVENUES FROM SELECTED TAX SOURCES BY SOURCE AND STATE, 1967

[In thousands of dollars]

| State | General sales or gross receipts [1] | Individual income | Corporation net income | Total, 3 sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All States | 8,924,409 | 4,909,140 | 2,226,633 | 16,060,182 |
| Alabama | 170,801 | 58,082 | 29,949 | 258,832 |
| Alaska | | 22,692 | 3,450 | 26,142 |
| Arizona | 103,666 | 26,481 | 14,407 | 144,554 |
| Arkansas | 88,644 | 31,200 | 25,131 | 144,975 |
| California | 1,061,491 | 499,470 | 452,574 | 2,013,535 |
| Colorado | 98,765 | 78,388 | 25,799 | 202,952 |
| Connecticut | 145,636 | | 80,071 | 226,507 |
| Delaware | | 54,296 | 12,723 | 67,019 |
| Florida | 300,873 | | | 300,873 |
| Georgia | 241,784 | 100,562 | 64,608 | 406,954 |
| Hawaii | 104,309 | 63,512 | 10,525 | 178,346 |
| Idaho | 32,772 | 31,227 | 9,579 | 73,578 |
| Illinois | 712,946 | | | 712,946 |
| Indiana | 300,881 | 158,475 | 14,462 | 473,818 |
| Iowa | 113,555 | 106,120 | 11,974 | 231,649 |
| Kansas | 118,160 | 71,028 | 23,931 | 213,119 |
| Kentucky | 135,322 | 80,620 | 40,450 | 256,392 |
| Louisiana | 146,006 | 35,758 | 34,446 | 216,210 |
| Maine | 54,669 | | | 54,669 |
| Maryland | 135,974 | 181,807 | 25,663 | 343,444 |
| Massachusetts | 128,106 | 268,052 | [2] 56,070 | 452,228 |
| Michigan | 680,360 | | | 680,360 |
| Minnesota | | 247,939 | 69,604 | 317,543 |
| Mississippi | 128,732 | 10,405 | 16,977 | 156,114 |
| Missouri | 256,142 | 95,484 | 15,127 | 266,753 |
| Montana | | 24,224 | 7,608 | 31,832 |
| Nebraska | | | | |
| Nevada | 23,381 | | | 23,381 |
| New Hampshire | | 2,708 | | 2,708 |
| New Jersey | 208,312 | 10,845 | 48,479 | 267,636 |
| New Mexico | 67,981 | 11,580 | 6,460 | 86,021 |
| New York | 604,326 | 1,527,087 | 443,738 | 2,575,152 |
| North Carolina | 201,642 | 188,563 | 98,494 | 488,690 |
| North Dakota | 23,238 | 11,086 | 3,335 | 37,659 |
| Ohio | 367,282 | | | 367,282 |
| Oklahoma | 75,760 | 32,433 | 21,510 | 129,703 |
| Oregon | | 153,317 | 32,190 | 185,507 |
| Pennsylvania | 637,386 | | 244,503 | 881,889 |
| Rhode Island | 48,955 | | 17,485 | 66,440 |
| South Carolina | 113,812 | 62,694 | 43,395 | 219,901 |
| South Dakota | 30,905 | | 583 | 31,488 |
| Tennessee | 188,445 | 8,973 | 43,278 | 240,696 |
| Texas | 259,435 | | | 259,435 |
| Utah | 55,846 | 39,946 | 11,000 | 106,792 |
| Vermont | | 25,065 | 4,902 | 29,967 |
| Virginia | 87,079 | 192,662 | 49,340 | 329,081 |
| Washington | 425,822 | | | 425,822 |
| West Virginia | 127,302 | 27,119 | | 154,421 |
| Wisconsin | 97,727 | 369,240 | 102,813 | 569,780 |
| Wyoming | 20,178 | | | 20,178 |

[1] Excludes motor fuel and other selective taxes.
[2] Excludes portion paid on corporate excesses.

Source: The Book of the States, 1968-69, Council of State Governments.

## UNITED MINE WORKERS' WELFARE AND RETIREMENT FUND

(Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on April 7 I asked for a congressional investigation of the financing, investments and benefits of the United Mine Workers' welfare and retirement fund.

Mr. Speaker, there are 145 employees at the headquarters of this fund in Washington, D.C., drawing salaries of over $10,000 a year, and 37 employees drawing salaries of over $20,000 a year. I point this out not to criticize the salaries but, rather to raise the question as to whether it would not be possible at these salaries to hire individuals of the competence to explain clearly to the beneficiaries of the fund and to the American people the nature of the income, investments, and benefits, and why the rules seem to be arbitrary and unfair.

Mr. Speaker, I have written the chairman of the respective labor committees in both bodies, under their current authority, to conduct an investigation of this fund.

I am advised that under the terms of House Resolution 200, passed by the House of Representatives on February 19, 1969, investigative authority is conferred on the House Committee on Education and Labor to conduct such an investigation within the jurisdiction of the committee. Rule XI, clause 6(m) of the Rules of the House of Representatives specifically confers jurisdiction over "welfare of miners" to the House Committee on Education and Labor. House Resolution 273, passed by the House of Representatives on March 26, 1969, funds $769,600 to finance such investigations. I have been asked whether or not I intended to introduce a resolution for an investigation of the United Mine Workers' welfare and retirement fund, and I have not done so because the authority for such an investigation clearly exists without a specific resolution.

Mr. Speaker, a very well-researched and clearly documented letter written by Ralph Nader to the Honorable RALPH YARBOROUGH, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, was released this morning. I might mention that I have already received a response from Chairman YARBOROUGH to my request for an investigation of the United Mine Workers' welfare and retirement fund. On April 24, Chairman YARBOROUGH informed me that he had referred my letter and request to the chairman of the Senate Labor Subcommittee, the Honorable HARRISON A. WILLIAMS of New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the letter from Ralph Nader contains some interesting information which deserves attention and investigation by the House of Representatives and by the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have included with my remarks my April 7 remarks on this issue, as well as the text of Mr. Nader's letter to Senator RALPH W. YARBOROUGH.

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

There was no objection.

The documents referred to follow:

STATEMENT BY REPRESENTATIVE KEN HECHLER

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Rep. Ken Hechler, D-W. Va., today called for a "full-scale Congressional investigation of the United Mine Workers Welfare and Retirement Fund."

The West Virginia lawmaker stated that "such an investigation is necessary to insure that all retired and disabled coal miners and their widows and families as well as miners now working, are receiving now and will in the future receive the fullest benefits to which they are entitled."

Congressman Hechler charged that many inequities had apparently developed in the way the Fund was being used. "I think it is necessary to clear up a lot of questions which have been raised about this gigantic Fund, and whether or not its rules are applied fairly to all coal miners. Many West Virginia miners have told me that their pensions or health and medical cards have been arbitrarily cut off without explanation. Many questions have been raised about the accounting of the Fund, how its money is invested, and whether the Trustees are adequately serving the hundreds of thousands of working and retired miners whose blood and sweat have helped create the Fund. It is difficult to obtain clear and complete information about the inner workings of this Fund, how its money is spent, how its rules are made, and how the rights of the coal miners themselves are being protected.

"I acknowledge that many benefits have reached the miners as a result of payments which have been made. The building and maintenance of the miners' hospitals, and the current contribution of $7½ million annually to these hospitals is a godsend to many miners. Some officials of great integrity, like Dr. Lorin E. Kerr, assistant to the Executive Medical Officer, lend prestige to the Fund's work. But still the gnawing questions remain: are the working and retired coal miners really getting a fair break out of the vast sums which are collected from the 40-cent-a-ton royalty on every ton of coal mined? Does an auditing and accounting of the Fund reveal precisely how these millions of dollars are actually being spent and invested? What must be done to insure that every active and retired coal miner and his family is really protected and fairly compensated?

"What kind of salaries or other payments are being made to the officers and Trustees of the Fund? How do the pensions of some of the top officials compare with the pensions given to the workers in the coal mines?

"These and other questions must be answered and cleared up by a Congressional investigation," Rep. Hechler said.

LETTER FROM RALPH NADER

APRIL 26, 1969.

Hon. RALPH YARBOROUGH,
*Chairman, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR YARBOROUGH: Last year, the tragic epidemic of black lung disease became news to millions of Americans who were not aware of the physical toll exacted of coal miners working in this country's most hazardous occupations. Black lung (coal miner's pneumoconiosis) was not a new disease. It has existed for decades as the major deple-

tion of coal miners' health. It has become more serious with the onset of mine mechanization in the years following World War II. It has been documented in the medical literature of Europe during the Thirties. Yet to this day, there are no coal dust standards for U.S. coal mines and, with the exception of Pennsylvania, virtually no workmen's compensation for disability from this disease. With some outstanding and active exceptions, the medical profession in the coal miner regions have disgraced their calling by refusing to recognize this disease and by misrepresenting medical records of miners struggling for breath through lungs deteriorated by hardened clusters of coal dust. Well over 150,000 miners, active and retired, have advanced black lung disease; tens of thousands more are affected to one degree or another.

That it took until 1968–69 before this epidemic was recognized officially and considered for legislative policymaking reflects on institutions of government, industry and labor—and very adversely so. An observer of the scene is wont to ask again and again: where were these alleged guardians of the public interest in labor and governmental circles? The continuance of the black lung epidemic over the years without attention, prevention or remedy parallels another disease—that afflicting the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) leadership.

The UMWA is the control center of a authoritarian private government that affects the livelihood, safety and welfare of thousands of miners and their families. The other two institutions of this triology of oppression are the National Bank of Washington (736,944 out of 1,000,000 shares are owned by the UMWA) and the UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund (legally independent of the UMWA but dominated by the UMWA). A number of labor laws are supposed to apply to the workings of the UMWA and the UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund. It is within this context and pursuant to the purpose of a legislative committee to monitor the adequacy of legislation—administration and to inform the public (in particular the union members in the coal mine areas), that I request a comprehensive investigation by your Committee of the UMW and the UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund.

The following information is submitted by way of preliminary material outlining some of the major problems and abuses:

1. Reports coming from coal miners and delegates at the 1964 and 1968 UMWA convention indicate irregularities and violations of both the UMWA Constitution and the labor laws. There are at least 400 "bogey locals," as they are known, composed either entirely of pensioned miners or without the required number of active miners (ten) under the Constitution of the union. Convention proceedings have involved shouting down of dissenters and wholesale violations of the union's own procedures. Some delegates from locals have never been heard of by members of the local. For example the UMWA local in Longacre, West Virginia was represented by one Paul K. Reed of Venice, Florida—a delegate unknown to miners in that local. Obviously the secret ballot requirement in such cases has not been complied with in local elections.

2. The UMWA cultivates close ties with the coal industry while perpetuating a remoteness and non-responsiveness with its rank and file that is staggering in its scope. UMWA leaders regularly meet in secret with coal corporation executives and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association to decide about various degrees of inaction on coal mine health and safety. In plain language, each year, union leaders and industry leaders made closed door deals which led year after year to no proposals to Congress for strengthening safety and health legislation and no proposals at the state level. The UMWA leaders knew all along about the widespread violations of regulations and the safety requirements in the union-industry contract (tabulated by the Bureau of Mines to a substantial degree) but did nothing to correct the situation. UMWA leaders knew of the practice of state and federal inspectors tipping off in advance the mine operator that they were coming, yet these leaders did nothing. Union conspiracy with industry has become a way of life. Last year a federal jury in Kentucky decided that the UMWA has been conspiring since 1956 with the large Consolidation Coal Co. to violate the Sherman Antitrust Act against other smaller coal operators.

The UMWA leadership is also deeply involved with the coal industry in the National Coal Policy Conference—a lobbying group which opposes air pollution controls, and which is funded in part by an annual UMWA grant of $75,000. W. A. Boyle, president of the UMWA, is at present the chairman of the Conference.

Keeping the rank and file member in the dark is the function of the UMW Journal which comes out twice a month in an attempt to show miners that the leadership cares for them. The Journal is filled with extended praises of the union leaders, particularly its President, W. A. Boyle. Next come the sorrowful descriptions of mine disasters due to conditions so long ignored by these leaders. Then a few recipes for the ladies. Recently, the Journal has been filled with news about proposed safety legislation and testimony by Mr. Boyle and others associated with the Union. Before a few individuals brought the health and safety issue to public attention last year, and before the Farmington disaster, the Journal was strangely silent on the atrocious hazards in the mines and the need to correct them. In fact, prior to 1968, one reads in vain year after year of the Journal's issues to find any mention of the black lung epidemic raging through the coal regions. It is a clear fact that the Union leaders never took any initiative on the black lung matter until the issue was joined by physicians and others outside the Union beginning early last year. The Journal brooks no dissent from its members. There is no space for letters to the editors and articles disagreeing with the Union leaders' policies are not permitted. In its style and content, the Journal is the classic prototype house organ of an autocratic system. This is a most serious matter inasmuch as the Journal is the chief communication link with and between the union membership.

3. Only one state in law and reasonably consistent practice affords disabled workers workmen's compensation for black lung disease. That state is Pennsylvania and even there such compensation is less than five years in operation. Other coal mining states have yet to recognize in practice that the disease is entitled to be compensated for, although West Virginia recently passed a moderate law to that effect because of coal miner pressure, not UMWA leadership. Even worse, where workmen's compensation is required for injuries, apart from black lung, there is inadequacy and violation rampant. For example, according to little known data gathered by the Kentucky Department of Labor, about 1400 Kentucky coal mines are in clear violation of the workmen's compensation laws of that state. Until April 1966, there was not even a ban on coal corporations or operators issuing policies on their workers' lives with themselves named as beneficiaries. Again pressure for action by the Kentucky Attorney General against such violations came from outside the UMWA. Incredibly enough, the UMWA leadership consistently ignored the absence of workmen's compensation or its inadequacy or the violation of these laws by coal operators.

Other abuses of mine workers pass the UMWA's desks without attention. One UMWA District in Kentucky knows of government mine inspectors who had decided to close mines on the grounds of violation of state and federal safety laws but then declined to do so in the face of physical threats directed toward them by coal operators. The UMWA kept this information to itself.

Even in its most elementary obligation, the UMWA fails its members. The recent contract negotiated with the industry could almost have been negotiated unilaterally by the industry—so little were the benefits gained. The 40 cent per ton of coal royalty which is deposited in the UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund has not been increased since 1952. Between 1952 and 1969, the coal industry has vastly increased its productivity and is attaining record profits; yet the 40 cent per ton remains the same. Union leaders could not even negotiate the placement of chemical toilets in the mines so that the men could relieve themselves in a decent and sanitary manner.

Against this lack of performance, it is not surprising that Mr. Boyle has been most reluctant in visiting his miners in the field. Only after the unusual passage of a resolution by 3000 West Virginian miners requesting that he come and address them in West Virginia, has Mr. Boyle relented and begun to make some carefully planned visits. Admittedly, Mr. Boyle is in a difficult position; how can he explain the presence of two pension funds—one for the rank and file and one for the union elite which produces such results as a $50,000 a year pension for Mr. Boyle when he retires and only a $1,350 a year pension for miners, many of them disabled, if they qualify under the pension fund's shifting criteria.

4. The UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund is a labyrinth of arbitrariness toward retired miners and mismanagement largely attributed to the Union which controls it in fact. First, the Union has milked the fund in order to expand the operations and profits of the National Bank of Washington which is owned by the Union. The National Bank of Washington receives the bulk of the Fund's liquid resources with around $70 million in a non-interest bearing checking account. This alone deprives the Fund of over $3 million in interest annually. Other deposits, one ranging around $50,000,000 receives interest. The UMWA is clearly in a conflict of interest position here and exploits that conflict to a substantial degree. It manipulates the funds resources, deposited at the National Bank at Washington to a grossly disproportionate degree, at the same time that the Fund has been stripping thousands of sick, disabled and aged miners of their meagre pension rights. Eligibility rules were changed unilateraly by the Fund's three trustees in 1953 which prevented older miners from counting work years toward the 20 year total needed for a pension if these work years occurred 30 or more years before pension age. Other cessation of aid programs to widows and children were terminated at the "trustees' discretion" in the Fifties. Miners applying for their pension come up against a host of technical obstacles designed to discourage any likelihood of success. One favorite "eligibility requirement" of the Fund is that the applicant cannot obtain a pension if he was working at a nonunion mine at the time he retires. Thus, if a miner works 30 years in a union mine and one year at the end in a nonunion mine (often the only employment available in the area), he is denied the pension. Just this Thursday (April 24, 1969), U.S. District Court Judge, Alexander Holtzoff called this an "arbitrary and capricious" regulation and ruled it void. This pioneering case, which will be appealed by the Fund, could open up a large area for denied coal miners to pursue their rights vis-a-vis the Fund. Basic to the Fund's operation is the denial

of due process to applicants (the trustees may grant a hearing at their discretion, for example) contained in the hitherto unrestricted "discretion" held by the trustees. Secrecy envelops the Fund's operations, other than the meagre information filed under the Welfare and Pensions Plans Disclosure Act. The trustee-Director has refused to answer any questions asked by the press or other parties. Although existing common law may well go along way in countering the mismanagement and abuse of trust by the UMWA and the Fund's managers, a more comprehensive legislative inquiry is needed. For a Fund pleading penury as an excuse, the salaries of some of its employees are unjustifiably ample.

5. The Union itself appears infected with mismanagement, padded payrolls and nepotism of the most pristine variety. Data appended raise questions. For example, the UMWA President, W. A. Boyle, has his brother and daughter on the Union payroll. R. J. Boyle, district president, Billings, Montana, and member of the Executive Board, is listed at a salary of $25,000 plus $8,975 for expenses for the year 1967. Antoinette Boyle, listed as an Attorney, receives a salary of $40,000 plus expenses in 1967 of $3,288. She also resides in Billings, Montana. This $40,000 salary equals the salary of the Vice President of the Union. Even the General Counsel of the Union does not exceed Miss Boyle's salary. While it is incumbent upon all individuals to be good to their children, it is fair to ask what Miss Boyle does to earn this salary. The same inquiry can be put to the work of R. J. Boyle. Consider the scene at Billings. The UMW office in Billings is composed of 4 small rooms with only one lady—not Miss Boyle—in attendance. From all appearances, neither Miss Boyle nor R. J. Boyle have much to do with this office. District 27, based in Billings, includes Montana, Alaska, North and South Dakota and northern Wyoming. But there is little coal mining in these areas—some 4000 laborers and 3000 pensioners. There is no organizing going on, according to Union sources. In fact, the lady in charge of the office declares there is little of anything to be done in Billings. There is only the rarest need for any legal advice or work. Miss Boyle, who is considered a capable young lawyer in Billings, has her own practice or work that occupies her and is not connected with District 27.

The afore-mentioned descriptions only sketch the malaise and irresponsibility of the UMWA leadership. Anyone who has talked with union members in the coal mining regions receives clear impressions of overwhelming dissatisfaction and resentment against Mr. Boyle and other union leaders. The mass coal miner movement in West Virginia, in clear disregard of the leadership, is evidence that the miners are at the limits of their patience. Union headquarters in Charleston were booed by the marching union miners earlier this year. No political pundit is needed to predict that if a free election were held, Mr. Boyle would be doing well to receive 25% of the vote. In West Virginia, his support would be even less. But miner resentment at the Union leadership is accompanied by a feeling of impotence to change the situation, an absence of organization and the lack of any public agency providing these miners with a voice for their grievances. The grip of the Union bureaucracy is well financed and supported by the very coal industry that is abusing the rank and file, failing to correct mine hazards and denying the employees their rights. Against a Union bureaucracy-industry interlock, what countervailing force is left? Where there is so little hope for reform, a Congressional Committee's role is crucial. I urge you to commence an inquiry into the UMWA and provide hope for the stilled voices of the coal miners. To permit the present situation to continue is to sully even further the humanitarian principles of organized labor as a key institution in a democratic system.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH NADER.

## NEED FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE FOR CIVILIAN PROJECTS IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, it is with great interest that I note a recent speech delivered by the new Secretary of Defense, the Honorable Melvin Laird, at St. Leo's College in Florida, in which he points out the need for the establishment of an Office for Civilian Projects in the Department of Defense.

According to Secretary Laird, it is the proposed intention of this new office to coordinate community-oriented, socially beneficial activities of the Department of Defense which can be sponsored within the scope of the Department's present activities in communities throughout the country.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, I have had the opportunity to have extended dealings with the Department of Defense and the Department of the Army in the very area in which Secretary Laird promises the cooperation and services of the Department of Defense. In the summer of 1967, while the U.S. Army had jurisdiction over the facilities of Camp Perry, Ohio, I endeavored to get the Department of the Army to permit the use of Camp Perry for a summer camp facility for urban area children during such time as the camp was not being used for the National Rifle Association marksmen matches which were being subsidized at a cost of the Federal taxpayer of millions of dollars. At that time, the Department of Defense made absolutely no effort to recognize the social advantages to simply permit the use of the facilities of the camp during such times as it was not being utilized by the Department of the Army for the support of the national rifle matches.

Thereafter, I endeavored to see if some small part of the 26,000-acre Ravenna Arsenal site could be used for such a camp facility. At that time, I was advised that the storing of ammunition bunkers within a small portion of this vast domain would preclude the use of the site for this important social purpose. The Ravenna Arsenal site is fully equipped with swimming pools, buses, barrack facilities, and countless other military facilities lying vacant and dormant. It appears that the Department of the Army preferred to keep its claim to the facility by retaining certain ammunition storage within the depot instead of consolidating this storage in other areas.

Although the Ravenna Arsenal site was not available for any social purpose, it is an excellent place for hunting—provided you can get a permit. However, a special permit is available to high-ranking military officers and executives in the Government service. It seems tragic that this 26,000-acre domain used only slightly for military purposes should be preserved as a "special privilege" domain.

My experiences with the Department of Defense are not good with respect to the utilization of military facilities for any nonmilitary purpose. The Secretary's new program is encouraging but it can never be a substitute for eliminating waste and unnecessary procurement by the Department of Defense.

## THE LAST GIANT TOPPLES

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

Mr. PODELL. Mr. Speaker, General de Gaulle has been defeated by the French people and has resigned.

No Member of this House has uttered stronger words against the general in past months. Nor will I unsay a word at this time. Nonetheless, it is true that the last of the towering giants of Europe has fallen. We shall never see his like again.

France and the French people have always been dear to my heart personally. Her heritage and message to the world have always quickened my pulse and uplifted my spirit. Her culture and bravery are second to none. All the more reason to feel bitterness when she temporarily wanders away from her true path, for there are those who hold her to a higher standard. In this case, it was the general's decision to aid the Arabs in their determination to destroy Israel and her people. Denying aid to the embattled Israelis caused me to speak out against the general. My strong words were uttered as much in grief as in indignation. So it is my fond hope that France will abandon the general's pro-Arab policy now, and return to her hallowed role of aiding liberty and those who would live in the sunlight of democracy as free men. Truly no nation reveres or emulates France's love of liberty more than does Israel.

For it has ever been known of France that whenever she has lost her way, she has inevitably found it once more. From the Terror to the time after Dreyfus, she has always embraced what is finest in man. Fondly do I hope that this will be the case now. Other nations hide their error. France atones for them.

A further word about General de Gaulle is in order. When France was laid low in the dust of defeat, it was De Gaulle who said:

> France has lost a battle, but she has not lost a war.

His words and leadership led Free France to a rebirth. An entire world thrilled to his sublime courage when he walked unarmed and unguarded into Algerian mobs screaming for his life's blood. An entire nation gathered itself together to follow him toward a higher road when he took over leadership of his nation.

In all these actions he showed he was in the tradition of those incredible men we have known as the great Europeans. His dreams swept across the ages and political boundaries. His leadership never descended into the abyss of dicta-

torship. In many ways, he epitomized all that has been finest in French history.

No one wishes France and her people well any more than I. Nor can anyone begrudge or deny the general his place in history—for certainly he will loom large.

It is only sad that a cleavage had to develop between those who loved and admired him and his country the most over an issue that symbolizes and means so much. Were any man to go into the fury of battle, he could ask no more than to be led by a De Gaulle. Fit companion for all of France's mighty heroes, surely, he ranks as one of the bravest of the brave.

A worthy member of those who fought the beast from the pit in the name of all the Western World, he is one of that tiny elite company of men who tower because of what they are and do as well as because of their physical stature. One cannot but wish him well.

Above all, one cannot help but wish his beloved country well, too. Jean Racine wrote in act II of "Andromaque" the following words:

I loved him too much not to hate him at all!

Let those who can read into that what they will.

## SECRECY AND CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

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

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, one of the most disturbing aspects of our chemical and biological warfare policies and practices is the secrecy that shrouds even the most basic public policy aspects of the program. One cannot help thinking that this secrecy is imposed more to keep the information from the American people than it is to keep any potential enemy from learning about our activities.

We know, for example, the basic policies that govern the possible use of our nuclear missile arsenal. The number of missiles that we have is public knowledge; the conditions under which they would be used is made unmistakably clear. This is the essence of a deterrent, a retaliatory capability.

In the field of chemical and biological warfare, we are told by the Department of Defense:

It is the policy of the U.S. to develop and maintain a defensive chemical-biological capability so that our military forces could operate for some period of time in a toxic environment if necessary; to develop and maintain a limited offensive capability in order to deter all use of CB weapons by retaliation in kind.

In other words, our CBW capability is supposed to be a deterrent. Yet Congress does not discuss, nor does the public evaluate, just what constitutes a limited offensive capability. Does the potential enemy know what our capability is?

It becomes clear, after analyzing the material that is available that there are other reasons for the shroud of secrecy. U.S. Army Regulation No. 11–17, issued on May 3, 1967, prior to the Skull Valley sheep kill, was issued to insure that each Army base involved in chemical or biological warfare would exercise strict safety precautions in handling chemical and biological agents. It goes on to say:

Certain CB agents and munition systems present problems in reconciling the requirements of safety and security with the requirements for assurance of continual operational responsiveness. These problems are further complicated by *the possible political and psychological implications of an accident/incident exposure.* (Emphasis added.)

This regulation admits by implication that the activities of the Army in chemical and biological warfare might not meet the approval of the American people. So the shroud of secrecy is apparently designed to keep the American people in ignorance. As such, I believe that it is unacceptable. A public discussion of our policies and practices in the field of chemical and biological warfare is needed.

For the information of my colleagues, I am including in the RECORD an article by Mr. Seymour Hersh, one of the individuals who has performed a public service by bringing this issue to the fore, appearing in the May issue of Progressive magazine. This article, "Silent Death," throws some additional light on this secrecy-shrouded part of our defense activities:

SILENT DEATH

(By Seymour Hersh [1])

America's heavy investment in chemical and biological warfare (CBW) traditionally is a taboo subject in Washington. CBW is not mentioned in the Secretary of Defense's annual report to Congress on the nation's military posture, and all important references to it are censored out of Congressional testimony. In the late 1950's the generals of the Army Chemical Corps decided to make a public plea for more understanding, plus more money, and turned to a public relations firm for guidance. "Operation Blue Skies" thus emerged, complete with heavily publicized promises of "war without death" and dire warnings about the Soviet Union's preeminence in all things chemical and biological.

The effort produced more money, but with it the beginnings of a protest movement against the development of CBW weapons. The Army went underground again and probably would have remained there, but the use of gases and chemicals in Vietnam and in the ghettos and campuses of America has ended the dreams of obscurity for the CBW generals. CBW has been under increasing assault from a public rapidly becoming more aware of the Frankenstein monster in its midst. Recent network television shows, at least two books, and many more magazine and newspaper stories have pointed out some of the obvious pitfalls of spending millions of dollars where it is not only not needed, but is highly dangerous.

Precisely how much is being spent each year on CBW is a military secret. Recently the Pentagon gave a group of Congressmen and Senators as classified briefing on CBW and admitted it was spending about $350 million annually, far more than the Federal Government spent last year to subsidize all forms of cancer research. But even this amount, high as it might appear to most citizens, seems inaccurate. In 1963, the last year in which the cost of CBW was provided to Congress on an unrestricted basis, the Government was spending nearly $300 million. Since then, costs have soared for the tear gases and anti-crop chemicals used in South Vietnam. Expenditures at the Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, the military's main chemical purchasing center, were more than $420 million in fiscal year 1969, according to a McGraw-Hill investment newsletter, and that base is only one of five major CBW facilities in the nation.

In the arsenals of the Pentagon (and in at least thirteen other nations) are chemical poisons—never agents such as the recently widely publicized GB—so toxic that one fiftieth of a drop, about one milligram, can be lethal in minutes; it was a nerve gas that was responsible for the death of 6,400 sheep in a Utah ranch in March, 1968, after an errant test near the Dugway Proving Grounds, a CBW research base.

Biological agents are potentially even more deadly: In 1960 the head of the Army Chemical Corps told Congress that ten aircraft, each carrying 10,000 pounds of a dry disease agent such as plague or anthrax, could kill or seriously disable as many as thirty per cent of America's population—about sixty million people.

Congress and the nation were aroused recently when it was revealed that the Army was regularly shipping 300-gallon containers of the deadly GB and similar lethal agents around the country by rail, a grave hazard in the event of an accident.

It is relatively as easy for CBW scientists to produce 10,000 pounds of a disease agent as it is for pharmaceutical houses to produce a similar amount of vaccines and antibiotics. Gas and germs can be delivered in combat situations by hand grenades, airplane spray tanks, bombs, shells, rockets, and missiles.

Since the early 1960's when CBW spending trebled within a few years, the aerospace industry has been increasingly involved in CBW research. Along with it has come a reliance on sophisticated computer techniques and equipment in meteorology, biomathematics, aerobiology, and other necessary disciplines.

The heavy use of defoliants and herbicides in Vietnam (some $100 million worth last year) has been increasingly questioned by scientists concerned about the long-run ecological dangers. There also is considerable evidence that the "riot control" gases used in Vietnam can be lethal to the weak, sick, and undernourished civilians exposed to them. One of the so-called "non-lethal" gases now in wide use in Vietnam is Adamiste, an arsenic-laden chemical that will kill upon ten minutes' exposure to concentrations of one ten-thousandth ounce per quart of air. One of the anti-crop chemicals also in wide use is Cacodylic acid, which is fifty-four per cent arsenic, enough to make systemic arsenical poisoning a lethal threat to civilians living near sprayed areas.

In the past few years criticism of the CBW program has become increasingly led by scholars. The Army's main biological research center at Fort Detrick, Maryland, which has held many pseudo-scientific academic conferences in subject areas close to its needs—such as defoliation and genetics—suddenly found itself picketed by a small group of biologists and microbiologists at its session in April, 1968. The fact that at least sixty colleges and universities are currently involved in CBW research has also spawned scores of protests, with more to come.

[1] Seymour M. Hersh, currently Washington correspondent for The National Catholic Reporter, is the author of "Chemical and Biological Warfare: America's Hidden Arsenal," published in hardcover by Bobbs-Merrill in 1968. It will be available in paperback in June from Doubleday Anchor Books. Mr. Hersh has covered the Pentagon for the Associated Press and has worked for United Press International. He was press secretary for Senator Eugene McCarthy in the 1968 Presidential campaign, and his articles have appeared in The New York Review of Books, The New Republic, and War/Peace Report.

But the experience of waging an unpopular war in Southeast Asia for the past nine years has taught the military's public relations representatives some lessons. Instead of ducking the blows, the Pentagon apparently has decided to counter the criticism of CBW with demonstrations of its concern with public reaction, and more openness about America's CBW efforts.

Thus, after a group of scientists complained last summer that something like 100 billion lethal doses of nerve gas were stored above ground on a CBW base near Denver, the Army announced it was going to move the gas. Most, but not all, of the gas was shipped to Utah. Enough remains stacked in steel storage tanks less than two miles from the runways of nearby Stapleton Air Field, Denver's main airport, to provide death for everyone in Denver and the vicinity, given the proper wind and weather conditions. Along with such moves, the Pentagon has embarked on a new program of carefully arranged disclosures to curb protest. "We're in the process of changing the public's mind," a Pentagon official recently told me. "We're trying to acculturate the public to deal with reality—this is the Government's responsibility."

Last fall, the Columbia Broadcasting System enjoyed the privilege of having an Air Force Captain, representing the Defense Department's Office of Public Affairs, open the doors for a CBS television unit, headed by veteran correspondent Mike Wallace, to three highly secured military installations devoted to chemical and biological warfare research and testing. Once inside, the television crew was allowed to film employes at work and interview a number of key personnel.

