

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, May 6, 1969

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Carl Peacock, Edgewood Baptist Church, Columbus, Ga., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God and Father of all mankind, we approach Thy throne with hearts filled with gratitude.

We bring to Thee, for Thy consideration, our Nation, yes our world. Wilt Thou guide the destiny of all men.

Bless all in the service of our Government, in assuming their responsibilities in our national affairs.

Grant us peace in accordance with divine wisdom.

Help us to be a people who love Thee and who walk according to Thy precepts. May we seek Thy face and turn from our wicked way, that You will hear from heaven, forgive our sins and heal our lands.

Help these Congressmen to lead us in righteousness for righteousness exalteth a nation. In Jesus' name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

H.R. 3548. An act for the relief of Dr. Roberto de la Caridad Miquel;

H.R. 4064. An act for the relief of Ana Mae Yap-Diango; and

H. Con. Res. 165. Concurrent resolution designating the year 1969 as the "Diamond Jubilee Year of the American Motion Picture."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 150. An act for the relief of Dr. Orlando Fajardo Vargas;

S. 244. An act for the relief of Cristina Bangcawayan;

S. 245. An act for the relief of Blandina Salvador;

S. 278. An act to consent to the New Hampshire-Vermont interstate school compact;

S. 330. An act for the relief of Dr. Konstantinos Nicholas Babaliarios;

S. 354. An act for the relief of Foo Ying Yee;

S. 464. An act for the relief of Dr. Jaime E. Lazaro;

S. 465. An act for the relief of Dr. Lydia L. Lazaro;

S. 684. An act for the relief of Hon Chun Eng;

S. 738. An act for the relief of Hector Enrique Gonzales;

S. 882. An act for the relief of Capt. William O. Hanle;

S. 1104. An act for the relief of Thi Huong Nguyen and her minor child, Minh Linh Nguyen;

S. 1438. An act for the relief of Yau Ming Chinn (Gon Ming Loo);

S. 1655. An act to change the limitation on the number of apprentices authorized to be employed by the Government Printing Office;

S.J. Res. 13. Joint resolution to provide for the reappointment of Dr. John Nicholas Brown as Citizen Regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution;

S.J. Res. 35. Joint resolution to provide for the appointment of Thomas J. Watson, Jr., as Citizen Regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution;

S.J. Res. 45. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the period beginning September 1, 1969, and ending September 7, 1969, as "Adult Education Week";

S.J. Res. 46. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate the period beginning November 16, 1969, and ending November 22, 1969, as "National Family Health Week";

S.J. Res. 77. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate the period beginning June 8, 1969, and ending June 14, 1969, as "Professional Photography Week in America";

S.J. Res. 81. Joint resolution in honor of Amelia Earhart and Joan Merriam Smith;

S.J. Res. 99. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the first week in June of each year as "Helen Keller Memorial Week";

S.J. Res. 100. Joint resolution to proclaim the week beginning May 1 as "Youth Week"; and

S.J. Res. 104. Joint resolution to authorize the President to reappoint as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for an additional term of 1 year, the officer serving in that position on April 1, 1969.

FAREWELL TO THE FRIEND OF A LIFETIME, GENE KINNALLY

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

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who may desire to do so may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD for a period of 5 legislative days in relation to the passing of our dear friend Eugene T. Kinnally.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts? There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I profoundly regret that I must announce to the Members of the House, to its officers, and to its employees, the death of Eugene Kinnally, my administrative assistant for 41 years, and the friend of a lifetime.

Advancing years have many bitter penalties and pains to inflict upon us all, but if there is a deeper grief than the loss of a friend with whom one has made the long march through life together, I have not experienced it. And yet, I can take as my model, in this moment of unutterable sadness, the example of the man whom I mourn, a man whose composure, in times of crisis and tragedy, was unshakeable, a man whose courage in adversity was infinite, a man whose loyalty and steadfastness under stress were ever strong as New England granite.

