In 1938, Representative Hill became Senator Hill. His steady, lifelong concern for the health of the nation intensified during the early years in the Senate even as he carried out a full agenda of legislative tasks, including the post of majority whip during the 77th, 78th, and 79th Congresses.

The list of accomplishments for which Senator Hill has guided through the legislative process is of astounding length. His contributions have ranged across the entire spectrum of health care: facilities and services, research, education, and training, and preventive services.

The word "unassuming" is perhaps the one word that is responsible for the broadest impact. It is the Hill-Burton Act, which has helped provide 385,000 beds in hospitals and nursing homes and 2,400 other health facilities.

Other vital contributions have been in research. Senator Hill's efforts in this area began as early as 1928 when, in the House, he helped finally to make this the core of national policy. Few men in our long history have been more dedicated to promoting the welfare of our Nation. Few men in our long history have paid tribute to its distinguished Honorary Fellows.

Mr. Speaker, let me stress that the debate by Senator Hill on the honor of his constituents, of the men who paid tribute to its distinguished Honorary Fellows.
There are several spheres of political activity in which the teacher can participate effectively. Active membership in a professional organization such as the National Education Association which is sponsoring Teachers-In-Politics Weekend this coming April 5 through 7, can enlarge the base of the individual's political influence. Teachers organizations not only work to improve the status of the profession and the quality of the system as a whole, but they also seek to provide the individual teacher with information on the newest methods and materials and to give her the support of colleagues throughout the country. A good example of the activities of such organizations are the teacher clinics which are being sponsored by the Hawaii State classroom teachers this weekend. These clinics will examine and discuss the role of the teacher as a good citizen.

Individual participation in community and national affairs is another area in which the teacher's role can be effective. Nine out of 10 teachers voted in the national election in 1964, as compared to seven out of 10 people in the general voting population. It was estimated that by 1967, almost 50,000 teachers had been candidates for public office. These figures show a national trend among educators toward a more active involvement in politics which I hope will continue to grow, and which I know the Teachers-In-Politics Weekend will provide significant impetus.

Teachers in Politics

HON. FRANK CARLSON
OF KANSAS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, April 5, 1968

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, today, the National Education Association and its constituent State associations have launched a most worthwhile program called Teachers in Politics.

I think the purpose of this program can be summed up best by the following resolution concerning teacher activity during 1968.

This should be a year in which teachers make a new pledge to democracy, in which they teachers assume cheerfully the duties that will give her the support of colleagues throughout the country. A good example of the activities of such organizations are the teacher clinics which are being sponsored by the Hawaii State classroom teachers this weekend. These clinics will examine and discuss the role of the teacher as a good citizen.

In view of these considerations, it is with a great sense of pleasure that I salute the teachers of this country who, from Friday, April 5, to Sunday, April 7, are observing Teachers-In-Politics Weekend. Their recognition of, and participation in, the political process is the most effective means of attaining the goals which we desire for our children and ourselves is gratifying to me, both as a politician and as a parent. Not only do teachers constitute one of our most well-informed sources about the educational requirements of youth, but their active participation in the political life of our Nation will serve as an exemplary model to today's youth and help to determine our future greatness and, in the best education possible for the young people in the general voting population of voting age. The potential value of this active, informed participation in politics is heightened by the fact that this is an election year.

Observances scheduled for the weekend include a variety of activities at the State and local level. Political clinics are being organized in many States to observe the weekend. In New Mexico, a statewide meeting is planned for April 6 in Albuquerque, with participation by the present gubernatorial candidates and a discussion by the State precinct chairman.

I heartily endorse the concept of active, intelligent participation in politics for every American. And I am tremendously proud of the fine effort being launched by teachers throughout the land to make it not the exception, but the rule, for responsible citizens to exercise their freedom of choice not only at the polls, but in the precincts. We can justifiably say that it is a positive response to the challenge of a democratic society that will benefit not only the Nation, but each of our children as well as the teachers who inspire them.

Senator Prouty Lauds Teachers-in-Politics Weekend

HON. WINSTON L. PROUTY
OF VERMONT
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, April 5, 1968

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, this weekend the National Education Association in conjunction with its State affiliates will be conducting a nationwide campaign to enlist teacher participation in political matters.

Teachers-in-Politics Weekend is an excellent idea and it shows great promise for the promotion of active participation and will serve to emphasize the importance of teachers continuing to play a leading role in the political decisionmaking processes.

As the ranking Republican on the Senate Education Subcommittee it has been indeed a great privilege and honor for me to have been directly associated with
the National and State associations in helping to make the 1960's the educational
decade of this century. Their help in identifying the educational issues of
importance to us on the subcommittee
was, in my judgment, the primary reason we
Section 101 and section
103(a) of the Model Cities Act require, as a
condition of assistance, that model
cities funds be used to open up jobs for
residents of the target area.

Herbert Hill, national labor director of the
NAACP, in a speech in New Orleans on
March 30, raised disturbing
to questions about the proposed administration
of these requirements. The intent of the
act is clear. I call upon the
responsible administration officials to follow it.
I include at this point excerpts from the
address by Herbert Hill, national labor
director of the NAACP, and a news
story from the Washington Post of Fri-
day, March 29, entitled "NAACP Charges
Deal Robs Negroes of Jobs":

EXCERPTS FROM STATEMENT BY HERBERT HILL

"trainees" to membership.

"Some other agreements provide that most of the
"trainees" will be permitted to work at the discretion of a labor union
since there is no similar provision that white union
members, if they receive guaranteed work
weeks, would also have to take wage cuts.

This means that ghetto residents will be
excluded from job opportunities in all of the
totally
as a major part of every Model
Cities Program. This is clearly contrary to the
intent of the Model Cities Act and indicates the extremely limited nature of the so-called
"concessions" made by the building trades craft unions in regards to the legal require-
ments of the Model Cities Act.

8. Any ghetto resident who desires to make
a formal complaint about the administration of the proposed agreement would be required to
file a grievance with the labor unions of the very
same parties to the contract who are ad-
ministering the agreement and who will therefore be responsible for the alleged dis-
criminatory practices. The Labor Relations
Board has determined in several cases involving hiring hall procedures that
by-gene individuals can not be forced to
seek redress of their grievances before the
parties to the hiring hall arrangement. Does
this not make the proposed Model Cities
Agreement grant on its basis illegal?