The network had been trying for years to film a news report on CBW: Just twelve months earlier the Pentagon had refused a similar request. CBS, however, paid a high price for the Pentagon's cooperation, a price it did not reveal to the estimated ten million persons who watched the report (shown in separate segments October 8 and October 22 on *Sixty Minutes*, a one-hour news show which the network describes as a "magazine of the air"). A few weeks before the first broadcast, more than fifty Government officials, representing twelve agencies, were given an advance screening of the completed shows in a Pentagon studio. The officials suggested some factual changes, which were made, and offered other objections to the editorial content—not all of which were entertained by the network. In return for its courtesy, the network was permitted to televise previously unavailable films.

At the outset of the two-part series, Wallace told viewers that "the Government undertook a major policy change in granting our request to show what these weapons can and cannot do . . . This change of policy indicates an effort by the Pentagon to dispel the public horror that surrounds these weapons." One civilian in the Pentagon told me why CBS was permitted to get the rare film of biological facilities: "Our goal is to bring CBW into the sphere of rational discussion—sort of delousing it, or debugging it, like kids learning there aren't any ghosts." The official said he was delighted with the fact that the public responded only feebly to the show—fewer than a dozen letters, he said, were received, most of them asking for more information.

Shown for the first time by CBS on television (or anywhere else in public, for that matter) were some films apparently made at the Army's main biological production laboratories at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, where a ten-story, $90 million laboratory was built fifteen years ago. The footage, supplied by the Pentagon, showed the facilities America has created for the massive production of diseases such as anthrax, plague, and tularemia, all top potential biological warfare agents. Large concentrations of frozen germs were shown rolling off an assembly line device—apparently a huge, sophisticated fermentation machine. Neither the base, or the equipment, was identified, although such facilities are known to exist at the Pine Bluff Arsenal.

Scenes also were shown of the research facilities at Fort Detrick. As the screen depicted scientists determined to find and produce better killers than are available in nature, television viewers were told how easy it is to produce hundreds of gallons of an infectious organism within a few hours. Yet it is what commentator Mike Wallace did not say that is truly alarming, although the average viewer could not have known how much information was not supplied him. Wallace did not report that there are at least 251 cold-storage earth-covered vaults, known as igloos, on the Pine Bluff facility, many of them used to store biological warfare agents. The CBS programs did not tell of the sophisticated weapons assembly lines at the Arsenal, capable of filling hundreds of 750-pound bombs within hours with diseases considered to be worldwide scourges, nor of the detailed military procedures and plans for the distribution of these weapons to Army and allied units around the world. CBS did not mention the more than 3,300 accidents, half of them in laboratories, in an eight-year period at Fort Detrick, involving infection of more than 500 men and three deaths—two from anthrax.

Many of the questions left unanswered by CBS were answered by the National Broadcasting Company when that network broadcast its special report on CBW February 4 on *First Tuesday*, NBC's response to CBS' *Sixty Minutes*. NBC correspondent Tom Pettit carefully told viewers that the show had not been prepared in consultation with the Pentagon, and millions of viewers were left stunned by scenes of laboratory experiments involving rabbits and mice, and views of the Utah sheep being bulldozed, dead, into huge pits.

Much emphasis was placed on NBC's finding that a Smithsonian Institute project was being used by Fort Detrick to locate a proper site for a biological warfare test; viewers were casually told that tularemia "once was routinely suggested for use in Vietnam. The suggestion was turned down." After this scary development of CBW, NBC concluded the hour-long show by saying that the "United States today does not have germ weapons ready to go at the push of a button [a patent lie]. We know how to build them; we have tested the stuff, but so far at least there has been no order to go into mass production. And until there is an order, the U.S. biological capability will remain only a paper tiger. Of course we don't know about Russia and Red China. It was a cop-out. The United States suddenly emerged from the hour of squalor as Mr. Clean, threatened by the Commies once again.

Because of the muddled direction, the show's most telling point was nearly wasted. NBC reported that the Smithsonian Institute had received more than $2.5 million over six years to investigate the migratory pattern of birds on one-mile-square Baker Island, an obscure uninhabited island belonging to the United States, 1,700 miles southwest of Honolulu. Former Senator Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania told NBC that, as he understood it, "under the screen of the Smithsonian Institute in a bird-banding project, they were looking for a relatively safe place to conduct chemical and biological warfare testing. . . . It is my understanding that they are now on their way to do some testing there."

The NBC charge that the Smithsonian project was being used as a coverup for tests was incorrect and misleading; the Army does not need the Smithsonian to travel to an island and release germs—all it wants to know is where to go.

There is no evidence that a major large-scale test of a virulent and lethal biological agent has ever been conducted by the military, although many small laboratory and simulated tests are constantly under way. But one rare insight into the thinking of the managers of CBW was given in an unusually candid interview that Archie Penney, head of Canada's CBW efforts, gave to the *Montrealer Magazine* in September, 1967. Asked if there is a point at which a simulated test cannot give proper results and a live agent must be used, Penney replied:

"You sound like the scientists who are working on the job. This is exactly their problem. There comes a time when you say, 'Look, it's no good playing with the model railroad. We have to use the whole railroad.' You've hit on a very delicate and sensitive problem. There are very few areas in the world in which you can do it."

Congressional hearings on the CBW program are held every year, but by a sympathetic subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee. The hearings are usually chaired by Representative Robert L. F. Sikes, Florida Democrat, a former Major General in the Army Chemical Corps. The hearings, which are heavily censored and attract little press coverage, never touch on these questions:

Why is there a need for the heavy security blanketing CBW efforts, security so stringent that even Congress has not been told publicly since 1963 how much money is being spent in this area? Even the recent disclosure of $350 million a year was off the record, but could be confirmed by a recent Library of Congress Study.

Why will only $175,000 be spent by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency this year to study the basic disarmament problems connected with treaty enforcement, with no immediate increase in spending anticipated by ACDA officials, while vast sums are poured into CBW?

Why has the United States not ratified the 1925 Geneva Protocol outlawing the use of lethal chemical and biological weapons? The Soviet Union, Communist China, and even Cuba have agreed to the Protocol, along with more than sixty other nations.

Is the heavy spending on CBW justified? How serious is the Soviet threat, details of which have never been made public by the military? The claim of a Soviet threat has not moved U.S. officials to take any significant steps toward civil defense against a CBW attack. There are about 20,000 gas masks stored throughout the nation for civilian use, one for every 10,000 residents.

Where are the CBW agents being stored and tested overseas? The Army is known unofficially to be field-testing its agents in Panama, Hawaii, and Greenland, and also sponsors CBW research in Japan, Malaysia, and Germany. It also supplies nerve agents in quantity to its NATO allies. Chemical defoliation agents are field-tested in Thailand before use in South Vietnam.

How the nation's CBW programs might develop under President Nixon and Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird is uncertain. Laird's specific views on CBW are not known. Mr. Nixon told a Cambridge, Massachusetts, rally during his 1960 campaign against John F. Kennedy that he was all for continued research, but his current views have not been made public.

The Nixon Administration's approach to CBW could not be much worse, however, than that of his immediate predecessors. While doing research for a book on CBW in 1967, I had a score of interviews with past and present Pentagon and Kennedy and Johnson Administration officials. They produced little evidence that there had been any serious thinking about the strategic, political, or moral implications of CBW in the Defense Department or anywhere else. When asked why CBW disarmament studies were not being emphasized, one White House official

told me: "There's just a hell of a lot of more important things. CBW is far down the list of criticality."

Yet William C. Foster, then director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, told a House Appropriations Subcommittee at about the same time that CBW would pose the next major threat to world peace after a full nuclear agreement was reached.

In its television series, the best justification CBS could find for the vast U.S. CBW effort came from Albert Hayward, a relatively low-level Pentagon research and development manager for CBW. "If chemical or biological weapons are used against a nation," Hayward said in an interview filmed at the Pentagon, "and its only option is to accept defeat, or to respond with nuclear weapons, then, in fact, another nation has the ability to force you into initiating nuclear war. I think this is another reason for having our chemical and biological capability so that we are not faced with a choice of fighting a chemical-equipped enemy with conventional weapons or escalating to nuclear war."

This sort of reasoning, left unchallenged and unpursued on the television shows, ignores the fact that CBW agents only increase the number of weapons systems and possibilities available for war. Any nation that now dares to attack America with a chemical or biological agent risks retaliation with nuclear weapons and instant removal to the Stone Age; the deterrence is far greater now than if America was prepared to respond to a gas attack with more gas.

Given the military's and the executive's lack of public concern for this eventuality, the burden falls to Congress. Senator Gaylord Nelson, in a recent Senate speech, raised several vital questions regarding CBW. Among them were:

"What are the official policies for the use of CB weapons in the event that they are used first by a foreign aggressor against us? Who makes the decision to deploy anthrax, the plague, or a lethal nerve gas? What are the ground rules? What have they been in the case of Vietnam? What are the deterrent factors in a program of chemical and biological preparedness? How do we militarily defend against a CB attack? If the purpose of our preparedness is to prevent surprise, what specific steps have been taken to detect a surprise?"

Staff members of Senator J. William Fulbright's Foreign Relations Committee have been investigating CBW in preparation for hearings sometime this year, but as of this writing no final decision has been made, nor is the world waiting for U.S. action.

Last December the General Assembly of the United Nations approved a resolution asking Secretary General U Thant to prepare a full-scale report on the effects of possible use of CBW weapons. The resolution calls for broad international cooperation in the preparation of the report; wide public distribution of the conclusions, to be presented by July 1, 1969, if possible; and observance by all states of the 1925 Geneva Protocol prohibiting the use of poisonous gases and bacteriological warfare. The United States has agreed to participate in the study.

Last August the British government proposed reconvening the 1925 Geneva meeting to work out a supplementary agreement calling for a ban on the research and development of biological warfare agents. The British proposal would call upon each nation to destroy its stocks of such agents and equipment intended for their production. The proposal, on the other hand, would not deal similarly with chemical agents, because of their use in the past and the belief by some countries that they are necessary for future use.

Gas warfare already has broken out in at least two countries within the past six years—South Vietnam and Yemen. Many Administration officials, particularly in the State Department, are dubious about the legality of the U.S. use of riot control and harassing agents in Vietnam.

The chance of a serious accident involving CBW agents seems to be higher than many experts thought; the incident involving the sheep in Utah surprised many Army gas warfare experts, according to one source, because of the extreme effectiveness of the nerve agent. Ironically, an order issued May 3, 1967, nearly a year before the accident, sharply tightened the military's safety conditions for CBW handling and testing. The order noted that "the problems are further complicated by the possible political and psychological implication of an accident-incident exposure." The order was not made public.

Along with the accident problem, the chance of gas warfare among smaller nations has been increased because of the heavy World War II munitions stockpiles deposited all over Europe and Asia. The Egyptian use of mustard gas early in the Yemen War was prompted, according to English sources, by the discovery of an old World War II gas weapon depot by the Egyptians. A similar discovery was made in 1966 somewhere in India, according to sources here, when a civilian construction firm digging a highway found a cache of American mustard gas shells. After a frantic flurry of classified cables, a U.S. military team was sent to recover the shells. Details of the incident have yet to be made public.

Unilateral disarmament in CBW has few official supporters, but Congress could take a major step by urging the military to make public essential facts about CBW spending, weapons, and other information that is given out with ease about America's nuclear arsenal.

"What is the United States now doing," asked Senator Nelson in his Senate speech on CBW, "to insure that this totally destructive and little understood aspect of the arms race is reduced? . . . Congress should make it its business to look immediately into this matter. . . . We will need to review the entire scope of chemical and biological warfare. . . . What is significant is the cloak of secrecy which has surrounded our activity in CBW research. This cloak of secrecy must be removed."

Such a full-scale investigation by Congress might well be the first step toward withdrawing these terrifying agents of silent death from the world's overstocked arsenal of weapons.

## SCANDAL AT SBA

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

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, last week I was informed that a small businessman in San Antonio was subjected to a shakedown attempt by the special assistant to the administrator of the Small Business Administration.

The complaint was filed with the San Antonio office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 22; I received an affidavit containing the complaint on April 24.

In this case, the small businessman needed a loan to expand and continue his business. The special assistant to the Administrator offered his help, and even had a study made of the prospects of the company. When the loan was approved the special assistant and others asked the businessman to incorporate and to pledge 49 percent of the company to them. This is a serious allegation, and I have every reason to believe that it is true; in fact one of the participants admits its substance. I believe, and have so informed the Administrator of the SBA that this matter warrants the immediate suspension of the special assistant, Mr. Albert Fuentes.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD a copy of the affidavit I received, a copy of the feasibility study aforementioned, and a copy of a telegram I sent the Administrator of the SBA:

*State of Texas, County of Bexar:*

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this day, personally appeared Emanuel Salaiz, who, after being by me duly sworn, upon his oath, stated the following:

"My name is Emanuel Salaiz, I am the owner and operator of E & S Sales, San Antonio, Texas. Since early 1967, I have been attempting to obtain a loan from SBA in order to improve and continue my business. I was finally approved for a loan from SBA in the amount of $10,000 in February, 1969. Many people intervened for me during these years and when I finally was approved by SBA I was of the opinion that the successful efforts in my behalf were made by Mr. Eddie Montez and Mr. Albert Fuentes. I reached this opinion because Mr. Montez and Mr. Fuentes never let me forget it. When I was approved for the $10,000 I was instructed along the following lines by Eddie Montez and Albert Fuentes, 'Let us complete the research and then we will talk to you about your business loan. Don't accept the $10,000 until we talk to you.'

"I did not accept the $10,000 and I waited until the 'research was complete.' I was called to a meeting in the office of Mr. Tom Guardia on a Sunday, one week before Easter. At this meeting, the following were present: Tom Guardia, Eddie Montez, G. J. Gonzales, myself and Albert Fuentes and a Mr. de la Rose who runs the Alameda Restaurant. At this meeting I was advised by Mr. Montez that it was a personal meeting before but now it was strictly business. At this meeting I was handed a research on survey report allegedly by one W. J. Garvin, Assistant Administrator, United States Government Small Business Administration, Washington, D.C., dated March 20, 1969. The report is hereto attached and made a part of this statement for all intents and purposes. Albert Fuentes told me that this report would help in obtaining for me a larger sum of money. He told me that it would be necessary for me to incorporate and to pledge to them 49 per cent of the corporation, that Mr. Tom Guardia would set up the corporation and take care of distribution of the 49 per cent. When I asked if this was legal, Mr. Fuentes assured me that it was; Mr. Montez assured me that Mr. Guardia would set up the 49 per cent properly and that Mr. Fuentes' share would be set up in trust.

"Mr. Fuentes then told me, 'I'm not going to be here very long and when I get out I have to have something to fall back on.' They told me that if I did not incorporate there would be no loan of the type as suggested in the research on survey report. I told all of them I would send my lawyer, Tom Joseph, to talk to Mr. Guardia and I left. Mr. Joseph referred me to Mr. Rudy Esquivel, Chairman of the SBA Council. I worried for about a week and finally talked to Mr. Esquivel on Friday, April 18, 1969. When I advised Mr. Esquivel about the possible conflict of interest involved here he advised me that the investigating arm of the government was the FBI. I went to the FBI and made a statement to Agent Miller in the San Antonio, Texas office."

"I have made this statement of my own free will and every statement of fact herein contained is true and correct."

EMANUEL SALAIZ.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the 24th day of April, 1969 to certify which witness my hand and seal of office.

JESSE B. CAMPOS,
*Notary Public.*

U.S. GOVERNMENT SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION,
*Washintgon, D.C., March 20, 1969.*

Reply to Attention of:E.
Subject: E. & S. Sales Co.
To: Mr. Albert Fuentes, Special Assistant to the Administrator.

As previously reported we have continued our analysis of the market outlook for a capital needs of this company and now believe that we have pursued the matter as far as we profitably can from this distance.

*The Market Outlook:* Excellent prospects for the immediate and foreseeable future, both for specialized, custom type ornamental hardware and for more standardized high volume output. A well managed firm should prosper and grow in this location.

*Capital Needs:* We have analyzed several alternative types of manufacturing facility which might be considered. The two best choices seem to be:

a. *Moving the existing business* out of the garage into a manufacturing facility, with expanded output but no basic change in operations. That is, the company would continue to design its unique ornamental hardware, contract with an outside foundry for casting services, and perform the finishing work in its own building. This would require:

A building with about 5000 feet of floor space (costing $10,000 to $12,000 plus land unless leased space is available.

About $20,000 worth of equipment.

Working capital of up to $20,000 for an annual sales volume of $100,000 to $150,000.

Thus total investment requirements would be on the order of $40,000 for leased facilities and $50,000 to $60,000 for purchased facilities. The advantages of this choice are:

It could be set up quickly.

It would make best use of the specialized skills of the existing company.

It can expand, to keep pace with the market.

It could later be developed into a more integrated operation doing its own foundry work.

b. *Going immediately into an integrated operation:* This is basically the choice indicated by Mr. Salaiz. This would be a complete design, casting and finishing operation in a large manufacturing facility. Industry experts and our own research indicates total initial capital requirements (including working capital) to be at least $200,000. It would need to reach an annual sales volume of up to $1 million for efficient operations.

The principal advantage of this choice is that it would expand employment opportunities and contribute significantly to community development. It would need to move more towards standardized, mass produced hardware rather than the present custom type. It would also take at least a year before operation could begin.

*Recommendation:* I recommend alternative in (a)—the smaller, more specialized facility—as the most promising immediate source of action. Alternative in (b) would not be ruled out as an eventual solution. If the business is as successful as I believe it could be, expansion into an integrated operation could well be undertaken through a local development company or a small business investment company.

*Other considerations:* I have given the data on the E & S bid on the defense order for door handles to Mr. Bothmer. I have also been advised that several score volunteers could be made available at nominal costs to assist in management training and counseling. Finally, Mr. Salaiz does not have a good accounting system and—according to reports—could not be pursuaded to furnish cost and sales data needed to support a loan application. An expanded operation would require installation of an efficient accounting system.

W. J. GARVIN,
*Assistant Administrator.*

APRIL 24, 1969.

Mr. HILARY SANDOVAL,
*Administrator, Small Business Administration, Washington, D.C.:*

Affidavits in my possession and on file with the Federal Bureau of Investigation show that there is serious reason to believe Albert Fuentes has engaged or attempted to engage in shakedowns of SBA loan applicants. I believe that this warrants your immediately suspending Fuentes pending a full investigation.

HENRY B. GONZALEZ,
*Member of Congress.*

## A MEANS OF HALTING ILLEGAL SEIZURES OF U.S. FISHING BOATS

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

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing new legislation to try to bring the Peruvians and other Latin American countries that illegally seize American fishing boats on the high seas to negotiations.

This bill would cut off imports of fish and fish products from these countries in the event of future seizures. In the case of Peru, such imports amount to a substantial dollar figure. Commerce Department figures indicate that in 1968, Peru exported $62.1 million to the United States.

However, Mr. Speaker, such a cutoff would not be effective while discussions were going on. Let me emphasize that my bill is not to punish anyone, but rather to have disputes arising from seizures of our fishing vessels off their coasts taken to the negotiation table and to achieve some understanding.

We do not have to argue over their claim of 200 miles or over our claim of 12 miles. All we ask is that these countries honor our historic rights the same as Canada, Mexico, and the United States honor historic rights of other nations to fish in their fishing zones.

Meanwhile, I am fearful that our fishing dispute has been put aside during the discussions on the problem of Peru's expropriation of an oil plant, and I want to be assured that American fishermen are heard during the meetings now being held or to be held shortly between the United States and Peru.

However, Mr. Speaker, I have a greater fear, and that is that within the next few weeks there will be additional seizures off the Latin American coast, and as I informed my colleagues last Thursday, the International Longshoremen's Union has passed a resolution which could lead to their refusing to unload ships from any country illegally seizing U.S. fishing vessels. This, I would like to prevent, Mr. Speaker, and I feel that a law such as would be provided by the legislation I am introducing today would accomplish this by Government rather than by union action.

Time is important as we face the start of another fishing season off Latin America, and I urge swift consideration of this new legislation I am introducing today.

## THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD PAY 100 PERCENT OF CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES' HEALTH BENEFITS COSTS

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

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation—H.R. 10593—to require the Federal Government to pay 100 percent of health benefits costs for Federal employees.

I believe that the Government has an obligation to be in the forefront in providing fringe benefits and good working conditions for its employees rather than trailing behind private enterprise as has been the case. Today, many enlightened firms pay all of the health benefits costs of their employees. Surely, the time has come for the Federal Government to take this enlightened step.

Originally, the health benefits law provided that the Civil Service Commission would establish the Federal contribution within a specified dollar range, but not more than 50 percent of the least expensive low-option plan offered by one of two Government-wide carriers. Due to the increasing costs of the high option plans, the Government's share of the total premiums was down to less than 30 percent by 1966.

Public Law 89–504 increased the Government's contribution rate, restoring it to the 1960 level of 38 percent of the total premiums, and eliminated the tie-in of the Government contribution to the low option rates. However, due to subsequent rate increases, the Government's contribution has since fallen to about 32 percent of the total premium costs. Congress should act promptly to rectify this inequity.

There have been several proposals in past Congresses and in the current Congress to have the Government assume varying percentages of employee health benefits premiums. In fact, during the 90th Congress, the Subcommittee on Retirement, Insurance, and Health Benefits of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, under the leadership of the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. DANIELS) on whose subcommittee I am privileged to serve, held public hearings on legislation calling for the Government to pay 100 percent of employee health benefit premiums.

After considering these bills, the subcommittee noted:

> Aside from the cost, were the Government to pay the total premium, employees would naturally choose the more expensive plans and options that provide the richest benefits, so that the only competition among health plans would be in the amount and kinds of benefits provided. Ultimately, every plan might be not only covering 100 percent of all medical expenses but exploring the inclusion of other types of related expenses.

I believe that this was a valid objection to the proposals that have been

made in the past. However, my plan would meet this objection. It would set a limit on the types of coverage to which the Government would contribute, and it would retain the competition that now exists among the 36 different plans serving Federal employees.

Essentially, my plan would have the Government pay 100 percent of the cost of certain specified benefits which would be provided for all employees, annuitants and their families. In effect, this would become the low-option plan which each carrier would make available at no cost to the employee. Each carrier would then be free to offer such additional benefits as it chose, with the employee paying all of the additional cost.

The bill—H.R. 10593—which I am introducing today includes the following benefits for which the Government would pay the entire cost:

Up to 180 days' hospital coverage for each confinement;

Surgical benefits as outlined in the set schedule of fees with a maximum of $500 for any one confinement.

Medical visits to be reimbursed at $10 per hospital visit; $8 per home visit; and $6 per office visit;

Diagnostic services as provided for in a set schedule of fees;

First-aid treatment in full within 72 hours after an accident;

Maternity benefits to be treated as regular hospital benefits plus up to $200 for doctor's charges;

Nursing care up to $20 per 8-hour shift for up to 180 days a calendar year;

Alcoholism and drug addiction for up to 30 days per calendar year;

Mental and nervous disorders for up to 30 days per calendar year:

Dental and cosmetic surgery shall be covered only when necessary for prompt repair of injury caused by an accident.

Mr. Speaker, I want to make it clear at this point that there is certainly nothing sacred about these specific benefits that I have included in my bill. Further consideration may demonstrate that these benefits should be curtailed, eliminated, or expanded to include additional benefits. However, I do believe that this legislation is a necessary starting point which can be refined later on to establish the Federal Government as a model employer and to make Government service more attractive.

I am confident that the basic idea of this approach to providing health benefit coverage for Federal employees is sound. I feel it merits the prompt attention of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and, indeed, every Member of Congress.

## NIXON ADMINISTRATION SUPPLYING ARMS TO JORDAN

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I was distressed last Friday by the report that the Nixon administration has approved the sale of $30 million worth of arms and equipment to Jordan, including another squadron of F–104 jet interceptors.

It would appear that this administration intends to continue the already discredited policy of supplying arms to the so-called moderate Arab States in the hope of exercising some influence on these countries.

Has the administration forgotten that, in attacking Israel in June 1967, Jordan used arms and equipment, including tanks, provided by the United States?

The inclusion of a squadron of F–104 jet interceptors constitutes an especially grave threat to peace, for these jets will further bolster the increasing Arab military power and embolden their determination to destroy Israel.

We all know that Jordan has been a base for terroristic attacks on Israel which have continued unabated since the 6-day war. For what imaginable purpose would Jordan use these jets and other military equipment except to attack Israel?

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I am concerned by the fact that the Department of Defense is continuing to train Jordanian pilots and army personnel and other Arab pilots and army personnel in this country. The Department of Defense has advised me in a letter dated April 22 that 94 air force personnel and 74 army personnel from Jordan are being trained in U.S. service schools during fiscal year 1969. First we equip, and then we train, the Royal Jordanian Air Force.

No matter what the history of the Middle Eastern conflict demonstrates, the same stale policies continue to be implemented. The administration continues to arm Jordan in the face of every indication that these weapons will be used against Israel, to which we have a long-standing commitment. It should also be remembered that the vaunted "influence" which this policy was supposed to insure in the past was destroyed when King Hussein and other "moderate" Arab leaders placed their forces under the control of Nasser in the 6-day war. What is there to insure that these weapons will not become an addition to Nasser's developing stockpile of weapons again—to be used when the Arabs believe they have sufficient arms to finally annihilate Israel?

Has the U.S. Government learned nothing from the bloody and tragic war that took place less than 2 years ago?

I have called upon the President of the United States to rescind immediately the sale of these weapons to Jordan and to publicly disavow any intention of approving any further agreements which would subsidize the Arabs' hostile military intentions. My telegram of April 25 to the President follows:

APRIL 25, 1969.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
*The White House,*
*Washington, D.C.:*

As one who has long opposed the United States providing any military support whatsoever to the Arab States, I strongly protest the decision of your administration to sell $30 million worth of arms and equipment to Jordan. The inclusion of a squadron of 18 F–104 jet interceptors constitutes an especially grave threat to prospects for peace in the Middle East.

The public pronouncements of Arab leaders on their continued determination to annihilate Israel make it clear that the receipt of these weapons will only encourage the Arabs to persist in their refusal to begin direct negotiations with Israel on outstanding issues, thereby prolonging the conflict in the Middle East.

I call upon you to immediately rescind the sale of these weapons to Jordan and to publically disavow any intention of approving any further agreements to subsidize the Arabs' hostile military intentions.

WILLIAM F. RYAN,
*Member of Congress.*

## CONTINUE OEO

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HALPERN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, we have in recent months heard and read much about the Office of Economic Opportunity, about the specific programs it administers, about its worth—or lack of worth, about its future. From some critics we have heard that OEO has not been adequately doing the job of fighting poverty and that therefore it should simply be undone this year and done away with the next. Others agree with that diagnosis but call for a different cure: reorganization—they want OEO to function merely as an innovating agency in charge primarily of new, experimental programs which would presumably be transferred to other agencies if they were successful and dropped if they were not. While such an idea may have a certain appeal to social scientists, we who live in the world of political reality know that when Congress is in a budget-trimming mood, an agency without a permanent set of programs—and the concomitant protection of a set of interested participants—is about as secure as a turkey in November.

I should like to know why—amidst all the recent talk about the future of OEO—no one points to its past. The OEO is not yet 5 years old—surely that is a very short time in which to eradicate an age-old evil such as poverty. The OEO has consistently been underfunded by the Congress—surely it is difficult to judge the effectiveness of a war on poverty if it is fought with limited weapons. Despite handicaps such as these, however, OEO has managed to accomplish a great deal: Community action, Headstart, Upward Bound, neighborhood health centers, legal services, foster grandparents, VISTA—these names do not stand for failures but for solid successes; they are now part of the national vocabulary. But to the poor themselves, these programs are more than just familiar names; they are reasons for activity in place of idleness, expression instead of silence, hope in place of what at best was apathy and at worst was despair. What happens to the poor themselves if the life of OEO is crippled or cut off? The OEO is their agency, their voice in official Washington; it must not be allowed suddenly to fall silent.

Amid all the recent talk about OEO, we seem to have heard little or nothing either from the poor themselves or from those who are often closest to the poor—the regional OEO workers. I should like to make known their opinions on this subject. Accordingly, I should like, Mr.

Speaker, to place into the RECORD a resolution drafted by community action officials from OEO's northeastern region.

On March 7, 1969, the Northeast Region State Economic Opportunity Office Directors, the Community Action Agency President from each State in the Region, and Community Representatives Advisory Council members from each State met in Hartford, Connecticut. After a discussion of the basic philosophies of the Federal anti-poverty program, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and its future, the following statement was unanimously adopted by all three groups present:

We do not approve at this time the dismemberment of OEO or the spinning off of programs such as Head Start, Upward Bound, Job Corps, VISTA, Foster Grandparents, or Health Centers.

We urge the Administration and Congress to support the philosophy of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, the Community Action Agencies, the Community Action process, and particularly the principle of maximum feasible participation of residents of the area and members of the groups to be served. This statement is generated in part by the position taken by Head Start Parents, Upward-Bound students, Neighborhood Youth Corps participants and other community residents throughout the country in support of these principles.

We further support the principle of extending Maximum Feasible Participation of the people served, as developed by the Office of Economic Opportunity, to all Federal service programs, including but not limited to programs of the Departments of Agriculture, Health, Education, and Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, Justice, Commerce, and Labor, starting with the representation of the poor on Department advisory councils.

## CHICAGO TODAY

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the presence of something new and significant in the city of Chicago.

For many years, countless thousands of Chicagoans, middlewesterners, and others throughout America have read the Chicago's American. They have undoubtedly begun to notice a change. However, beginning today, the Chicago's American will appear in compact form and be known as Chicago Today.

This newspaper, both new in format and name, will include new features and new writers as well as its established favorites whom readers have enjoyed so long in Chicago's American.

Under this new format, Chicago Today will incorporate 200 more columns of new space each week, thus enabling it to keep its readers even better informed. With this, the writing style will be more concise thus enabling the new format to present more and better stories. As part of presenting its expanding coverage, Chicago Today will have complete stock market tables in virtually all editions as well as the closing markets in the final edition.

In line with the new format, aimed at the "now" group, the paper has a section called "now," which in effect is a directory of where to go, what to do and how to have fun in Chicago which should be of great benefit to its readers. There will be a new feature called Focus which will enable Chicago Today's talented writers to examine in depth, the most important issues of our time both nationally and in Chicago.

Chicago has a reputation nationwide as a good newspaper town. The fact that it has four daily newspapers has made it one of the most competitive news towns in the country and this helps the readers. This newspaper will contribute to the fact that this is a "good newspaper town."

## A PROPOSAL FOR RELIEVING LOW-INCOME ELDERLY CITIZENS—HOMEOWNERS OR RENTERS—OF PART OF THEIR LOCAL PROPERTY TAX BURDEN

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. REUSS) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, I introduce today, for appropriate reference, H.R. 10615, the Property Tax Relief Act of 1969.

H.R. 10615 is designed to ease the property tax burden on those low-income elderly persons whose local property taxes are excessively high in relation to their total income by allowing them a credit against the Federal income tax for that portion of the property tax that is determined to be excessive.

The bill is modeled after Wisconsin's highly successful Homestead Relief Act, which allows a credit against the Wisconsin State income tax.

Poor elderly homeowners often have great difficulty in paying their property taxes. Frequently the homes they live in were purchased many years before, when property taxes were low and job income was coming in regularly. But now property taxes have risen drastically, especially in urban areas, and these elderly homeowners are retired and living on small fixed incomes, depleted by inflation and supplemented inadequately if at all by social security payments. The thought of moving is not a welcome one; there is often a sentimental attachment to the old familiar home and, beyond this, the task of moving is a burdensome one for the elderly.

To meet this problem, the bill provides property tax relief to those over 65 with a total yearly income of $3,500 or less. To insure that only truly needy persons receive relief, applicants must list all forms of money income, including nontaxable income such as social security, veteran's disability benefits, public assistance payments, and railroad retirement benefits.

The credit extends to elderly renters as well as homeowners—for renters it is assumed that 25 percent of the rent payment is in effect payment for property taxes.

For those eligible persons whose income is so low that they pay no Federal tax, a direct cash refund is substituted for the credit.

The refund or credit is intended to offset only that portion of the property tax that is well in excess of what is normal. It works like this.

Property taxes are considered unusually high if they exceed a certain percentage of household income. These percentages are increased as household income increases. After determining the amount of the tax which is excessive, a percentage of this excessive part is relieved. For households with incomes over $1,000, there is a refund or a credit for 60 percent of the excessive part; for those with incomes under $1,000, the refund or credit is 75 percent of the excessive part.

In addition, H.R. 10615 limits the amount of property taxes that can be used in computing relief to $300. Thus, if a householder has property tax payments of $400 he can only use $300 of that in computing his refund or credit.