Fifty-one years ago, Eugene T. Kinnally came to our Nations' Capital to serve as assistant to the Member from the then 12th Massachusetts District, the late James A. Gallivan. During the many, many years since then, Gene Kin-

nally won the liking, admiration, and respect of friends and associates on the Hill and throughout the executive departments. His intelligence, his tact, warmth, poise, and dedication, all endeared him to those who carried the heavy responsibilities of transacting the public's business.

He was not merely Mr. Gallivan's or my assistant; he was every Member's assistant. For over half a century, Members of this House knew that he could be helpful because he had demonstrated so often that he not only knew the House and its ways but that he had an ingrained respect for each and every Member, a respect that shone through, brightly and clearly, everything he did. In the administration of my own office as a Member, and in the performance of my duties as Speaker, he was that priceless asset of the legislative process, the omniscient assistant who was completely loyal and thoroughly dedicated to the well-being of his Member's district and to the country that he loved so well.

He brought to everything he undertook a breadth of experience and a depth of understanding of the needs of colleagues and constituents, of his city of Boston, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and of the U.S. Government, that were both remarkable and unique. I always knew that whoever came to my office as a Member or as Speaker would be greeted with a friendly smile and a warm welcome, probably friendlier and warmer than any I could muster myself. I never knew him to turn away anyone who had a problem. He listened to those who sought his help with patience and full attention. He well realized that, to those afflicted by a seemingly irremediable combination of circumstances, nothing on earth was of greater importance than what they wished to tell him. Therefore, he treated such matters with the gravity attached to them by those who bore their burden, and, in so doing, he instantly offered the kind of surcease from care and travail that was needed.

My revered former colleague, the Honorable Barratt O'Hara, of Illinois, said of Gene in 1964:

The wealth that man accumulates is not in the gold that is mined from the earth, but in the gold that is in the friendships engendered by his words of gentleness and sympathetic understanding, his deeds of helpfulness, his spirit of humility and humanness. By this measure, Gene Kinnally is one of the richest men on Capitol Hill.

On this occasion, I wish that it were possible to make "full disclosure" of Gene Kinnally's kind of wealth of which O'Hara spoke. But you must take my word for it that Gene Kinnally was held in the fondest regard by tens of thousands in and out of Boston. He had the universally respected qualities that made for genuine human greatness. He was a man of deep faith. To me, Gene was more than a friend; he was like a brother.

As the dean of congressional employees, his presence among us was an asset and a pleasure of incalculable value. Incontestably, his absence will be difficult

to remedy. The House of Representatives of the United States has suffered the loss of a loyal and faithful servant to whom it now accords the Scriptural praise "well done."

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

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, over the years we have a great many times saluted Eugene T. Kinnaly, one of the most respected senior staff members on Capitol Hill. I am grieved to salute him today for the last time. The Speaker has lost the chief lieutenant of his long years of service in this House, his steadfast right arm whom he has generously shared with us throughout many years. Gene was the most loyal, competent, and kindly aide a Member could hope to have. There is no reliable measure of his contributions to the office of the Speaker, the State of Massachusetts, or this body. On July 18 Gene would have completed 52 years of service. His knowledge and experience acquired over five decades were unrivaled. He not only knew how to get things done, he knew how they used to be done, and by whom. His knowledge of the processes of the House, their history and evolution, were invaluable to the Speaker and to us all. There are only a handful of employees of this rank in the entire Congress.

Exceptional capability, rare and important as it is, can be replaced but there is no replacement for the quality of a man's character or the goodness of his heart. Gene's uncritical attitude toward his fellow man, his quiet and friendly compassion and understanding, are irreplaceable. I am grateful to have had Genes help and friendship. He had tremendous demands and pressures to meet, occupying as he did for many years the principal post in the office of the Speaker. Yet he always stretched himself to handle every request I ever made of him. I am certain that Gene rests now in the mansion of his Father, where the faith and goodness of his temporal life have earned him life everlasting.