9. The proposed agreement explicitly and
implicitly in a variety of terms and condi-
tions permits the labor unions to establish
union membership as a condition of employ-
ment on new construction and permits the
unions to determine standards of employ-
ment for those admitted as "trainees" in re-

Discrimination in Employment

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, April 5, 1968

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, on February 29 in a speech on the floor of the House
I outlined the failure of the Federal Gov-
ernment to implement existing laws to curb
discrimination in employment. I pointed out that Section 101 and section
103(a) of the Model Cities Act require, as a
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will instruct its local branches and state organizations to present the courts to prevent the Federal Government from subsidizing illegal discriminatory employment practices in public construction projects.

Given the growing racial crisis of America's urban centers, and the recent report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders which concluded that the "pervasive effect" of unemployment and underemployment, "is intricately linked to the perpetuation of the poverty and political impotence of government agencies in these matters is nothing short of criminal. High public officials are hampered in protecting the rights of Negro citizens as are guilty of breaking "law and order" as those who throw Molotov cocktails on city streets.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Mar. 29, 1968]

NAACP CHARGES DEAL ROBS NEGROES OF JOBS

(By George Lardner Jr.)

The NAACP accused the Johnson Administration of a crafty secret agreement that would "rob" Negroes of jobs under the Model Cities program.

Herbert Hill, the NAACP's national labor director, said the deal, still in the final stages of drafting, would turn "rigid control" of hiring over to old-line construction unions with a long history of racial discrimination.

Hill said there was a strong feeling in the Negro protest movement that this is part of the "quid pro quo" between President Johnson and the AFL-CIO, which is working for his re-election.

He called on the Administration to repudiate the plan. Unless the issue is resolved in favor of a "full and fair" share of jobs for Negroes, Hill said, the NAACP will seek court injunctions to seize construction funds from going to designated model cities across the country.

On paper, Hill said, the agreement is between the AFL-CIO Building Trades Department and major contractor groups such as the Associated General Contractors and the National Association of Home Builders.

But he said "they couldn't have gone this far without the approval and participation" of Administration officials.

"The credibility of Government agencies in these matters is nothing short of criminal," Hill asserted. "High public officials who fail to see that the rights of Negro citizens are as guilty of breaking "law and order" as those who throw Molotov cocktails on city streets.

Under the Model Cities act, slum dwellers are supposed to be given "priority" and "maximum opportunities" for jobs in "all phases of the program" to rebuild their neighborhoods.

The NAACP, Hill said, had obtained a copy of a "full and fair" contract March 1 of the proposed national Memorandum of Agreement between the unions and the contractors.

It calls for hiring of slum residents only on residential rehabilitation work and construction of new housing "up to four stories" stemming from rehabilitation projects.

The draft agreement states that it "shall not apply to new construction of public buildings, industrial plants, highways, transportation facilities, other apartments and the like."

Officials from the Departments of Labor and of Housing and Urban Development have been consulted with the unions on the "maximum opportunities" clause. The White House is also said to have been keeping a lookout on developments.

However, the Administration was silent yesterday. Hill issued the charges in advance of a speech he will make in New Orleans Wednesday calling on the nation for HUD put it "until we get our hands on (the text), we can't make a comment."

Hill said inquiries made at HUD confirmed that rehabilitation projects will account for only "a tiny fraction" of the jobs that the Model Cities program will create.

Ghettos, Hill continued, will be excluded from job opportunities in all of the largescale lucrative new construction...

The draft agreement, Hill complained, also fails to require that Negro "trainees" from the slums to membership, gives trainees an "allowance" instead of fringe benefits such as health insurance, and fails to state what the ratio of jobs for slum dwellers is to be.

The agreement also permits "guaranteed work weeks" for trainees instead of regular wage rates or overtime pay.

Thousands of Negro contractors who are now "forced to operate on a non-union basis," Hill also charged, could be prevented from bidding on Model Cities projects since they are not members of the contractors associations that would be parties to the agreement. Consequently, he added, non-union Negro journeymen and apprentices would also be left out.

A final page of the draft memorandum entitled "Items for Discussion and Resolution with Federal Government" suggests that Negro "subcontractors" might be brought into the program to "insure that large scale rehabilitation operations are possible in some model cities."

Under the draft agreement, complaints by ghetto residents about the working of the program would have to be submitted to the local unions and contractors working under supplemental agreements.

Hill suggested that this in itself makes the agreement illegal. If the National Labor Relations Board, he said, has ruled several times that grievances involving "lily white" hiring halls cannot be automatically shunted off to those who set up and use the hiring halls.

Teachers-in-Politics Weekend

HON. EDWARD W. BROOKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 5, 1968

Mr. BROOKE. Mr. President, today marks the beginning of what the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People calls Teachers-in-Politics Weekend. Workshops and other activities are taking place in every State in observance of the Teachers-in-Politics Weekend. As a result, teachers are being exposed to the legislative process and the political arena. The importance of efforts such as this cannot be emphasized enough because the absence of encouragement or an imbalance that exists in many educational institutions between theory, on the one hand, and the practical effects on the other.

The importance of education is fundamental and speaks for itself. It is the vehicle by which free men can travel on the road of advancement to their respective fields of fulfillment. Recent years have brought an even greater awareness of its potential. This is very vital. National Labor, Labor and Constituent State associations have designated as Teachers-in-Politics Weekend. Workshops and other activities are taking place in every State in observance of the Teachers-in-Politics Weekend. As a result, teachers are being exposed to the legislative process and the political arena. The importance of efforts such as this cannot be emphasized enough because the absence of encouragement or an imbalance that exists in many educational institutions between theory, on the one hand, and the practical effects on the other.

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School dropout rates continue to be seriously high. The projections for the 1968-70 period estimate that 7 million pupils may never enter high school and at least another 7 million may not receive diplomas. In light of our increasingly technological world, this figure represents a darkening prospect. This can only come about if the teachers—the guiding influence of the students—have achieved for themselves the awareness necessary to plant within them the seeds of desire for a good education that will result in richer programs. In light of our increasing numbers of nations come into being, our nation has a great need for highly trained people to use those devices. A world ever more technologically advanced must ever be more aware of the false image of her and her profession and determined to change those things with which they disagree and bring into our life those things they want but which are lacking presently.

Teachers-in-Politics Weekend

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, April 5, 1968

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, often the question is asked: Who should participate in politics? Is politics a tight little political club, with a small selective membership list? Or is it an all-encompassing movement, shouting: Come on in, the water's fine?