As one might expect, the upshot of all this is a rather complicated formula. For those who are curious, the formula is in section 1603 of the bill, the text of which follows. The following table lists the size of the credit or refund which is available in some representative cases:

| | Total household income | Credit or refund |
|---|---|---|
| Property tax: | | |
| $100 | $1,000 | $67.00 |
| $200 | 1,000 | 142.00 |
| $300 | 1,000 | 213.30 |
| $100 | 2,000 | 9.10 |
| $200 | 2,000 | 69.10 |
| $300 | 2,000 | 126.10 |
| $100 | 3,000 | 0 |
| $200 | 3,000 | 0 |
| $300 | 3,000 | 43.50 |

Because the bill is modeled so closely after Wisconsin's Homestead Relief Act, a brief look at some aspects of Wisconsin's experience with the law might be helpful.

The Wisconsin law was passed in 1964 and liberalized in 1966. In 1967, it provided tax relief of over $6.3 million to 69,400 low income elderly families owning or renting their homes, for an average payment of $90.78. The total relief granted came to only around 1 percent of total property tax collections in the State.

Very few of those eligible for the program have incomes high enough to make them subject to the State income tax, so that in some 98 percent of the cases property tax relief is in the form of a direct cash refund rather than a credit against income tax. In 1966, $5 million of the $5.1 million in relief granted came in the form of direct cash refunds. In this respect, the Wisconsin law is a kind of negative income tax, but restricted to those past their working age.

The main objective of the Wisconsin law is to relieve the low income elderly of excessive property tax burdens. But the law has also had important side effects.

A serious problem with the property tax is that, especially at low income levels, it tends to be regressive—that is, those with low incomes pay a higher percentage of their income in property taxes than those with higher incomes. The Wisconsin Homestead Relief Act has reduced this regressivity substantially.

The law has also had a beneficial effect on income distribution, since it transfers income from the general tax-

paying population to those persons who are very poor, and since the poor tend to live together, to those jurisdictions that are very poor.

The Wisconsin experiment has been so successful that the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations has recommended that all States follow Wisconsin's lead in giving relief to elderly low-income homeowners and renters. See ACIR, State and Local Finances: Significant Features, November 1968, page 5. But there is no need to wait for all State legislatures to act; we can make this relief available now by using the Federal income tax system.

If this bill was passed, States like Wisconsin which have such property tax relief laws might wish to continue them as a supplement to the Federal credit.

The text of H.R. 10615 follows:

H.R. 10615

A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide relief to certain individuals 65 years of age and over who own or rent their homes, through a system of income tax credits and refunds.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That (a)(1) subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to income taxes) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 7—PROPERTY TAX RELIEF FOR THE LOW-INCOME ELDERLY

"Sec. 1601. Definitions.
"Sec. 1602. Claim allowable as credit or refund.
"Sec. 1603. Amount allowed as claim.
"Sec. 1604. Special rules.
"Sec. 1605. Administration.

"SEC. 1601. DEFINITIONS.

"For purposes of this chapter—

"(1) INCOME.—The term 'income' means the sum of adjusted gross income, support money, cash public assistance and relief (not including any amount received under this chapter), the gross amount of any pension or annuity (including railroad retirement benefits, all payments received under the Social Security Act and veterans disability pensions), nontaxable interest received from the United States, a State, or an instrumentality of either, workmen's compensation and the gross amount of 'loss of time' insurance. Such term does not include gifts from nongovernmental sources, or surplus food or other relief in kind supplied by a governmental agency.

"(2) CLAIMANT.—The term 'claimant' means a person who has filed a claim under this chapter and was both domiciled in the United States and 65 years of age or over during the entire taxable year preceding the year in which he files claim under this chapter. When two or more individuals of a household meet the qualifications for a claimant, or when a homestead is occupied by two or more individuals and more than one such individual is able to qualify as a claimant, and some or all such qualified individuals are not related as determined under paragraph (3), the person or persons entitled to make a claim under this chapter shall be determined under regulations of the Secretary or his delegate.

"(3) HOUSEHOLD.—The term 'household' means a claimant and the spouse of the claimant.

"(4) HOUSEHOLD INCOME.—The term 'household income' means all income received by all persons of a household in a taxable year while members of such household.

"(5) HOMESTEAD.—The term 'homestead' means a dwelling in the United States, whether owned or rented, and so much of the land surrounding it, not exceeding one acre, as is reasonably necessary for use of the dwelling as a home, and may consist of a part of a multidwelling or multipurpose building and a part of the land upon which it is built. (Such term also includes a vendee in possession under a land contract and of one or more joint tenants or tenants in common.) Such term does not include personal property such as furniture, furnishings, or appliances.

"(6) RENT CONSTITUTING PROPERTY TAXES ACCRUED.—The term 'rent constituting property taxes accrued' means an amount equal to 25 percent of the gross rent actually paid in cash or its equivalent in a taxable year by a household solely for the right of occupancy of its homestead in such taxable year.

"(7) GROSS RENT.—The term 'gross rent' means rental paid at arms-length, solely for the right of occupancy of a homestead, exclusive of charges for any utilities, services, furniture, furnishings or personal property appliances furnished by the landlord as a part of the rental agreement, whether expressly set out in the rental agreement or not.

"(8) PROPERTY TAXES ACCRUED.—

"(A) GENERAL RULE.—The term 'property taxes accrued' means State and local property taxes (exclusive of special assessments, delinquent interest and charges for service) which accrue with respect to a claimant's homestead in a taxable year.

"(B) OWNERSHIP BY MORE THAN ONE HOUSEHOLD.—When a homestead is owned by two or more persons or entities as joint tenants or tenants in common and one or more such persons or entities is not a member of claimant's household, 'property taxes accrued' is that part of property taxes accrued with respect to such homestead as reflects the ownership percentage of the claimant and his household.

"(C) OWNING AND RENTING IN SAME TAXABLE YEAR.—When a claimant and his household own their homestead part of a taxable year and rent the same or a different homestead for part of the same year 'property taxes accrued' means only taxes accrued with respect to the homestead when both owned and occupied as such by claimant and his household, multiplied by the percentage of twelve months that such property was owned and occupied by such household as its homestead in such year.

"(D) OCCUPANCY OF MORE THAN ONE HOMESTEAD.—When a household owns and occupies two or more different homesteads in the same taxable year, property taxes accrued shall relate only to that property occupied by the household as a homestead for the greatest portion of such year.

"(E) HOMESTEAD PART OF A LARGER UNIT.—Whenever a homestead is an integral part of a larger unit such as a farm, or a multipurpose or multidwelling building, property taxes accrued shall be that percentage of the total property taxes accrued as the value of the homestead is of the total value, except that the claimant may use the total property taxes accrued for the larger unit, but not exceeding forty acres of land, except as the limitations of section 1603(b)(2) apply.

"SEC. 1602. CLAIM ALLOWABLE AS CREDIT OR REFUND.

"(a) ALLOWANCE OF CLAIM.—Subject to the limitations provided in this chapter, a claimant may claim as a credit against taxes imposed by chapter 1 for a taxable year property taxes accrued for such taxable year, or rent constituting property taxes accrued for such taxable year, or both. If the allowable amount of claim exceeds the amount (if any) of taxes imposed by chapter 1 for the taxable year (less the aggregate amount of credits allowable under part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 for the taxable year) the amount of such excess after audit by the Secretary or his delegate, shall be paid to the claimant. No interest shall be allowed on any payment made to a claimant pursuant to this chapter.

"(b) TIME FOR FILING.—A claim under subsection (a) for a taxable year shall be filed on or before the time prescribed by law for filing an income tax return for such taxable year (taking into account any extension of time).

"SEC. 1603. AMOUNT ALLOWED AS CLAIM.

"(a) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT.—The claim allowable to a claimant under this chapter for a taxable year shall be determined in accordance with the following table, on the basis of the household income of the claimant's household and of such household's eligible property taxes and rent (as defined in subsection (b)) for the taxable year:

| "I | | II | III | IV | V |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| If household income is— | | Then the allowable claim is the product of— | times the amount by which eligible property taxes and rent exceed the sum of— | plus— | of household income in excess of— |
| At least | but not more than— | | | | |
| 0 | $500 | 0.75 | 0 | 0% | ----- |
| $500 | 1,000 | .75 | 0 | 3% | $500 |
| 1,000 | 1,500 | .60 | $15 | 6% | 1,000 |
| 1,500 | 2,000 | .60 | 45 | 9% | 1,500 |
| 2,000 | 2,500 | .60 | 90 | 12% | 2,000 |
| 2,500 | ----- | .60 | 150 | 15% | 2,500 |

"(b) ELIGIBLE PROPERTY TAXES AND RENT.—For purposes of subsection (a), the term 'eligible property taxes and rent' means the lesser of—

"(1) the sum of property taxes accrued plus rent constituting property taxes accrued, or

"(2) $300.

"(c) SET OFF AGAINST OTHER TAX LIABILITY.—The amount of any claim otherwise payable under this chapter for a taxable year may be applied by the Secretary or his delegate against any liability of the claimant with respect to taxes imposed by this title, or against such liability of any other individual who was a member of his household in the taxable year.

"(d) ONE CLAIMANT PER HOUSEHOLD LIMITATION.—Only one claimant per household per taxable year shall be entitled to relief under this chapter.

"SEC. 1604. SPECIAL RULES

"(a) RENTALS NOT AT ARM'S LENGTH.—In any case in which a homestead is rented by a person from another person under circumstances deemed by the Secretary or his delegate to be not at arms-length, he may determine rent constituting property taxes accrued as at arms-length, and, for purposes of this chapter, such determination shall be final.

"(b) MOBILE HOMES.—Under regulations of the Secretary or his delegate, a mobile home shall be treated as a homestead for purposes of this chapter.

"(c) CLAIMANTS HAVING DIFFERENT TAXABLE YEARS.—In the case of a household consisting of two claimants who do not have the same taxable year, household income, rent constituting property taxes accrued, and property taxes accrued shall be determined (1) on the basis of an annual period prescribed by

regulations of the Secretary or his delegate, and (2) with such adjustments as may be required by such regulations.

"SEC. 1605. ADMINISTRATION.

"(a) FORMS AND TABLES; COMPUTATION OF CLAIM BY SECRETARY.—In administering this chapter, the Secretary or his delegate shall make available suitable forms with instructions for claimants, including a form which may be included with or a part of the individual income tax form. The Secretary or his delegate shall by regulation prescribe tables under which claims under this chapter may be computed to the nearest 10 cents. The claimant may elect not to record on his claim the amount claimed by him, in which case the Secretary or his delegate shall compute the claim and notify the claimant by mail of the amount of his claim under this chapter.

"(b) INFORMATION.—Every claimant under this chapter shall supply to the Secretary or his delegate, in support of his claim, reasonable proof of age, rent paid, property taxes accrued, changes of homestead, household membership, household income, size, and nature of property claimed as the homestead and a statement that the property taxes accrued, on the basis of which his claim is made, have been or will be paid by him and that there are no delinquent property taxes on the homestead.

"(c) RIGHT TO FILE CLAIM ON BEHALF OF CLAIMANT.—The right to file a claim under this chapter shall be personal to the claimant and shall not survive his death, but such right may be exercised on behalf of a claimant by his legal guardian or attorney-in-fact. When a claimant dies after having filed a timely claim the amount thereof shall be disbursed to another member of the household, under regulations of the Secretary or his delegate. If the claimant was the only member of his household, the claim may be paid to his executor or administrator, but if neither is appointed and qualified within two years of the filing of the claim, no amount shall be paid with respect to the claim.

"(d) REDETERMINATION OF CLAIM.—Whenever on the audit of any claim filed under this chapter the Secretary or his delegate determines the amount thereof to have been incorrectly determined, the Secretary or his delegate shall redetermine such claim and notify the claimant of such redetermination and the reasons therefor. Such redetermination shall be final unless appealed to the Tax Court within 30 days of notice thereof.

"(e) RECOVERY OF FRAUDULENT CLAIMS.—In any case in which it is determined that a claim is or was excessive and was filed with fraudulent intent, the claim shall be disallowed in full, and, if the claim has been paid or a credit has been allowed against income taxes otherwise payable, the credit shall be canceled and the amount paid may be recovered by assessment as income taxes are assessed and such assessment shall bear interest from the date of payment or credit of the claim, until refunded or paid, at the rate of 1 percent per month. The claimant in such case, and any person who assisted in the preparation or filing of such excessive claim or supplied information upon which such excessive claim was prepared, with fraudulent intent, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. In any case in which it is determined that a claim is or was excessive and was negligently prepared 10 percent of the corrected claim shall be disallowed and if the claim has been paid, or credited against income taxes otherwise payable, the credit shall be reduced or canceled, and the proper portion of any amount paid shall be similarly recovered by assessment as income taxes are assessed and such assessment shall bear interest at one percent per month from the date of payment until refunded or paid.

"(f) APPEAL TO TAX COURT.—Any person aggrieved by the denial in whole or in part of relief claimed under this chapter (except when the denial is based upon a redetermination of rent constituting property taxes accrued as at arms length) may appeal such denial to the Tax Court by filing a petition with such court within 30 days after such denial."

(2) The table of chapters for subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"CHAPTER 7. Property tax relief for the low-income elderly."

(b) (1) Section 40 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to cross references) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 40. CROSS REFERENCES.

"(1) For credit against the tax imposed by this subtitle for overpayments of tax, see section 6401.

"(2) For credit against the tax imposed by this chapter with respect to State and local property taxes of the low-income elderly, see section 1602."

(2) The table of sections for subpart A of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by striking out the last item and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 40. Cross references."

(c) (1) Subchapter A of chapter 65 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to abatements, refunds, and credits) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 6408. PAYMENTS TO LOW-INCOME ELDERLY WITH RESPECT TO STATE AND LOCAL PROPERTY TAXES.

"For authority to make payments to low-income elderly with respect to State and local property taxes, etc., see section 1602."

(2) The table of sections for such subchapter is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"Sec. 6408. Payments to low-income elderly with respect to property taxes accrued."

SEC. 2. Section 164 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to deduction for taxes) is amended by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h) and by inserting after subsection (f) the following new subsection:

"(g) DISALLOWANCE IN CASE OF TAXES WITH RESPECT TO WHICH CREDIT OR PAYMENT ALLOWED UNDER CHAPTER 7.—Under regulations of the Secretary or his delegate, no deduction shall be allowed for a tax with respect to which a claim is allowed under chapter 7 (relating to property tax relief for low-income elderly)."

SEC. 3. The amendments made by this Act shall apply with respect to property taxes accruing and rent paid on or after January 1, 1970.

## REFORM OF MILITARY CODE

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. FARBSTEIN) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to reform the Military Code so that a repeat of the Presidio Stockade incident could not occur. My legislation would make the distinction between mutiny and the lesser charge of disobeying an order much clearer. It would also require prior approval by the Secretary of the particular armed forces before prosecution could take place for an offense carrying the death penalty.

I introduce this legislation because I do not believe the Presidio incident should be allowed to pass without remedial action being taken. This legislation deals with the two fundamental aspects of that incident—the failure of the commanding officer to employ a proper and accepted interpretation of the term mutiny, and the proper disagreement of Pentagon officials with this action. They, unfortunately, had no legal recourse. If either of these aspects had been different, the Presidio incident, as we know it, could not have occurred.

It was Gen. Stanley Larsen's failure to heed the recommendation of the pretrial hearing examiner that "the charge of mutiny does not apply to the facts of October 14, 1968," which precipitated this gross injustice. There have been other cases of sitdowns in the Army; yet, to my knowledge, only cases involving force were prosecuted for mutiny. This legislation, by making the already commonly accepted definition of mutiny clearer in the law, should deter future ill-advised judgments of this nature.

The fact that the Judge Advocate General of the Army moved in less than 24 hours of General Larsen's confirmation of the first Presidio defendant's sentence to apply a rarely used clemency power suggests that high officials of the Army also were upset by this gross injustice. This combination of events is no accident. My conversations with Pentagon officials confirm this. Yet, under military law, there was nothing they could do prior to prosecution. My bill, while serving to preserve the decentralized character of the Armed Forces, would serve to reassert a greater sense of legal authority in the field of military law, at least in capital cases.

What concerns me even more than the gross injustice perpetrated against these 27 young men in this single incident is that it may not have been an isolated incident. It may have been motivated by political considerations, and had the object of cracking down on antiwar behavior as well as to discriminate in the handling of military infractions on the basis of imputed or actual political motivations behind infractions. Whether it applies to civilian or military, this does not appear to be justice to me.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair is informed by the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, GERALD R. FORD, that the President is sending a message to the Congress which is expected to arrive very shortly. In view of this and in a spirit of cooperation, if there is no objection——

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. Under the circumstances the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Would the distinguished Speaker be able to say how long it will be before this message may be received?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, of course.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I was assured by the staff of the President that the message would be here sometime between 1 and 1:30 p.m. On the basis of that information given to me I spoke to the distinguished Speaker and he agreed to ask for a recess under those circumstances.

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the House will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair. The bells will be rung 15 minutes before the House reconvenes.

There was no objection.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.) the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.

## 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.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 91–108)

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House a message from the President of the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Carved out of swampland at our country's birth, the Nation's Capital city now sets a new test of national purpose. This was a city that men dared to plan—and build by plan—laying out avenues and monuments and housing in accordance with a common rational scheme. Now we are challenged once again to shape our environment: to renew our city by rational foresight and planning, rather than leaving it to grow swamp-like without design.

At issue is whether the city will be enabled to take hold of its future; whether its institutions will be reformed so that its government can truly represent its citizens and act upon their needs.

Good government, in the case of a city, must be local government. The Federal Government has a special responsibility for the District of Columbia. But it also bears toward the District the same responsibility it bears toward all other cities: to help local government work better, and to attempt to supplement local resources for programs that city officials judge most urgent.

My aim is to increase the responsibility and efficiency of the District of Columbia's new government, which has performed so ably during its first perilous years. Early in this Administration, we recommended proposals that would increase the effectiveness of local law enforcement and provide the resources needed by local officials to begin revitalizing the areas damaged during the civil disturbance. Those proposals, however, cover only a part of the program which will be essential for the District Government to respond to the wishes of its people.

I now present the second part of this program, worked out in close consultation with the District Government, and based upon the needs articulated by the Mayor and the City Council.

This program will provide:

—An orderly mechanism for achieving self-government in the District of Columbia.

—Representation in Congress.

—Added municipal authority for the City Council and the Mayor.

—Additional top management positions to bring new talents and leadership into the District Government.

—A secure and equitable source of Federal funds for the District's budget.

—An expanded rapid rail transit system, linking the diverse segments of our Capital's metropolitan region.

## CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. LENNON (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. MILLER of California. 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. 49]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adair | Edmondson | Ottinger |
| Annunzio | Edwards, La. | Philbin |
| Arends | Evins, Tenn. | Poff |
| Ashbrook | Fallon | Pollock |
| Ashley | Fish | Powell |
| Barrett | Gallagher | Pucinski |
| Bates | Gettys | Quillen |
| Bell, Calif. | Green, Oreg. | Randall |
| Betts | Halpern | Reifel |
| Biaggi | Hansen, Wash. | Roberts |
| Bingham | Hathaway | Ronan |
| Blackburn | Hawkins | Rooney, Pa. |
| Blatnik | Hébert | Rostenkowski |
| Bolling | Heckler, Mass. | Roudebush |
| Brasco | Helstoski | Rumsfeld |
| Brown, Calif. | Holifield | St. Onge |
| Broyhill, Va. | Hull | Sandman |
| Byrne, Pa. | Ichord | Scheuer |
| Cahill | Jarman | Scott |
| Carey | Jones, Ala. | Smith, N.Y. |
| Celler | Karth | Stanton |
| Chappell | Kirwan | Steiger, Wis. |
| Chisholm | Kuykendall | Stephens |
| Clancy | Landrum | Symington |
| Clark | Lloyd | Taft |
| Clay | Long, La. | Teague, Calif. |
| Collins | Lukens | Teague, Tex. |
| Colmer | McDonald, Mich. | Van Deerlin |
| Conte | Mann | Waggonner |
| Conyers | Mikva | Watkins |
| Corbett | Mizell | Watson |
| Corman | Monagan | Watts |
| Cunningham | Moorhead | Whalley |
| Daddario | Morton | Widnall |
| Diggs | Murphy, N.Y. | Wolff |
| Donohue | Nedzi | Wydler |
| Dulski | Nix | |
| Dwyer | | |

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). On this rollcall 321 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will continue the reading of the message.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Federal Government bears a major responsibility for the welfare of our Capital's citizens in general. It owns much of the District's land and employs many of its citizens. It depends on the services of local government. The condition of our Capital city is a sign of the condition of our nation—and is certainly taken as such by visitors, from all the states of the Union, and from around the globe.

However, this Federal responsibility does not require Federal rule. Besides the official Washington of monuments and offices, there is the Washington of 850,000 citizens with all the hopes and expectations of the people of any major city, striving and sacrificing for a better life—the eighth largest among the cities of our country.

SELF-GOVERNMENT

Full citizenship through local self-government must be given to the people of this city: The District Government cannot be truly responsible until it is made responsible to those who live under its rule. The District's citizens should not be expected to pay taxes for a government which they have no part in choosing—or to bear the full burdens of citizenship without the full rights of citizenship.

*I therefore ask Congress to create a Commission on Self-Government for the District of Columbia, to be charged with submitting to Congress and the President a proposal for establishing meaningful self-government in the District.*

In order for any government to be accountable to the people, responsibilities must be clearly pinpointed, and officials must have the powers they need to carry out their responsibilities. The Commission would recommend how best to augment and allocate the legislative and executive authorities with respect to governing the city.

The members of this Commission would be partly appointed by the President, partly designated by the Congress, and partly chosen in a city-wide election by the citizens of the District. They would be given an adequate but strictly defined time period to formulate their plan. I would hope that the Commission would be established promptly, so that its report could be submitted to Congress and the President in time for the 1970 legislative session. With adequate funding, they would be able to draw on the wisdom of consultants throughout the country—men who know firsthand the art of the possible, as well as those who study government—in addition to their own staff.

The Commission members must give thorough consideration to the many alternative plans for self-government which have been presented over the years. But they must also make use of new knowledge we have gained about the problems of existing local governments around the country—in finance, management, urban development, citizen participation and many other areas. They must seek the sentiment of the District's citizens from the earliest stages of their work.

There also is a Federal interest that must be respected. The normal functions of the Federal agencies must be guaranteed and their vital operations protected. There must be continued Federal jurisdiction over public buildings and monuments and assurance of well-being for the men and women who work in them or come to visit. The rights of the

national government must be protected, at the same time as the rights of the city's residents are secured. There must be respect for the responsibilities with regard to the District which the Constitution places in the Congress.

To establish a new government in so diverse and active a city as the District is certainly no easy task. There are dangers in setting up new governments, as well as opportunities. Congress has been rightly concerned that the plan for self-government must insure responsible elections, effective executive leadership, protection of individual liberty and safeguards for District of Columbia employees. Self-government must be extended in a timely and orderly manner.

It is especially important that the Commission go beyond the issue of self-government as such, and concern itself with the effective functioning of government in the District of Columbia. Under the existing government structure the City Council finds itself without the power to deal with many crucial problems because of the conflicting and divided authorities that now reside in independent agencies.

But there is no cause for delay: Self-government has remained an unfulfilled promise for far too long. It has been energetically supported by the past four Presidents—Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, and Lyndon B. Johnson. The Senate approved measures to provide it during the 81st, 82nd, 84th, and 86th Congresses. We owe the present lack of local elections to the Reconstruction period, when Congress rescued the District from bankruptcy but suspended the voting franchise. Congress established a Commission form of government in 1874 as a temporary "receivership," but the Commissioners' government persisted for over 90 years—and today, even after reorganization in 1967, the District remains under Federal control.

The history of failure for self-government proposals shows the need for a new plan strong enough to stand up against the old questions or criticisms. Myriad different plans have been offered—and will be offered again this year. But each will have its own doubters as well as its supporters. A Commission must examine all of them, combining old and new ideas in a proposal that will at last win the broad-based respect necessary for final acceptance, and that will carry the authority of a disinterested group of men whose vocation is government—jurists, political leaders and scholars, as well as other citizens, investing the wisdom of their life's work in a truly new government.

Recognizing both the solemn right of the District's citizens to self-government and the Federal interest, I ask Congress to act promptly on proposed legislation to establish a *Commission on Self Government for the District of Columbia*, which will be transmitted shortly.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION

I also urge Congress to grant voting representation in Congress to the District of Columbia. It should offend the democratic senses of this nation that the 850,000 citizens of its Capital, comprising a population larger than 11 of its States, have no voice in the Congress.

*I urge that Congress approve, and the States ratify, an amendment to the Constitution granting to the District at least one represenative in the House of Represenatives, and such additional representatives in the House as the Congress shall approve, and to provide for the possibility of two Senators.*

Until such an amendment is approved by Congress and ratified by the States, *I recommend that Congress enact legislation to provide for a non-voting House delegate from the District.*

STRENGTHENING THE CITY COUNCIL AND MAYOR

While working for self government and Congressional Representation for the future, I recommend that Congress take certain measures this session to strengthen the present District Government, in both authority and efficiency.

The Reorganization Plan which established the present government left to Congress many mundane municipal functions which are burdensome chores to it but important functions for good local government. At present, Congress must allot a portion of its legislative calendar to setting ordinances for the District of Columbia, in effect performing the duties of a local City Council for the Capital. It thus deals with matters which are of little or no importance to the nation as a whole—the setting of a fee, for example, to redeem a dog from the city pound. The concerns of the District are frequently shunted aside to allow for higher-priority legislative business. "No policy can be worse than to mingle great and small concerns," argued Augustus Woodward, one of the founders of our city, when Congress considered establishing a territorial form of government in 1800. "The latter become absorbed in the former; are neglected and forgotten."

Legislation will be proposed to transfer a number of specific authorities to the District Government—including authority to change various fees for user charges now fixed by statute, waive license fees for new businesses, for persons whose businesses have been burnt out in a civil disturbance, and modernize the licensing of various businesses, occupations and professions.

In addition, I recommend that the Mayor be given certain local responsibilities now exercised by Federal departments or agencies. Reorganization plans will be submitted in the coming weeks to transfer local functions now operated by the Federal Government—and frequently paid for by the District—to the Executive Branch of the District Government. Local services should be operated by local government. Such responsibilities are only an extra burden for the Federal departments, which should rightly devote their energies to the welfare of the entire nation.

I will also submit other reorganization plans to transfer certain independent or quasi-independent District agencies to the Mayor's jurisdiction. These actions will strengthen the executive direction of the City's administration and complement the continuing reorganization and strengthening of the District's administrative structure.

Granting new authority to the Mayor and City Council would in no way prejudice the ultimate form or degree of Self Government. It would provide them with powers which any good local government, however chosen, should exercise. By initiating this process now, we thus build the strength of local institutions even as we make them more responsible, formally, to their citizens.

MORE HIGH LEVEL CIVIL SERVANTS

Good government is the product of able and dedicated people working together. The District Government needs the very best urban managers and experts this nation has to direct the Capital's growth and apply its resources, and it must be able to attract such public servants at realistic salary rates.

Adding to the number of top management positions is vital to the effective carrying out of District Government reorganization—the creation of new departments recently announced by the Mayor, and other steps planned for the future. Such reorganization, streamlining the chain of command, is one of the most promising achievements of the Mayor's first years.

*Accordingly, I urge Congress to enact legislation to increase the number of supergrade positions available to the District Government.*

THE FEDERAL PAYMENT

The District of Columbia cannot achieve strong and efficient government unless it has ample and dependable sources of financing. Sound financing can be achieved only if the Federal Government pays its appropriate share.

*I therefore recommend that the Congress authorize a Federal payment formula, fixing the Federal contribution at 30 percent of local tax and other general fund revenues.*

This formula would equitably reflect the Federal interest in the District of Columbia at this time with respect to:

—the 217,000 Federal employees who work in the District, about one-third of the local work force.

—the more than 10 million Americans who visit their Nation's Capital each year.

—the embassies and nationals of the foreign governments.

—the land and buildings owned by the Federal Government which cannot be taxed but comprise more than 40 percent of the District's land value.

Enactment of a formula approach would be a significant step toward effective government in the District. It would tie the level of Federal aid to the burden of local taxes on the District's citizens. It would also provide the District with a predictable estimate for use in the annual budget process, thus allowing it to plan its expenditures more accurately and imaginatively for the growing needs of its population. A similar formula, dealing with District borrowing authorization, was enacted by the Congress more than a year ago—and has already proven its worth in improved budgetary planning.

The proposed Federal payment formula would not involve an automatic ex-

penditure of Federal funds. The Federal payment would still have to be appropriated by Congress.

By authorizing the Federal payment at 30 percent of all District general fund revenues, the Congress would allow a payment of $120 million in fiscal 1970, an increase of $30 million above the present fixed authorization. This payment is incorporated in the District's 1970 budget request.

BALANCED TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

The National Capital needs and deserves a mass transit system that is truly metropolitan, unifying the central city with the surrounding suburbs. As a part of its responsibility for the National Capital Region, the Federal Government should support deliberate action, based upon effective planning, to meet the future transportation needs of the Region. The surrounding areas in Maryland and Virginia, as Congress rightly recognized, include the most rapidly growing areas of population and job opportunities, potentially of rich benefit to the inner city.

Mass transit must be part of a balanced transportation network. A subway will not relieve local governments of the duty to modernize and improve their highway systems and other forms of transportation, so that all citizens have an adequate choice as to how they travel. Clearly, the impasse that has arisen between proponents of road and rail transportation in the Washington metropolitan area has contributed little to the progress of either. There are, however, hopeful signs that a fair and effective settlement of these issues will be reached in the near future. It is in the interest of all those involved—central city dwellers, suburbanites, shoppers, employees, and visitors alike—that this be done.

The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, in consultation with the District Government and other local jurisdictions, has prepared legislation which would extend the presently authorized 25-mile rapid rail transit system to a 97-mile regional system. The expanded system would provide rapid transit between the downtown and outlying areas. It would facilitate the free flow of resources and labor, and would benefit all eight jurisdictions involved in its planning and approval.

The proposed legislation fulfills the Congressional mandate in a 1966 Act, which directed the Washington Metropolitan Area Transportation Authority to plan, develop, finance and provide for the operation of a full regional rapid rail system for the National Capital area.

The 97-mile system would relieve downtown congestion; increase employment; make educational, cultural and recreational facilities more accessible; reduce air pollution; stimulate business, industry, and tourism; broaden tax bases; and promote orderly urban development of the Nation's Capital.

The cost of the expanded system is estimated to be some $2.5 billion. Fare box receipts would pay for $835 million. The remaining cost of $1.7 billion (the net project cost) would be divided equitably among all the governments concerned on a ⅔-⅓ sharing basis between Federal and local governments.

The local governments concerned have already passed bond referenda or taken other appropriate action to finance their contributions of $347 million. But action by Congress is needed to authorize grants sufficient to cover the $1.1 billion Federal (⅔) share of the net project cost and capital contributions of $216 million for the District's portion of the local (⅓) share.

*I urge that Congress promptly appropriate the necessary authorizing legislation for the 97-mile system.*

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

Finally, we come to the Washington that so many millions flock to visit; the Washington that stands as a proud physical symbol of our Nation's liberties and its hopes.

Pennsylvania Avenue should be one of the great Avenues of our Republic—as in the original version of our Capital City—and will be so if the Pennsylvania Avenue Commission presses forward with its present plans. Already, in accordance with the Commission's plans, construction of the Presidential Building at 13th Street has been completed; construction is continuing on the new Capital Reflecting Pool, as well as buildings for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Labor Department. Planning is going forward for the Federal Triangle, a new Municipal Center at Judiciary Square, and an extension of the National Gallery. Our ultimate goal must be the Avenue of L'Enfant's Plan, a grand route connecting the Congress and the President's House, the vital center of the City, monumental in importance but designed for the Citizens of this Nation to enjoy at all hours for work or pleasure. I will encourage the development of this plan and submit legislation at the appropriate time.

One of the most significant additions to Pennsylvania Avenue will be an international center for scholars, to be established as a living memorial to Woodrow Wilson in the area just north of the National Archives. There could hardly be a more appropriate memorial to a President who combined a devotion to scholarship with a passion for peace. The District has long sought, and long needed, a center for both men of letters and men of affairs. This should be, as it was first proposed, "an institution of learning that the 22nd Century will regard as having influenced the 21st."

