**Extensions of Remarks**

**Pacoma Memorial Lutheran Hospital Emerges From Tragedy**

**Extension of Remarks of**

**HON. JAMES C. CORMAN**

**OF CALIFORNIA**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Tuesday, January 31, 1967**

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago today a junior high school graduation exercise was brought to an abrupt halt by a bewildering boom and blackout.

Today, January 31, 1967, marks the 10th anniversary of the air crash over the Pacoma Junior High School playground, in my district in the San Fernando Valley. This tragic mid-air collision brought sudden death to three young men, Ronnie Brawn, Yvonne Eleanor, and Robert Callan, who only moments before were enjoying a class recess outdoors.

Our nation's shadow of this tragedy has emerged the triumph that is Pacoma Memorial Lutheran Hospital. This great community health center serves as a memorial to those youngsters who died that day and further honors their broken bodies by embracing a concern for the whole of man—physical, mental, social, and spiritual.

In 6 years, the hospital has met the around-the-clock emergency needs of the 32,466 persons in its area. It has developed special medical service departments, including a pulmonary function diagnostic laboratory, a nuclear medicine department, inhalation therapy department, and a physical therapy department.

Pacoma Lutheran Memorial Hospital has focused government and community resources on all aspects of mental health care. Prevention and education, as well as treatment are major activities in its new mental health center.

This hospital has been serving the spiritual needs of its patients and personnel with its chaplain, O. W. Mieger, and, under a mental health staffing grant, is developing a program to educate and train the spiritual leaders of the community in mental health.

The staff of Pacoma Memorial Lutheran Hospital recognizes that the problem of sickness, disease, and accident is not self-contained. It has sought to understand the needs of the community. This past summer the hospital had three health care students exploring the Pacoma community to determine its accessibility, and acceptability of its services to the persons who need them.
The dark tragedy of a decade ago has brought the light of a great community health center to the people of the San Fernando Valley, and its future looks even brighter.

Tax-Sharing Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY
OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1967

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation which would provide for the sharing of Federal taxes with the States and their local political subdivisions. I am hopeful that the House can take favorable action on this proposal in the near future as it represents a new direction for America which was mandated by the voters last November.

The proposal would return 2.2 billion Federal dollars directly to State and local governments without Federal earmarking or control. The President's budget proposes an increase of more than $2 billion in existing Federal grant-in-aid programs for the next fiscal year and a major cutback in these proposed expansions could be the start for an effective tax-sharing plan.

The bill would allocate 3 percent of Federal personal income tax revenue for tax sharing. The 17 poorest States would first receive 10 percent of the total funds as a form of equalization. The other 90 percent would then be divided among all States on the basis of population and a simple tax-effort ratio. Forty-five percent of the funds allocated to a State would have to be passed on to local subdivisions, and other 45 percent would be spent in any way the State desired. States reducing taxes would continue to receive tax-sharing funds, but in a comparably reduced amount.

There are two unique features of this tax-sharing proposal. First, at least 45 percent of the money would go to the local level for education and other municipal expenditures. Second, a new Council on Tax Sharing, with State representation, would administer the program to insure simplified distribution procedures and to preclude any Federal controls. The 10-man bipartisan Council would be appointed by the President and five of them would be State Governors.

As a further explanation, I would like to insert at this point in the Record a detailed discussion of the bill's provisions which has been prepared by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Goodell], who, in my opinion, has come up with the finest new tax-sharing approach to meet the growing public problems of our State and local governments:

 Council on Tax Sharing

To avoid any possibility of Federal administrators imposing conditions, controls or excessive administrative paper work, the tax sharing program would be administered by a Council on Tax Sharing appointed by the President. Five members of the Council would be State Governors, with no more than three from the same political party.

The Presidents would be permitted to appoint a majority of the Council. No more than three of the other five members of the Council could be members of the same political party. The Council would determine forms and procedures with a requirement that they be kept as simple as possible. Only the Council could withhold funds for failure of State and local officials to comply with established procedures. Any decision to withhold funds would be subject to judicial review in a Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. The Council would also be charged with responsibility for assessing the impact of the tax sharing program and making recommendations to Congress for changes.

Equalization

Ten percent of the total tax sharing funds would first be distributed to the 17 States which received the equalization. The remainder within the 17 States would be based on population and total personal income in such a way as to give the tax effort ratio.