On April 5, the National Education Association and its constituent State associations will begin a Teachers-in-Politics Weekend, seeking to stimulate and encourage the participation of our pedagogues in the broad spectrum of politics.

Three cheers, say I. And—it is about time, I add.

I would support strenuously any group seeking greater participation on the political scene—but I can think of no group more needed and better suited than teachers.

Mr. Speaker, I love politics. I have spent most of my adult life in politics, as have most of my colleagues. I think teachers as a group have something real and beneficial to offer in this field.

While as individuals teachers are not new to politics—in fact, some of our committeemen and committeewomen are teachers—as a group, they have not carried their full weight of responsibility.

I say this because as teachers of our children we are responsible for their safety and beyond the ordinary mortal. Indeed, if they do not show the way, in involvement in politics, to our youth, who shall?

No one has the right to object to the rules of the game if they refuse to play. Only by their participation can they change those things with which they disagree and bring into our life those things they want but which are lacking presently.

Teachers in Politics, As They Should Be

HON. E. L. BARTLETT
OF ALASKA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, April 5, 1968

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, the last 20 years have brought a vastly increased awareness of the need for, and the benefits of, the best possible educational system. Our society, which has become so dependent upon complex scientific and technological devices, obviously has a great need for highly trained people to use those devices. A world ever teetering on the brink of disaster as increasing numbers of nations come into possession of the awesome weapons of destruction, needs politicians and diplomats of the highest possible caliber, so skilled in the arts of politics and diplomacy that wars can be reduced to the negotiation table.

Much more than ever before, we live in an age when brains mean much more than brawn, when education can mean the difference between survival and destruction, when the intellectual plays an important and vital role in the daily lives of all of us. Education and its agents, teachers, are becoming more and more the sine qua non of our society. We have been slow in our response, however, remaining reticent to give full recognition to the vital role teachers play.

Efforts to reverse the traditional subservience of teachers in the economic structure of our society and to provide teachers the benefits commensurate with the tremendous responsibilities they must shoulder are still relatively new. In most communities they still face an uphill battle. Attempts to reverse stereotyped views about the role of teachers in our society have met with too little success. Much too frequently we still tend to think of the teacher as a mousey little lady, so completely dedicated to her profession that she is willing to endure any privation and suffer the derision of a society with which she has ceased to maintain any active contact.

The modern teacher, politically alert, intensely interested in her community and the world, aware of the false image of her and her profession and determined to change it, and often a mother or father and one of the family breadwinners, is probably no way different from her counterpart of yesteryear. They do differ, however, in that, for the first time, teachers have begun to feel that there is something they can do to improve their lot.

Teachers have come to realize that there is no reason why they should be expected to be more dedicated, more long-suffering than others, or should accept life in a society only too anxious to receive their services but reticent to pay for them.

The test will not come in our words but in our deeds. The test is not the reaction of the Negro people—it is the reaction of America and American leaders.

The test is not who will be the next Negro leader. The test will be who joins in assuming American leadership.

The movement which Dr. King founded and guided will continue and will grow. The test will be the direction which that movement takes, and the
leadership which is given in directing that movement. The American people—united and true to the principles upon which this Nation was founded—can give new strength to the dream of Dr. Martin Luther King—the American dream.

If we fail to respond—or if we respond with weakness—then, rather in divisiveness—then freedom and equality will be achieved through another path—a path which Dr. King avoided all his life—a path repugnant to Dr. King and repugnant to the philosophy of non-violence.

The choice is ours—every American's—and we must decide together. It should be an easy decision to make, but the test is whether we make that decision united and firm in the commitment which must be assumed and kept.

Dr. King's brutal slaying has presented this test to the conscience of America and a great nation will see to it that he did not die in vain.

Community Leadership Conference on the Security of the Citizen

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, April 5, 1968

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, on February 22, I conducted my third annual community leadership conference for the residents of my district. The theme of the conference at the Heights Campus of New York University was "The Security of the Citizen." We were fortunate to have the distinguished chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, the gentleman from New York (Mr. Celler), as our principal speaker.

Outstanding members of the bench and bar, government officials, and representatives of the academic community formed five panels to discuss crime prevention, the police, the courts, narcotics, and general problems of security in our community.

Obviously, no single conclusion emerged from all of this. The array of crimes that plague our society like so many diseases can no more be lumped together for diagnosis than can heartburn and other heart attacks, the common cold and schizophrenia. But many individual points were made by conference participants that I am sure will be of interest to my colleagues and other readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

For this reason, I have had a report prepared summarizing the plenary and panel sessions. I have already entered the keynote address by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Celler) in the Record, and, with permission, I insert the report on the remainder of the conference herewith:

OPENING PLENARY SESSION

Dean John W. Knedler Jr. of NYU's Heights Campus opened the more as a 50 conference participants.

Congressman Bingham expressed his thanks to Dean Knedler Jr. and the staff of NYU for their hospitality and cooperation in making the conference possible, to co-chairmen Murray Gordon and Colonel Josephine Bosco, the staff and the hosts and hostesses and the scores of organizations represented in one way or another at the conference (see attached list). He explained that the meeting was called because the residents of the community are, to an unprecedented degree, concerned for their personal security. In hallways and even in their homes. In many areas, they are afraid to go out at night.

Mr. Bingham continued: "There are those who try to belittle the problem, to claim that it is not really a problem, that we have not been in touch with the people of this community. Not long ago at a meeting on Southern Boulevard to which I invited constituents, an anonymous speaker, in his report on the 90th Congress—more than half of those present said they personally had been mugged several times or more than once.

"The title of this conference suggests two aspects: the citizen has a right to be secure from unlawful arrest and search and from police harassment or brutality; but the citizen also has a right to protection from physical injury. Unfortunately, there is a tendency in society to forget to focus on one aspect and neglect the other.

"There is wide agreement that the root of most violent crimes lies in social degradation, poverty and discrimination, and that the disease, with all of its malignant symp­toms, can be wiped out only through the elimination of those conditions. We are only beginning to realize how much we must do in such fields as housing, education, employ­ment and family life.

"But while we seek to uncover and destroy the virus itself, we cannot ignore the symptoms. As President Johnson said in a recent message to Congress, it is important to continue to attack the root causes of crime, but 'crime will not wait while we pull it up by the roots.'