The renewal of Pennsylvania Avenue is an enterprise which two Presidents have supported. Their vision was the great vision of Pierre L'Enfant, George Washington, and Thomas Jefferson, whose plans embodied the ageless ideal of a Capital City. It is a vision which links Presidents, as it links the citizens of the District, in the love of this city. And I am proud to join them.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE

It is a noble aim—this planning of a Capital City. It encompasses a drive which must apply to areas of rebuilding beyond a single Avenue, and to areas of need beyond physical renovation. It infuses our knowledge of human want with a new urgency. It tests our vision of man, and of the future of his cities.

I ask the Congress, and the American people, to join in this great enterprise, knowing that if we govern with wisdom in this Capital City, it will be a proud symbol of the quality of American life and the reach of America's aspirations.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *April 28, 1969.*

The message was, without objection, referred by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT) to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

## FUNERAL SERVICES FOR THE LATE HONORABLE HARRY R. SHEPPARD

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

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I want to add some further information. I know there has been an announcement on the floor today of the death of the Honorable Harry R. Sheppard, this morning at 5 o'clock.

I have just received this further information: that the funeral services will be held Thursday morning, at 10 a.m., at the Robert Pumphrey Home at 7557 Wisconsin Avenue in Bethesda. The interment of the body will be at the National Memorial Park, on Lee Highway, 1 mile west of Falls Church.

## OUTSTANDING TEACHER AWARD TO MISS BARBARA GOLEMAN, OF FLORIDA

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

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to join with my distinguished colleague from Florida in paying tribute to Miss Goleman, who received, as indicated, the outstanding teacher of the year award for the entire United States. I wish to say how proud we are throughout the State of Florida, and as I am sure is true throughout the Nation, of the great contributions being made by dedicated schoolteachers such as Miss Goleman.

In this instance this particular lady has shown outstanding ability in the best tradition of a great profession.

I was proud to join with the contingency at the White House today in paying tribute to her, and I thought it was particularly fitting that the three students who were in attendance with her are such outstanding students and represent such a diversified group of the fine individuals who are being instructed in the schools of the United States of America.

I am proud to join with my colleague in paying this tribute to Miss Goleman and to those students.

## POSTAL RATE INCREASE—KEY TO POSTAL REFORM

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

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, as one who has advocated taking politics out of the Post Office Department and reforming this great Department so it can be run on a business-like basis, I am troubled by this cycle of higher and higher postal deficits and the ever more frequent requests for new postal revenue.

I am convinced, Mr. Speaker, that if our postal service were efficiently organized we could achieve savings of about $1 billion a year. But, turning this Department—with its 730,000 employees—around will take years.

This is why I am disturbed by those holding out the hope that postal reform will solve our rate problems in this session of the Congress.

I believe that if we fail to increase postal rates—if we let the postal deficit grow—it will become even more difficult to transform the existing Post Office Department into a business-like agency of Government.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that those favoring postal reform should support President Nixon's proposal on postal rates. If we cannot keep this big Department on a sound fiscal basis today, it will be even harder in future years for mail users to stand on their own feet.

This is why, Mr. Speaker, this Congress cannot let the Department slip into an even greater deficit if we are to bring fundamental reform to the postal service, and reduce this drain upon the Federal budget. We must create the kind of organizational structure that will retain dedicated, efficient, and experienced postal employees and enhance their opportunities for job security and advancement with proportionate reward for initiative, production, and efficiency.

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## EXPLAINING THE PROCEDURES OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. CONABLE) is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, the tourist season is now in full swing and from now until the end of August the American public will be traveling and many will be coming here to Washington among other things to observe the sessions of the House of Representatives in this building.

I am concerned about the manner in which we treat the traveling public here. This building belongs to the people of America. When it was built it was not built to accommodate the large numbers of visitors the motorcar has made possible. For this reason and for reasons relating to the image of Congress as a body, I would like to make some suggestions today as to how we can improve in the eyes of the traveling public the opportunities for learning about representative government during visit to the chamber of the House.

It seems to me that most of us in this body have had the experience of sitting in the galleries with constituents who are visiting Washington and explaining what is proceeding on the floor of the House, pointing out the various figures of public interest as they struggle with the legislative process here in our regular meetings. It is my impression that anyone who does receive some advice from a Member of the House as events transpire on the floor gets a great deal more out of a visit to the Chamber than someone who simply wanders in, listens, and leaves, sometimes dismayed at the apparent chaos on the floor. We all know that we have here a procedure that has developed through the years which has served the Nation well.

We all know that sometimes, superficially, we create the appearance of disorder and of inattention and that our procedures are not immediately comprehensible to people who are not instructed in them.

For this reason, it seems to me that we should do something to make a visit to the gallery a more instructive process.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there are a number of ways in which this can be done. I do not pretend that I have the ultimate answer. I suggested about 2 years ago that it might be desirable to glass in the galleries—those galleries to which visitors come. I did not include the Press Gallery in this suggestion, but by glassing in the galleries we could very much improve the acoustics in this room, and I suspect that it would provide many opportunities for improvement of a visitation to the galleries.

Mr. Speaker, I know there are objections to such a suggestion. One is the esthetics. There is no question that by glassing in the galleries we would damage the appearance of this Chamber. Also there is some objection to a barrier or a fixed shield of glass between the people in the galleries and the Representatives on the floor of the House. The argument runs that this is a representative place and there should be no barriers between the people and their Representatives.

But I think the benefits far outweigh the problems which would be encountered by glassing in the galleries.

For instance, if we do it, it would be possible for us to install earphones and have a concurrent commentary for those who wish to listen to it whereby someone knowledgeable in the procedures of the House could say, for instance, "The gentleman has just risen to make a point of order that a quorum is not present; bells will ring throughout Capitol Hill and the Members who wish to be recorded as present will enter the Chamber."

For that sort of concurrent commentary, earphones, I think, would add inestimably to the appreciation of what is transpiring on the floor of the House. It would also permit the identification of the speaker who is talking who is now only identified by the State from which he comes. It would present an opportunity for an occasional elucidating comment about the type of bill that is being considered. Such a concurrent commentary, of course, would be only brief. It would interrupt the speaker, perhaps, and to that extent it would be undesirable. But I think it would make the entire process much more comprehensible. Earphones could be made even more beneficial by using a two-course circuit, permitting some selection by those who are in the galleries to make it possible to hear also a descriptive or historical statement, recorded or oral, about the Chamber itself. After glassing in the galleries, these earphones would be necessary also for a good hearing of what is going on on the floor of the House. Even now, we do not speak, except over microphones, and it would be easy then to pick up our voices and carry them to the galleries. The acoustics in the galleries are now very bad; people would be able to hear better with earphones. This method would have the added premium of cutting off occasional floor noises or additional gallery noises and, in my opinion, would improve the audibility of what is transpiring here for everyone.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there are many variations of such a plan, of course. One would be to eliminate the historical lecture about the Chamber from the earphones and to simply pass out, as I understand the Senate does, a small four-page pamphlet describing the House Chamber and giving something of its history—including, for instance, the fact that the center aisle divides the parties and that the tables are for committee use, and so forth.

In other words, I am here suggesting with respect to glassing in the galleries and their separation by a glass pane from the rest of the Chamber, that it would provide an opportunity to make a visit to the galleries a great deal more educational than it is at the present time for those who do not have the good fortune to have a Congressman sit with them and explain what is happening on the floor, and why we are doing what we are doing.

It seems to me also, Mr. Speaker, that we could improve the use of the galleries if we did not limit the galleries in their usage. I find it very difficult to justify, for instance, having one gallery reserved entirely for men. I realize that some galleries are reserved for women, and that men may accompany women into the women's gallery. I realize there is a diplomatic gallery, and that some galleries are also reserved for touring groups who come in.

It seems to me, though, a great shame at times when there are a large number of tourists here, that we have some sections of the gallery completely empty, while some people are waiting in line outside. This is hard to justify, and I believe it could be corrected. I realize there may be some reasons for some people to have preference in their attendance in the galleries, but I believe we could give them a preference card, and make available the galleries with the understanding that if people are waiting outside they may be required to leave after a certain time, unless they have a preference card entitling them to stay. It would certainly improve the use of the galleries if we did not earmark them, and I wish this could be considered.

A third point that I would like to make about the galleries—and I believe this also is an unfortunate limitation on their use—has to do with the restrictions on the taking of notes in the galleries. We know that many students come here. We know that many people like to record their impressions of what is going on. I

cannot see any real justification for the prohibition of the taking of notes. Presumably this was intended originally to preserve the rights of the Members to revise and extend. Of course, this right is a limited one anyway. The press is always present. And if we hope to protect our right to revise and extend, we certainly have a great deal more to fear from the press than we do from the visiting public.

I believe that students, particularly, would be grateful for the opportunity to take notes. I fail to see why such a limitation makes sense in terms of our modern day. Therefore I would urge that this particular rule be changed as well.

Before I leave the subject of the galleries, I would like to add that glassing them in and separating the galleries in that way from the rest of the Chamber would also provide added security for the House. I must say that this is not a serious problem in my view. We have had very few interruptions from the galleries in the 4 years that I have been here. However, security could become a problem, and certainly to have some sort of glass partition would increase the security of the House for those Members who might feel this was necessary.

I do not wish to make a great point of that, because my concern is not so much that of security as it is the making of a visit to the House a more educational matter.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONABLE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

That very suggestion on security is the very reason that I want to endorse what the gentleman has said about glassing in the galleries. I would remind the gentleman in the well that it was through that door that a number of years ago these Puerto Ricans, who were in the category of radicals, actually came in the gallery and fired into the Chamber.

An example of their action is right here at the minority leader's station where there is still a bullet hole in existence which reminds us of the fact that each one of us sitting here in the Chamber is in fact a sitting duck for that radical type of person who does not appreciate the freedom of our society for what it is intended to be.

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for his contribution.

I am sure there is a point to be made there—I would not deny it. But this was not the purpose in my urging the closing in of the galleries. In passing, I agree that added security is another advantage of enclosing the galleries.

I would like to move on to another subject and that is the use of electronic aids to reduce the possibility of error in recording the votes here in the House.

I am not one of those who favor the so-called instantaneous voting systems. I do not see how it could work for us, particularly in view of our other responsibilities which we have to our constituencies and in our committee assignments.

I think it is almost essential that when we have a quorum call or vote on the floor of the House that we use a system which will provide ample time for a Congressman to get to the floor to be recorded.

If we go to the instantaneous electronic system of voting, it is inevitable that we are going to have to spend a great deal of our time on the floor of the House, regardless of how germane we may consider a particular discussion, simply to avoid being marked absent.

I do think ours is a complex job requiring other responsibilities than simple attendance and listening sometimes to a rather long debate. Certainly I personally find I have a great deal of time to spend as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and I consider it more important in some instances than listening to every word of debate on the floor of the House. So I am in favor of taking some steps in the way of electronic checking relative to a vote—such things as a tote board, for instance, if that can be done without damaging the appearance of the Chamber too much and creating more problems than we would solve. Such a thing would reduce the requirement for checking constantly on how we voted or how other people voted and how the vote is going.

I think this could be done and I think also it would be of assistance to the visiting public if they were able to keep track of such things through the use of electronic devices as well as at the same time assisting the Congressmen themselves.

Mr. Speaker, I am concerned about the impasse which is continuing as to the rebuilding or extension of the west front of the Capitol. I do not wish to intrude into that debate at this point because I do not know its exact status. But I am concerned about the west front of the Capitol not being rebuilt, repaired or extended.

If it is necessary to decide this by a vote of the House, we should do it. I have no opinion which I wish to express at this time about whether the west front should be repaired in its present location or extended, but we had better get at it and we had better get at it pretty soon.

I do not believe it reflects well on our body to have the west front of the Capitol braced up with temporary wooden braces. It seems to me it should be within our power to resolve this impasse.

If the decision is made to extend the west front of the Capitol, I would hope that the extra space made available would be made available primarily to the public. We have adequate facilities for the Congressmen themselves. I acknowledge that a building as old as this is has its imperfections. But I am concerned primarily that we should furnish for the public better restaurant space, better restroom space and perhaps better information services than they now have available to them.

I realize that we have taken a step in the direction of helping the traveling public by the creation of a visitors' center. There is a problem about the visitors' center, as I understand, although I do not have the details of it, relating to the ability of the railroads to borrow the $17 million that is needed for the improvement of the Union Station as a Visitors' Center.

I hope whatever that difficulty is we are keeping track of it and we are assuring ourselves that the Visitors Center will proceed. As I recall, when we authorized the Visitors Center, we authorized a substantial amount of parking space. Certainly parking space is a great problem for those who come to Capitol Hill without reserved parking, and frequently drive around for hours trying to find a place to park.

The Visitors Center is a step in the right direction. I am told that it is not likely to be finished for at least 3 years, and I am afraid it may be longer unless the financing problems attendant on the lease are resolved.

I do not think the Visitors Center is a full solution to the entire problem. For that reason, if the decision is made that we can, with architectural soundness, extend the west front of the Capitol. I hope the added space available will be dedicated to the use of the visiting public. This is their building, after all.

Mr. Speaker, I am well aware that there is likely to be resistance to any effort to do over any part of the Capitol, and particularly the Chamber of the House where the business of the House is transacted. There may be some concern about the cost of improvements I have suggested. I do not know what it would cost: someone more expert than I in estimating such things would have to make an analysis of that. I suspect, however, that the cost of glassing-in the galleries and installing an earphone system for the purpose of a current commentary, for purposes perhaps of the recorded history of the Chamber, or for whatever other purposes, would make a visit to the Chamber more instructive—I suspect that the total cost would be considerably less than is spent by the agencies of the executive department in 1 day to explain their programs, to advocate them and to advance them. We have very little interest in public relations as an institution here in this bastion of representative government, the House of Representatives. We have an interest in public relations with respect to ourselves and our relations with our constituency. Many of us are concerned about improving our communication with our constituency as individual Representatives, but I do not believe that we translate that concern into a concern about Congress as an institution. Representative government exists in the sprawling Federal establishment only here, and we have done very little to get our best foot forward.

I think the way to get our best foot forward is to help people to understand our process. What I have suggested constitutes only a minor step in that direction, but I hope my colleagues will agree that since representative government is worthy of support we must be willing to concern ourselves with small details as well as great principles.

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## RACISM IN SOUTHWEST TEXAS

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ) is recognized for 15 minutes.

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

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, on at least two previous occasions I have taken this floor to acquaint this House, and through this forum the constituencies throughout the United States, of an ominous development in our section of the country in southwest Texas. It has to do with what I call the new racism, though actually it is just a new form of an old and potent poison.

It has to do with the development in a most disturbing section of our people—the young, those who have benefited from the programs, from the freedom, from the opportunities that this Nation has made possible because of the sacrifice of the men who fought through two world wars, men who survived the depression in between, and men who after the world wars continued to fight in behalf of freedom in those sequelae known as Korea and Vietnam. Even now men are dying so these very same people can be preaching a doctrine of divisiveness and a poisonous view of dissension based on racial hatred—that is new because of its new advocacy.

To be specific, there has emerged in our midst a group that calls itself the Mexican-American Youth Organization. It has a self-styled leader and some members who affect the Castro manner—berets, beards, fatigues, and so on.

Through the spokesmanship of their self-styled leader, who is approximately 25 years of age—and this man is a good example of the benefits that our country has to offer, being a graduate with a degree from a State-supported college in Texas and presently working on his master's degree at a private university in San Antonio, and helped and funded by the efforts of poverty programs and some related programs—this organization says that the low position of what he calls the Mexican-American is entirely and completely due to what he calls the gringo establishment—the gringos.

He says the gringo must be killed. Repeatedly he has inflamed and whipped up passions by saying:

> We have got to eliminate the gringo, and what I mean by that is if the worst comes to the worst we have got to kill him.

These are strange words in this day and time. Some people have reacted after they were informed of this. They were people who at first were skeptical that such things were going on. In fact, one State senator said, "I see no evidence of hate literature." So within a day we presented to him a full half-page newspaper account of systematic dissemination of hate literature that had been spread in my area and surrounding areas for 1 year. Most of it had been done through moneys coming from the Ford Foundation, of which I will speak later and at length.

Naturally, somebody speaking this way is going to be challenged. I was among others, but principally in the initial stages I took him on and challenged his group. Most people were skeptical until the proof through the newspapers was presented. Even then there was skepticism until this youth himself called a news conference, at which time all elements of the media were there, including radio and TV and newspapers in San Antonio. This was in the week of April 11. Then, to the shock of all present, the young man repeated his statements and advocated violence and advocated killing and had no compunction about it and enlarged upon it at great length. It was covered profusely in the local press of San Antonio.

This engendered a public reaction that finally, last week, caused this young man to crawfish somewhat and attempt to backtrack a little bit, principally in order to save the face of some politicians who found themselves alined with him.

Last Tuesday, at Kingsville, he was saying:

> Kill the gringo. What I mean is we must kill the gringo economically and politically but not necessarily physically unless, of course, the worst comes to the worst.

He still left that escape hatch.

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

Mr. GONZALEZ. I yield to my colleague from Texas.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, since my colleague has referred to the so-called MAYO organization, which is the Mexican-American Youth Organization, and since that same outfit has operated in the district I represent, up the border from San Antonio, I believe it appropriate that I call attention to some of their activities at Del Rio, which got into the news rather prominently a few weeks ago.

Mr. GONZALEZ. It certainly did.

Mr. FISHER. For the information of the House, I have in my hand here a copy of a release put out by the people the gentleman is now speaking of, those who created, originated and are now sponsoring this MAYO organization. This release was passed around promiscuously and freely among the high school students in Del Rio a few weeks ago.

Without taking too much of the gentleman's time on the point he was making, which is so vital, let me read just a sentence or two from this release, from the people who had the news conference. Indeed, many of the statements contained in this are word for word identical with other expressions by the same source. This release says:

> It is the Gringo who we need to fight. He is the real enemy and cause of our miserable plight.

Now, this includes the announced purposes of the MAYO organization, At another point it says:

> We have to be revolutionary in our demands and make every sacrifice necessary, even if it means death, to achieve our goals. The name of the game is miletancy [sic] in our actions.
>
> There you have it fellow brothers [sic]. If it turned you on, we of MAYO think its great. If it didn't, ay se va, but here it is again: MAYO is 110% for La Raza. We will fight the gringo and his superiority complex in a militant way with no holds barred [sic]—

They did not say "economic way." They said:

> in a militant way with no holds barred. He has put it to us for over 100 years, so now we are prepared to put it to him through una Raza Nueva, through una Raza unida. We are prepared to eliminate the problem.

I appreciate the gentleman's yielding to me. I believe he will agree with me, because he is quite familiar with the area I refer to, Del Rio, that for years and years and years we have felt, both Mexican-Americans and Anglo-Americans, that that community was more of a model of good race relations.

The mayor of the city, who has the support of many of the Anglos, is a distinguished Mexican-American. One of the important members and highly respected members of the county commissioner's court is a Mexican-American, who represents most of the city of Del Rio itself. Members of the city commission are likewise identified with the same race.

When the Palm Sunday demonstration occurred, attended by these radical MAYO leaders and sponsored by them, and they invaded Del Rio, I have been told on good authority there were a total of 25 local people who participated in that parade, including 10 members of one family.

I appreciate the gentleman's yielding to me for this comment.

Mr. GONZALEZ. I thank the gentleman from Texas from the 21st District, because he also has been outspoken, though it has not been easy to do so, politically speaking. He does represent a good segment of this geographical area which is registering this type of disturbing activity, which makes it far more ominous. When we go into the matter thoroughly we find this is not the action of a flamboyant, spontaneous sort of unplanned type of individual.

This is the work of a well-trained and highly educated cadre of young men who have patterned their speech, behavior, and intentions on the well-established procedures and tactics of the militant revolutionary in other sections of the country and of the world. Some of them openly say that their symbol is Che Guevara and Castro. They openly say even in their manifesto which they issued at Del Rio, which was referred to by my distinguished colleague, that they blame the establishment for everything that is wrong. However, there is method to their madness. None of this was done in this fashion until the Ford Foundation money came into their hands. Some money even indirectly came from Castro himself. Even the State Department of this country had to suspend the visas of several of the Cuban delegates to the United Nations recently because of their sponsoring and financing of militant revolutionaries and students of this country into making trips to Cuba which were 100 percent subsidized by the Cuban Government and resulted in propaganda and other activity of that sort.

Some of them consisted of a number of what are described as young Mexican-American students who have been making regular trips to Cuba and coming back with a lot of propaganda and in some instances money, and some of them have found their way to Texas directly and indirectly. The tactics are the same. So is the approach. The thing which is basically wrong with them is that they are so wholly and completely unrealistic that they think they can transfer from the controlled atmosphere of the campus to the general population the kinds of leanings that they think are equivalent to that found in other countries such

as Cuba. This is a sad mistake. I can assure my colleagues in this House and the country that at this time—and I may say parenthetically I believe the best time to kill a snake is before it begins to rattle—at this time they represent only a minute minority within a minority. The overwhelming number of people, such as those I see day in and day out in my own district, are ashamed that these men have arrogated to themselves a right, so they say, to be the spokesmen for a conglomeration of people for whom they really do not speak. They are even rejected in the areas where they say they are going in to work in an attempt to help them. This is a matter, Mr. Speaker, that should not be minimized. That is the reason why I have spoken out. I have seen what has happened in other parts of our Nation, and I do not want to see it repeated in our section of the country.

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

Mr. GONZALEZ. I am delighted to yield to the gentleman from the 23d district.

Mr. KAZEN. The thing that gets me in all of this conversation we have heard and all of these arguments that have been made and some of the statements that have been read is that there are people who profess to speak for and to be the spokesmen for the Latin Americans. Do you know of any particular person or group that has the credentials to speak for all of the Latin Americans in the southwestern part of the United States?

Mr. GONZALEZ. My illustrious colleague served with me in the State Senate of Texas. There was many a day when we dwelt on that point. We have many times disassociated ourselves from the descriptive phrase of being a Latin American spokesman or a Latin American leader, because this is a pluralistic group. We cannot be the spokesmen for such a large group.

Mr. KAZEN. The gentleman is correct. In this country there should be nothing but first-class Americans. Those who do not agree with this are the ones who are causing the harm. Hate and prejudice should have no place in American life. The American system is based on law and order. Our system is the finest that the mind of man has yet devised. The very laws which guarantee our freedoms and upon which every American can rely were drawn up within our American system and they are guaranteed by that system.

And, Mr. Speaker, let us not make any mistake about it. I tell these people who act in this manner that this country is the finest country on the face of the earth and if this were not so, thousands of people all over the world would not be waiting in line every day to enter our borders, and many more would not risk the loss of their lives every day getting out of countries where the rule of law is violence. I believe that this is what these people fail to recognize.

I want to take this opportunity to commend my colleague in the well for the position he has taken in denouncing the purveyors of hate and prejudice whoever they may be. I have worked with the gentleman over a period of many years and I know that he has always championed causes which have been beneficial to the Mexican-American population of Texas and I want him to know that I have no patience with those who now accuse him of betraying the best interest of that segment of our population. He has been a true leader of his people and I commend him for the position which he has taken against violence and for law and order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OLSEN). The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. GONZALEZ was allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlemen yield further?

Mr. GONZALEZ. I yield further to my distinguished colleague.

Mr. KAZEN. I do not wish to take further time of the gentleman and I thank him for yielding.

Mr. GONZALEZ. I thank the gentleman and my colleague who served many, many years in behalf of the areas involved and knows those areas intimately and the people thereof and know whereof he speaks.

I want to say that I do not think we should wait until we have a situation which some of these young, irresponsible revolutionaries, self-styled, do what they say they are intending to do.

Mr. Speaker, on January 6, 1968 at the time of the threatened sabotage of the Air Force base in which one of these revolutionaries advocated the destruction of certain computers and thereby disrupting the operations, this shows clearly what they have in mind and intend to do. Well, if this is La Raza, if it is symbolic of what they propose to do, in my opinion, as once a Senator said, I think we cannot wait here to see a symbolic bullet put into a symbolic citizen because a man wanted to carry out his wishes against the people of a symbolic citizenry.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, the danger which existed in my district has been very great. Less than 3 weeks ago plans were afoot, which I fully exposed through the local press in San Antonio, and which appeared to tone down the threats of this young man, the law-enforcement officials prevented a serious happening, because the group had planned systematically to disrupt, through the use of tough tactics, the annual fiesta. I warned the local police, whom I fully advised as to all the facts I had at hand and all of the law enforcement authorities who took extra careful precautionary measures and as a result thereof the violence which did occur a week ago last Monday was minimal and controllable.

Mr. Speaker, I think this is an issue that we must not minimize and not try to treat as something insignificant, as just a rumbling or an idle threat or something of that nature. This is more insidious. Once we allow the first violent act to be registered in our part of the country, it will take generations to heal and repair the wounds.

Mr. Speaker, we have been witnessing in other areas of this country exactly what can happen and what would happen even though the warning signals were clear and even though the acts of these individuals were irresponsible and misguided. But the signals of this activity were clearly evident long before the actual violence.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GONZALEZ. I shall be delighted to yield to my distinguished friend from south Texas.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate very much the gentleman bringing this matter of such importance to our Nation and especially to our area of south Texas.

I speak, perhaps, a little selfishly, because my family has been in that area of what is now south Texas before there was even a United States. I love this area and eventually hope to go back there sometime. When I die I hope to be buried there.

I believe that I would like to have my children continue to grow up there. All that the gentleman in the well is bringing to our attention indicates the dire consequences to the kind of life that I wish for my family, for my friends and my relatives in this area of south Texas.

The hate and racism which we are experiencing is probably an idiotic and insane type of hate, because as the gentleman in the well has brought out, these people shout about the gringos and the gringo establishment. However, in the last few days in my district in Kingsville, Tex., it was not the lives of the gringos that were threatened, but their own people with Spanish surnames who happened to disagree with these zealots, as they speak out of one side of their mouths with their wrath and hatred, and this is now to be vented upon their own kind. And if you read and study the countries which have succumbed to communism such as Czechoslovakia, Cuba, and Red China, you will find that the Communists come to the young people, and the very youngest in the group in Kingsville were from a junior high school, and they are instilling in them the insidious hate against anything and anyone they do not understand, or whom they consider different from themselves. They are driving them away from their church, from their religion—although in the Communist countries now this has been changed and maneuvered around, and we can see a similar semblance of that type of thing where, as they attempt to instill in their people the thought that there is no God they have found out that man, the human, rebels against this ideology and now they cloak some of their actions through the use of misguided or renegade members of the cloth, thus trying to give sanctity to the hatred they preach.

Unfortunately, members of the cloth participate and join in this activity.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring out another facet in this dissertation, and the gentleman has also brought this out, and that is that responsible people within our Government—and on this I would like to warn all of our colleagues here that these militants come with hatred in their eyes and with hatred in their hearts, but so long as they say "I am a member of a minority," then we have even included among our own colleagues those who immediately open their hands

and embrace what they have been doing, and who will introduce any bill or any resolution these individuals might bring around, simply because they say "I am for a minority."

So these individuals are taking great advantage of the situation, even among our colleagues in the Congress, and also among public officials throughout the area.

Mr. Speaker, this is really illustrated by the example of the demands which they bring to those schools. And one who should have known better, and who is a member of the Texas Legislature, came into my district chastising the school board over something that the school board had no control or jurisdiction over, as to what is put in the textbooks. The local school board has no jurisdiction over this whatsoever. As I say, it was gross ignorance on the part of the member of the State legislature, to say the least, to do this. Yet the young ones who know no better will follow that because they say, "Well, he is a respected member—supposedly—of the State legislature".

I would like to stress the point also that because one is a public official does not necessarily mean that he is advocating that which is right.

I would also like to bring out the fact that people are succumbing to this pressure for no other reason except that it is the easiest thing to do. So I would commend the gentleman in the well, because he is the first one to raise his voice against this insidious kind of hate which these people are trying to instill in our people, especially those who are very young.

I would like to quote from a wire service report with reference to Bayard Rustin who is a well known Negro civil rights leader. I quote the New York AP as follows:

NEW YORK.—Bayard Rustin, a Negro civil rights leader, says educators should "stop capitulating to the stupid demands of Negro students" and "see that they get the remedial training they need."

"What the hell are soul courses worth in the real world?" asked Rustin, who organized the civil rights march on Washington in 1963. "In the real world, no one gives a damn if you've taken soul courses. They want to know if you can do mathematics and write a correct sentence."

I think that is exactly what is happening in our area by bringing demands upon school boards on things which they have no control of.

Then I would like to make one last point as to civil rights legislation and equal employment legislation and all of the other legislation that we have enacted here trying to correct injustices of the past and one does not deny that there were such injustices.

But now these people are turning it around to the point where they do not want justice, but they want to bring about injustice upon those who they feel brought it to them in the past.

Mr. Speaker, this is just racism in reverse and it is something that we cannot condone.

Mr. Speaker, I again thank the gentleman for bringing this to our attention. Let us all join with the gentleman in condemning this sort of thing wherever it happens and by whoever this kind of action is done. And remembering the words:

Whatsoever you do for the least of my brothers, you do unto me.

We cannot cure injustice by hate, we cannot undo evil with evil. We cannot, we must not allow this type of action to continue, for it is against the laws of God and the laws of man to take your brothers life, and this is what these misguided individuals preach.

Mr. GONZALEZ. The gentleman is quite right and I thank the gentleman.

In fact, with reference to one of the last points he mentioned, it is very true that these people do not want justice. They do not want equality—they want to get even—not to get equal—and this is a different matter.

With reference to the demonstration in Del Rio, the man who organized it is a distinguished physician in Del Rio and he now complains bitterly and says, "My Gosh—those radicals took over. We did not invite them. I did not ask them to take part in handling this. They took over. They took the whole show over."

This, of course, is a lesson of the 20th century. I think at this time it is absolutely binding upon us and it is our manifested duty and our obligation is a clear one that we at least speak out.

Let the people judge. If we are in error, then everyone of us serving in this House have to stand up for reelection every 2 years and the people in that way have a chance to judge. But the people cannot possibly review the unlimited Ford Foundation funds where they come in and disrupt and divide and destroy a community and then they can pull out—and they have no continuing responsibility to that community.

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

Mr. GONZALEZ. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FISHER. Since the Ford Foundation has been mentioned, I think the gentleman would be interested in this quotation from a newspaper dated April 24 from our hometown paper of San Angelo which quotes a Del Rio leader of this radical group whose name I do not need to incorporate in the RECORD. He said here:

Foundation money has become "tight" because of recent criticisms from United States Representative Henry B. Gonzalez of San Antonio.

All of a sudden they have become very tight. They often in the past gave out money for things other than chicano needs.

Mr. GONZALEZ. I thank the gentleman. I hope they do succeed not only in tackling it but also in completely stopping it because this is very irresponsible and most dangerous.

I never heard of anybody in or out of a foundation providing an amount exceeding over $110,000 to a 25-year-old person who never had the experience of even holding a regular job.

This has led to murder. It has led to homicide. People were shocked when I say this, but I have the facts and I have the pictures here.

Because it would be one of these half-baked projects in San Antonio funded through this organization and from the Ford Foundation that established what they called the Universidad de los Barrios, that is the university of the neighborhoods and the collegio de los batos, that is the college of the punks.

It was in that place, right inside the threshold of that place, that a 17-year-old was stabbed to death and another was seriously stabbed. Of course, it is all this irresponsible activity that has led to this as well as to this other manifestation that has enabled a zealot, misguided and as wrong as sin, to have this tremendous amount of money in an attempt to disturb the public peace and order of this community and other communities.

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

Mr. GONZALEZ. I yield to my colleague from Texas.

Mr. PICKLE. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and again I wish to commend the gentleman for the leadership he is giving in bringing this discussion before the House. It is obvious that the new militancy is groping for leadership and direction. Perhaps in some instances their cause is just or their intent is real, but the methods of achieving those goals are misdirected, particularly when they criticize my colleague, HENRY GONZALEZ, I think that direction is wrong, because the gentleman in the well, as much as any other man in Texas, has led the fight for decent wages and decent housing, not only for Americans with surnames similar to his, but for all impoverished people. There is a strange irony in the attacks on the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ).

By the leftwing militant he is branded a conservative. The conservative fears him as being left of the militant. He has been attacked from both sides or both ends. Both of those theories are erroneous. These claims and counterclaims are emotional overreactions and harsh criticism of a man who fairly represents his district.

More than a million and a half people living in Texas have Spanish surnames. They have blessed our culture with a rich flavor inherited from Mexico. Traditionally they have joined all other Texans in contributions to our welfare and not destruction. These militants would have us believe that another blood bath is in the making. Well, I think not, and I sincerely hope not. But if lines are to be drawn, which is a form of discrimination which these militants themselves protest, I predict the lines my colleague in the well has drawn will prevail.