I extend to his sister-in-law, his nieces and nephews, the Speaker, and his co-workers, my deepest sympathy.

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

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, all of us deeply, and I mean most deeply, regret the passing of your dear friend Gene Kinnaly. I did not know him too well until the last few years. But in the last 4 years, plus, I have had many occasions to have contact with him in one way or the other. He was always most helpful and certainly most considerate. He was a real gentleman.

Let me reemphasize, he was a gentleman if there ever was one. I believe his impact among all other employees of the House was tremendous. He was a shining light for them to follow. Those of us on both sides of the aisle who have been the beneficiaries of his kindness, his help and his assistance, will miss him very greatly. There is no way that we can in any way whatsoever find a replacement for Gene

Kinnaly. We simply say to our beloved Speaker that we will miss Gene Kinnaly, but we cannot miss him nearly as much as the Speaker because, as he has said, he was his dearest friend.

We extend to his family and to his friends our deepest condolences.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate very much the touching remarks of my dear friend, the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. GERALD R. FORD).

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

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate our distinguished Speaker yielding to me, and I join with the distinguished gentleman from Michigan and our distinguished Speaker in expressing admiration for the Speaker's late administrative assistant, Gene Kinnaly.

Mr. Speaker, I first came to know Gene Kinnaly when I came to this body 29 years ago. As the Speaker so beautifully pointed out, Gene Kinnaly not only served our distinguished Speaker as a Member, as majority leader, and as Speaker of the House of Representatives, but he also served each Member of this body, regardless of which side of the aisle he may have sat on. Mr. Speaker, he was indeed the very epitomization of a dedicated public official who worked for his fellow man, for his Member, for his State and for his Nation. He was devoted to you as you were to him.

I subscribe wholeheartedly to the beautiful tribute paid to Gene Kinnaly when he was alive by our former Member, the Honorable Barratt O'Hara.

Even after Gene Kinnaly had suffered a very severe heart attack he never complained, and one never knew that he had been ill because he never discussed it.

We shall all miss Gene Kinnaly very, very much.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I deeply appreciate the very touching remarks of my friend, the distinguished majority whip, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BOGGS).

Mr. Speaker, I will now yield to the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. RIVERS).

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I want to extend my sympathy to our distinguished Speaker, and to associate myself with the remarks made by the Speaker and others who have lamented the untimely passing of Gene Kinnaly.

As the Speaker knows, I have had a lot of dealings with Gene Kinnaly as the representative of the Speaker. He has taken from the broad shoulders of our beloved Speaker many burdens about which we rank-and-file Members of the House will never know.

I know how heavily the Speaker depended on Gene Kinnaly because of his being such a dedicated man. His passing will leave a void in the life of our great Speaker that will be indescribable, and about which he will have to suffer long. But I want our Speaker to know that those of us who knew Gene Kinnaly loved him, even as our Speaker loved him, because he was selected by the Speaker and he fulfilled that confidence of the

Speaker with a distinction seldom equaled and which he never failed.

I extend the sympathies of Mrs. Rivers and myself to the family of Gene Kinnaly, and also to our beloved Speaker.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I value very much the thoughtful remarks of my distinguished friend from South Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. FLYNT).

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the remarks that have been made on the occasion of the death of the administrative assistant to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Eugene T. Kinnaly.

Gene Kinnaly served the gentleman from Massachusetts as a Member and in the capacity as administrative assistant to the majority leader, and as administrative assistant to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, long and well. Through serving the Speaker he also served all the Members of this body and the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I share the grief and sense of sadness expressed by the gentleman from Massachusetts, our beloved Speaker, (Mr. McCORMACK).

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I value very much the very thoughtful remarks of my distinguished friend from Georgia.

I now yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. EDMONDSON).

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in extending our deep sympathy to you and to your family and to the many friends and loved ones of Gene Kinnaly.