"The American people will not wait either. We must take immediate steps to protect today's potential victims and restore the security of the citizen. Also, today's potential victims and restore the security of the citizen. This job is not one simply for the police, the courts and the correctional institutions. In the short run, as well as in the long run, it requires the support and participation of schools, businesses, social agencies, private groups and individual citizens. All of you recognize this truth, or you should not be here.

"Mr. Bingham then introduced Congressman Celler, whose speech on "The Federal Role in the Security of the Citizen" was included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 26.

The first plenary session also included a panel discussion on "Crime Prevention—Basic Strategy" by Dr. Daniel P. Moynihan, director of the Harvard-MIT Center on Urban Studies; Dr. Kenneth B. Clark of the City College of New York; Dr. John J. Kennedy, New York State Board of Regents; and Arnold Sagalyn, associate director for public safety of the President's Commission on Civil Rights.

Dr. Clark recalled that President Johnson delivered his State of the Union address, Congress applauded most enthusiastically. In that message, the President mentioned the problem of "crime in the streets." He said that, in that message, the President devoted 450 words to proposals for dealing with crime and 40 words to civil rights programs and problems.

The principal big-city victims of crime are now and have always been the defenseless residents of low-income areas, Dr. Clark said. Speaking from the perspective of the Negro, and as a person who is trying not to be defensive, he said that Negroes in America still has its essential moral and ethical sensitivity, he said, the most obvious new development is that we, as a nation, have become much more alarmed as the percentage of our city population with visibly different skin color increases.

Dr. Clark stressed its goal of influence for the minority groups who came to the city during the influx of Negroes and Puerto Ricans, and that the children of these groups are in the best position to learn. That, as the alarm and disturbed white middle-class which is so concerned that crime must be controlled. When they refer to the security of the citizen, they are referring to themselves. These fears of the middle-class and affluent are justified, Dr. Clark said. They reflect the
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reality of anger among the poor. The basic problem of our society— one which will not get easier—is that our society has not yet learned to live in a way that is adequate for all of us. The conditions of our society are such that the poor are not free from crime. But today, the few police departments seem to consider crime prevention either their function or their duty to keep their area free from crime. The crimes we are concerned with today are due to the conditions of a deeper disease which we probably will not even discuss here, he said.

Mr. Sagalyn remarked that the apprehension and conviction of crime was regarded at one time as a primary objective of the policeman. More than a century ago, it was the policeman's duty to keep his area free of crime. But today, police departments seem to consider crime prevention either their function or their duty to keep their area free of crime while they regard law enforcement as their principal duty. Their men are deployed not to prevent crime but to apprehend those who have already committed crimes. In many departments, the men are rated on the basis of the number of arrests made.

We need to recognize the slow, gradually increasing crime rate to recognize that this approach has been a failure, Mr. Sagalyn said. We are losing the battle. Most communities have less than 100 policemen, and only 19 cities have more than 1,000 policemen. This is a real handicap, but adding a lot more men to police departments does not change the setting because it is unlikely to have much impact if police continue to approach the problem as they have in the past.

Our efforts must be directed instead to realistic programs which will prevent crime. In every crime two factors are involved: motivation and opportunity. Clearly, we can do very much to change human behavior. We can, however, greatly minimize the opportunity presented to a person happening on the scene is so inviting that he cannot resist the opportunity. And thus a crime is committed which would otherwise not have occurred.

Among the steps which Mr. Sagalyn recommended are environmental and physical controls which will make it very difficult to steal a car, to commit a crime on the streets, or in elevators, stair wells, parks and parking lots. The courts must recognize that endanger people occur. These controls also create such a high risk of being spotted, identified and apprehended that the would-be violator is deterred. In this connection we must give attention to the planning, design and construction of buildings, streets, parks and physical environment in which they occur. Many crimes are situational offenses, i.e., the opportunity presented to a person happening on the scene is so inviting that he cannot resist the opportunity. And thus a crime is committed which would otherwise not have occurred.

Among the steps which Mr. Sagalyn recommended are environmental and physical controls which will make it very difficult to steal a car, to commit a crime on the streets, or in elevators, stair wells, parks and parking lots. The courts must recognize that endanger people occur. These controls also create such a high risk of being spotted, identified and apprehended that the would-be violator is deterred. In this connection we must give attention to the planning, design and construction of buildings, streets, parks and physical environment in which they occur. Many crimes are situational offenses, i.e., the opportunity presented to a person happening on the scene is so inviting that he cannot resist the opportunity. And thus a crime is committed which would otherwise not have occurred.

Dr. Moomian said there is little we know about crime except that it is largely a phenomenon of a lower class, a group of people raised in turbulence. Historically, wherever such people have appeared, there has been crime. He also said it is true that the young are boys, who are involved in most crime. Thus far is a crime is too often a crime committed by the lower classes to which we have learned to associate crime with race as well— in New York City, with Negro and Puerto Rican youths. What is to be done?

We do not have much evidence on how to bring about changes. There have been many efforts, but no conclusive results. There are a number of examples of the police in the United States which suggest that dealing with crime will be especially difficult for us.

For one thing, in this country there is a very high rate of unemployment, especially among liberals. A second problem is that we have a prison system which is backward. In a word, it is not humane. We do not know of a more neglected institution in our country. Our judicial system is also in serious trouble. He added. It is tied up with accident and traffic cases, and in some places civil court cases have had to be postponed because the courts have had to requisition the system to catch up with the criminal case load.

Other nations like ours have resolved similar difficulties in the past. London, Copenhagen and Paris had the same problems, but they dealt with them successfully by work­

ingsome of the police, increasing the number of the force, and devoting more resources to case work. However, we have not learned to deal with the conditions of crime. We must become more realistic about the urban setting because the level of violence in our society is rising. Those who are too negligent to notice the lower classes as children will be the violators. In particular, this is a matter of social misinformation much deeper than we have ever experienced before.

The American people, the speaker warned in concluding, may be in grave danger of losing their social stability.

Conference participants then divided into four groups to attend the other panel sessions.

Mr. Sagalyn also mentioned that other people— such as school discipline, housing, in our country—increasingly affluent country, the in­

the slow, tortuous process of advancement from foot patrolman.