The other 90 percent of the tax sharing funds would be distributed to all States on the basis of population and a simple "tax effort ratio". The "tax effort ratio" is total taxes collected by the State and its political subdivisions (real, income, sales, etc.), divided by total personal income in that State.

Distribution of Tax Sharing to States and Local Governments

A. 50 percent of the funds would go to the States for whatever purpose they wished, including State aid to political subdivisions. Another 5 percent could be used by the State to strengthen administration or could be added to the general fund at the State's sole discretion.

B. 45 percent of the tax sharing payment received by a State would be allocated by the State to its political subdivisions. The State would have sole authority to determine the proportion to go to educational subdivisions as distinct from political subdivisions.

The Tragedy on Launch Pad 34

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK BRINKLEY
OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1967

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, an artist looks into the heavens and sees beauty; an astronaut looks skyward and sees mystery. The tragedy January 27 on launch pad 34 must redefine our purpose and confirm our intention of fully appreciating the beauty of the heavens and full exploration of their mysteries.

For the children and wives of Roger Chaffee, Virgil Grissom, and Edward White to do less would leave their tragic death without purpose. Their search for knowledge and understanding, devotion to duty and dedication to their country requires us to continue the search they started and win the goal they prized so highly—insight on the birth of our solar system.

National Student Council Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH
OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1967

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, we are living in an age where the teenager has come to dominate our civilization. The American teenager represents one of the largest consumer markets and quite a sizable proportion of our population. American fashions have come to revolve around the teenage image and the adolescent has become a major target of news coverage.

Recently the press stories concerning the American teenager have been deteriorating. One often reads how rebellious the American adolescent has become and how eager he is to express his nonconventional vision of leadership.

Whether or not it is true that our younger generation is trying to grow up too quickly and asserting themselves too strongly, they are, nevertheless, a force to be reckoned with. They are making their protests known and are demanding to be heard. I believe that they should be listened to, but also believe that the worthwhile voices of the teenager are often muffled. Adolescents are of an age when they are coming into their independence and must display responsible leadership.

I can think of no better organization that attests to their maturity and dependability than the student council in our schools. Today, almost every American secondary school has some form of student organization which is usually designated as the student council. Since the student council is a school organization elected by students to represent them, speak for them and act for them, I believe that this is an excellent introduction to our American form of government by the people.

An effective student council is based on the democratic philosophy. In which cooperation is encouraged. A high school student council body cannot succeed in an autocratic school in which the faculty and administration maintain a restricting control of the school. On the other hand, the student council will not be successful under a laissez faire policy, in which the students are allowed complete freedom without any adult help or supervision. A proper student council understands and respects the value both faculty and student participation in school management. I believe that we must encourage this understanding of the democratic philosophy so that these high school stu
The Businessmen's Association, The Holy Name Society, Seton Hall University, The League of Women Voters, E'nalith and many others, and have already received the support of many organizations.

The National Association of Student Councils adopted the program of support for the Student Council Week which was started by the New Jersey Association of Student Councils. This year our school's Student Council and the New Jersey Student Councils in working for the Week. Each year, Governor Hughes proclaims the last week in November New Jersey Student Council Week, and we would like to see this statewide Week with the national one.

From Eileen Constantin:
I am in the ninth grade at South Orange Junior High School and as president of my student council, I know how well our school government is run. Our school officers are working very hard to have a week set aside as National Student Council Week. The entire school would be working together to get the support of our community and we would really like to get a law passed sometime this year while we are in the last ninth grade high school. We need your approval and influence to help us and if you possibly could get the law passed I know our school and many others would be very happy. Students today work very hard and I believe there should be one week set aside recognizing the students that work so much. Students today are dedicated to hard work and they are the future of the progressing world today, but these students that work all year and train for a future are not recognized. Students today are working to have this support of our community and we would really like to get a law passed sometime this year while we are in the last ninth grade high school. We need your approval and influence to help us and if you possibly could pass a law I know our school and many others would be very happy.

This letter that you are reading now is just a message telling you that I think that N.S.C.W. is an excellent idea as an individual and as a representative of my fellow classmates.

I feel that it is not fair for people to go to our school and not express their support for the passing of this bill. This is why I am writing you now.

I truly hope that Congress will pass this bill because it will be a great aid in the changing of the image of the American student today if the nation will recognize them as hard-working and conscientious students.

Thank you very much.