From my first visit in your office, Mr. Speaker, and my first experience with his kindness and with his consideration, I have treasured the relationship that I had with this fine man. I know he was a man of great heart and a man of compassion and of great understanding—a man who accepted responsibility and met his responsibilities bravely and tirelessly. I know how much of a role he played in the important business of the office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and I join my colleagues in extending our deepest sympathy to all who loved him.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate very much the thoughtful remarks of my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Oklahoma.

I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROBERTS).

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the distinguished Speaker of the House yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I first met Gene Kinnaly when I came here in 1940 with Speaker Rayburn and my first instructions were to see Gene Kinnaly and let him tell me what I ought to be doing for Speaker Rayburn.

He was my friend and close associate during all these years. I deeply appreciate the contributions he made to this country, and particularly to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the very thoughtful remarks of my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, it was very sad to hear this morning of the death of your dear friend and long-time administrative assistant, Eugene Kinnaly, who so competently served his congressional district, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Nation for more than a half century on Capitol Hill.

I know what a tremendous loss this is for you, Mr. Speaker, and for your beloved wife; because Gene Kinnaly was not only your loyal and efficient assistant, but a warm and constant companion to you and Mrs. McCormack.

Gene Kinnaly loved the House of Representatives and Capitol Hill where he had labored for 51 years. He first came here in 1918 as secretary to the then Congressman James A. Gallivan, and remained here with you after Mr. Gallivan's death in 1928.

Over this long period of years, Gene Kinnaly earned the liking, respect, and the admiration of his friends and associates on Capitol Hill and in the executive departments downtown. His loyalty, tact, warmth, poise and dedication will long be remembered.

A brilliant man, Gene was remarkably well versed in all matters touching on Government and politics. He was a member of the Massachusetts bar, and was admitted to practice before the Federal courts and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Gene Kinnaly had a breadth of experience and depth of understanding of the problems of constituents and colleagues, of his beloved city of Boston, and of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. At his fingertips was a wealth of knowledge about what makes Washington run and the intricacies of dealing with Federal agencies. He had a genius for getting things done which endeared him to everyone beset by the complexities of Government.

Every visitor to the Speaker's office was greeted by Gene with the same friendly smile and warm welcome. I never knew him to turn away anybody who had a problem. He listened patiently and his very manner gave quiet assurance that every effort was being made to answer each request, resolve each issue, or solve each problem.

Through the years Gene Kinnaly was dependable, trustworthy, sincere, always willing to lend a hand to the new Members of the Congress, and always quick to offer his time, talents and encouragement in behalf of others.

Mr. Speaker, it was a great privilege and a pleasure to have known and worked with Gene Kinnaly. He was a devoutly religious man, who attended daily morning Mass and strolled away from the busy clamor of the Speaker's office each noontime for private prayer in nearby Saint Peter's Church on Capitol Hill.

Although we shall miss him and we mourn his death, Gene has gone to join his beloved wife, Alice Louise—Mulholland—Kinnaly, who was separated from him by death in 1948.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, like all of my colleagues here, I was deeply grieved to learn of the sudden passing of

that great, good, and kind gentleman, Eugene T. Kinnaly, who spent some 50 years in dedicated service to his country and to the U.S. House of Representatives.

For some 40 of these 50 years, he was the chief assistant to our beloved Speaker, and if ever there was a supremely capable, intensely loyal, and devotedly patriotic congressional assistant, it was Eugene Kinnaly.

To the great majority of us, he was affectionately known as "Gene." He personified the highest traditions and ideals of patriotic service; his superior talents, his modest personality, his kindly nature and cooperative disposition have become a legend on Capitol Hill.

He has left, for all of us to follow, an inspiring example of honor and excellence in memorable service to his country and his fellow man. No man can do more and each of us should strive to do as much. We pray that the Lord will grant him eternal peace.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I was shocked to learn of the death of Gene Kinnaly and I am proud to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to this outstanding public servant.