Judge Asch said the police are not so hampered that they cannot achieve reasonable objectives. But he said that if the rules of evidence developed by the courts are un­

sustentable to the police or not possible to carry out, they cannot protect the citizen from police abuses and should be modified. The effect of recent U.S. Supreme Court deci­

sions on police practices is that they must come to their own realization that if they do not modify their professional development of other parts of the criminal justice system. For example, there are 40,000 police departments in the country—uncoordinated and having little communication with one another, even within a single state.
of those accused of crimes are psychopaths, but there is little or no research in this area. We need to develop the research to understand why some individuals commit crimes and others do not. What makes a person the type of individual who will commit crimes? The research suggests that there are personality traits associated with crime, such as impulsivity and a lack of empathy for others. These traits can be found in individuals who are prone to committing crimes. The research also suggests that environmental factors, such as poverty and lack of opportunities, can contribute to criminal behavior.

The purpose of criminal justice is not revenge. It is to deter others from committing crimes. The criminal justice system is designed to provide a range of interventions to address the needs of individuals who have committed crimes. The new penal law in New York State provides a rational system of sentencing that balances the need to punish individuals only to fit the crime but more importantly to fit the individual. There is greater flexibility in parole board operations as well as in sentencing levels. But more money is still needed in the correctional system. For example, the prisoners at Rikers Island have a fourth or fifth grade reading level. They need more educational facilities. They should not be allowed to languish away.

Panel on Narcotics
The panel on narcotics, with State Senator Abravanel, discussed whether addicts can be controlled. Members were George M. Belk, district supervisor for the federal Bureau of Narcotics; Laurence Pierce, chairman of the New York State Narcotics Commission; and Dr. V. F. Dole, originator of the Methadone Program, senior physician to the hospital of Rockefeller University. Mr. Belk remarked that it is common for a society, when it determines that a practice is undesirable, to call on the law as an ally. Narcotic drug addiction is a sociological and medical problem. Arguments about whether addicts are basically sick people or criminals serve no useful purpose and obstruct progress. There is a need to create more doctors to assume leadership in bringing addicts through the long, difficult process of treatment to the defense of the drug. The medical profession in exploring medical solutions to addiction is heartbreaking. At the same time, the federal government has a new legislation, the Narcotic Act of 1966—which affords more opportunities for the treatment of addicts and assists the states in their efforts. For example, certain addicts charged under federal law may be permitted to elect commitment to the Surgeon General for treatment in lieu of prosecution, and certain addicts who have been convicted of federal crimes may be sentenced to commitment for treatment for an indefinite period (not to exceed 10 years). The act also separates marijuana offenders from narcotics violators by making persons convicted of marijuana violations and serving time in parole. It may not be in the nature of social problems that there will ever be an absolute answer and solutions always are not enough. Many other steps have not been taken that could help prevent the continuation of this situation. The government have not done enough to prevent addiction by alleviating the degradation of poverty, the decay of our cities, the disgrace of discrimination, and the lack of a sense of fitness. And they have not taken adequate measures to treat and rehabilitate narcotic addicts properly. But I encourage those who think that a great deal is now being done, Mr. Belk added.

Mr. Pierce said that narcotics addicts are responsible for much of the crime which occurs over the 200,000 or more convictions, parole and probation officers when the parents fail. When probation also fails, the judge has the problem of what to do with the deviant. Rehabilitation is to send him to jail, giving up hope of rehabilitation. The justice said he believes in short sentences coupled with long periods of supervision under parole. The probability of punishment he said, is not a real deterrent against crime; the criminal does not consider this. He does not believe he is going to be caught.

Question Period
Question (by Senator Bernstein). Would you discuss the increasing use of marijuana in the country and what steps the state should take to legalize its use on the grounds that it is no worse than alcohol or smoking?

Mr. Pierce said one of the most important things we can do is to educate the public. One of the best ways we can do this is to put a tax on cigarettes and use the proceeds to pay for free education programs. It is also important to provide more research into the effects of marijuana and other illegal drugs. It is important to educate the public about the dangers of drug use and the benefits of abstinence.

But rehabilitation must be chosen when ever a judge has the choice. Here, the problem is one of finding the suitable agency or medical facilities to deal with these individuals. We must be able to look after and guide criminals who are placed on probation instead of being sent to prison.

Rehabilitation cannot make up for a lack of proper parental teaching, but the job of rehabilitation is to make a better job of this. It is important that the public be aware of the dangers of drug use and the benefits of abstinence. It is also important to provide more research into the effects of marijuana and other illegal drugs. It is important to educate the public about the dangers of drug use and the benefits of abstinence.

New York State has embarked upon a multifaceted approach to the problem of narcotics addiction. This approach includes prevention through education, treatment and rehabilitation, research and evaluation and law enforcement. The state Narcotic Commission has the responsibility for the first three of these programs. The commission is also responsible for one new program to be a single method of treating and rehabilitating all addicts. Thus, it is seeking to develop a variety of approaches. Altogether, there are now over 5,000 individuals receiving treatment and rehabilitation services for more than 5,000 addicts, mainly from New York State.

The principal new contribution of the state commission is the development of a substantial aftercare program. This enables those recovering from addiction to receive inpatient rehabilitation after the addict has progressed sufficiently to be returned to his community. He is still under supervision and assistance which may enable him to resist the temptation to resume drug use. Mr. Pierce said.

Mr. Dole described the Methadone Treatment Program of supervised, controlled administration of the synthetic drug methadone to addicts who are unable to abstain completely from drug use. At the present time, he said, 650 former hardcore criminal heroin addicts are in treatment. Before they followed the Methadone Program, the cost to society $25,000 to $50,000 per year per person, not including the social costs of destroyed families, abandoned children and wasted talent.

Weekly chemical tests are used to make sure patients do not relapse to narcotics use. In New York City, 600 patients receive health and employment of all patients are obtained at weekly intervals from counsellors and physicians. The records of these tests show that methadone treatment has reduced the ex-addicts' heroin seeking and has greatly reduced criminal behavior.

But it is no panacea for addiction. The patients must be known to the community. This is the problem. There are no residence facilities, and the people treated must be able to live in the community as reformed addicts. The Methadone Program is the first step. Some addicts, this is too much to demand. But 9% per cent of the addicts who started treatment on methadone have remained in the program without the aid of prolonged psychiatric treatment. Some of the other 11 per cent undoubtedly would have been better off with institutional care.

Crime has been reduced significantly among the participants. During an experience of four years, there have been three convictions and four or five for lesser offenses. On the basis of their prior records, these same individuals would have been expected to have at least 20% for these offenses.

But there are not enough facilities to treat every addict who applies, and 500 addicts already accepted for the program are still on the streets, living by crime, for want of treatment facilities. If substantial progress is to be made, Dr. Dole said, we must also find ways to bring more doctors into the field of treating narcotics addicts.