All of this points out, more than in any other way, the misdirection sometimes of foundation money, though well intended, if put in the hands of the wrong people.

The militants would have us believe another bloodbath is in the making. I think not and I sincerely hope not. If lines must be drawn, which is a form of discrimination the militants themselves protest, then I predict Mr. GONZALEZ will prevail.

Congressman GONZALEZ has criticized the influx of foundation money into militant causes and I find it hard to disagree

with him. Time after time, he has apprised this body of misused foundation money in San Antonio, the core of his district.

The theories behind foundation participation are sound; the management of their money down in the barrios is not. To me, this proves, Congress must take another look at some sort of control over these foundations.

The House Ways and Means Committee is investigating the tax-exempt status of foundations, which represent an estimated $20 billion in assets. I am not advocating wholesale curtailment of the theory behind foundation work, many have made valuable contributions to society which, if left untended, would fall the Government's responsibility. However, the truth is that one man's or one organization's tax exemption is usually another man's tax burden. I am concerned with the abuses of the 1917 congressional enactment which gage major tax exemptions to foundations. It is disturbing that the present law is faulty enough to be tempting.

On a broad scale, opponents to the foundation exemptions point out that many represent concentrations of vast wealth that exercise considerable impact on the overall economy. Treasury records indicate that 200 of the more than 30,000 foundations have two-thirds of the $20 billion in assets.

Tighter revision of existing laws dealing with tax-exempt foundations is in order. It is overdue.

In the case of the troubled and excited Mexican-Americans, the foundation money that should have gone toward eliminating the barrios has gone instead to inciting the passions of yet another group of hard-core militants.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members who participated in this discussion be permitted to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OLSEN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I conclude by incorporating as a part of the RECORD my press conference statement of today, April 28:

REVERSE RACISM

It is virtually impossible for any man of reason, intelligence and sensitivity not to see every day the destructive and corrosive effects of racism. It is virtually impossible for any man who has seen and acknowledges the existence of racism and its terrible results not to fight against it.

Racism is based on feelings that are beyond my power to fathom; it is fear, hatred and prejudice combined into a poison that divides men who under their skin are identical; it causes some to believe that they are superior to others, simply because they are one thing and others are not; and racism has given us all a burden of dishonor, guilt and grief.

The passions of racial hatred have been fanned high by fanatics and demagogues long since gone, but the poisons they disseminated remain with us still. Who can forget the contorted, hateful faces of people attacking innocent children who sought nothing more than to obtain equal educational opportunity, to enter schools freely without regard to the color of their skin? And who can forget the shameful defiance of law by George Wallace's stand in the doors of a great university, or the deadly riots at the University of Mississippi? And who can forget the fire hoses of Birmingham? Who among us did not feel shame on the day of the incident at Selma bridge? The passions that fueled those incidents, and that have bombed schools and churches, and that have created night riders and slick demagogues are with us still. The fears that created Jim Crow are still around, and we are burdened yet with the disaster that frightened *Plessy versus Ferguson;* dozens of court decisions and hundreds of judicial orders have yet to erase the stain that decision placed on our legal system.

There is in physics a series of laws having to do with motion. There is a law of inertia, which states that a mass that is headed in a given direction is inclined to continue in that direction until its force is spent or some superior force deflects or overcomes it. There is another law that states that for a given force there is an equal and opposite force; for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. In the laws of civilizations gone by we can observe these same kinds of phenomena; and injustice will continue until its force is spent or until society rectifies it; and an injustice on one side may lead to another injustice on the other. Even as the poisons of racism are with us still, though its legal foundations be destroyed and gone for all time to come, so too can racism produce an equally deadly, opposite poison that can only be called reverse racism. I say it can produce that opposite effect, for the laws of politics are not so precise as the laws of physics; in social interaction there are no immutable laws. It is true that inertia exists in political and social systems, much as it does in physics, but an opposite action, a reaction, will occur only when the force of inertia is so great that on legitimate force can change it.

I believe that we are attacking the forces of hate and bigotry, and I believe that however slowly and painfully we may be doing it, our country is overcoming the forces of racism. I believe that the impetus of racism is spent, or very nearly so, and that it is possible that justice in this land can be achieved within legitimate means.

VIOLENCE NOT ANSWER

I do not believe that violence is necessary to obtain justice, and I do not believe that hatred is necessary either; I do not believe that there is any reason why despair should be so great that reverse racism can be justified. Yet reverse racism, and reverse racists exist and their voices are loud, if largely unheard.

No man ought to either practice or condone racism; every man ought to condemn it. Neither should any man practice or condone reverse racism.

Those who would divide our country along racial lines because they are fearful and filled with hatred are wrong, but those who would divide the races out of desire for revenge, or out of some hidden fear, are equally wrong. Any man, regardless of his ambitions, regardless of his aims, is committing an error and a crime against humanity if he resorts to the tactics of racism. If Bilbo's racism was wrong—and I believe that it was—then so are the brown Bilbos of today.

Fifteen years ago as a member of the City Council of the city of San Antonio, Texas, I asked my fellow Council members to strike down ordinances and regulations that segregated the public facilities of the city, so as to end an evil that ought never to have existed to begin with. That Council complied, because it agreed with me that it was time for reason to at long last have its day. Eleven years ago I stood almost alone in the Senate of the State of Texas to ask my colleagues to vote against a series of bills that were designed to perpetuate segregation, contrary to the law of the land. I saw the beginnings then of a powerful reaction to racist politics, and I begged my colleagues to remember: "If we fear long enough, we hate. And if we hate long enough, we fight." I still believe this to be true. Since then there has been vast progress in Texas. I do not know how to describe to you the oppression that I felt then; but I can tell you that the atmosphere today is like a different world. Injustices we still have aplenty, but no longer is there a spirit of blatant resistance to just redress of just grievance. Yet despite this change in the general atmosphere, despite the far healthier tenor of public debate and public action today, I felt compelled almost exactly a year ago to address the United States House of Representatives on the continuing and alarming practice of race politics, and what I chose to call the politics of desperation.

TACTICS OF CONFRONTATION

There are those in Texas today—and I suppose elsewhere as well—who believe that the only way that the problems of the poor, and the problems of the ethnic minorities, will be solved, is by forcing some kind of confrontation. This confrontation can be economic, or it can be direct and personal, but whatever form it may take, the object is to state in the most forceful possible terms what is wrong, and to demand immediate and complete corrective action. This tactic leaves no room for debate and often no room for negotiation, however, reasonable that might be. It is the tactic of drawing a line and saying that it is the point where one system ends and another begins. This may not sound unreasonable in itself, and in fact the tactics of confrontation may be a place in political life. But the problem is that this deliberate and very often sudden confrontation might or might not be reasonable, and the demands presented might or might not be legitimate. The fact is that the tactic deliberately attempts to eliminate alternatives to violence, and it is therefore risky at best and at worst it can lead to disaster. This sort of politics is only one step removed from rebellion.

When the politics of race are added to the politics of confrontation, the makings of tragedy are abundantly clear. Race politics is itself highly unstable, and the same is true of the politics of confrontation. When the potent mixtures of long held passions are met on a hard line, but with justice obscured or perhaps lost in the mists of empty slogans, then great and perhaps irreparable damage can result.

There are those in Texas who believe that reverse racism can be mixed with the politics of confrontation, and that the result will be justice—or if not justice at least revenge. One cannot be certain whether the new racists want justice or revenge; only one thing is certain and that is that you cannot have both.

THE NEW RACISM

Probably the leading exponent of the new racism in Texas is the current president of the Mexican-American Youth Organization. This young man is filled with passions that may be obscure even to himself; he is ready to accuse anyone who does not help him of being a "turncoat" and anyone who opposes him of having "gringo tendencies" and concludes that most of the citizens of Texas are racists. Indeed, if he is opposed, he says, ". . . within a few years I will no longer try to work with anybody." He is not certain of what he wants, except that he does not want to "assimilate into this gringo society in Texas." He wants to be "Mexicano" but not "Mexican." He wants to expose and eliminate "gringos," and by that he means killing if "it doesn't work." Of course, I am told that this young man never meant to make such threats, though he clearly uttered them. But those who utter threats and who clearly mean them, must be prepared to be challenged. And I do not believe that anyone who claims any position of responsibility, or

anyone who pretends to leadership can make threats of killing and still be expected to be called responsible.

This young man and his followers have attempted to find settings in Texas to practice their militance, and in particular to test out their theory of confrontation.

They distribute literature that is replete with hatred, and which builds on the supposed romance of revolution; too often one finds a photo of Juarez running alongside a photo of Che Guevara in MAYO literature. It would be hard to find a broader appeal than that to build a myth based on Guevara. They print such patent nonsense as "there is no bad luck, just bad gringos." They like to label enemies; "if you label yourself a gringo then you're one of the enemy." They give the overall impression that anyone the MAYO leadership disapproves of is either a gringo or has "gringo tendencies" or is a "turncoat." Only one thing counts to them: loyalty to *la raza* above all else, and MAYO next. Of course they reserve the right to judge who is loyal and who is not.

Filling people with the bright phrases of revolution and the ugly phrases of race hate, MAYO seeks to find a confrontation. They sought it at Del Rio, Texas on Palm Sunday, but did not find it. Some of them sought it at Denver that same weekend, but did not find it. When they do, they have every likelihood of doing great harm to themselves and the cause they supposedly are trying to advance. The fuel of tension and the flame of passion make a dangerous mix.

I do not favor repression, because I do not believe that order is something that can be forced, at least not in an open and free society. I believe that there is enough good will and enough determination in this country that justice will prevail, and without resort to violence on one side or the other.

The young racists want to promote and exacerbate fears that already exist; they want to destroy what they perceive as an equilibrium, or a stalemate, that militates against their perception of justice. I do not think that they will succeed. I believe that most Americans believe, as I do, and as Sandburg did, that:

"Across the bitter years and howling winters
The deathless dream will be the stronger
The dream of equity will win."

This is no land of cynics, and it is no land of demagogues; it is a land wherein I believe reason can prevail; if it cannot succeed here it can succeed nowhere.

I oppose this new racism because it is wrong, and because it threatens to destroy that good will, that sense of justice that alone can bring ultimate and lasting justice for all of us. This new racism threatens divisions that cannot soon be healed, and threatens to end whatever hope there may be—and I think that hope is considerable—of peaceful progress toward one country, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

I do not want to see in Texas riots and burned buildings; and I do not want to see men beaten, men killed, and fear rampant. I have seen it happen in other cities; I have seen fear and hate and violence destroy that essential impetus toward full justice. I have seen the ugliness of division and violence, I do not want to see it again, and I do not want again to have to fight against blind, unreasoning intolerance. It is not necessary, and it is not inevitable.

RETROGRESSION, DESTRUCTION

But the fruit of racism is not prejudice, fear and distrust. There can be no benefit from it, no matter how you color it with romance or the new techniques of confrontation. There can only be tragedy from it. If MAYO gets its confrontation, it will not "crush any gringo who gets in (the) way" "squashing him like a beetle" and it will not "kick the door down." It will only find itself beaten in the end, and with it, the hopes of many innocent people who follow their false banner.

The new racists, if they succeed in their divisive efforts, will in the end only unloose destructive forces that may take generations to control, for those who plumb the wellsprings of hate and break the dams of passion always learn too late that passions and hatreds are far easier to open than they are to close. It is not possible to pursue a just cause with unjust tactics, and it is not possible to justify cruel and deceitful actions by the end hoped for. It is not possible to expect sympathy or justice from those whom you threaten with hatred and destruction, and it is self-deluding to think that there is no alternative to inviting violence.

I stand for justice, and I stand for classless, raceless politics. I stand for action, and I stand for freedom. I stand against violence, racism, and anyone or anything that threatens our ability in this land to govern ourselves as a free people.

## RESTRUCTURING OF JOB CORPS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BUSH) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, it has become increasingly clear over the past 5 years that the Job Corps, as presently set up, is not providing the best possible service to disadvantaged American youth.

If we are to achieve our longstanding goal of equal opportunity for all, it is most essential that we expand and retool the Nation's manpower program.

I, therefore, am extremely heartened by the sound and effective plan that Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz has devised for integrating the Job Corps into a comprehensive manpower effort.

As Secretary Shultz said in House testimony:

We do not anticipate the demise of the Job Corps, rather we seek to improve its quality and relevance to the realities of the labor market.

The need for the restructuring of the Job Corps, for shifting the program's emphasis from conservation training to training for the large number of industrial jobs, is quite evident.

By keeping the very best conservation centers and by opening inner-city and near-city centers, we will take a major step toward helping reduce today's alarmingly high youth jobless rate.

I urge every Member of the 91st Congress to support this wise decision to integrate the Job Corps into the total manpower effort and to provide better services to those youths most in need.

## OTEPKA-STATE MYSTERY UNFOLDS

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

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, many Americans continue to ponder over the Otepka-State Department affair.

Now that Mr. Otepka has left State, more of the mystery of executive privilege unfolds.

As if a mysterious manipulator pushed a button, the American people are being told that recognition of Red China is suddenly vital to the peace interests of the world community.

The usual groups of public opinion conditioners points up organization and a well-financed program to attain their goal of a "new China policy." Reappearing with the new policy is an old identity of the Joe McCarthy era—none other than John Patton Davies—a man whose former role at State is linked to the present situation of two Chinas with 800 million individuals enslaved under a mainland Communist dictatorship.

Why the sudden reinterest in John Patton Davies? Who wants John Patton Davies rehabilitated? For what purpose? Was this why Otto Otepka had to be removed from the State Department?

Mr. Speaker, I include a most informative report on the Otepka removal from the Government Employees Exchange, April 6, 1969; a report on John Patton Davies from the Washington Post, April 27, and related clippings from the local Washington papers:

[From the Government Employees Exchange, Apr. 16, 1969]

OTEPKA WAS MAJOR ROADBLOCK IN TAKEOVER BY A "NEW TEAM": NEW YORK TIMES LINKED TO CIA PLOT ON OFFL.

The Central Intelligence Agency's "New Team," including such "outsiders" as Harding A. Bancroft, now the Executive Vice President of *The New York Times*, played a critical role in the final decision of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to press Secretary of State Dean Rusk to proceed with the dismissal of Otto F. Otepka as the State Department's top Security Evaluator, a former Ambassador associated with CIA Director Richard Helms informed this newspaper on April 11.

According to the source, Mr. Bancroft played a role because of his liaison and coordinating work involving the use of the organization and facilities of *The New York Times* on behalf of the CIA and the "New Team."

Other persons who had a role included William H. Brubeck who had been the recipient of the 1960 "leak" of Top Secret information from the State Department to the campaign headquarters of John Kennedy which contributed significantly to Mr. Kennedy's narrow victory at the election polls. After Mr. Kennedy's victory, Mr. Brubeck received complete information about Mr. Otepka's role in tracing this "leak", the former Ambassador revealed.

Other members of the "New Team" were McGeorge Bundy and his brother William Bundy, who had moved from the Central Intelligence Agency to become the Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, including Vietnam.

"THE NEW TEAM"

The "New Team" at the Central Intelligence Agency was being planned by Attorney General Robert Kennedy even before the Bay of Pigs "fiasco" in 1961. In fact, the former Ambassador said, the Attorney General had a special group of his own "monitoring" the Bay of Pigs operation to determine which persons, not yet projected for the "New Team", would "pass the test".

Although the "Bay of Pigs" was a national disaster, the source said, Robert Kennedy exploited it within the Government to accelerate building the "New Team."

NEW TEAM GOALS

The "New Team" goals were set by the "personality" of Robert Kennedy and the "philosophy" of President John Kennedy and Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, the source revealed. The main exponent of this "philosophy" was Major General Maxwell Taylor, assisted by McGeorge Bundy and Walt Whitman Rostow, the former Ambassador said.

The mission of the "New Team" was to contest the Soviet penetration of the "Third World," the so-called nonaligned countries through "paramilitary, parapolitical and paradiplomatic" means. To do this, the "New Team" was to be a "paragovernment", performing for the United States "the same kind of functions" which the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union performed for the Soviet Union, the former Ambassador revealed.

This required the "New Team" to penetrate every department and agency of the Executive Branch dealing with foreign policy by inserting "trusted members" of the "New Team" into key positions. Among these were the Offices of Security of the State Department, the military services departments, the United States Information Agency and the Agency for International Development, the source added.

"NEW TEAM" MEMBERS

Besides Robert Kennedy and Maxwell Taylor, other members of the "New Team" were General Marshall S. Carter, who replaced General Charles B. Cabell as Deputy Director of the CIA. Very early "recruits" to the "New Team" were Richard Helms, today the Director of the CIA, and Cartha "Deke" Deloach, the second man in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Together with Robert McNamara and Dean Rusk, the "New Team" acting under the control of Robert Kennedy began the "infiltration" of the State Department and the Defense Departments with Central Intelligence Agency personnel. "Counter-insurgency" projects sprung up in every agency dealing with foreign affairs.

OUTSIDE "INSIDERS"

Besides key persons officially already in the Government, the "New Team" selected persons in leading banks, law firms and foundations for the penetration of the "non-governmental" apparatus of the United States, the former Ambassador revealed. Because of the paramount role of *The New York Times* in Amercian life and because of the "black" assignments which it might be asked to perform for the CIA, great care was taken to select a person who had full access to every office in *The New York Times* and yet could conceal his own operations. This was especially important because "gray" operations, involving special background briefings for such top *New York Times* representatives as James Reston and Tom Wicker were already going on, and top *New York Times* reporters were in an especially good position to "uncover" the "black" operations.

BANCROFT'S PAST

Harding Bancroft had been originally introduced into the State Department by Alger Hiss, and, after Mr. Hiss became the head of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Mr. Bancroft served under Dean Rusk as a member of the Department's Office of Special Political Affairs, renamed the Office of United Nations Affairs. Subsequently, he took the post of General Counsel to the International Labor Organization in Geneva and then went to *The New York Times*, eventually to be named Executive Vice President.

During the Eisenhower administration, Harding Bancroft worked closely with Dean Rusk, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, maintaining close liaison with John Foster Dulles and with Allen Dulles, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

BANCROFT'S COVER

Because Mr. Bancroft's liaison role at *The New York Times* required meeting with top CIA and State Department officials, especially on matters of "Personnel", it was decided to provide him with "cover" by designating him a "member" of the newly created State Department Advisory Committee on International Organization Affairs, whose task was to recommend the "best qualified Americans" for those international organization positions in which they could make important contributions.

Although the Advisory Committee eventually prepared a "Report", which was itself controversial in its original draft form, the basic role of the Committee was to provide a "cover" for the "New Team," the source revealed.

"ROADBLOCK" OTEPKA

One of the major "roadblocks" to the "infiltration" of the State Department by the Central Intelligence Agency New Team was Otto F. Otepka, its top Security Evaluator. Mr. Otepka had already "annoyed" the Central Intelligence Agency by his "uncovering" the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency in using "double agents" in the Warsaw "sex and spy" scandals. Subsequently, Mr. Otepka "annoyed" Robert Kennedy and Dean Rusk by insisting, in December 1960, that Walt Whitman Rostow would need a "full field FBI investigation" before he could be "cleared" for employment in the State Department. Mr. Rostow had just completed in December a "secret" mission in Moscow for President-elect John Kennedy. The mission was "cleared" by CIA Director Allen Dulles. Previously, Mr. Rostow had established the CIA channels at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Harvard University professors maintained their own CIA "black" ties with Washington through the Institute, the former Ambassador asserted.

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[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Apr. 27, 1969]

JOHN PATON DAVIES: THE LONG STRUGGLE BACK

(By Michael Kernan)

If Tolstoy could have seen the John Paton Davies family getting its picture taken, complete with dog, he would have nodded sagely and repeated himself (in the way of novelists) with the comment that all happy families are alike, and he would have been wrong, wrong, wrong.

While five of the seven children, churned around the living room of the comfortable red brick house on Cumberland street, Davies and his wife and her mother cheerfully arranged themselves where the photographer wanted them.

"Tiki just got word that she's been accepted by the Smithsonian children's theatre festival for the summer," said Mrs. Davies. Tiki, or Patricia, a University of Maryland student, beamed and corralled a speeding small girl.

Eventually the girls simmered down, even 10-year-old Jenny, who is the violin-playing "captain" of what her father calls the junior varsity. Davies and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Henry Grady, visiting from San Francisco, chatted quietly. Mrs. Davies told about the time Debby was arrested at the ago of 7 at the zoo for passing out McCarthy buttons (one would like to know more about the arresting officer) and discussed the health of Weinie, the longhair daschund.

"She has to have aspirin all winter because she gets rheumatism in her paws," she said, and the children laughed gaily, and Davies smiled with hooded eyes, looking—despite the corduroy jacket and the pipe—vaguely like a mandarin.

This is not surprising for Davies was born in Szechwan, western China, in 1908, and as a veteran of the U.S. Foreign Service from 1931, the year he graduated from Columbia, he qualifies as an "old China hand."

It was his expertise on China and Asia that brought him in the early 1950s, into the sights of the late Joseph R. McCarthy, the Senator who made a career out of innuendo and rode to power on his claim of "Communists in Government."

In a State Department memorandum, Davies had challenged the prevailing notion that world Communism was an all-powerful monolith: The "devil theory" in which the noted psychiatrist Dr. Jerome Frank was later to detect a national case of paranoia. The possibility that Russia and China might be considered separately, that Chiang Kai-shek might not be able to clear the Communists out of the Chinese mainland, was so disturbing to McCarthy and others that Davies became a target.

Summoned from Lima, Peru, where he had become counselor and charge d'affaires in 1953, he went through nine security investigations. None produced any evidence of disloyalty, perjury or Communism. The first eight security boards cleared him of all charges.

The ninth, late in 1954, discovered something new, a "lack of judgment, discretion and reliability," enabling Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to dismiss him.

Thus he became one of the victims of the McCarthy era, of whom there were many. Some are still picking up the pieces of their lives. Some have long since quit trying. A few not only have survived but have returned. This takes time, for governments do not admit to mistakes. It also takes character. John Paton Davies Jr. won his vindication three months ago.

Walter Sterling Surrey, an attorney whose firm has handled many Government loyalty cases, cleared Davies' name by having him apply for a consultant post (with the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency) requiring security checks. He got it just days before the Johnson Administration broke up.

"Anyone who goes through one of these cases, even if they win it," said Surrey—"you have no idea what happens. Any little thing becomes monstrous, something you did when you were a kid. You stay awake thinking . . ."

The first thing Surrey has such a client do is write out a personal dossier recounting everything he can possibly remember that makes him feel guilty or that might be construed in some detrimental way.

"We have them get it all out," he said, "to clear the air. You'd be amazed at the stuff."

Surrey noted with some irony the ingenuity of an accusation that covered the very years during which the State Department gave Davies increasingly responsible posts in China, Russia and Germany, culminating in FSO–1, the top rank outside career ambassador and career minister.

"He was due to become an ambassador on his next assignment," said the lawyer. "He was supposed to lack judgment all that time?

"Certainly he was hurt, and not only in his career. But I never heard a word of bitterness or anything but his usual humor and pleasant sarcasm. And his wife—I never heard her question his judgment. Before he went in to Dulles he was urged to resign, so he could have had all his retirement benefits and everything, but he said they would have to fire him or retain him. She never questioned that decision, though it must have meant a lot, with her father an ambassador. I think it meant a great deal to her."

Both of them, said Surrey, "had the attitude that it was the other people who had the problems, and if someone wanted to snub them, they would keep away, and if someone wanted to talk about the case but was hesitant, they would bring it up themselves. They would help him.

"A few people called me to ask if it was okay to see him. You know. If it was safe. I told them no. I figured he didn't need them."

It is easy to get Davies to talk about "those days," for as he says, "I'm a very open person." But the story that comes out is not, perhaps, what one might expect:

"When I was called up from Lima, I had an idea what it might be. I wasn't the only one, after all. My friends were falling away like autumn leaves. In fact, the statement I read I had prepared beforehand in Lima."

Returning to his wife, Patricia, and their

four small children in Lima, he took stock for a month or two, living on savings. The son of a Baptist missionary, he had no business background. He decided, finally, on the advice of a friend at Sears Roebuck, to manufacture furniture.

Starting with mass-market items, he gradually shifted to high-quality work in hard tropical wood. With the help of his wife, who is an interior-design consultant, he produced furniture that won awards from the American Institute of Interior Designers.

"We made every mistake known to man," said Mrs. Davies, "plus a whole lot we invented ourselves."

Eventually, State began sending him a fraction of his pension, and life in Lima, surrounded by cultured Americans and the pre-Columbian art in which he took a passionate interest, was comfortable.

"Remember, I didn't feel ostracized," he added. "We got all kinds of letters of support. And we have always taken a positive attitude about things. Of course, it was most unpleasant, disagreeable, no doubt about that, but we never sat around holding our heads."

(What Surrey described as "a terrible automobile accident that Patricia was in" became in her telling the casual remark that "I went through a windshield when I hadn't planned to." Her husband calls that being stoical; some would call it gallant.)

A few years ago the quality furniture market dried up, so Davies brought his family back to Washington to seek his vindication and with it some $17,000 in back pay and pension, withheld because he had refused to sign a release form.

John Davies sat in the living room letting the interview happen at its own pace. On the walls were rubbings of steles from the Han period. A spray of magnolia blossoms burst from a superb early Chinese apple-green vase. Two ancient Wei figurines graced the mantle. Flanking the fireplace were a pair of tall ladderback chairs that somehow combined purity and delicacy of line with an impression of wiry strength.

"We used black palmwood," he said, loading his pipe with latakia tobacco and lounging in a comfortable but light armchair. "It's fantastically strong."

"These arms"—he stroked the smooth curve of his chair's arm, less than half an inch thick—"are made with four laminates. You put it in a mold for a week, and the glue holds it to the shape. It could have been even thinner, but you have the problem of fitting the legs into it."

To cover the place where the dowel penetrated the arm, he used a silver medallion with a pre-Columbian Chimu design. The effect was stunning. Across the room stood a large coffee table with black leather jacketing on the ends and a lyrical Peruvian design inlaid on the top.

"There's enormous variations in tropical woods," he observed. "The Indians use this for arrowheads and for bows, too."

Since his return to Washington he has been working daily on a new book, about China, Russia and America. "I'm only about a year over the deadline," he said drily. He works in an office (smelling of old books and wood-smoke) off the living room, surrounded by shelves of volumes on everything from archaeology to politics. There are also paintings, rubbings and some of his own large, curiously embossed woodcuts, made by a process that Davies playfully refuses to divulge.

The conversation veered around to Walter Surrey's work in arranging his vindication. "I won't say reversal because governments don't reverse themselves—except in the case of Mr. Otepka," he smiled ironically. "State began to study it a year ago, and I thought nothing in the world would happen."

Suddenly he was out of his seat, pacing restlessly before the fireplace. "But dear Walter kept after them—he was the conscience of the Government—until State finally came up with the all clear . . . largely through Katzenbach . . . I've been very lucky, had an extremely able lawyer, and one with some influence in the Government. You have to, to get justice."

The people close to John Davies add to the picture of what he calls his stoicism. His father, John Davies Sr., of Alexandria, is not only alive, at 91, but keeps so busy he is a hard man to catch. His grandchildren think he is cool.

"It puts iron in your blood, an experience like that," he said. "John grew up with Chinese children and servants. Even much later, he used to send back money to his old Chinese amah [nurse]. In the early days we had oil lamps and traveled by ricksha, had a little garden, and if you wanted milk the cow would be brought to your door and milked in your presence. We were comfortable.

"John was the oldest (a brother, Donald, lives in Washington), a studious boy, very thoughtful. Self-contained, but he always attracted friends. We never used physical force on him—it was a Christian home, a well-regulated life, and he was not easily upset."

The frontier life gave young Davies an appetite for adventure, and the first time he crossed Asia on the Trans-Siberian railway, in 1930, he went hard class, surviving on black bread and candy bars.

He picked up languages easily in his travels through Mukden and other volatile spots in the era of the Sino-Japanese war and in Moscow, where he came to know George Kennan. "I studied Russian," he said, "and I speak a passable coolie Spanish, but Chinese is my language."

Even Mandarin, however, was no help in 1944, when he had to bail out of a C–46 going over the Hump and landed in the jungle among Naga headhunters.

"We came by such a miraculous way that it was okay. If we had come in by foot they would have taken our heads. There were five or six of us in our group. We finally hiked to a village and got out."

Commentator Eric Sevareid was in the group, too. He broadcast a piece about it. ". . . In such circumstances men learn truly to know one another—who is weak, who is afraid, who is impetuous and who is strong and calm and prudent. As the time passed the GIs and I began to recognize the civilian with the carefully guarded dispatch case as one among us with a calm and natural courage, as one who would never panic, who never complained. He was the one we chose, for common sense and discretion, to deal with the touchy and dangerous Naga. . . . I have known a great number of men . . . none who seemed more the whole man . . . in all that a man should be—in modesty and thoughtfulness, in resourcefulness and steady strength of character. . . ."

Davies won the Medal of Freedom for that incident.

It was his wife who had the most to say about the firing and the long struggle back. She said they never discussed it between themselves. As she talked he watched her steadily from across the room.

"It's like standing in Rotterdam being bombed," she said. "When you are the target, your problems are tremendously simple. Like the Jews under the Nazis, the problem was to survive. It's harder for the people near you; they have the moral dilemmas about whether they should resign, should they have done more, things like that, all kinds of trauma. It was very different for us. Maybe they should have resigned, but for us the only way we could fight was by not resigning.

"But we don't dwell on all that. Our lives are full. We live very much in the present."

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Apr. 27, 1969]

MRS. OTEPKA RECALLS ORDEAL

(By Vera Glaser)

Mrs. Otto F. Otepka is a quiet-spoken school teacher who is married to one of the most controversial figures in public life today.

Her dark hair is turning gray, but her steely resolve has helped her husband weather a five-and-a-half year, headline-studded battle to keep his job as a State Department security officer.

In an exclusive interview, her voice trembling with emotion, Mrs. Otepka compared their ordeal to "something that might have happened in Russia or Nazi Germany. My husband only told the truth, but we were forced to act like criminals."

VINDICATION

When President Nixon recently named Otepka to the Subversive Activities Control Board, some hailed it as complete vindication. The nomination may run into trouble in the Senate because, among other things of a recent news story linking Otepka to the ultra-right John Birch Society.

Otepka's tough security evaluations of State employes in the early '60s ran afoul of the late Robert Kennedy, then Attorney General, and Secretary of State Dean Rusk. Otepka was charged with passing confidential documents to a Senate subcommittee.

During that period, Mrs. Otepka recalled, "We were harassed. Men watched our house with binoculars. Otto was locked out of his office. They tapped his phone and we were afraid to use our home phone for fear that was bugged, too. I had to go down to the shopping center when I wanted to talk to Otto."

Sitting in the living room of their neat-as-a-pin home in suburban Silver Spring, Mrs. Otepka stroked her two enormous cats, Inky and Barney, recalling the highlights of a case that has made her husband the symbol of the clash between "liberals" and "conservatives" on how the national security should be protected within the government.

For her, "the Otepka case" began on a summer evening in 1963 when her husband came home and said his superiors had lied to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, then probing State's security practices.

"Otto couldn't have lived with himself if he hadn't given those documents to the committee," she said, describing his action as necessary to verify his own testimony and refute that of his superiors.

She learned how very serious her husband's situation was the following September when she switched on a radio news report to hear, "State Department security officer charged with passing documents to the Senate!"

"You expected them to say, 'to Russia,'" she said, noting that 13 charges were leveled at Otepka at the time. Ten were dropped after his superiors confessed to tapping Otepka's phone, scrutinizing his office trash, and committing perjury before the committee.

"Otto has never been accused of lying or being unfair," his wife said.

The former Edith Simon, Mrs. Otepka was born on a Maryland farm and reared as a Christian Scientist, but now belongs to Grace Episcopal Church. She met Otepka, a Chicagoan of Czech extraction, shortly after she began teaching in the District of Columbia schools. He held a minor government job while studying law at night.

THE 91ST PSALM

After their marriage, they lived modestly, stayed out of debt, and planned for the college education of their one daughter Joanne, now 23, in 1957 Mrs. Otepka quit teaching. In 1965, as her husband's troubles with the State Department dragged on, she went back to work and they mortgaged their home.

The couple decided early that keeping busy would help them weather the storm. He bought a boat and took up fishing. She studied art and did church work.