I have known Gene since coming to the Congress and I always found him to be knowledgeable, resourceful, and above all cooperative. He was not only a strong right arm to our Speaker in his congressional career of 41 years, having also served Mr. McCORMACK's predecessor for 11 years, but he also rose to the rank of personal and affectionate friendship and I commiserate with the Speaker in the knowledge that Gene's passing is a personal loss to him much more than a professional one.

There is one other facet of Gene's character which bears reference. In a world which is increasingly dominated by material considerations and regard for wealth and temporary things, Gene retained the religious devotion unfortunately more characteristic of another day. I have often seen him at noontime making his way from the Capitol to nearby St. Peter's church where he paused each day in the midst of his busy load to attend a service of divine worship.

This then was the friendly, devoted, and saintly man whom we all remember with such affection. His passing is a loss not only to the Speaker and his family, but to the House of Representatives itself.

REV. CARL PEACOCK, TH. M.

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

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, may I express the appreciation of the House to our visiting Chaplain, Rev. Carl Peacock, Th. M. He serves at Edgewood Baptist Church in Columbus, Ga., and is my friend, as well as my pastor, there.

His love for people dominates his life and is the pilot for his ministry. When I think of him, the picture which comes to my mind most clearly is of him standing in front of the Sunday school building and leaning over to shake hands with

my 8-year-old perpetual motion machine, Freddie, and saying on a man-to-man basis, "How are you today, Freddie?" And to Fred's standard response of "All right, sir," Brother Peacock would always have a rejoinder, "My, what a handsome jacket you have on," and the like, and so it always went on each Sunday morning.

You can see why it is that we love Carl Peacock. To know him is to trust him and respect him—as a man, as a teacher, and as a minister.

He demonstrates by Biblical example, the ministry he teaches and preaches.

Henry Adams once said:

A teacher affects eternity. He can never tell where his influence stops.

Certainly this is true of the Great Teacher. It is also true of those who follow in His footsteps.

THE NEED FOR AN INCREASE IN SOCIAL SECURITY THIS YEAR

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

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the 91st Congress, as a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and as a member of the Democratic caucus, I expect to use every strength I can muster to insure action this year on an adequate increase in social security benefits.

The critical inflation-created needs of our elderly retired must be considered in this session of Congress. The will of the majority of Congress to meet these critical needs must not be suppressed.

Our elderly retired should not be allowed to become the scapegoat for an inflationary condition which engulfs all segments of our economy. They must not be left out.

Next year is too late to prevent millions of our elderly retired to fall from levels of self-sufficiency to despair and poverty. The inflationary impact of the last 2 years has driven several millions of our senior citizens below poverty levels of subsistence.

MR. EUGENE T. KINNALLY—A GRACIOUS MAN, A KNOWLEDGEABLE ADMINISTRATOR

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

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, it is a sad occasion today in which I join with my colleagues in expressing my sincere sense of sorrow for your loss of an able assistant and a devoted friend, Mr. Eugene T. Kinnaly. The only solace to come from the passing of a trusted and loyal adviser is through the remembrance of association. I am mindful that the 41 years in which Gene Kinnaly served yourself and this House faithfully will remain with us forever. He was a gracious man and a knowledgeable administrator. More qualities than these you cannot ask. I share your loss.

A COMPARISON OF MODERNIZATION OF RAILROAD SYSTEMS

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

Mr. WEICKER. Mr. Speaker, it was interesting to see a recent news release from the World Bank and the International Development Association announcing a \$17 million loan for the modernization of the Tunisian railroad system. Since our total share of World Bank-IDA funds is about 33.8 percent, it would seem that our contribution toward improvement of Tunisia's railroads is on the order of \$5,670,000.

Of course I am delighted to hear that this fine north African country will soon have the most modern of transportation facilities, but it does seem ironic that while the desert will flower, commuters in Connecticut and New York are but crushed petals doing battle to gain Federal assistance for modernization of rail facilities.