From Bernard Helling, Jr.:
I am writing this as the president of South Orange Junior High School, which is the only junior high in South Orange, with an enrollment of over one thousand students. We would like to get support for the passage of a resolution of the Student Council Week. We would like to get this bill passed. You may have been bothered by many people who ask for all sorts of special days and weeks, but we really feel that our is a worthwhile purpose, and we have received a great deal of support.

The purpose of the Week would be to further the effort of today's teenager to change his world and the ones in the majority, the hard-working students. The Week would focus attention upon the admirable qualities of our young citizens and would encourage an effective student government. It gave me great pleasure to introduce on the opening day of this Congress House Joint Resolution 6, requesting the President to proclaim the last week in October of every year as National Student Council Week. I am delighted to be a part of this cause by my distinguished colleague from the 10th District of New Jersey, the Honorable Peter W. Rodino, Jr., who is the sponsor of an identical measure, House Joint Resolution 6. It is my earnest hope that other Members will interest themselves in this proposal and will lend their wholehearted support to House Joint Resolution 5 and House Joint Resolution 6, the text of which follows:

H.J. Res. 5
Joint resolution requesting the President to proclaim the last week in October of every year as National Student Council Week

Whereas the several States have had statewide student council weeks; and

Whereas the National Association of Student Councils in convention at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in June of 1963 adopted the program of support for the National Student Council Week; and

Whereas the states where student councils are not now held have demonstrated that they would like to see such a Week held in their states; and

Whereas the values acquired within the student council have great significance when carried over into adult life; and

Whereas the need for efficient and responsible government is even more urgent in these days of strife, it is especially fitting that student councils receive recognition.

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last week in October of every year is designated as National Student Council Week, and the President of the United States be directed to issue annually a proclamation setting aside that week as a public occasion and inviting the people of the United States to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies.

Let Them Help You

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. E. S. JOHNNY WALKER
OF NEW MEXICO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1967

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, on January 24 my distinguished colleague and Senator from New Mexico, Joseph M. Montoya, addressed the plans for progress meeting in this city. The accent of the meeting was on getting a civil rights program into the day-to-day life of minority groups. The accent of the meeting was on getting a civil rights program into the day-to-day life of minority groups. Many of those in attendance were industrial and business leaders from all over the Nation.

Because of their presence, Senator Montoya sought in his address to accent practical methods of getting potentially frustrated young people from minority groups into the mainstream of American life.

The main pathways to follow, he emphasized, were technical and vocational education for those not continuing on to college, and cooperative education for the bright but economically underprivileged youth.

Because he stressed practical methods of self-help, he felt that he was able to further enlighten these men who make our society move. Rather than stand and shout into the wind, he quietly has put forth practical steps whereby a business or industry may hold out full opportunity and enhance its own profit picture as a result.

I would like to thank Mr. Speaker, the distinguished Senator from New Mexico, Mr. Speaker, for his indulgence and his expressed confidence in my capacities. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say that it is my earnest hope that we will have an opportunity to work together on this important program.
was my predecessor in this body. During his years in Congress, he has devoted himself to the study of the problem which confronts our underprivileged across this Nation. He has established himself as the champion of so-called minority groups and has an intimate knowledge of the perplexity of their dilemma. I do not think his knowledge has been more conclusively or constructively shown than in his speech before this plan for progress meeting. Therefore, I have recommended to colleagues reading, and I hope that not only they but the business and industrial leaders across this Nation, will give his thoughts the consideration I think should have. I hope these systematic steps may be assistance to others who seek down-to-earth ways of aiding those who wish to share fully in the American dream.

My friends, let me insert the speech to be printed in the Racoon.

The speech follows:

LEf Them HELP YOU

Ladies and gentlemen: I have come here today not to speak in platitudes nor to say anything which probably everyone is saying in the way in the world to win an audience, I know. Of course, I do not mean to offend you. Rather, I am trying to say that there is a problem that goes to the roots of any American minority group.

The American Negro was brought here against his will, enslaved, treated like a beast and finally ushered into a state of twilight for a long time to come. Nevertheless, he shall await what the fates or an established power believe in.

Our American dream dances before their eyes, enticing them on. It is their dream too, no work for it...died for it. They have believed in it. It is the same dream you all believe in. Are they to be denied equal opportunity?

Do any of you remember a few headlines that struck such bitter force a few days before last Christmas? They concerned the story of Richard F. Campos, who died in Vietnam, and whose body lay unclaimed in the Oakland Naval Cemetery.