"I kept reading the 91st Psalm," Mrs. Otepka recalled, "especially the part about 'His truth shall be thy shield and buckler.' Last summer I painted the bedrooms and bathroom. It's healthy to be busy. I can't stand self-pity."

Otepka spent long hours in his basement office organizing material on his case which fills several file cabinets. The walls are hung with mementos and State Department citations for outstanding work, one signed by former Secretary of State Dulles.

Mrs. Otepka maintains her husband's resolve never wavered but friends say they both showed signs of strain. At times the Otepkas seemed to wonder if it was worth-while to give up years of potentially productive activity to pursue the fight. Once Mrs. Otepka wrote her husband a "chin up" note which he has saved.

Occasionally they laughed about their troubles. "We'd say 'why watch television? We've got our own show'," Mrs. Otepka reminisced.

In February 1966, three years after he had been charged, Otepka crossed the path of Richard Nixon, who had not yet decided to run for the Presidency. "Stay in there," he told Otepka, "and some day the worm will turn."

"It's true Otto was blocking some Kennedy Administration appointments," Mrs. Otepka said. His job was to follow the security rules laid down by the intelligence agencies. When word came back to us that Bobby had inquired about the possibility of having Otto charged with violation of the espionage act, that did it. We knew then we'd fight it out."

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[From the Manchester (N.H.) Union Leader, Apr. 24, 1969]

NEW YORK TIMES "DISCLOSURES" ARE AMUSING: LEGAL DEFENSE DIALOG

(By Holmes Alexander)

WASHINGTON.—That was quite an editorial in the N.Y. Times, April 8, titled "Otepka and the Birchites," and it deserves some dialogue.

N.Y. Times: "The disclosure that Otto Otepka received $22,000 from a fund with extreme right-wing associations should be enough to kill his nomination to the Subversive Activities Control Board."

Answer: But Otepka tells me he received not a penny. Rather it was his attorney, Roger Robb, now a nominee for the U.S. Court of Appeals, who got the bundle. Even when he made personal appearances before libertarian groups (composed of both political conservatives and political liberals), Otepka refused all except his expenses.

N.Y. Times: ". . . Senators of conscience cannot vote to confirm Mr. Otepka in a $36,000 job where his work, if any, will be to judge the loyalty of American citizens and organizations."

A: Oh, come on. Otepka will be one of a five-member board which examines only those cases sent by the Attorney General of the United States. The "Birchites" aren't named in the editorial, but the head of the Defense Fund which paid Mr. Robb is James Stewart of Ohio. Otepka never asked Stewart about a possible membership to the John Birch Society, but in all the official lists of subversive organizations which Otepka has seen in his line of work, the JBS never appeared.

N.Y. Times: ". . . Mr. Otepka's link to the Birchites is no youthful indiscretion."

A: That's right. Otepka tells me, "I don't belong to anything except the American Legion and the Catholic Church."

N.Y. Times: ". . . Evidently he violated no law in accepting money from Birchite sources to meet the legal costs of his unsuccessful fight as the State Department's chief security evaluator."

A: What do you mean "evidently"? I say "evidently" the N.Y. Times is not in the pay of a foreign government, and "evidently some of its editors are not bigamists. It's public policy that poor people in the clutches of the law are supplied with legal counsel, and I don't suppose that the murderers of Martin Luther King and Bob Kennedy are paying legal fees from their own pockets.

SEGREGATE PLASMA?

If "Birchite sources" are tainted, then we ought to segregate Birchite blood-plasma to make sure it doesn't get into the Red Cross blood banks. If that sort of dollars is bad, that sort of corpuscles must be worse. Not only the Birch Society, allegedly, came to Otepka's aid, but so did the American Civil Liberties Union which spent its members' money investigating and deploring the wiretap used by the State Department against Otepka. And a subcommittee of the U.S. Senate expended money and man-hours in exposing the violation of Otepka's civil rights. Are they all tainted?

N.Y. Times: "But his warped concept of Americanism disqualifies Mr. Otepka from sitting in judgment on subversion."

A: Well, the "warped concept" isn't described, but there were two State Department officials caught in lies during the Internal Security subcommittee's investigation, and neither of them was named Otepka. He did not, as insinuated, "spy" on his colleagues, but they spied on him. In obedience to the Senate subcommittee's counsel's request, Otepka turned over objective documents which showed that some of his superiors were not complying with the laws.

MISSPENT DECADES?

If Otepka isn't "qualified for sitting in judgment on subversion," then he must have misspent two decades of work as a Civil Service investigator. He must have fooled those superiors who gave him citations for meritorious achievement. He must have fooled President Nixon who nominated him for an important post.

N.Y. Times: "The evidence is overwhelming that the Senate should reject this nomination."

A: This statement is the exact opposite of the truth, but let's defend with our lives the right to make it.

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[From the Washington (D.C.) Star, Apr. 27, 1969]

RECOGNIZE RED CHINA, VOTERS LEAGUE PROPOSES

The League of Women Voters of the United States today called on the U.S. government to "initiate" policy changes which will lead to recognition of the Communist Chinese government and cease opposition to its seating in the United Nations.

The league's policy position on U.S.-China relations climaxes a three-year study by the 157,000 member organization.

In announcing the position, Mrs. Bruce B. Benson of Amherst, Mass., national league president, emphasized that reports from local leagues in every part of the country "overwhelmingly" indicated agreement that "present U.S. policies of isolation and containment of China are invalid."

"You can't ignore a country with 800 million people," Mrs. Benson told a press briefing earlier this week. At the same time, Mrs. Benson said she saw no conflict between present U.S. support of the Taiwan government and the league's proposal it recognizes the mainland China government.

"We have not said what we think ought to be, or is, or should be the government of the island of Taiwan," she said in answer to a question challenging the league's exclusion from its policy statement of its position on Taiwan. "Regardless of what the solution to the Taiwan issue is, we are saying that it is quite clear that the People's Republic of China is the government of continental China."

TUESDAY SESSION

The league's policy statement, which will be discussed at the Tuesday afternoon session of its week-long National Council meeting opening tomorrow at the Mayflower Hotel, reads in full:

"The League of Women Voters advocates U.S. initiatives which would facilitate participation by the People's Republic of China in the world community and relax tensions between the United States and Mainland China.

"Policies should be established which would encourage normalization of U.S. relations with the Chinese mainland, including travel, cultural exchange, and unrestricted trade in non-strategic goods.

"The United States should withdraw its opposition to representation of the Chinese People's Republic in the United Nations. The United States should move toward establishing diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China."

The league adopted U.S.-China relations as a major part of its foreign policy program at its 1966 convention. Since then, members of the 1,200 local leagues throughout the country have been involved in extensive study and discussion as well as conferences with China experts from universities, government and the press.

Both non-league and league material was used as background material. More than 100,000 copies of the league's 30-page booklet, "The China Puzzle," have been sold.

IN DEPTH STUDY

The book, which is an in-depth study of China's historical and political development with emphasis on U.S.-China relations from their inception with the New England clipper trade in the 18th century, concludes:

"Reexamining attitudes or positions inherited from the past is never easy; reevaluation of a foreign policy issue as complex and controversial as China promises to be no exception.

"A current complicating factor is the spillover of strong feelings aroused by the Vietnam war. Communist China's vehement attacks on the United States continue to add to the already overcharged atmosphere in this country. Yet for any constructive consideration of the China problem, emotionalism is out of order."

Mrs. David G. Bradley, of Durham, N.C., chairman of the league's Foreign Policy Committee, commenting on the China position, declared:

"The league is now in a position to urge changes in basic U.S. policies which have cut this nation off from communication or cooperation with the People's Republic. We want a U.S. policy designed to invite a peaceful response from the People's Republic, welcoming her participation in the family of nations."

At the Tuesday meeting, league leaders from 50 states will discuss ways to bring about changes in U.S. policy on the basis of the league's China position.

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## MURDER AT NEW BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH

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

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the tragic murder of a peace officer at the Bethel Church in Detroit provokes serious inquiry.

What were the armed secessionists try-

ing to conceal or who were they shielding the officers from observing?

The religious news edition of the Herald of Freedom, April 18, 1969, and clippings from the New York Times for April 21 and the Washington Post of April 26 point out some very interesting information and raises the question, When are the American people going to cease financing violence in our country?

The material referred to follows:

[From the Herald of Freedom, Apr. 18, 1969]

CLERGY AND COURT HELP BLACK REVOLUTION

The role of clergymen in the ever-increasing tempo of the Black Revolution was never more evident than in the aftermath of a gun battle Saturday, March 29, 1969 between Detroit police and armed black militants. Police were forced to storm the New Bethel Baptist Church into which black ambushers fled after killing one policeman and wounding another when they stopped to question a dozen Negroes carrying rifles and carbines outside the church. The church, it developed, had been used by a black nationalist group, the Republic of New Africa, which was winding up a four-day national convention. This is the group which is plotting to take over five southern states in a series of well-planned steps, the first of which is to arm the black communities of the North and West. They plan to start their take-over with Mississippi, shipping in about a million well-armed blacks to seize the local government by ballot. They will then move on to Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and South Carolina and repeat the process.

The incident was described as follows by the N.Y. Times:

"Reviewing the Saturday incident, Commissioner Spreen said that as the black nationalist meeting was breaking up in the church, the slain policeman and his partner saw men with rifles next to the church and stopped their scout car.

"They had not drawn their guns and were immediately fired upon as they left their scout car on Linwood Avenue, he said. Patrolman Czapski was hit five times, staggered to the sidewalk next to the church and collapsed.

"His partner, struck once in the leg and twice in the back by rifle fire, Commissioner Spreen said, managed to clamber back into the scout car and radio for help."

The police reinforcements, who arrived in response to the call for help, fired "at least 84 rounds into the pews, walls, pulpit and doors of the church" and arrested 147 persons. The shooting up of the church has become a central issue in the affair with Rev. Ralph Abernathy, successor to M. L. King as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, being quoted as stating sanctimoneously: "There should be no obscuring of the fact that police powers were misused in trampling, shooting and wreaking havoc in God's holy temple." It might be suggested that the pastor responsible for the church should have been a bit more careful of the type persons allowed to make use of it.

The pastor of the New Bethel Baptist Church used by the Negro militants is Rev. C. L. Franklin, associated with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. A two-hour conference was held between Rev. Abernathy and other clergymen, police officials and the mayor of Detroit, Jerome P. Cavanagh. The mayor stated that the police "conclusively believe and know" that members of the black nationalists' armed "Black Legion" had fired from inside the building at entering police officers. Rev. C. L. Franklin, however, "defied" the police commissioner to show any evidence that bullets had been fired from within the church. City Councilman Nicholas Hood, Jr. toured the church and came to the conclusion that the police had "overreacted." The fact remains that a policeman is dead and a shot from somewhere killed him.

The most amazing result of the shooting was the treatment of those arrested by what passed for a "court." All but two of the 147 arrested were freed promptly by a Negro judge who obviously got up in the middle of the night to do so, setting up an impromptu "court" in a sideroom of the police station. When the county prosecutor attempted to hang on to one of his prisoners, the judge ordered him held in contempt of court.

The judge is an expert on "contempt of court" from the contempt side, that is—as he himself was sent to Federal prison after having been found guilty of contempt of court when he represented the Communist side in the trial of the top Communists in the United States before Judge Harold Medina who suffered almost unbelievable harassment from the Communists and their lawyers.

The judge in question is George William Crockett, Jr., judge of Detroit's Recorders (Criminal) Court. The N.Y. Times, calling him a "Controversial Judge," stated: "At 5:30 Sunday morning the judge marched into police headquarters in downtown Detroit and asked for a list of the 147 Negroes arrested hours earlier after a gun battle with black separatists in which one patrolman was killed. He could not get it, and within an hour . . . Crockett . . . had turned a stationhouse room into an impromptu court and he began releasing prisoners. When the county prosecutor ordered one man held anyway the judge charged the prosecutor with contempt of court.

"A few hours later he rejected the prosecutor's request to keep eight men jailed for another 24 hours despite indications that some might have fired weapons during the battle."

Crockett was born in Jacksonville, Fla., fifty-nine years ago and graduated from the University of Michigan Law school. He worked for the U.S. Department of Labor in an executive position and then went to work for the United Automobile Workers in Detroit. He left the union to set up private practice and is a partner in the law firm of Goodman, Crockett, Robb & Philo of Detroit. He has been married for thirty-five years to Dr. Ethelene Jones Crockett, who received her medical degree after the birth of their three children: Mrs. Richard Hicks, a Los Angeles school-teacher; George W. Crockett 3rd, a lawyer, and Mrs. John Jones, a doctor . . . no underprivileged people in this Negro family.

The Congressional Record has contained much information on George W. Crockett, Jr. In the Congressional Record, volume 110, part 13, page 16595, we read:

"Recently the National Lawyers Guild (a cited Communist-front—Ed.) sent representatives into Mississippi to open offices there, quite openly for the purpose of meddling into the problems of the State of Mississippi.

"One of those involved in this effort is George Crockett.

"Those people are directing the agitators in the State. Many of the people involved are young people, but most of them are old hands, with long Communist affiliations.

"And who is George Crockett? He is a Nergo lawyer from Detroit, a member of the National Lawyers Guild, and the attorney who represented the chairman of the Michigan Communist Party in the New York City Smith Act trial. He was one of those placed in contempt of court by Judge Medina at the conclusion of that famous trial of Communist leaders, for his arrogant, provocative, and flagrantly contumacious conduct during the course of the trial.

"Crockett was accompanied, in setting up his Mississippi headquarters for the legal defense of the invaders, by Mr. Benjamin Smith of New Orleans. This Benjamin Smith has long been associated with the Southern Conference Educational Fund, with Mr. James Dombrowski and with Carl and Anne Braden, whose associations and activities are well known. (The Bradens and Dombrowski are identified Communists—Ed.) This Benjamin Smith, like Victor Rabinowitz, is registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act as an agent of Fidel Castro."

Also in the Congressional Record, we find the following from a statement by Sen. James Eastland concerning "Communist Forces Behind Negro Revolution in This Country:"

"Let me name some of the other well-known nonresidents of the State of Mississippi who have been publicly identified with the organization of the so-called Freedom Democratic Party, and tell something about them.

"One of these individuals is George William Crockett, Jr., a Negro, long active in the Detroit chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, and who has been on its advisory board. Crocket was designated as co-chairman of a committee of lawyers who would spend a period of 12 weeks in Mississippi, after the Guild in 1964 inaugurated a lawyers peace call program involving the recruiting of attorneys to devote their time for defense of individuals involved in Mississippi civil rights cases.

"George William Crockett, Jr., is a partner in the law firm of Goodman, Crockett, Robb & Philo, of Detroit, Mich. He has defended Communists in various Smith Act cases. . . . Judge Medina held in contempt of court and sentenced him to 4 months' imprisonment on each of nine specific contempt charges. Crockett sought relief from a higher court, but the U.S. Supreme Court denied his petition for certiorari, and Crockett and other attorneys similarly sentenced in the same proceeding served their sentences in 1952.

"In 1962 Crockett went to Mexico, where he associated with individuals known as among the more active members of the American Communist group there. In 1964 Crockett was registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act as an agent of the Cuban Communist Government of Fidel Castro."

In U.S. Hearings on "Communist Political Subversion," an identified Communist took the Fifth Amendment concerning his association with George W. Crockett, Jr. On Page 6530 we read the testimony of Stanley Nowak (accompanied by counsel, George W. Crockett, Jr.) who had been identified as a member of the Communist conspiracy by Stephen J. Schemanske:

"Mr. ARENS. Mr. Nowak, do you know your counsel in any capacity other than the capacity of attorney and client?

"Mr. NOWAK. Yes. . . .

"Mr. ARENS. Did you ever serve in the Communist Party with him? (The witness confers with his counsel.)

"Mr. NOWAK. First of all, this is an improper question.

"Mr. ARENS. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully suggest that the witness be ordered and directed to answer the question.

"Mr. FRAZIER. You are directed to answer the question.

"Mr. NOWAK. Mr. Chairman, may I again say this is an improper question and that is why I refuse to answer improper questions on the grounds of the fifth amendment."

In the index of the appendix to these hearings, which is practically a "Who's Who" of members of the American Communist Party, George W. Crockett, Jr. is listed as appearing on thirteen separate pages. On page 7102 is an article concerning Crockett appearing in the Lamp (publication of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born—a cited Communist-front): "Crockett Joins Legal Defense in the Case of Claudia Jones":

"George W. Crockett, Jr., noted Negro attorney of Detroit, has joined Carol King (identified Communist—Ed.), general counsel of the ACPFB, in serving as co-counsel in

the case of Claudia Jones. Crockett, one of the defense attorneys in the trial of the 11 leaders of the Communist Party, is a graduate of the University of Michigan. In 1939, he served in Washington with the Department of Labor and later with the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices. In 1944 he founded the CIO Auto Workers Fair Employment Practices Committee and served as its executive director for two years. Since 1948, he has served as local counsel for the ACPFB in Detroit. Claudia Jones, 35, a native of the British West Indies, is secretary of the Women's Committee of the Communist Party."

On page 7117 of the Hearings on Communist Political Subversion is another item concerning Crockett appearing in the Lamp (under "Organizational Activities"):

"The Hungarian American Defense Committee has translated and published in pamphlet form the ACPFB folder, 'The Rights of Foreign Born Americans,' by George W. Crockett, Jr., of Detroit."

On page 7119 was another mention of Crockett in the Lamp; on page 7157 was a summary of proceedings of a conference held October 27, 1951, at Ford Local 600 Auditorium, under auspices of Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and Detroit Chapter, National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, in which we read:

"George W. Crockett, Jr., noted Detroit attorney, reviewed the history of the fight for bail and pointed to the victory won locally when the Federal Courts agreed to accept bail money from the Civil Rights Bail Fund when the Immigration Dept. tried to cancel bail. He called for a struggle by all to defend the rights of the American people."

On page 7222 is a summary of the proceedings of the Michigan Conference To Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend the Rights of Foreign-Born Americans, held in the Hotel Tuller, (Detroit), Sunday, November 22, 1953, which read in part:

"The morning session, chaired by Mrs. Margarett Nowalk, heard a report on the work and accomplishments of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born by the Executive Secretary, Mr. Saul Grossman. Attorney George Crockett gave a comprehensive analysis of some of the current legal problems facing those under attack by the Walter-McCarran Law."

On page 7640 was Exhibit No. 312A, a press release of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 920 Charlevoix Building, Detroit 26, Michigan, Saul Grossman, Executive Secretary, concerning the above conference. Referring to Crockett:

"Speakers at the Conference included George W. Crockett, Jr., who is defending many of the 68 local victims of the Walter-McCarran Law; Saul Grossman, Executive Secretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, sponsors of the Conference; and Carl Marzani, author and film producer, who received a standing ovation at the end of his fighting speech which hailed the tremendous scope of the anti-McCarthy movement."

On page 7672 was a Special Bulletin of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 142 Griswold Street, Detroit 26, Michigan, announcing, among other things, "New Folders: We have just received 5,000 copies of George Crockett's excellent new booklet: 'Rights of Foreign Born Americans.'" Page 7691 contains Exhibit No. 331A, an invitation to a "Gala Banquet Saturday" from the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, stating:

"Honor the 21 who refused to sign the fascist-like bail conditions demanded by the Justice Department! Valiant fighter for the rights of the people, Stanley Nowak, facing loss of his citizenship!

"Hear noted speakers: Prof. John F. Shepard, nationally-known educator and psychologist; and George W. Crockett, Jr., leading civil rights attorney . . . .

"Bring your families and friends! Saturday, April 25, 7:00 p.m., Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road. . . ."

On page 7692 was a letter concerning the banquet, mentioning the fact that Crockett was to be a speaker and stating that at the banquet a drive was being launched to raise the necessary funds to continue with the fight against the Walter-McCarran Law; "Obviously, this fight against the Walter-McCarran Law is the responsibility of every American and needs the support of all. Thousands of dollars are needed every month, just for defense activities."

Page 7709 lists a "Partial List of Conference Sponsors" of the Michigan Conference to Repeal the Walter-McCarran Law and Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans. In the list is the name of George W. Crockett, Jr. along with the usual quota of clergy; Rev. Paul J. Allured, Rev. Charles A. Hill, Rev. Henry Lewis, Rev. C. M. Metcalf, Rev. Henry Powers, Rabbi Joshua S. Sperka, Rev. Carlyle F. Stewart.

Page 7726 contains Exhibit No. 357, an article from the official Communist newspaper, The Daily Worker, of November 8, 1949, bragging about a Communist victory: "Victory Hailed Through Nation." Following are statements from notables here (Detroit) on the granting of bail to the 11 Communist leaders . . .

"Lawyers Harry S. Anbender, Morton Eden, Ernest Goodman, Jack Tucker, N. L. Smokler, Benjamin J. Safir, associates of George Crockett, Jr.:

" 'Every supporter of democracy will welcome this reversal of Judge Medina's refusal to respect the constitutional rights of the defendants, as a much-needed vindication of the Bill of Rights.

" 'The same type of vindication must now be extended to our associate George Crockett and his colleagues, Isserman, McCabe, Sacher, and Gladstein, whose fearless championship of the rights of their clients will in due time inspire the admiration of the great body of fair and conscientious attorneys throughout the country.' "

On page 7812 George W. Crockett, Jr. is listed among the sponsors of the 6th Annual Conference of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Sunday, May 16th, 1954 at the Midwest Hotel, 6 N. Hamlin Ave., Chicago, Ill. Finally on page 8217 Crockett is listed among those interested in the campaign to stop the deportation of Hazel Wolf. Others interested, according to the Northern Light, publication of the Washington Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, were California attorneys, Robert W. Kenny and A. L. Wirin; N.Y. attorney Royal W. France and Harriet Bouslog of Hawaii, among others. The support of "many Methodist ministers" was also being drummed up by Rev. John W. Caughlan.

Its friendly interest in (now Judge) Crockett continuing to the present time, the Communist paper Daily World (successor to the Worker) headlined the gun-battle incident: "Did Detroit Cops Plan Assault? Stormtroop tactics used; cops harass Judge Crockett." On February 20, 1965 Crockett chaired a meeting in the Central Methodist Church and introduced as guest speaker Herbert Aptheker of the National Committee of the Communist Party. On December 9, 1960 Crockett was a guest speaker for Global Books Forum, a Red propaganda outfit headed by avowed Communist Helen Winter. He spoke in glowing terms about his visit to the Soviet Union and the Soviet system of "justice."

Judge Crockett, who was able to win election to his important position in spite of his left-wing background, was criticized for his handling of the arrested militants by the Detroit Police Officers Association which stated that Judge Crockett either "abused his discretion and went far beyond the limits of the law" or that the state laws "which allow a judge the unquestioned power to interfere with and disrupt accepted arrest procedures in cases of armed uniformed insurrectionists must be changed immediately." The president of the association reportedly said the judge's action "had given people a free license to shoot policemen . . . without fear of punishment."

The black revolution marches on—with the help of the clergy and the courts.

An informed insider's view or the clergy: From the article "Reds and Our Churches," by J. B. Matthews:

"The largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus in the United States today is composed of Protestant clergymen.

"Since the beginning of the First Cold War in April, 1948, the Communist Party of this country has placed more and more reliance upon the ranks of the Protestant clergy to provide the party's subversive apparatus with its agents, stooges, dupes, front men . . ."

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[From the New York Times, Apr. 21, 1969]

POVERTY FUNDS LINKED TO FOUR CHARGED IN CLEVELAND POLICE SLAYINGS

CLEVELAND, April 20.—Four men charged with the killing of three Cleveland policemen and one civilian last summer received $7,000 from Cleveland: Now!—a program to aid the disadvantaged—according to a witness at the trial of one of them.

The Rev. De Forest Brown, a witness at the trial of Fred (Ahmed) Evans, one of the four men, testified last week that Mr. Evans and his African Cultural Shop received the money early in July. Mr. Evans received $150 a week as a director of the summer youth program, according to Mr. Brown, who is the director of the Hough Area Development Corporation.

Program money also was given to Lathan Donald, Leslie Jackson and John Hardrick, who also are facing first-degree murder charges arising out of the killings on July 23, and to Sidney Taylor, Leroy Mansfield Williams and Bernard Donald, who were slain during the gun battle with the police. Mr. Brown, a Baptist minister, testified. These six men also were connected with the shop.

Cleveland: Now! payments to Mr. Evans and the rest were reported to have stopped after the July shootings in the city's Glenville section.

Testimony so far showing the distribution of the money has covered part of it as follows:

Six hundred dollars to Mr. Evans to buy a used station wagon; $300 to refurnish the African Cultural Shop, and the rest in salaries for the first week of the program. Mr. Evans received $150, Lathan Donald $125, Mr. Jackson $100 and Mr. Hardrick $100. Mr. Taylor, Mr. Williams and Mr. Donald each received $100.

In addition, Linda Hardrick, Sandra Hardrick, Anita Scott, Sharon Moore, Jean Saunders and Sandra Hart, who have not figured in the trial, each received $75, apparently for working in the store. James Taylor, indicted for setting off explosives, also received $75.

AVOWED BLACK NATIONALIST

Mr. Evans, 37-years-old, a self-proclaimed black nationalist, is the first of those charged in the slayings to stand trial. He is charged with seven counts of first-degree murder, and has pleaded not guilty to all of them.

The trial began March 24, but the selection of a jury of five men and seven women, as well as three alternates—two women and one man—was not completed until April 10. All members of the jury and alternates are white. Testimony began the following day.

The trial, at the Cuyahoga County Criminal Courts Building, is being conducted under strict security procedures. Common Pleas Judge George J. McMonagle, who is

hearing the case, has barred all cameras and recording apparatus and has ordered all persons searched each time they enter the court.

On Friday, Judge McMonagle dismissed a motion by the defense attorneys, Stanley E. Tolliver and Charles W. Fleming, to eliminate all discussion of Cleveland: Now! funds. The lawyers said the discussion was irrelevant.

County Prosecutor John T. Corrigan said the testimony was relevant, and the judge agreed.

The Cleveland: Now! effort—a $1.5-billion project based on recommendations made in the Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders and designed to run 10 years—was started by Mayor Carl B. Stokes last year to provide programs in jobs, housing and health. Local business groups and private citizens put more than $11-million into it as seed money.

Earlier last week, testimony by representatives of the county coroner's office showed that two of the three slain policemen had been drinking the night of the disturbance.

Dr. Lester Adelson, chief deputy county coroner, said he had evaluated the autopsy reports on Patrolman Willard Wolff and Patrolman Louis Golonka and said they were "far from 100 per cent of being capable of their normal duties." It would be "more dangerous than if they were sober" for either of them to carry or fire guns, he said. The third policeman, Lieut. Leroy Jones, had not been drinking, witnesses testified.

The prosecutors have introduced as evidence a collection of high-powered rifles and more than 2,000 rounds of ammunition, which they said Mr. Evans and several other men had purchased shortly before July 23.

Walter Beach, a former defensive back for the Cleveland Browns, who is now an aide to Mayor Stokes, told the court that City Hall had been aware of impending trouble hours before the shootings broke out.

Mr. Beach, now coordinator of the Mayor's Council on Youth Opportunity, said he and a city councilman, George Forbes, visited Mr. Evans at his apartment on July 23 and saw Mr. Evans and an unidentified man wearing ammunition bandoliers and brandishing rifles.

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[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Apr. 26, 1969]

FIGHT IN ROCHESTER: BLACK OWNERS OF FACTORY PLAN TO PUT PROFITS INTO HOUSING, EDUCATION, JOBS, DAY CARE

(By William D. Tammeus)

ROCHESTER, N.Y.—Just a few blocks from the site of Rochester's 1964 riots, a factory described as "more militant and more radical than all the riots put together" has begun operations in an abandoned clothing plant.

It's called Fighton, Inc., and it is black-owned and operated. Fighton, which turned out its first product early this year (an industrial vacuum cleaner for the Xerox Corp., assembled from pre-made parts) is a child of the FIGHT organization, a broad-based community group which has been getting under white Rochester's skin since Saul Alinsky's Industrial Areas Foundation helped organize it after the 1964 riots. FIGHT stands for "Freedom, Independence, God, Honor, Today."

HELPED BY XEROX

Fighton was the product of months of discussion between FIGHT and the Xerox Corp., which agreed to purchase $500,000 worth of products from the plant over its first two years, as well as lend its technical assistance. In addition, Fighton received a $444,677 U.S. Department of Labor training grant.

A new local group of businessmen known as the Rochester Business Opportunities Corp. (RBOC) bought the 32,000-square-foot plant, which formerly housed Timely Clothes Inc., for $35,000, remodeled it for $240,000 and leased it to Fighton. FIGHT owns Fighton.

One of the sidelights to the founding of Fighton is that RBOC grew out of a lengthy dispute between FIGHT and the Rochester-based Eastman Kodak Co.

Besides talking about hiring Negroes, Kodak and FIGHT had discussed the establishment of an inner-city business. But they reached no agreement. However, in January 1968, Kodak announced a plan by which major Rochester industry could provide markets, financing and technical help to foster inner-city business run by minority-group members.

That proposal led to the formation of RBOC, which has helped provide seed money and negotiate bank and Small Business Administration loans for some 40 businesses, of which Fighton is by far the largest.

Fighton employs 32 persons and plans to have at least 100 on the payroll by this time next year. Fighton general manager DeLeon McEwen, former president of FIGHT and a one-time barber, says most of those working for the firm did not have jobs when hired and would not have been employable by traditional industrial standards.

McEwen says his workers make between $80 and $100 a week, with an hourly minimum of $2.05. He'd like to raise that to be more competitive, but thinks that will come in time.

PROBLEMS, SUCCESSES

He's working with "ex-convicts and reform-schoolers," he says, and admits to both problems and successes in getting people to work on time and conforming to the routine of a regular job.

Fighton, in addition to assembling the vacuum cleaners, will produce electrical transformers and metal stampings as its first products. It also will have the capacity to do some welding and light assembly work.

For the Rev. Franklin D. R. Florence, president of both FIGHT and Fighton, the new factory means that "we're nearing our goal of community control" a drum FIGHT has been beating hard this year.

Florence says Fighton profits will be turned over to FIGHT and the "black community for housing programs, education, rehabilitation, jobs, day care, and all the things the black community needs."

It will mean, the black-power advocate says, that FIGHT will help provide "economic strength and stability in the black community."

The agreement between Xerox and FIGHT did not come suddenly. "Nobody approached us with open arms" a FIGHT officer says. But both Xerox and FIGHT acknowledge a willingness to deal and learn and work together.

A Xerox spokesman puts it this way: "The proposal from FIGHT to establish a black business was something that immediately made sense." But FIGHT was talking about a business which would employ 400 to 500 people, the same figure it had discussed with Kodak. Xerox says it pointed out that businesses do not grow that way, and so negotiations got under way. Some day, Fighton does hope to have as many as 500 on the payroll.

Eventually FIGHT and Xerox decided they needed a factory that would produce something Xerox could purchase; a product which required a minimum of capital to start and which could provide plenty of jobs to persons without many skills.

Now FIGHT is branching out. It recently proposed that it develop $15.8 million worth of housing, commercial and recreation centers in the city's predominantly black Third Ward Urban Renewal project. The plan, with full architectural models, was a "complete bombshell" to the city's Urban Renewal director, but neither he nor anyone else ruled out the possibility that FIGHT actually could be named developer.

So, despite the achievement of the new factory, FIGHT is not about to let this city of 300,000 (about 45,000 of whom are Negroes) rest easily.

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## YOUTH NEEDS A SPOKESMAN IN THE CABINET

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, in the Sunday, April 20, issue of Parade magazine, there appeared an article written by my good friend and distinguished colleague, CLAUDE PEPPER, concerning the need for making Government more responsive to the ideas and ideals of the Nation's young people.

In the article, entitled "Youth Needs a Spokesman in the Cabinet," Mr. PEPPER wrote of his proposal and that of 15 cosponsors to create a Cabinet Department of Youth Affairs so that the Nation's youth might have a spokesman to present directly to the President and to Congress the concerns, problems, aspirations, thoughts, and suggestions of its younger Americans.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I submit the text of this interesting and informative article for publication in the RECORD.

YOUTH NEEDS A SPOKESMAN IN THE CABINET

(By Representative CLAUDE PEPPER, Democrat, of Florida)

The evidence is all around us that young Americans are growing disillusioned and disaffected. An angry minority no longer believes in peaceful protest. Rather than discuss grievances, they lay siege to campuses. They can attract more attention, they have found, by throwing rocks than by writing letters. In five hectic days, as I was preparing this article, 14 campuses erupted in violence. Virtually no area of the country went untouched.