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state commission has responsibilities for research and prevention as well as treatment of alcoholism, and has created various programs, including information and education, in the schools, sponsored or supported by the state and federal governments. In its 20 months of existence, the commission has distributed 150,000 pieces of literature about the drug problem and has completed two films and a young people's guidebook. The federal Narcotics Bureau has a speaker's bureau to address young people, PTAs and other groups. The bureau also has films available.

Question: Is there anything churches and community organizations can do to help with this problem?

Answer. Mr. Rovner listed the Office of Economic Opportunity, job training, public and publicly assisted housing and job creation as some examples of federal programs.

Statement. Senator Goldin discussed a new state Crime Control Bill that would provide for a functioning bell-and-buzzer system if 50 per cent of their tenants request it. He said this could help in reducing burglaries, assaults and injuries that might be committed if physical limitations prevent the police from responding to calls.

Statement. The breakdown in law and order is not difficult to understand; Congress has not passed legislation covering its own ethics.

Question. Is there really a link between crime and poverty?

Answer. Mr. Rovner said the President's Crime Commission studies conclude that crime in the streets and poverty are linked. State Senator Bernstein said that there is not enough police protection. More respect for the police is needed. Something must be done to end the animosity between white policemen and Negro citizens.

Statement. A state of war now exists between Negroes and whites in America. There are tremendous pressures.

Statement. Senator Mann said a great deal is being done, for example the summer job programs, and rehabilitation of all types so they can readjust to their community when they are released from the rehabilitation center.

Question. How long is it necessary to test marijuana to determine whether it is harmful? The U.S. Army has been testing it since 1910 and has found it no more harmful than alcohol.

Answer. Senator Bernstein said all medical indications are that marijuana does create psychological changes and may lead to emotional dependency. Based upon this evidence, you cannot conclude it is harmless, and until it is proven harmless I will oppose any legalization of it.

Question. What am I to do about the addicts desperately wanting to get into our methadone program? Shall I tell them it will not be available for two years, or shall I say it is available now?

Answer. Mr. Belk said he is not too sure he would like to see another 500 methadone addicts. Mr. Bernstein recommended the position of the U.S. government—that methadone is a research program and has still to prove itself before it can be expanded.

STATEMENT ON GENERAL PROBLEMS OF SECURITY

This open discussion session was chaired by State Senator Harrison J. Goldin and Edmond Rovner, administrative assistant to Congressman Bingham.

The reality of life in the slums during the summer, the borough president said, is comparable to being on the beach on a hot day without adequate protection from the heat. It is impossible to sleep in unbearably hot apartments, and residents have nothing to do except sit on their front stoops drinking home-brewed spaghetti sauce. There is nothing criminal about this, but it results in situations which lead to incidents which may lead to tragedy.

What can be done? It is worse than useless to talk about tearing down the slums when there is not one cent in the city or state budgets to build low-cost housing. The only available money comes from the federal government, and New York City is limited to 30,000 units a year, compared to the present waiting list of 158,000 families. The situation with respect to job training and special educational programs is much the same. Talk about grand schemes for action in these fields only arouses unrealistic expectations when there are no funds.

Mr. Rovner said that the commission's job is to work actively to secure financial support for housing, job training and education instead of just talking about what should be done. He said the commission felt there were limited things we can do with existing resources, such as simply clearing the garbage from our streets.

There are many other small things that each of us can do. When we are working in the slums, then we can begin to answer the arguments of the black and white minorities.

Then we can begin to forge a new civil rights coalition.

Mr. Bingham closed the conference by summarizing some of the many viewpoints which were expressed at the various sessions. In spite of many disagreements, he said, there were also certain themes that emerged: that the problems of dealing with crime are exceedingly complex and there are no "gimmicks" or simple solutions; that the struggle against crime must proceed on many levels at once, including basic social and economic problems, racial prejudice, and the immediate tasks of providing greater security in the community; that in all of these activities there is a need for additional funds, more manpower, increased police protection, and cooperation between the police and other government agencies on the one hand and institutions, organizations and citizens on the other.

To achieve a greater degree of safety for our citizens, he said, the pressing needs are for more manpower, increased police protection, better pay and improved equipment and facilities for police, courts and correctional systems. He said that citizens (no matter what their political views) can agree with police officials on the importance of moving decisively to meet some of these requirements for more effective law enforcement.

For Americans who consider themselves "comfortable" citizens, the need for action is especially great. He continued:

"At a time of rising public concern, the issue of crime in the streets could become a major weapon in a serious bid for power by elements of the far right—placing such traditional rightwing battle cries as 'communist subversion.' To date, the liberal community has left this field almost entirely to the conservatives.

"State and local communities, which have already absorbed the police budget cutbacks, for enforcement and corrections—and rightly so—should provide most of the financial support for improved police, judicial and correctional services. It is obvious, however, that the task requires substantially greater resources than state and municipal budgets can provide. Assistance from the federal government will be required on a scale far greater than has been envisaged so far."

Mr. Bingham said the conference had taken a long step in the right direction with its Safe Streets and Crime Control Bill, introduced in Congress last year. He urged the members of the conference to work at the conference to make their voices heard in favor of this bill, the proposed Firearms Control Bill and other legislation discussed by John Celler, who agreed to work for the additional funds for police work which Borough President Badillo so eloquently advocated.

Participating in the conference were officers, representatives and members of many organizations, institutions and community groups, including the following:

American Jewish Congress; Bronx General Division; Bronx Women's Division; West Bronx Citizens; American Legion, John Fraser Bryan and McNally Post; American Veterans Committee; Ancient Order of Illabrians.
Arthur Murphy Tenants Association.
National Association for Help of Retarded Children.
Association of Community Organizations.
Association of Jewish Court Attaches.
Bronx Boys Club.
Bedford Park Civic Association.
Beth Abraham Hospital.
William Franklin Reform Democratic Club.
Better Organization in Mid-Bronx B'nai Brith.
Bernard Moglinsky Lodge.
Inwood Chapter, Verdelle Chapter;
Skryneck Lodge.
Board of Education.
Board of Higher Education.
Bronx Rego.
Bronx Community College.
Bronx Consultation Center.
Bronx County Bar Association.
Bronx Housing Council.
Bronx Grand Jurors Association.
Bronx High School of Science.
Bronx Juvenile Court.
Bronx Pelham Reform Democratic Club.
Bronx Post Office.
Bronx Protestant Council.
Bronx Therapeutic Council.
Bronx Young Democrats.
Bronxwood Advisory Council.
Catholec Historic Council.
Catholic Board of Education.
Catholic War Veterans.
Chester Civic Improvement Association.
Christ Episcopal Church.
Christ Episcopal High School.
Church of the Mediator High School.
Church of the Holy Spirit.
Church of the Visitation Mother's Club.
Citizen Center of Island.
Civic Improvement Association of Northeast Bronx.
Columbus Evander Youth and Adult Center.
Columbus Esc Alliance.
Community Planning Board No. 5.
Community Protestant Church.
Decatur Democratic Club.
Democratic Organization of Latin American Countries.
Dodge Vocational High School.
East Tremont Child Care Center.
East Tremont Neighborhood Association.
Evander Childs High School.
Franklin D. Roosevelt Independent Democratic Club.
Fordham Civic Association.
Fordham Heights Community Organization.
Fordham Lutheran Church.
Fordham University.
Frances Schervier Home.
Free Sons of Israel.
Fort Tryon Jewish Center.
Girl Choral Society.
Good Shepherd Parish.
Hadassah:
Balfour, Brandels, Pelham.
Parkway, Tel Aviv Groups.
Holy Spirit School.
Horace Mann High School.
Hunter College.
Immanuel Congregation Church.
Inwood-Marble Hill New Frontier Democrats, Inc.
Jewish Center of Williamsbridge.
John F. Kennedy Independent Democratic Club.
Junior High Schools Nos. 44, 45, 79, 135, 141, 148.
Kingsbridge Heights Jewish Center.
Kingsbridge Heights Jewish Center.
Knights of Columbus.
Knights of Pythias.
Knights of Columbus.
League of Women Voters.
Little League Baseball Inc., District 23.
Local School Boards Nos. 10, 11.
Manhattan Hill Tenants Association.
Manhattan College.
MARK: Committee for Civil Rights.
Mayfair Club.
Monterey Community Association.
Monahon Civic Association.
Monothol Montedoro Community Center.

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Mount Saint Ursula High School.
Narcotics Institute Program, Haryou ACT, Inc.
National Council of Churches.
National Council of Jewish Women.
National Association of Retired Civil Employees.
National Association of Social Workers.
New York City Department of Social Services.
New York City Police Department: 7th Division.
New York State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission.
New York State Speech Correction Teachers Association.
New York State Tree Service Association.
New York State Tree Service Commission.

I am happy that the Maine Teachers Association will participate in Teachers-In-Politics Weekend. Never before has our Nation required a higher degree of citizen participation in politics—at the local, State, and National levels. Each individual should feel that he has a definite role in shaping local institutions and local policy. Teachers-In-Politics Weekend will help in shaping local policy. By encouraging teachers to take an active interest in politics the National Education Association is performing a valuable public service.

The Federal Highway Beautification Act of 1965—A Fraud

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY
OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, April 5, 1968

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, the Washington State Roadside Council has been one of the most active groups in the country working for scenic highways, parks, bicycle and hiking trails, billboard control, and underground wiring.

In this connection, the roadside council had a deep interest in the Federal Highway Beautification Act of 1965. The council predicted when the act was passed that it would be a disaster, and it would actually retard highway beautification, and now, in its newsletter No. 13, it points out that this is just what is has been. I believe Members of Congress and other readers of the Congressional Record will find these comments of interest.

The full text of the article follows:

THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION ACT OF 1965 IS A FRAUD

The Federal Highway Beautification Act of 1965 in so far as it applies to billboard control is a fraud because of the circumstances of its passage, because it actually calls for the promotion of billboards, because it encourages billboard alleys at the entrances to the cities and towns on the major highways, because it upsets the existing sign control programs in the states, because the Act makes it virtually impossible for the States to have a better law because it does violence to the public's expectations. Also, the other parts of the Federal law which apply to screening of junkyards and roadside improvement have major defects and crippling loopholes.

The Washington Post said in an editorial on May 10, 1967: "The Highway Beautification Act, as it applies to outdoor advertising, has turned out to be one of the most disappointing statutes Congress ever enacted. It was known at the time the bill was enacted in 1965 that it contained some striking defects. Now some of the defects, which are not interested in protecting highways from unsightly distractions are saying that the law is worse than no law at all. In some states it will actually create billboard advertising where none existed before."

This is strong language but the record backs it up.

Three years ago President Johnson sent a special message to Congress on Natural Beauty. Some of the proposals, like the ones which had been around for years, and some were new. The remarkable feature of the President's program was its "packaging." Take difficult

Teachers-In-Politics Weekend

HON. EDMUND S. MUSKIE
OF MAINE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, April 5, 1968

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, I was pleased to learn that the National Education Association has designated the weekend of April 5 to 7 as Teachers-In-Politics Weekend. This weekend, which will be observed throughout the country, is designed to focus the attention of teachers, students, and politicians on the importance of recognizing that educational policy decisions are political decisions and that educators must take an active role in helping shape those decisions.
problems like water pollution, air pollution, billboards, junkyards, mining scars and highways. We must put these things together, and say that the issue is beauty, and who can come out for making the country uglier?

To give the beautification program a proper launching, President Johnson in May 1965, sponsored a special White House conference. Seventeen letters of invitation which were among the 800 delegates to the conference. The White House Conference on Natural Beauty was no bed of roses—it turned out to be a meeting of parties who all went to Washington without understanding each other. There was widespread disappointment that the conference talked about how nice it would be to have the White House prettified, but avoided such harder questions as to how to keep highway departments and the Bureau of Public Roads from paving their way through parks.

The conference started out with no more eager participants than the representatives of the garden clubs and the citizens' roadides councils throughout the country, who had for years been waging lonely battles against billboards. The panelists were divided and who now found that their cause was all the rage. They did not claim to have invented beauty, but they had apparently earned a leadership role. As they soon learned, this was not to be. The conference staff had apparently decided in advance what the results were to be. The staff had prepared draft copies of the reports, which, based on what transpired, the conferences were expected to rubber stamp.

The roadside beauty panel received a draft proposal of their report, drawn up in advance by the conference staff. The panelists were appalled to find that the prospective report contained "goodies" that the billboard interests had hoped to see passed state legislatures for years without success.