Or does the name of Danny Fernandez ring a bell? He came from Los Lunas, New Mexico, and died at the ripe old age of 21 because he chose to fall on an enemy hand grenade in order to preserve the lives of his comrades. I know the parents. They are very proud of the fact that he is to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor. Their awful loss is a shade more bearable because they believe as he did, in the principles this nation was founded upon, and for which he was serving.

Both were Spanish-Americans. Both died for all of us. Both sacrificed so we can sit here and enjoy all we have, or earn $1.25 per hour doing stoop labor. Neither really had a chance to live. Would either of them have had any chance to live had the people they lived? Would they have been discriminated against in any way?

I speak to you as an enlightened, understanding group of Americans who lead. I ask you to understand their desires and empathize with them. I ask you to understand how many of these young people have that are so similar to those you undoubtedly had not so many years ago...dreams that motivate them as they do any young man and woman out there...at life...at their fellows...at tommorrows.

All are ailing with new realizations. All have seen with their own eyes the struggle of others to be free. All have seen through our mass media a society they have helped to build. They have not had these dreams shared. They have seen their sweat...their strength...their agony...go to others. They have seen their labor taken from our national table. They are no longer content with their previous status quo. Many young people are asking for what they need. They must have, and will not settle for less. How shameful that while I speak some of these people can do stoop labor (have any of you ever seen them toil a day's work of stoop labor in a field under a roasting sun?) in some areas of this nation and the minimum accepted wage of $1.25 per hour...are treated as if they have asked to use the family toothbrush...When I say these things to you in the fervent hope that you will see coming what I have foreseen for several years. Many of our boys and girls have gone overseas and returned to G.I. Forum groups all over areas where the Spanish-Americans spoke back home. I have attended to ask questions never heard a few years ago.

Why do so many of our schools? Why do we not have higher wages? How come we live as we do? Why are we good enough to fight America's wars, yet come home to be denied equal opportunity?

These are embarrassing questions, gentle people. They go on and on. Why do we have to take some of the social insalations that have been the choice of our elders? Why are there not more of our people in better paying jobs in industry and business? How can we wonder where are the schools? Roads? Medical facilities?

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But think for a moment about how this nation was really built. Think of the 29 million immigrants who found here what had been denied them in their countries of origin. Think about the millions who have deserted the greatest nation on earth with people who, as Emma Lazarus said in her poem, "were not as hard hitting as I had hoped, they are significantly different.

When we deny the meaning of those words, and with them all they imply, are we not denying the very essence of this republic? Give these young people a chance! Let this new generation of Spanish-speaking Americans earn what others have earned in our past...what your own people have earned. They will not let you down.

Give our free enterprise system a chance to show its vitality. Take them into your ranks exactly as long as they want to be...Americans who take pride in what they are and what they form an integral part of.

I have as much faith in you as I have in them. Otherwise, I would not be here.

The Right to Breathe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1967

Mr. HANNA, Mr. Speaker, "Los Angeles at 3:30 p.m," is the caption of the picture on the cover of the January 29 issue of Time magazine. The picture, or lack of it, tells the story. The Los Angeles Federal Building is the only structure that one can make out with any reasonable surety. From the picture you would never know that only two miles away the Federal building stands the famous Los Angeles City Hall. At 3:30 p.m., on almost any given day in Los Angeles, the range of visibility is rarely greater than two city blocks.

If you live on the seacoast or have a home in the mountains you can see a faint brown haze begin to etch itself against the blue sky that usually greets each southern California morning. By the end of the morning rush hour the familiar haze has taken on the hue of a rich dense brown and has seeped into every crack and corner of the greater Los Angeles basin. Unless it rains, and as the staff members of commercial boating, rain is rare, or unless a wind sweeps in from the ocean or desert, the 7 million residents of the area are treated to another day of breathing large portions of nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, oxides of nitrogen, nitrate, and a little oxygen.

The "right to breathe" in Los Angeles, and every other urban area in the Nation is becoming an increasingly perilous right to enjoy. On your January 27 editorial the editors of Time magazine devoted the lead article to the increasingly menacing specter of air pollution. The article was singularly impressive, and I would encourage every Member of Congress to take the necessary time to read it.

The article of course is part of a larger dialog on air pollution. Yesterday the President joined in the discussion, and while his proposals are not as hard hitting as I had hoped, they are significant.