All this has produced a stern reaction against student disorders and in favor of harsh repression. Government authorities, goaded by outraged public opinion, have threatend to take away from students and educators the right to control our college campuses. When Congress voted to require universities to cut off federal aid to students convicted of campus disturbances, four out of five persons polled by Gallup approved. Now President Nixon has thrown the weight of the federal government against disruption on the campus.

Apologists hasten to point out that only the hard-core militants, a small fraction of the student population, capture the classrooms and headlines. However, we should not confuse the responsible refusal of the vast majority to rush to the barricades as tacit complacency. For this new generation is bringing with it the winds of change.

Distressed as I am over the violent confrontations between students and authorities, I am heartened that we have a literate, articulate, vocal younger generation to challenge us to sit up and pay heed. It may be time for a sweeping reappraisal, for example, of the way our young adults are educated beyond high school.

Our academic communities today have become small cities. More than 28,000 are registered at the University of California at Los Angeles. Yet the attitudes and relationships are still patterned after the cloistered, ivy-grown campuses of an earlier era.

We know the quality of our students has been improving, but I am not so sure this holds true of the instruction they receive. Many classroom professors, if student complaints are to be believed, would do better

in the research laboratory. Student demands aren't necessarily unreasonable just because their elders may have been more complacent and conforming back in the "good old days."

Should students be allowed to grade their instructors? Are student grievances getting attention in the front offices? What recourse do students have who are confronted with administrative callousness and stubbornness? Certainly violence should not be necessary to get a legitimate hearing, and violence by militant groups simply bent upon disruption cannot be tolerated. Yet if there are no other effective ways of getting action on just grievances, we cannot rule out violence.

There is a need to study the student avenues for redress at our major colleges and universities. Let us find out which doors are barred to legitimate complaints. Going beyond the campuses, our young people are also entitled to a voice in the national decisions that will shape their future.

Half of the U.S. population next year will be under 25. Every day decisions are made at all levels of government which determine the rules that young people are expected to follow. Yet their voices are but distant shouts, ignored or unheard at the policy-making level.

Our government has established the Labor Department to speak for the workers. The farmers can take their problems to the Agriculture Department, and businessmen can get a hearing for their views at the Commerce Department. Small businessmen have another special advocate in the Small Business Administration.

Yet none of these favored groups is as populous or as problem-plagued as the under-25 generation. Certainly the youth of the nation deserve a voice at the Cabinet level, a department which would concern itself solely with their problems, aspirations, thoughts and ideas. This compelling conclusion grew out of a discussion I had in Florida many weeks ago with Mrs. Malvin Englander of Miami Beach, a concerned state Democratic committeewoman. She and I agreed that the young people needed a spokesman to present directly to the President and to the Congress the concerns of young America.

Accordingly, I have introduced a bill, H.R. 6259, which would authorize a Department of Youth Affairs, a person at the uppermost level of government—who would represent the young in the nation's policy-making councils. He would serve not only as a spokesman but an ombudsman for the 50 percent of our population under 25.

YOUTH CAN SERVE

The Department of Youth Affairs would also coordinate and expand government programs which draw principally upon the talent and energy of the nation's youth. The Peace Corps, VISTA and National Teacher Corps, for example, would be transferred to the new department. These three agencies rely heavily upon the active, selfless participation of young people.

That each is almost universally regarded as a solid success is dramatic proof of what the youth of America can accomplish. It is little short of astounding what changes in attitude, opportunity and environment a relatively small number of young men and women (some 12,000 in all) are achieving in these three volunteer programs. I fiercely believe there are many more thousands of young adults in this country who are eager to join in the attack against poverty and other social ills.

The Department of Youth Affairs would be primarily concerned with the young person as a citizen and individual, rather than as a charge of his parents, his doctor and his teacher. As I envision it, the heart of the department would be an office of youth participation, which would open the way for young men and women to exercise substantial influence on programs at the policy-making level.

This office would actively attempt to recruit persons under 24 for appointment to responsible positions in the higher pay grades. Young people would be sought from a broad range of background, experience, educational attainment and geographical distribution.

The office of youth participation would be empowered to establish and administer a program of grants-in-aid to public agencies and non-profit organizations which, on the local level, would recruit, select, train and employ youths up to age 24. They would serve as paid and volunteer workers in social and economic programs benefiting their communities.

I believe most young adults—given their expanding levels of education, their willingness and eagerness to work hard, long hours—are ready for such a challenge. I may not be able to verify this to the satisfaction of every doubter. But the preponderance of evidence (I refer to exhaustive studies by doctors and educators) suggests that young adults today possess a sophistication and intelligence superior to that possessed by their parents and grandparents at the same age.

The Secretary of Youth Affairs, who would be appointed by the President and approved by the Senate, need not necessarily be a young man—although young men have shouldered great responsibilities in the past. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence at age 33. John Rutledge was a leader of the Southern delegates at the Second Continental Congress, which declared our independence, at age 26. And every Frenchman knows that Napoleon Bonaparte was commander of the entire French Army in Italy at age 27.

What is important for a Secretary of Youth Affairs is that he be tuned in on young thoughts. He might be someone like John Gardner, the former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, who understands and identifies with the aspirations and concerns of young people.

INVITE THEM IN

Those of us who have occupied this planet a little while longer should be careful not to spurn the thoughts of youth. Rather we should welcome and encourage them. We should concern ourselves with the varied and peculiar problems encountered by young adults growing to maturity in an age of automation and impersonalization. We should provide a place where they can become involved, influentially and constructively, in the affairs and responsibilities of government.

Would it not increase the morale and the confidence of youth in our system to know that their national government is sufficiently concerned to create a department at the highest level to hear their grievances and to give them a meaningful place? Would this not discourage violence and encourage the overwhelming majority of our young citizens who are interested in constructive change and correction of abuses rather than in blind disruption?

The need is urgent to bridge the gap between the generations. Personally, I don't believe we will find any chasm too wide to bridge. I am reminded of an eloquent phrase spoken during the recent campaign by one of the presidential contenders:

"We are as old as our despairs, as young as our hopes; as old as our fears, as young as our faith; as old as the doubts we harbor, and as young as the ideals we sustain."

## IF YOU SUPPORT TAX REFORM, NIXON'S PACKAGE IS WEAK

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, the Ways and Means Committee begins marking up a tax reform bill this week. I am sure many Members will find of interest an article in the Washington Post of April 27 entitled "If You Support Tax Reform, Nixon's Package Is Weak," by Joseph A. Pechman. Dr. Pechman is director of economic studies of the Brookings Institution and is author of the book "Federal Tax Policy."

The article follows:

IF YOU SUPPORT TAX REFORM, NIXON'S PACKAGE IS WEAK

(By Joseph A. Pechman)

The Nixon tax reform package was unveiled last week with the fanfare that usually accompanies a major presidential tax recommendation. First, a presidential message proclaimed that "reform . . . is long overdue" and outlined in general terms a series of ten proposals. The next day, Treasury officials read to the Ways and Means Committee an inch of technical papers describing in great detail 16 proposals which, they emphasized, are only a "first step in reshaping the Federal tax system to make it fair and efficient."

Chairman Mills and his colleagues listened carefully to the testimony, complimented the Treasury for its diligence, suggested that the package is a bit timid even for a first step, but cautiously avoided committing themselves.

All this was in response to pressures for tax reform which had been building up since it became evident that President Nixon would be forced to propose extension of the surtax to fight inflation. Congress accepted the surtax last year only after attaching to it a requirement that the President submit a tax reform plan by the end of the year. President Johnson balked, partly because he regarded this as an infringement of presidential prerogatives and partly because he isn't a tax reformer at heart anyway.

But Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Stanley S. Surrey took the Congressional mandate seriously. As his last official will and testament, he left behind a tax reform plan which was later transmitted to Congress by the new Treasury.

Armed with this ammunition, Congressional tax reformers served notice that the surtax would not be extended unless it was accompanied by a "real" reform. This movement has a lot of steam behind it because there is simply no way to answer the argument that the surtax penalizes those who already pay taxes, while those who escape paying in one way or another go scot-free.

The Surrey package is a skillful blend of a large number of tax changes which would distribute $1.7-billion of individual income tax revenue—out of a $75-billion total—from those with incomes of more than $15,000 to those below this level. The showpieces of the package are an increase in the minimum standard deduction which would remove 1.25 million families from the income tax rolls; taxation at capital gains rates of capital gains transferred through bequests and gifts (which are not now subject to income tax) before calculating the amount of property subject to estate or gift tax; a device to disallow personal deductions in proportion to the percentage of tax-exempt income received by taxpayers; and a minimum income tax levied at half the regular income tax levied at half the regular rates on a comprehensive income tax base which would include most, but not all, of nontaxable income.

In the light of the grave deficiencies in the tax law, the Surrey package is really quite modest. In fact, it fails to do anything about the most important and expensive "special provisions" in today's tax structure—most notably, percentage depletion, tax-exempt interest, the defintion and rates of capital

gains tax, and the favored treatment of married couples through income splitting.

All told, these provisions cost the Treasury at least $20-billion annually at present tax rates. Surrey would recover less than a billion of this amount by the minimum tax and the allocation of deductions between taxable and nontaxable income sources.

Edwin S. Cohen, Surrey's successor in the Treasury, is also well versed in the intricacies of the Internal Revenue Code. His problem was to satisfy the demand for tax reform and, at the same time, differentiate his product. The package he puts together for President Nixon is a work of art, even if it is not the Mona Lisa of tax reform.

Cohen carried over a few of Surrey's proposals with little or no change (example: elimination of multiple surtax exemptions for large corporations that break up into hundreds of small corporations each of which is worth $6,500 in reduced taxes); went further than Surrey in some respects (example: tighter rules for foundations and other tax-exempt organizations); and discarded several of the proposals most likely to meet political resistance (example: imposition of a capital gains tax on gains transferred at gift or death).

The eye-catching change made by Cohen concerns the taxation of the poor. Surrey's hike in the minimum standard deduction would have left three-quarters of a million poor families on the income tax rolls. As a substitute, Cohen devised a new "low income allowance" which raises the minimum taxable income level by a flat $1,100 above the per capita exemptions and happens to duplicate almost to the dollar the official "poverty lines" at this year's prices. To limit the revenue loss, the low income allowance is tapered off by 50 cents for each dollar of income tax above the present minimum taxable levels so that the allowance disappears rapidly (at $3,300 for a single person, $3,700 for a married couple, and $4,500 for a family of four).

This device permits Cohen to claim, correctly, that he has eliminated virtually all the poor from the income tax rolls at far less cost than the corresponding minimum standard deduction. (Of course, the heaviest federal tax on the poor is the payroll tax—not the income tax—but the burdensomeness of the payroll tax is ignored because it is legally earmarked for social security.)

The most controversial feature of the Cohen package is the new limit on tax preferences (LTP), a substitute for the minimum tax. The theory of LTP is that no one should be permitted to exclude more than 50 per cent of his income from the tax base. For example, an individual with a $100,000 salary and $300,000 of tax preferences would be taxed on half of the $400,000 total, or $200,000, instead of on $100,000 as he is now.

But the effectiveness of LTP depends on the definition of the term "tax preference." Cohen omitted two items in Surrey's list which are crucial to any attempt to limit tax preferences—tax-exempt interest and long-term capital gains. As a result, Cohen would pick up only $8-million from his LTP, a far cry from the $420-million yield of Surrey's minimum income tax which is also a pittance when compared with the huge benefits that present tax preferences provide.

Many tax experts do not regard the Surrey plan as earth-shaking, and the Cohen plan is even weaker. In the past, the high water mark of tax reform has been the Administration's bill, but things are different this year. Congress may surprise everybody by passing a tougher bill than either the Surrey plan or the Cohen plan. It all depends on the flak congressmen will get from their constituents. If you believe in tax reform, write your congressman and senators!

## FIRST AID AWARDS, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

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

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, April 19, I had the distinct honor of presenting awards to the winning teams competing in the 50th annual first aid meet of Bethlehem Steel Corp.'s Johnstown plant. The demonstrations by plant teams, and Girl Scout and Boy Scout teams in first aid skills was an impressive event. The meeting was naturally dedicated first of all to safety, but in the words of the plant's acting general manager, Mr. J. W. Colbert:

> We want you . . . to share with us our pride in these teams and the conviction that safety is for the whole community; for everyone—all the time.

I think Mr. Colbert put his finger on the heart of the matter when he said that safety is for the whole community. Safety awareness is what first aid meets are designed to stimulate, and this one certainly did. Again, in Mr. Colbert's words:

> We, individually and collectively, must be more concerned about safety—we must mount an attack and work at it—at work, at home, at play, and on the highway. We must be doers, not disinterested observers; and each of us must set an example.

Mr. Speaker, the members of the 19 plant teams that took part in the demonstrations were setting an example for all of us. The problems presented to them were involved and tough, and there was a minimum amount of time for them to accomplish their tasks. To give you an idea, I include the statement of the problems that each team had to face:

PROBLEM NO. 1

An Electrician was in a hurry to get a job done before quitting time, and violated three (3) safety rules in the performance of the job by working from a metal ladder, not securing the ladder against movement, and not properly cutting the current and flagging the switch. The top end of the ladder accidentally slid sideways and contacted a hot electrical line, resulting in the workman falling about 15 feet to the floor.

He is immediately found by his co-workers, laying face down, unconscious and not breathing.

He also received the following injuries:

A compound fracture of the left kneecap with blood oozing from a three-inch wound on the kneecap.

A three-inch wound on the outer side of the left leg, midway between the ankle and knee.

A two-inch wound on the outer side of the left ankle.

A three-inch wound in the left groin.

A burn two inches wide and six inches long on the right hip.

A compound fracture of the right foot with blood seeping very slowly from a two-inch wound on top of the righ foot.

Revive the workman by three (3) members of the team giving artificial respiration, back press arm lift, for one (1) consecutive minute each. The change of operators is to be made without breaking rhythm. The workman regains consciousness at the end of artificial respiration, but suffers from physical shock throughout the problem.

Reading Time: 3 Minutes.

Treat and Prepare for Transportation.

Working Time: 10 minutes.

PROBLEM NO. 2

A Mill Crew finished rolling large rounds and was making preparations for rolling another type of section. In order to make final adjustments, the mill rolls were running at idle speed. One of the men completed a change on the delivery side of the stand and started to walk to another area. For some reason, the man decided to make a final check on the adjustment to the guides. He lost his balance and fell forward toward the rolls. When found by his co-workers, one forearm was in the revolving roll and his face was pressed against the rotating top roll. Pressure on mill stand released and man removed. (Demonstrate rescue).

He was suffering from the following injuries:

Arterial bleeding from a two-inch wound on the palm of the right hand.

A dislocated left ankle.

A two-inch wound on the forehead.

A two-inch wound on the chin.

A compound fracture of the left forearm, midway between the wrist and elbow, with the ends of the bones protruding through the outside of the forearm, and blood spurting from a three-inch wound on the forearm.

He is conscious, and suffers from physical shock throughout the problem.

Reading Time: 3 Minutes.

Treat and Prepare for Transportation.

Working Time: 10 Mins.

PROBLEM NO. 3

A six-man crew was stocking 115-pound rails in an area in the Franklin Division. The rails were transported to the site on a utility handtruck. Two bars were used to form skids for the rails to slide from the truck to the ground. Suddenly, the handtruck upset, causing a rail to whip outward and strike one of the men, knocking him backward against a column.

He is found unconscious, and laying on his back, with the following injuries:

A fracture of the pelvis.

A simple fracture of the right collarbone.

A compound fracture of the skull with slight bleeding from a two-inch wound on the center of the forehead, which is also the location of the compound fracture.

Two (2) fractured ribs on the right side; and blood oozing from a three-inch wound at the same location where the ribs are fractured.

A compound fracture of the right foot with slight bleeding from a two-inch wound on the bottom of the foot, and the bones are protruding through the bottom of the right foot.

A two-inch wound on the back of the left hand, and a three-inch wound on the outer side of the left thigh.

The workmen is suffering from physical shock, and remains unconscious until arrival at the hospital.

Reading Time: 3 Minutes.

Prepare for Transportation.

Working Time: 10 Minutes.

Mr. Speaker, after reading those problems, it is hard to believe that there were three teams that achieved a perfect score of 300, and the next two teams scored 298 points each. In order to determine the winners of the first three teams, the time for completion of the problem was included. There was a time-spread of less than 1 minute between the three top teams. There was only a time spread of 3.96 minutes between the first and fifth teams. You can understand, Mr. Speaker, why I feel I was honored to present the awards to the winners of the competition.

The first place award went to the electrical department for a score of 300, in 22.88 minutes. Members of that team included. R. J. Farrell, captain; K. D. Donaldson; O. E. Gates; J. A. Panek; G. C. Amigh; and R. P. Sanders. The team was under the supervision of G. F. Shumaker.

The second-place award went to plant protection with a score of 300, in 23.29 minutes. Members of that team included: R. W. Cale, captain; F. L. Stevens; J. B. Simons; H. F. Thomas; R. M. Vargo; and G. T. Mandrick. The team was under the supervision of D. E. Suppes.

The third-place award went to steelmaking for a score of 300, in 23.64 minutes. Members of that team included: L. J. Sebastian, captain; G. Zelinsky; W. C. Hoffman; G. G. Spaid; P. Prozialeck; and G. W. Heming. The team was under the supervivsion of J. T. Sefcheck.

Winners of the fourth-place award was the wheel plant team with a score of 298, in 25.82 minutes. Members of that team included: L. E. Wissinger, captain; D. L. Snyder; R. Galayda; C. A. Kist, L. E. Flickinger, Jr.; and J. E. Lepus. The team was under the supervision of T. N. Crowley.

Winner of the fifth-place award was the car department with 298 points, in 26.84 minutes. Members of that team included: J. W. Gaydos, captain; J. Pileski; W. M. Brown; J. E. Jedrzejek; F. R. Mikesic; and R. R. Todero. The team was under the supervision of W. B. Bickley.

The entire, successful program of the 50th annual meet was under the direction of Mr. R. E. Taylor, management's representative, of the industrial relations department of the Johnstown plant.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that all the winners, contestants, judges, and especially, the members of the safety division of the Bethlehem's Johnstown plant, are to be commended for this outstanding meeting, but more important, all deserve our accolades for helping us to remember that safety should be everyone's everyday job.

## INTEREST RATES FORCE CONSUMER PRICES UP AGAIN

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

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, the cost of living continues to rise at near astronomical rates.

The Consumer Price Index released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics last Thursday showed that the Consumer Price Index rose 0.8 percent in March—the largest monthly increase since February 1951.

Mr. Speaker, the two items showing the largest increase were housing and used cars. These are the two items where interest charges have the greatest effect. The increases in these items are the direct result of high interest rates.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, much of the recent inflation and the increase in consumer prices can be traced back to high interest rates. High interest rates are reflected in the price of every item on the shelf. High interest rates are inflationary.

For example, the release by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that homeownership costs were up 1.6 percent in the month of March, or double the average consumer price increase for that month. And the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which is usually hesitant to talk about interest rates, conceded that more than half of the increase could be attributed to the boost in mortgage interest charges on VA and conventional loans.

Likewise, the price of used cars jumped almost 6½ percent during the month of March and, again, this is an item where high-interest rates are immediately felt.

Mr. Speaker, I think the figures released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics again refute the theory that high-interest rates fight inflation. High-interest rates themselves are obviously inflationary. And again, I say that raising interest rates to fight inflation is just like pouring gasoline on a fire.

Mr. Speaker, I regret that the Bureau of Labor Statistics' consumer price index does not do a more adequate job of breaking down the interest charges which contribute to the increases in prices of consumer items. These interest charges should be calculated and reported fully in each months' price index.

This would do much to dramatize how destructive these high-interest rates are for the average American consumer.

## JERRY VOORHIS DESCRIBES HIGH INTEREST RATES AS THE WORST KIND OF INFLATION

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

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, former Congressman Jerry Voorhis is continuing to serve the public interest.

Mr. Voorhis was a great Congressman from the State of California and after leaving the House he distinguished himself as the executive director of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. and as one of the Nation's foremost champions of the consumer.

Jerry Voorhis is continuing his great work. I have just read a newspaper column entitled, "The Human Side of the Market Place," in which Mr. Voorhis discusses the injustices of our monetary and tax policies. He points out that high interest rates are the Nation's worst kind of inflation.

Mr. Speaker, Jerry Voorhis' words should be heeded by all Members of this House. I place a copy of this column in the RECORD:

TODAY'S INTEREST RATES: THE WORST KIND OF INFLATION

(By Jerry Voorhis)

Everybody is worried about "inflation"—many of us without knowing exactly what the word means.

Except that *price* inflation makes everything we buy more costly. And while inflation does hurt people who depend on fixed incomes, it also keeps the economy humming and tends to increase employment.

The worst—and most inexcusable—feature of our present inflation is the usurious interest rates that are now being charged. They affect every other price in the entire market place, and until those interest rates are brought down inflation will get worse and worse. Already the exorbitant interest rates have caused over half the American people to be priced clear out of the market for homes. And good homes at costs they can afford are, today, the greatest unmet need of the American people.

At 7½% interest on a 30-year mortgage a home-buyer must pay twice as much in interest as he pays for the land, bricks, woodwork, plumbing, finishing, labor, contractor's profit—everything else that goes into that home.

The financial "wizards" are taking a toll from the people's pockets that is unprecedented in modern times.

Another and equally evil reason for our present inflation is the military budget which takes about two-thirds of all government revenues. It's high time those expenditures were drastically reduced.

It is frequently—and truly—pointed out that taxes are a way of curbing inflation.

This is true because, *properly* and *fairly* and *wisely* levied, taxes can put a damper on demand and thus cause prices to stop rising.

The trouble is that our taxes at present are *not* being levied either properly, fairly or wisely.

The newspapers and the hearings of the House Ways and Means Committee have recently been full of stories about the number of super-millionaires who do not pay any taxes at all. The 27½% oil-depletion allowance has been a scandal for many decades. But nothing is done about it.

But let's look at a little tax history.

Taxes were reduced in 1963. But they were reduced in a very unjust way. Income taxes in the lowest brackets were reduced only 4½% while people with incomes of $200,000 and more got a 21% reduction. Families with $2,000 income got $90 added to their expendable incomes, while people with incomes of $1 million got about $200,000 freed from taxes.

The 10% surtax is equally unjust. While the rich taxpayer pays more in actual dollars, he gives up far, far less of what he needs than does the poor taxpayer. A single man with an income of $4,000 has to pay $551 in taxes instead of $503. That hurts. But if a single man has an income of $100,000, the addition of 10% surtax does not really hurt him at all.

The 10% across-the-board increase in taxes favors the rich and hurts the poor. It is a tax levied not in accordance with ability to pay at all.

If that tax is continued after June 30, nothing else is likely to be done to reform our tax system.

And it needs it. Some companies are making extortionate profits out of the Viet Nam war. Others are making equally unjustified profits out of other military and space contracts.

Have we forgotten all about the excess profits taxes that have been levied in time of war and national need?

Corporation profits in 1951 were $44 billion. In 1968 they were $90 billion. In 1951 we had an excess-profits tax. If we had that same tax today it would raise $8 billion of revenue—the same amount as the 10% surtax on individuals and families is calculated to raise.

Why not take some of the profit out of war contracts and make our tax system, which *is* a cure for inflation, a just and humane one?

## ADDRESS BY HON. MELVIN R. LAIRD, THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, BEFORE THE ST. LEO COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT, ST. LEO, FLA.

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

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to bring to the attention of my colleagues an address delivered by Secretary of Defense Laird at the commencement exercises of St. Leo College, St. Leo, Fla., on April 26.

I believe the Congress will find the Secretary's address of very real interest in that it contains an outline of the areas in which the Defense Department plans to move toward assisting in resolving some of this Nation's pressing domestic problems.

I heartily recommend a careful reading of this outstanding and innovative speech:

ADDRESS BY HON. MELVIN R. LAIRD, THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, BEFORE THE ST. LEO COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT, ST. LEO, FLA., APRIL 26, 1969

I am honored to be among the distinguished company participating in your commencement exercises today. I congratulate the graduates on their achievement. Having children of college age myself, I feel a special word is due the parents of the graduates whose emotions on a day like this can be appreciated only by another parent—a mixture of pride and bewilderment from the realization that his son or daughter has accomplished so much, that the years have gone by so quickly, and that the relationship between you and this child suddenly become man or woman can never be quite the same again because he no longer needs you as he once did.

Let me also express my heartfelt appreciation to the whole college community of St. Leo's—faculty, administration, and students for inviting me to deliver the commencement address and for conferring on me an honorary degree. It is a privilege to become an honorary alumnus of this young college with a name and a sponsorship that dedicate it to the defense of the highest values of our civilization. The order of St. Benedict was the defender of learning which kept the light of civilization burning through Europe's dark ages. The holy man after whom your school is named, Pope Leo the Great, was the defender of peace who spared Rome from the attacks of Attila's barbarians.

I have always felt considerable dissatisfaction with commencement addresses. For one thing, it seems to me to amount to cruel and unusual punishment to inflict one more lecture on those who have just sat through four years of lectures. Further, the commencement speaker is very likely to devote his remarks either to things the graduates already know such as that the world they now enter is beset by problems or to things they are not interested in hearing such as how the speaker overcame great obstacles to get where he is today.

Despite my qualms, there are things about education, youth, and the role of the Defense Department today that I want to say.

My credentials, when I talk about youth, might be challenged. Obviously I do not belong to the long-haired generation. But I do have some credentials to talk about education.

During the course of 16 years of service in Congress, I was intimately involved in the problems of education. In my present position as Secretary of Defense, my interest in education continues, and my involvement in educational matters has become more direct.

Of the 10 Cabinet departments and 15 other Federal agencies which support or conduct education, training, and related programs, the Department of Defense ranks as the second largest agency. Last year $2.2 billion of the Defense budget was devoted to education, not including specialized military instruction such as recruit and pilot training. This $2.2 billion, incidentally, amounted to 20 per cent of the total Federal expenditure in the field of education.

This year 800,000 servicemen will receive formal schooling in some kind of school conducted by the Department of Defense and another 160,000 will attend military dependent schools overseas. That makes me the Superintendent of one of the largest school systems in the United States. Each year 90,000 servicemen also earn the equivalent of a high school diploma through courses conducted by the United States Armed Forces Institute.

These facts suggest something of the dimensions of the activities of the Department of Defense that bear directly on the solution of the urgent domestic problems vexing the nation. I need not go through the catalogue of these problems for this audience—problems that include poverty, discrimination, hunger, lack of opportunity.

If there is any single key that will open the door of opportunity to those who now find it locked, that key is education. So I speak with pride about what our armed forces are doing in this field. Millions of young Americans have secured through service in the armed forces the chance to learn that was denied them in civilian life. Millions, who entered the armed forces without skills or adequate schooling, leave them equipped to pursue successfully a civilian occupation or with the basic education required for continuation of their education in civilian institutions. In short, for millions of young Americans, the promise of equal opportunity has been made real as a result of their military service.

In addition to the area of education, I also feel that the Defense Department can play a significant role in solving problems that affect our urban areas. Neither President Nixon nor I feel that enough is now being done. Therefore, I have created a new Domestic Action Council composed of high level officials from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Military Services to insure a widespread, coordinated approach to the Department's domestic action programs. This Council will have a small permanent staff which will assist in planning and implementing proposals, monitor progress, and insure communication with the President's Urban Affairs Council and the civilian community. This Council will report directly to me, thereby permitting me to appraise constantly the Department's contribution to domestic action.

As a starter, permit me to outline six general areas in which I believe the Department of Defense can do more toward resolving our domestic problems.

*Procurement*—I believe that the Department of Defense's annual purchases of approximately 40 billion dollars can be effectively directed to produce auxiliary social and economic benefits. We are already setting aside portions of contracts to assist areas of concentrated unemployment.

*Manpower*—Currently the Armed Services are composed of 3½ million men and women. We must insure that any person who enters military service is better prepared to serve society and has the essential skills to attain personal accomplishment when he leaves service than when he enters the military. We have several programs in this area now. One is Project Transition which this year will provide 60,000 departing servicemen with needed civilian skills. We are also starting Project Value which is aimed at providing gainful employment for 5,600 disadvantaged youth. This summer, we plan to hire 50,000 youngsters with 75% in the disadvantaged category. Our aim here is to provide meaningful employment so that these young people can spend the summer gainfully and then return to school and finish their education.

*Transfer of Knowledge*—The Department of Defense has a remarkable history of developing technological advances and transferring knowledge to the civilian sector. We plan to find better methods to insure that Defense advances rapidly find use in the civilian economy.

*Assets*—The Department of Defense has vast resources in plants, facilities and equipment. We need to insure that when bases are closed or relocated and when equipment is declared surplus, that the economic benefits of such actions are fully realized.

*Community Relations*—The effective participation of the Department in problem areas cannot be totally initiated from the Pentagon. It is essential that the personnel at every military facility become actively involved in contributing to a better society. I have asked our military commanders to assist Mayors' Youth Councils and similar groups in providing facilities and assistance in support of their youth programs—again insuring that these actions do not interfere with our primary military missions.

*Discrimination*—Although the Department of Defense has pioneered in insuring equal rights and opportunities for our servicemen, we cannot rest on our laurels. We must continue to make every effort to insure that all Defense personnel receive the full benefits which our society promises.

All that the Defense Department does will be done with deepest concern for the taxpayers of the nation. I assure you that I will not permit Defense to make any greater demand on them than is required by the Department's primary responsibility—providing for the security of the nation. When I envisage a more active role for the Defense Department in meeting the problems of our society, I am not proposing a bigger Defense budget. On the contrary, I plan to get double duty from the dollars allocated for defense.

I promised earlier to speak about youth. What I have to say will be brief. In these remarks I am speaking not to the students in the audience but to the older generation of parents and grandparents, aunts and uncles. And I am speaking not about the disruptive minority that captures headlines, but about the responsible majority who are genuinely concerned about the shortcomings of our society and eager to make our beloved country a better land for all its people.

Admittedly, young people are not always easy to get along with. They are questioning the dogmas and the values, the institutions and the customs of their elders. They are asking particularly why there is a gap between what we practice and what we preach. They have, I think, better developed minds and better developed consciences than we did at a comparable age. They have a lively awareness of injustice and a deeper concern for others than we did when we were their age. They are more inclined to seek the reason for things, less ready to accept answers that rest on faith or authority.

Uncomfortable as they make the older generation feel, these attitudes are good. They reflect in many ways nobility of spirit. They prompt service to others to dispel ignorance and to eliminate harsh conditions under which many live.

To those who ask the perennial question of an older generation, "What are these youngsters coming to?" I answer they are coming to grips with problems too long ignored, injustice too long tolerated, suffering too long overlooked.

And I suggest that you and I of that older generation should make common cause with them in their effort to make good on the promise of America, eloquently stated by Thomas Wolfe in these words:

"So, then, to every man his chance—
To every man, regardless of his birth
His shining, golden opportunity—
To every man the right to live,
To work, to be himself, and to become
Whatever thing his manhood and his vision
can combine to make him—
This . . . is the promise of America."

## REVOLUTIONARY AIMS OF SDS

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

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, the following document entitled "New Left Notes" was distributed by what I call the Students for the Destruction of a Democratic Society at a basketball game at East High School in Denver, Colo., during the last week of February 1969.

This document clearly sets forth the revolutionary aims of this group. It also attempts to pollute the minds of our young people by including a sexual relationship inventory.

It further includes detailed instructions with diagrams that cannot be placed in the RECORD—on how to prepare and use explosive and incendiary devices.

I was pleased to note that our colleague, Mrs. GREEN of Oregon, plans to call some of these revolutionary leaders before her subcommittee. This organization and its aims must be exposed.

I have written the Attorney General requesting that he use whatever legal power he has available to curb this group's activities.

I have also suggested to the chairman of the House Internal Security Committee, Mr. ICHORD, that this group should be the subject of an investigation.

The document follows:

[Passed out at basketball game at East High School in Denver during the last week of February 1969]

NEW LEFT NOTES

New Left Notes is published weekly (except June and July, when publication is biweekly) by Students for a Democratic Society, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois 60612 (312–666–3374). Second-class postage is paid at Chicago. Subscriptions are $1 per year for SDS members and $10 per year for non-members. Signed articles are the responsibility of the writers. Unsigned articles are the responsibility of editor David Millstone. New Left Notes is affiliated with UPS and Liberation News Service.

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MINIMUM DEFINITION OF REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION

Since the only purpose of a revolutionary organization is the abolition of all existing classes in a way that does not bring about a new division of society, we consider any organization as revolutionary which purposefully, meaningfully, pursues the international realization of the absolute power of the Workers' Councils. That power has been outlined in the experience of the proletarian revolutions of this century—Russia 1905, Kronstadt 1921, Asturias 1934, Spanish revolution 1936. It is power without mediators.