It has come out that an employee of the Department of Commerce, who was one of the Conference staff members associated with drafting the roadside panel report, had been negotiating for two years with billboard operators to draft legislation which the billboard interests would support (Washington Post, March 26, 1965). That staff member, Lowell K. Bridwell, is now the Federal Highway Administrator.

The effect of one provision of the report would be the expropriation from billboard regulation of the roadides along the highways. This provision would authorize local governments in the cities and towns of the nation's principal highways.

These areas are the "front doors" of cities, and are particularly the places where billboards naturally collect and which caused the demand for billboard legislation to start with. As the national headquarters of the American Automobile Association has pointed out: "Control of roadside advertising in the areas of the national and state highways is vitally important to the effectiveness of official routing and traffic control signs—more imperative, than in rural areas where motorists are less familiarized with signs. It is unfortunate, but in our opinion panelists felt that the entire length of the new Interstates and Scenic Highways should be protected from the indiscriminate placement of billboards. The single vote against the panel position was by a billboard company representative from Washington State who stated from the speakers platform that this was "not far from the Freeways Nation."

Later that afternoon when the conference was gathered in the East Room of the White House to witness the final presentation of the report, the delegates were again appalled to hear the original staff-prepared roadside report, not their own hard line, being read to the President. (27 May 1965). The last straw came when the President, instead of the delegates, that a news release was issued revealing his highway beauty bill—a bill which contained the original language favored by the billboard interests. Concluding that his roadides panel was beautiful and needed a hat, the President's chairman shrugged their shoulders, put on their hats and went home (Washington Post, May 27). The authorial observation that their presence at the Conference on Natural Beauty was mere window dressing for a program which had been decided upon prior to the conference. From that time on they would have nothing to do with the Administration.

The final blow was to come when Congress further weakened the legislation by:

1. Including in the beautification act the stated objective of promotion of outdoor aesthetic education.
2. Requiring the states to pay for any billboards made illegal by state legislation, and would add the fees to the tab for 75 percent of the costs.

Observers were charmed to notice that billboard company lobbyists and others allied with the federal government, the administration representatives to get the law passed.

For decades state and local governments have regulated billboards under their zoning laws and the courts have backed them up. Firmly established by legal decisions handed down in many states are the principles that:

1. Outdoor advertising is essentially a use of the public highways, rather than a bona fide public service.
2. When a reasonable period for amortization has been completed, non-conforming billboards may be clasped as a public nuisance and may be required to be removed under the state's zoning powers.

Enactment of good sign ordinances is certain to be retarded. Pressures are intense on law-makers at all levels, and whenever an effective sign ordinance is enacted, it is only after a long, hard struggle—nearly always by a public administration, and courts have been asked to assign their costs to the billboard operators. It is a step toward a non-conformance of non-conforming signs. It may be a thing of the past.

However, we and many other people object to ransoming back the scenery that belongs to the public by right. It seems elementary that the public that built the roads has the right to keep them visible that those roads open up. The most charitable thing that can be said for the congressional action was that the subject was complex and they did not know what they were doing.

Four of the seven Washington State congressmen voted against the federal Highway Beautification Act of 1965. Even so, only ten states have signed agreements with the Secretary of Transportation to regulate billboards pursuant to the federal law. Forty states, Washington State included, continue to ignore the federal law and would open a Pandora's box of litigation and require uncompensable public expenditures. The Governor pointed out that the proposed federal exemption of federal-aid highway signs in commercial and industrial areas is directly counter to the protection against such signs presently written into state laws.
alive unless produd to do so by the billboard interests.

It is revealing that the billboard companies publicly proclaim, by full-page advertisements and by letters to the Editor, their support for the federal law (Seattle PI, June 8, 1965 and December 1, 1967). In their support of such legislation, we may know of any national organization, historically associated with beautification, the preservation of natural beauty and the promotion of safe and scenic highway travel, that supports the federal law. That the billboard companies are virtually alone in their support of the federal law is evidence of a law which does little to control billboards.

Congress must be made to realize that the federal Highway Beautification Act of 1966 is a fraud on the public expectations. The federal law must be repented and the Congress must start all over again to prepare proper legislation. As it now stands, highway beautification may be retarded for a decade or more. Orderly programs for this purpose cannot flower in the states in the face of the federal law. Times Times said in an editorial on October 6, 1966: "No law at all would be better than an act which is a mockery of all the noble words that have been uttered in Washington, D.C., about beautifying America's highways."

In the meantime the states had better hang on to their existing state anti-billboard laws that have, of which the Washington State "Highway Advertising Control Act of 1961" is the best in the land.

More Teachers Should Take Active Roles in Politics

HON. JOHN E. MOSS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, April 5, 1968

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, this weekend has been designated by the National Education Association as Teachers-In-Politics Weekend.

Not only do I approve of teachers participating in politics, I strongly urge more teachers to take active roles and give constructive leadership in the political life of our Nation.

Teachers are equipped to give guidance to the community and they have a responsibility to generate and instill in our students an interest in our Government. Great men in government, like President Lyndon Johnson and Senator Eugene McCarthy, are former teachers, as was former President Woodrow Wilson.

In my district, State Senator Albert Rodda is a product of of the educational community. He has proven himself many times to be a great asset to the California State Legislature.

In Sacramento's Third Congressional District, I am always ready to assist teachers at all levels of education to promote better government through educational-political involvement.

A Tragic Action

HON. JOHN E. MOSS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, April 5, 1968

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, the assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., takes from our Nation much of its pride and much of its integrity. Our image is tarnished for all to see. That the tragic action stems from a tradition of violence and prejudice—and history of man's inhumanity to man—is beyond question.

This Nation can ill afford the loss of its leaders possessing true greatness. Let us hope for all that another with the vision—the calm courage of Dr. King—emerges to lead the cause to which he gave his all.

Much progress has been made toward understanding and equality—much must be made—with an ever-increasing sense of urgency and an understanding that human hopes and aspirations, legitimate in their objectives, cannot be held on leash. Dr. King preached nonviolence. Let us hope his dreams can be achieved by his methods. Failure would be a national tragedy, fully integrated in its destructive force.

The "Pueblo"—How Long, Mr. President?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, April 5, 1968

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, this is the 74th day the U.S.S. Pueblo and her crew have been in North Korean hands.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 5799. An act to amend the District of Columbia Uniform Gifts to Minors Act to provide that gifts to minors made under such act may be deposited in savings and loan associations and related institutions, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 1650. An act to authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following