The President's recommendation to Congress asking for the passage of the Air Quality Control Act of 1967 is a step forward, but only a small step. The act places its emphasis on establishing and enforcing minimum levels of industrial pollutant emissions. Regional air quality commissions would be established where they do not already exist and charged with enforcing the standards that control the emission of pollutants.

I would remind the President and the Congress that this proposal is not new. Some years ago the Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District was established to be effective in enforcing its responsibilities. Today, Los Angeles' Air Pollution Control District runs the strictest and most extensive control program in the United States. The control board and industry, and industrial leaders eventually overcoming their objections to regulations limiting the amount of pollutants released into the atmosphere. Los Angeles located on the coast, and the Federal building stands the famous Los Angeles City Hall. At 3:30 p.m., on almost any given day in Los Angeles, the range of visibility is rarely greater than two city blocks.

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leadership is most needed and appears most lacking. Let me make perfectly clear, Mr. Speaker, that I am one of the many who welcomes what the President is proposing. These proposals are overdue. And it is precisely because this Nation has waited so long in focusing its full attention on the problem that the question of our pollution is now so critical. The problem requires infinitely more than the President has suggested. Experts have estimated that anyone born in New York City since 1945 has breathed enough contaminated air to cause premature death. One frame of mind expects the return of some of man's excesses on our right to breathe. Without this right all other rights are rather meaningless.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1967

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help. --Psalm 121: 1"

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, who are ever present in our world and with us always all our lives, grant unto us Thy spirit which will enable us to live and die with dignity, do our work with patience, and serve our country with complete devotion. Lift up before our eyes the standards of truth and love. May they lighten our path and may we be given the courage to walk in that way for the good of our spirits, for the well-being of our country, and for the welfare of all mankind.

We commend to Thy wise and loving care those who walk in sorrow, those who have given their lives for our country. May we match their devotion with our readiness to serve our great Republic. In the Master's name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

VICTOR L. ANFUSO

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and extend my remarks, and to include extra

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, Victor L. Anfuso's life might be said to personify the American dream. Born in Sicily, this son of an Italian immigrant, he peddled fruit and vegetables from a pushcart and worked in his brother's furniture store. But he determined to pursue his education. After preparatory courses at Columbia University, he began attending Brooklyn Law School at night. He received his LL.B. in 1927, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1928.

The concern for the plight of his fellow man which was to characterize the record of his public service came to the fore in the early years of the depression. He was instrumental in organizing a Citizen's Welfare Association in Brooklyn, and his call to arms and his concern with the hardships caused by the Nation's economic crisis. But he was not provincial; his concern enveloped all of mankind. He was the founder of the Italian Board of Guardians in Brooklyn. He was a member of the Distinguished Service Medal of the Veterans Association. Upon his return to the United States, he was appointed a special assistant to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.

In that post he made an extensive study of this Nation's immigration policies and laws, particularly as they pertained to southern Europe. And in 1946, he was knighted by Pope Pius XII for his humanitarianism.

His congressional career began in 1950, with his election to the House of Representatives for the 82d Congress. He served on the Civil Service Committee, the National Aeronautics and Space Committee, the House Agriculture Committee, and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

After the redistricting in 1962, when most of his district was combined with another, he stepped aside. In spite of the fact that shortly thereafter he was elected to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, a position he held until his death, he confided to a friend that he would always be a Congressman at heart.

Mr. Speaker, Victor Anfuso made it a point to always be available and responsive to his constituents. But his interests superseded the geographical limits of his district and encompassed all of this Nation. His contributions have been great, and we feel a loss in his absence. But the record he left behind him speaks eloquently of a public figure dedicated to justice and service, in the best traditions of America.

Mr. Speaker, I include at this point in the record the obituary from the New York Times of December 30, 1966:

Justice Victor L. Anfuso Dead; Served Five Terms in Congress; Could Have Been Governor of New York

State Supreme Court Justice Victor L. Anfuso, an Italian immigrant who shined the shoes of some of the people he later represented in Congress, died of a heart attack late Wednesday night. He was 61 years old and lived at 36 Clark Street in Brooklyn.

Justice Anfuso, who served in the House of Representatives for five terms before his elevation to the Supreme Court, became ill while attending a private meeting at the Warwick Hotel.

Victim of Redistricting

In 1962, when the State Legislature's Con
gressional redistricting law combined most of his Eighth District with the 14th District, he agreed to step down in favor of another Democrat, John J. Rooney. But he left the House with a heavy heart.