Such an organization makes a unitary critique of the world, or is nothing. By unitary critique is understood a global, a total critique of all geographic areas where various forms of separate socio-economic powers exist, as well as a critique of all aspects of life.

Such an organization sees the beginning and end of its own program in the complete decolonization, the complete liberation of daily life. It aims not at the self-management, the autogestion by the masses of the existing world, but at the uninterrupted transformation of this world.

Such an organization embodies the radical critique of political economy, the transcendance of commodity and wage-labor. It refuses to reproduce within itself any of the hierarchical conditions prevailing in the world that dominates us. The only limit to participating in its total democracy is that each member recognize and appropriate for himself the *coherence of its critique*. The coherence has to be both in the critical theory and in the relationship between the theory and practical activity. The aim is theoretico-practice. A revolutionary organization radically criticizes every ideology as *separate power* of ideas and as *ideas of separate power*. It is at the same time the negation of any remains of religion and of the prevailing social spectacle which, from newsmedia to mass culture, monopolizes all communication between men around a unilateral reception by men of the images of their alienated activity. The organization dissolves any "revolutionary ideology" by revealing it to be the sign of the failure of the revolutionary project, as the private property of new specialists of power, as the imposture of a new *representation* which erects itself above the real proletarianized life.

The category of totality, of the global critique, is one last judgment of the revolutionary organization, so the organization is, in the end, a critique of politics: it must aim explicitly through its victory at the dissolution of itself as a separate organization.

SEX RELATIONSHIP INVENTORY—PLACE A CHECK IN THE APPROPRIATE COLUMN(S)

| | Yes | No | Don't understand |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Have you ever had a date? | | | |
| 2. Have you ever gone steady? | | | |
| 3. Have you ever French kissed? | | | |
| 4. Has petting involved sexually touching upper body areas? | | | |
| 5. Has petting involved sexually touching lower body areas? | | | |
| 6. Has petting involved touching the genitals of other sex? | | | |
| 7. Have you experienced heavy petting to a degree of high stimulation? | | | |
| 8. Have you experienced complete sexual intercourse? | | | |
| 9. Have you used a contraceptive? | | | |
| 10. Do you consider yourself a virgin? | | | |
| 11. How many persons have you been involved with sexually this year? | | | |
| 12. How many persons have you had sexual intercourse with? | | | |

UNDERSTANDING IDEAS INVOLVED WITH SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS—TRUE OR FALSE—T OR F

---------- 1. Pregnancy will not occur if you use a contraceptive.
---------- 2. Pregnancy will not occur if penis only touches vagina.
---------- 3. Pregnancy will not occur if penis is removed before climax.
---------- 4. Pregnancy will not occur if you take a thorough bath when you go home.
---------- 5. Pregnancy will not occur if you use Saran wrap.
---------- 6. Pregnancy will not occur if you take a birth control pill.
---------- 7. Pregnancy will not occur if you douche or wash vagina with 7-Up.
---------- 8. You are most likely to get pregnant during the time just before menstruation.

RATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FOLLOWING CONTRACEPTIVES AND CHECK KNOWLEDGE OF SAME

| | Good fair poor | Have used or participated in use | Have seen | Have heard of | Don't understand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Condom or rubber | | | | | |
| 2. Birth control pill | | | | | |
| 3. Diaphragm | | | | | |
| 4. Rhythm method | | | | | |
| 5. Douche or wash | | | | | |

In a revolutionary situation some materials are available and some must be made. The following is a series of formulas and techniques for explosive and incendiary devices.

Thermite: creates an extremely hot flame, can melt through steel such as railroads, gas tanks and oil storage tanks. Mix 50% iron oxide and 50% powdered aluminium. Requires high temperature for ignition. For this gun powder or magnesium ribbon may be used. Iron oxide is simply rust and may be filed from rusty iron or steel. Aluminium may be filed or ground into a powder, or is sometimes available in art supply stores.

Spontaneous combustion: Moisten rags with a mixture of 30% turpentine and 70% linseed oil. To ignite pour on any commercial paint dryer. Fire starts as dryer evaporates.

Fulminate of mercury: A high explosive may be packed into a cartridge case to make a blasting cap, 25% ethyl alcohol, 25% nitric acid, 50% mercury. First mix alcohol & nitric acid, then pour on mercury. Use *very* small volumes, no mixing with mercury is necessary. What is left, a powder is the explosive. Powdered copper or lead may be used but will produce a weaker explosive.

Dynamite: Mix sodium nitrate or ammonium nitrate 80% with 20% nitro glycerin. Ammonium nitrate is a commercial fertilizer.

Plastic explosive: 60–70% ground dynamite mixed with 30–40% putty. Use blasting cap.

Nitro glycerin: Use 100% nitric acid, if necessary distill to reach 100% level. To make nitric acid mix 50% sodium nitrate and 50% sulfuric acid and distill. Sulfuric acid is available in auto supply shops for filling new batteries. Buy glycerin in drug stores. Mix nitric acid and sulfuric acid and glycerin. Filter through caustic soda to neutralize. Put caustic soda on a screen and pour nitro gently through into beaker.

Ammonium nitrate fuel oil explosive: Ammonium nitrate of 8/20 mesh can be detonated in holes 3 inches or larger in diameter

when mixed with No. 2 fuel oil. Use blasting cap.

Gun cotton: Cut cellophane, as from cigarette packs, into bits. Mix with nitric acid then add sulphuric acid and pour through caustic soda or starch on screen to neutralize. For less strength use more cellophane. Use blasting cap.

Potassium chlorate: For use in incendiary time bomb. Potassium chlorate ($KClO_3$) is available in chemical supply houses, but not drug stores. It would not be advisable to buy this chemical in a revolutionary situation. However the process for making it as described below requires the use of other chemicals which would not be of a suspicious nature and are readily available. Also described is the procedure for preparing the primary ingredient for $KClO_3$ (which is Potassium Chloride, KCl).

Required equipment for preparation of $KClO_3$: 1 automobile battery, 6 or 12 volts, 2 carbon rods (from dry cell batteries), 1 set of battery cables and clamps, 1 nonmetal (glass or enamel lined) pot, 1 pound table salt (non-iodized), 1 pound KCl (Potassium Chloride). If not available, see preparation instructions, 1 hot plate or gas or electric stove, 1 wooden spoon or paint paddle for stirring.

Fill pot with water and dissolve as much table salt as possible in the water until a nearly saturated solution is obtained. Heat the solution but do not boil. Add as much salt as will dissolve but no more. Connect the battery to the carbon electrodes and insert both electrodes into the hot salt solution. Do not immerse the cables and do not boil the solution. Do not breathe the gases being given off by one or both electrodes, but rather stir the solution vigorously. As the reaction proceeds add small amounts of KCl crystals or KCl solution to the hot salt solution. You should see a finely divided solid come out of solution and settle to the bottom. Turn off heat and allow the solution to cool. As the solution cools, more and more solid $KClO_3$ should settle out of solution. The solid $KClO_3$ may be filtered out through a very fine cloth or better yet coffee filter paper. Work with plenty of ventilation as one of the gases given off is poisonous and the other explosive, but both are not in heavy concentrations and this a very safe reaction with a minimum of care. If KCl is not available a KCl solution may be prepared by treating KOH (Potassium Hydroxide or Potash or sometimes called Caustic Potash) with HCl (Hydrochloric acid). This leaves KCl in solution with water and this solution may be added as KCl in place of commercially available crystals. There would be no questions asked if a person wanted to buy KOH, HCl or KCl. All the other ingredients are available at home. As is probably apparent, this procedure is a bit troublesome for a non-chemist and since it would be much easier to buy prepared $KClO_3$ from a chemical supply house the above procedure should be used only when it is felt that direct purchase would be unadvisable or when it is found that it may not be purchased through normal channels. Explosives may always be purchased through underground or illicit sources or on the black market. $KClO_3$ is not an explosive of itself and is easily stored. It is an ingredient in some explosives and reacts with other elements in violent reactions.

Gun Powder may be purchased in sporting goods stores. Military powder is the most powerful.

SABOTAGE

Molotov cocktail—A bottle is filled with ⅔ gas and ⅓ oil. A fuze is inserted and the bottle corked. The fuse is lighted and the bottle hurled at objective. On breaking the contents will ignite. The enemy will be unable to extinguish it with water.

(There appears at this point an illustration of a molotov cocktail indicating the various parts.)

A lighted cigarette is placed in a book of matches and left on combustible material.

(There appears at this point a match book illustrated with a lighted cigarette showing the method used.)

Hand grenades: A fuze of 5 or 6 seconds length is inserted into a can filled with dynamite and scraps of iron, nails, screws, etc.

(There appears at this point an illustration of a grenade indicating the construction of the various parts.)

Bangalore torpedo: Consists of lengths of pipe filled with sticks of dynamite. Sealed at the ends, and joined in the middle by couplings thus permitting the torpedo to be of varying lengths. The cap on one end has a hole which permits insertion of fuse and detonator.

(There appears at this point the illustration of a pipe showing the various parts of a bangalore torpedo.)

These torpedoes are very effectively used in destroying concrete columns, culverts, etc.

(There appears at this point an illustration showing the method to be utilized in destroying walls and columns with the bangalore torpedo.)

This torpedo is used to destroy walls, ramparts, large wooden or iron doors.

To sabotage automobiles: Nails, tacks, clamps, etc., are spread on the streets and road at night to impede traffic. They should be black in color so as not to reflect light.

(There appears at this point an illustration of nails placed so as to damage automobile tires.)

Booby traps: How to prepare a book to explode when moved. An opening cut in pages of book so wood chip between contacts is concealed.

(There appears at this point an illustration of a book prepared as a booby trap showing the various parts including the electrical mechanism.)

(There appears at this point an illustration of a door prepared as a booby trap including all of the various electrical and explosive mechanisms.)

(There appears at this point an illustration of a land mine prepared to discharge when it is run over by an automobile.)

(There appears at this point an illustration of a bottle prepared to blow a precisely determined hole in roadways over culverts and viaducts.)

Bombs used to sabotage motors, dynamos, electric installations, generators, machinery, etc.: A piece of cord, soaked in gasoline or alcohol, is tied around the bottle and ignited which will cut the bottle in two. The bottom part of the bottle is then filled with dynamite, a fused detonator is inserted into the dynamite and the bottle sealed. It is placed on whatever is to be damaged and secured in any appropriate manner. When it explodes there will be a perforation up to six inches with the diameter of the hole dependent on the cone of the bottle.

Destruction of iron and steel beams:

(There appears at this point an illustration of the method to be used in the destruction of an iron or steel beam through the use of an explosive charge including methods of securing the charge to the beam.)

The setting of explosive charges to blow up columns or steel beams is clearly explained in these diagrams.

(There follows illustrations of various methods for the destruction of beams and pillars designed to support bridges and road ways.)

Above drawing indicates how to place charges to demolish the pillars which support the bridge. The dynamite can be placed under the water in the same manner and exploded electrically.

Action against tanks, light tanks, armored cars, etc., on roads and in cities:

(There follows at this point the illustration of the various traps described in the accompanying statements:)

Tree trunks, pieces of railway track and iron beams sunk in the roadway detain light tanks, assault cars and jeeps. Occasionally large tanks may be stopped. In any event they are slowed to the point of making them good targets for hand grenades, bazookas, molotov cocktails, etc.

Tank trap: a hole 3 yds deep, 9 yds long and 7 yds. wide is covered with weak planks and disguised with dirt and rubble.

Trucks, over turned in the streets with wheels removed and loaded with stones are effective against light tanks, assaultors.

Train mines (electric): The mine is buried two ft. below and between railroad tracks. It explodes when the train passes over the contacts which close the electric circuit.

(There appears at this point a series of illustrations showing the precise placement of train mines including the various electrical connections.)

You should use between 25 and 50 sticks of dynamite for each mine. The positive pole is fixed to the track the negative contact remains 2 inches above the rail without touching it!

A mine is placed at point "A." Several miles from "A" two others are placed without attaching the negative pole to the track, when "A" explodes, the other mines are armed so as to destroy repair trains.

SABOTAGE OF HIGHWAYS

(There appears at this point an illustration which portrays the following description.)

An obstruction is placed in the road at point "A." When traffic is backed up to points "B" and "C," these points are blown up so as to bottle up traffic on both sides of point "A."

(There appears at this point an illustration of a gunpowder charge prepared for use according to the following description.)

A compact gunpowder charge is placed in can or paper box. Magnifying glass in lid uses sun's rays to detonate charge.

Pocket incendiary bombs: Place these incendiary bombs in movies, cars, files, mail boxes, next to inflammables, once acid begins action, one leaves quickly.

(There appears at this point an illustration of small incendiary bombs showing the various parts and methods of placement.)

Incendiary mix: A glass or cellulose tube is filled with potassium chlorate ($KClO_3$) sugar mix. The fuze is a small tube of conc. sulfuric acid, plugged with Cork or paper inserted in large tube, plug up, invert bomb to activate.

Incendiary time bomb: Bomb to be used against cars, trucks, etc.

(There appears at this point illustrations of various bombs to be used according to the accompanying descriptions.)

To destroy railways: destruction of railways in various locations paralyzes traffic and forces the enemy to divert men and material for repairs and guard duty.

A cardboard or iron tube is filled with a mixture consisting of ¾ potassium chlorate and ¼ sugar and is sealed. A glass vial is filled with sulphuric acid and stoppered with paper. To arm the bomb, you insert the vial, stoppered end down, into the tube, the acid will eat thru the paper and ignite the potassium chlorate-sugar mixture.

During the night, a greased steel cable which does not reflect light is strung diagonally across the road—about a foot and a half high. When a vehicle hits the cable, it will slide off the road.

(There appears at this point an illustration showing the precise placement of the cable described in the above commentary.)

(There appears at this point an illustration of a road way booby trap designed to be triggered by contact with a moving automobile.)

Movement of wire will pull out chip of wood. Electric circuit will be complete—explosion will follow.

The "nipple": The nipple is made by filling a piece of pipe or tube with dynamite TNT, or gunpowder and capping both ends, insert fuse through hole in cap dimentions, vary "nipple" time bomb.

(There appears at this point an illustration of the "nipple" bomb showing each of the various parts and indicating the different explosives to be used.)

The nipple time bomb is activated and detonated in the same manner as the incendiary bomb.

Mines used to blow up autos, trucks, and light tanks:

(There appears at this point an illustration of various mines including their placement so as to effect the greatest damage.)

(There appears at this point five pages of illustrations showing various types of mines, their placement, and the different methods of discharge including all of the electrical connections which are necessary.)

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. MAILLIARD, for the remainder of this week, on account of official business.

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania (at the request of Mr. DENT), for Monday, April 28, 1969, on account of official business.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), on account of official business.

## SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. CORMAN (at the request of Mr. BOGGS), for 60 minutes, on May 1; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. CONABLE, for 20 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOLIFIELD, for 1 hour, on April 30; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 15 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HALPERN (at the request of Mr. RUTH), for 5 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BURLISON of Missouri) and to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. REUSS, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. FARBSTEIN, for 15 minutes, on April 28, 29, 30, and May 1.

Mr. DIGGS, for 1 hour, on April 29.

Mr. BUSH, for 10 minutes, today.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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

Mr. GROSS and to include extraneous matter.

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

Mr. GUBSER in two instances.

Mr. FINDLEY in two instances.

Mr. ASHBROOK in two instances.

Mr. PELLY in two instances.

Mr. DENNEY in two instances.

Mr. PRICE of Texas.

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho.

Mr. HOSMER.

Mr. HASTINGS.

Mr. HARVEY.

Mr. GUDE.

Mr. HALPERN.

Mr. ZWACH.

Mr. REID of New York.

Mr. WINN.

Mr. SNYDER.

Mr. SCHWENGEL in three instances.

Mr. UTT.

Mr. BROTZMAN.

Mr. BOB WILSON.

Mr. PETTIS.

Mr. MIZE in three instances.

Mr. DUNCAN.

Mr. WYMAN in two instances.

Mr. JONAS.

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

Mr. ADAMS.

Mr. RIVERS.

Mr. BOLAND.

Mr. DIGGS in four instances.

Mr. NATCHER.

Mr. ANDERSON of California in four instances.

Mr. EDWARDS of Louisiana.

Mr. FASCELL in three instances.

Mr. CELLER.

Mr. RARICK in four instances.

Mr. KASTENMEIER.

Mr. JOHNSON of California.

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida in five instances.

Mr. EILBERG.

Mr. PICKLE in two instances.

Mr. NICHOLS.

Mr. FLOOD.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee in two instances.

Mr. DONOHUE in six instances.

Mr. HATHAWAY.

Mr. FEIGHAN in four instances.

Mr. FLOWERS in two instances.

Mr. BURLISON of Missouri.

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

Mr. DINGELL.

Mr. HANNA.

Mr. BROWN of California.

Mr. TUNNEY in two instances.

Mr. STUCKEY in two instances.

Mr. RYAN in three instances.

Mr. BURTON of California.

Mr. ROYBAL in six instances.

Mr. RODINO.

## BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. FRIEDEL, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on April 25, 1969, present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3832. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide the grade of general for the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps when the total active duty strength of the Marine Corps exceeds 200,000.

## ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 29, 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:

703. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the administration and effectiveness of work experience and training project in Lake County, Ind., under title V of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

704. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the annual report of the American National Red Cross for the year ended June 30, 1968, together with the combined statement of income and expenditures for the same period, pursuant to the provisions of the act of January 5, 1905 (33 Stat. 599); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

705. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of potential savings by improving evaluation of competitive proposals for operation and maintenance contracts, Department of the Air Force; to the Committee on Government Operations.

706. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on improvements needed in the management of the urban renewal rehabilitation program, Department of Housing and Urban Development; to the Committee on Government Operations.

707. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to implement the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## REPORT 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. MILLS. Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 8654. A bill to provide that, for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, individuals who were illegally detained during 1968 by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall be treated as serving in a combat zone, with amendment (Rept. No. 91-167). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ASHLEY:

H.R. 10578. A bill to provide that disabled individuals entitled to disability insurance benefits under section 223 of the Social Security Act or to child's or widow's insurance benefits on the basis of disability under section 202 of such act, and individuals in the corresponding categories under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, shall be eligible for health insurance benefits under title XVIII

of the Social Security Act without regard to their age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARING:

H.R. 10579. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds for sex education in elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BURLESON of Texas:

H.R. 10580. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit taxpayers in qualified States to claim a credit against Federal income tax for 40 percent of the net cost of State income taxes and State general sales taxes, to transfer to the several States the responsibility for certain Federal education and welfare programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Utah:

H.R. 10581. A bill to amend the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 in order to make assistance available to Indian tribes on the same basis as to other local governments; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 10582. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 in order to make assistance available to Indian tribes on the same basis as to other local governments; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARTER:

H.R. 10583. 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.

H.R. 10584. A bill to amend section 4356 of title 39, United States Code, relating to certain mailings of State departments of agriculture; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. COHELAN:

H.R. 10585. A bill to enlarge the Redwood National Park in the State of California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H.R. 10586. A bill to provide that the nuclear accelerator to be constructed 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. EDWARDS of Louisiana:

H.R. 10587. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish orderly procedures for consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EILBERG:

H.R. 10588. A bill to reclassify certain positions in the postal field service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FARBSTEIN:

H.R. 10589. A bill to amend the Uniform Code of Military Justice to provide that no charge alleging an offense punishable by death may be referred for trial until approved by the Secretary concerned, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FOREMAN (for himself, and Mr. RHODES, and Mr. BURTON of Utah):

H.R. 10590. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 in order to make assistance available to the Navajo Indian Reservation and other Indian reservations which are located in more than one State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H.R. 10591. A bill to improve and increase postsecondary educational opportunities throughout the Nation by providing assistance to the States for the development and construction of comprehensive community colleges; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HICKS:

H.R. 10592. A bill to increase from $600 to $1,000 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age or blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOGAN:

H.R. 10593. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that the entire cost of certain minimum health benefits for employees and their families shall be paid by the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 10594. 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 Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KLEPPE (for himself, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. BROTZMAN, Mr. PRICE of Texas, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. WINN, Mr. BERRY, Mr. DENNEY, Mr. SHRIVER, Mr. SKUBITZ, Mr. MIZE, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. CAMP, Mr. WOLD, Mr. PURCELL, Mr. EVANS of Colorado, Mr. WHITE, Mr. BURLESON of Texas, Mr. FISHER, and Mr. OLSEN):

H.R. 10595. A bill to amend the act of August 7, 1956 (70 Stat. 1115), as amended, providing for a Great Plains conservation program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LLOYD:

H.R. 10596. A bill to change the definition of ammunition for purposes of chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Codes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDADE:

H.R. 10597. 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. McMILLAN:

H.R. 10598. A bill to amend title 11 of the District of Columbia Code to permit unmarried judges of the courts of the District of Columbia who have no dependent children to terminate their payments for survivors annuity and to receive a refund of amounts paid for such annuity; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 10599. A bill to amend the Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act of 1916, as amended by the act approved August 21, 1957, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 10600. A bill to prohibit the leasing of submerged lands under the Santa Barbara Channel, Calif., for exploration, development, and removal of minerals, and to rescind all such existing mineral leases; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 10601. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize a tax credit for certain expenses of providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MAY:

H.R. 10602. A bill to prohibit the dissemination through interstate commerce or the mails of materials harmful to persons under the age of 18 years, and to restrict the exhibition of movies or other presentations harmful to such persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MESKILL (for himself and Mr. KYL):

H.R. 10603. A bill to further secure personal privacy and to protect the constitutional right of individuals to ignore unwarranted governmental requests for personal information; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 10604. A bill to provide for the redistribution of unused quota numbers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NICHOLS:

H.R. 10605. 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.

H.R. 10606. A bill to increase to 5 years the maximum terms for which broadcasting station licenses may be granted; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 10607. A bill to amend the act of August 27, 1954 (commonly known as the Fishermen's Protective Act), to strengthen the provisions therein relating to the protection of U.S. vessels on the high seas; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PIRNIE:

H.R. 10608. A bill to adjust agricultural production, to provide a transitional program for farmers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 10609. 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. PODELL:

H.R. 10610. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to base the amount of an educational opportunity grant on the student's expenses for tuition and books, to increase the maximum annual grant to $2,000, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 10611. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to assist in the establishment of programs designed to provide for the advancement of medical knowledge with respect to the causes and effects of malnutrition, and to facilitate the detection and treatment of malnutrition and conditions resulting therefrom; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PRICE of Texas:

H.R. 10612. A bill to prohibit the dissemination through interstate commerce or the mails of materials harmful to persons under the age of 18 years, to restrict the exhibition of movies or other presentations harmful to such persons, and to increase the criminal penalties for violation of this section; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RARICK:

H.R. 10613. 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.

H.R. 10614. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of Gen. Douglas MacArthur; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. REUSS:

H.R. 10615. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide relief to certain individuals 65 years of age and over who own or rent their homes, through a system of income tax credits and refunds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RHODES:

H.R. 10616. A bill to provide for national cemeteries in the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Mr. CABELL):

H.R. 10617. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the disruption of the administration or operations of federally assisted educational institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODINO (for himself and Mr. CAHILL):

H.R. 10618. A bill to provide for the redis-

tribution of unused quota numbers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ST. ONGE:

H.R. 10619. 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. STEED:

H.R. 10620. A bill to amend title IV of the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a National Lung Institute; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TIERNAN:

H.R. 10621. A bill to authorize the U.S. Commissioner of Education to make grants to elementary and secondary schools and other educational institutions for the conduct of special educational programs and activities concerning the use of drugs, and for other related educational purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. UTT (for himself, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. MAILLIARD, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. TALCOTT, Mr. TEAGUE of California, Mr. SMITH of California, Mr. DEL CLAWSON, Mr. LIPSCOMB, Mr. BELL of California, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. PETTIS, Mr. BOB WILSON, and Mr. MATHIAS):

H.R. 10622. A bill 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; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WAMPLER:

H.R. 10623. 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. 10624. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the reduction in disability insurance benefits which is presently required in the case of an individual receiving workmen's compensation benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WATSON:

H.R. 10625. A bill to provide a uniform allowance for certain motor vehicle maintenance employees in the postal field service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WHITEHURST:

H.R. 10626. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage higher education, and particularly the private funding thereof, by authorizing a deduction from gross income of reasonable amounts contributed to a qualified higher education fund established by the taxpayer for the purpose of funding the higher education of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON:

H.R. 10627. A bill 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; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 10628. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that percentage depletion shall not be allowed in the case of mines, wells, and other natural deposits located in foreign territory; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H.R. 10629. 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. WYATT:

H.R. 10630. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to equalize the retirement pay of members of the uniform services of equal rank and years of service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. YATES:

H.R. 10631. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 providing for percentage depletion rates for oil, gas, and certain other minerals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 10632. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 providing for gains from the disposition of depreciable realty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ZWACH:

H.R. 10633. A bill to strengthen voluntary agricultural organizations, to provide for the orderly marketing of agricultural products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ADAMS:

H.R. 10634. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act and the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 in order to exempt certain wages and salary of employees from withholding for tax purposes under the laws of States or subdivisions thereof other than the State or subdivision of the employee's residence; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H.R. 10635. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the rate of duty on whole skins of mink, whether or not dressed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROCK:

H.R. 10636. 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. DENNEY:

H.R. 10637. A bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 10638. A bill to provide for improved development of public airports and related facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FRASER (for himself and Mr. BLATNIK):

H.R. 10639. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 10640. A bill to provide for the redistribution of unused quota numbers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.R. 10641. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 as so to permit certain individuals retiring thereunder to receive their annuities while serving as an elected public official; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 10642. A bill to provide for the establishment and administration of a national wildfire disaster control fund; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. MAY (by request):

H.R. 10643. A bill relating to voting rights of members of the Yakima Tribe; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PURCELL:

H.R. 10644. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 10645. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the valuation of a decedent's interest in a closely held business for estate tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 10646. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from $600 to $1,200 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. 10647. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to grant an additional income tax exemption to a taxpayer supporting a dependent or dependents who have intellectual limitations to the extent that ability to learn and to adapt to the demands of society is impaired; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 10648. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 10649. A bill to revise the quota-control system on the importation of certain meat and meat products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBISON:

H.R. 10650. A bill to limit payments to farmers, increase the authorization for food stamps, and increase water-sewer grant authority for rural communities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 10651. A bill to provide that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall not approve any grant to assist a construction project under the Public Health Services Act, the Mental Retardation Facilities Act, or the Community Mental Health Centers Act unless he has obtained adequate and enforceable assurances that the recipient of the grant will provide relocation assistance for persons displaced as a result of such project; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 10652. A bill to amend section 203(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to authorize the issuance of conditional entries to refugees from Northern Ireland; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPRINGER:

H.R. 10653. A bill to amend the Federal Seed Act (53 Stat. 1275), as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.R. 10654. 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. MATSUNAGA:

H.J. Res. 676. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring the advice and consent of the House of Representatives in the making of treaties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIVERS:

H.J. Res. 677. Joint resolution 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; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TIERNAN:

H.J. Res. 678. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania:

H.J. Res. 679. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LENNON:

H.J. Res. 680. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROCK:
H. Con. Res. 218. Concurrent resolution, support of gerontology centers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.
By Mr. BUTTON:
H. Con. Res. 219. Concurrent resolution, support of gerontology centers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.
By Mr. CARTER:
H. Con. Res. 220. Concurrent resolution, support of gerontology centers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.
By Mr. GILBERT:
H. Con. Res. 221. Concurrent resolution proposing a multilateral treaty to bar all military installations from the seabed; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.
By Mr. HOSMER:
H. Con. Res. 222. Concurrent resolution, support of gerontology centers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.
By Mr. MATSUNAGA:
H. Con. Res. 223. Concurrent resolution, support of gerontology centers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.
By Mr. OLSEN:
H. Con. Res. 224. Concurrent resolution, support of gerontology centers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.
By Mr. PELLY:
H. Con. Res. 225. Concurrent resolution, support of gerontology centers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.
By Mr. TIERNAN:
H. Con. Res. 226. Concurrent resolution, support of gerontology centers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.
By Mr. WAMPLER:
H. Con. Res. 227. Concurrent resolution, support of gerontology centers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.
By Mr. ZWACH:
H. Con. Res. 228. Concurrent resolution, support of gerontology centers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.
By Mr. BROTZMAN:
H. Res. 375. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.
By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:
H. Res. 376. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of all aspects of crime in the United States; to the Committee on Rules.
By Mr. MARTIN (for himself, Mr. QUIE, and Mrs. GREEN of Oregon):
H. Res. 377. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of programs for support of education by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Rules.
By Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. BUTTON, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. HENDERSON, Mr. LUKENS, Mr. NIX, Mr. TIERNAN, and Mr. WALDIE):
H. Res. 378. Resolution establishing a Select Committee on Congressional Mailing Standards; to the Committee on Rules.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

138. By Mr. ALBERT: Memorial of the House of Representatives of the first session of the 32d Oklahoma Legislature, memorializing Congress to establish November 11 as Veterans Day and May 30 as Memorial Day in each year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

139. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to Federal assistance to storm- and flood-damaged businesses; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

140. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to offshore oil and gas operations; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

141. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Kansas, relative to designating the week of August 1 through August 7, 1969, as "National Clown Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. CORMAN:
H.R. 10655. A bill for the relief of Marina Hernandez Portillo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. HICKS:
H.R. 10656. A bill for the relief of Bernardo Calamba Sy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. HOGAN:
H.R. 10657. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to make a conveyance of certain real property in the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md.; to the Committee on Agriculture.
By Mr. JACOBS:
H.R. 10658. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Philip J. Fichman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. MILLS:
H.R. 10659. A bill authorizing the payment of retired pay to Lawrence E. Ellis; to the Committee on Armed Services.
By Mr. OLSEN:
H.R. 10660. A bill for the relief of Lauren F. Teutsch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. ROSENTHAL:
H.R. 10661. A bill for the relief of Mario Monaco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:
H.R. 10662. A bill for the relief of Walter L. Parker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. WHITEHURST:
H.R. 10663. A bill to provide private relief for certain members of the U.S. Navy recalled to active duty from the Fleet Reserve after September 27, 1965; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON:
H.R. 10664. A bill for the relief of Hoo Sun Chang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII:

97. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Henry Stoner, Madison, Wis., relative to honoring deceased Congressmen; to the Committee on House Administration.

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS EXPANDS AIR TIES WITH LATIN AMERICA

**HON. DANTE B. FASCELL**
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 28, 1969*

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the well-being of the Americas is a profound concern of mine. Ever since the charter of Punta del Este establishing the Alliance for Progress within the framework of Operation Pan American we have been struggling with the problem of bringing the people of the Americas accelerated economic progress.

Much progress can be recorded since August 5, 1961. Much more needs to be done. In all our conversations we have constantly stressed how we, the United States and our Latin American neighbors, could build together—how we could help each other—and how we could bring about closer ties with our Latin American brothers.

Not all of this effort need be borne by the American taxpayer. If we are to be really successful we need the total commitment of the business community as Government's partner in the task of building a sounder economy in Latin America.

American business has done much over the years in opening up new business opportunities and new economic horizons. One such company that has consistently been involved in the growth of South America has grown to the point where it is today the world's most experienced airline—Pan American World Airways. This American corporation has been so closely wedded to the ever-increasing development and growth of the South American people that its very name directs your thoughts to Latin America.

On October 28, 1927, a Pan Am Fokker F-7 appropriately listed as Pan Am Flight No. 1 taxied down a Key West, Fla., runway and flew to the Caribbean. This was the first U.S. International Air Service in scheduled operation. By 1928, Pan American had blazed a trail to the cities of the South American continent.

On April 27 this year Pan American demonstrated that it is still blazing the Latin American trail when it inaugurated service between New York, Washington, and Guatemala City. These flights are significant since they not only will establish a very vital link with Central America but also because they will establish a connecting network of transportation to such other places as San Salvador, Managua, San Jose, Panama City, Caracas, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janerio, and Brasilia.

I am certain the House recognizes the significance of this new service and the tremendous potential for further exchange of thought, people, and economic progress. I am also confident that the establishment of this vital route to Central America will bring a new dimension of friendship with the people of Guatemala and serve as a bridge of our common hope for our people and our common futures.

This new Central American service to Guatemala will increase opportunities for exporters of the Americas to ship by air freight and therefore bring their needed markets much closer to the products