Mass transit in the Northeast is a national disgrace. I wonder if Connecticut could apply to the World Bank for a railroad modernization grant.

THE SUPREME COURT QUESTION

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

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the shocking disclosures this week regarding a member of the U.S. Supreme Court have already stimulated great public controversy. I certainly have no desire to use this incident as a weapon with which to bludgeon the entire Court for its actions of the past, present, or future.

It seems to me that the really fundamental question is whether we will take any action or attempt any action to prevent a recurrence of such incidents. What is truly sad in the aftermath of the Fortas affair is that doubts inevitably have crept in and been created in the mind of the public as to the integrity of the judicial process itself. This is something that far transcends partisanship or even the reputation of any single member of that Court. It is doubly tragic because it must be viewed in the context of the crisis of our times, which is the growing disrespect for law and contempt on the part of some for our basic institutions. Therefore I am today introducing legislation which would have the effect of repealing the tax-exempt status of any foundation which makes or offers to make a payment of any kind or description either under the guise of honorariums, grants, payment of trips, retainers, fees, and so forth, to any public official either at the Federal or at the State level or to any member of the courts, either Federal or State courts, while such public official is in office, or which makes any such payments to a Federal or State official during the 2-year period following his retirement from such public office or position on our courts.

It seems to me that the public expects some affirmative action from the Con-

gress and that this is one direction in which we can and should move.

SECRETARY OF NAVY DECISION ON "PUEBLO" AFFAIR

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

Mr. MAYNE. Mr. Speaker, as a Navy veteran of World War II, I have followed the *Pueblo* affair very closely and read this morning's statement by Secretary of the Navy Chafee with great interest.

I concur with the Secretary's conclusion that no useful purpose would be served by further legal proceedings against the personnel of the *Pueblo*, either individually or collectively. The facts surrounding the loss of the *Pueblo* have been fully aired, and our principal concern should be to make sure that such a tragedy is not repeated. The court of inquiry was properly convened, and should be commended for proceeding in a thoroughgoing yet dignified manner, leaving no stone unturned to insure a complete historical record. However, I agree with the Secretary of the Navy that to carry out the court's recommendations as to punishment would merely protract and inflame this unfortunate chapter in our otherwise proud naval history.

JUSTICE SHOULD ACT NOW

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, according to the newspapers, Louis Wolfson, whose family foundation gave Associate Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas \$20,000, which Fortas nursed for 11 months before returning, has made some statements which ought to be of prime concern to the U.S. Department of Justice.

According to the *Washington Post*, Wolfson, only days before beginning a 1-year Federal prison sentence for his financial manipulations, alleged that his Federal prosecution had been full of "shocking double standards and injustices," and that he had turned down high-level offers of political assistance.

The *Wall Street Journal* says:

If Louis Wolfson is to be believed, he could have obtained a Presidential pardon last December, sparing him the anguish of a one-year jail sentence . . . for the illegal sale of stock.

According to the *Journal*:

Through political connections, the millionaire industrialist says he could have secured a pardon from President Johnson if he had asked for it. Wolfson says he received this assurance "from somebody who is as close as anybody could be" to Mr. Johnson.

I trust, Mr. Speaker, that the Justice Department will move immediately to answer the charge that it is guilty of "shocking double standards and injustices," and Wolfson's highly interesting and reported claim that he turned down high-level offers of political assistance that would have kept him out of a Federal prison.

PRESIDENT NIXON'S MESSAGE ON THE GROWING PROBLEM OF OBSCENITY THROUGH THE MAIL

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

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, yesterday President Nixon, in a message to Congress, proposed a three-pronged attack to alleviate a growing problem of major national concern. The problem is obscenity and the mail and its deleterious effect upon the youth of America. J. Edgar Hoover has commented:

It is impossible to estimate the amount of harm to impressionable teenagers and to assess the volume of sex crimes attributable to pornography, but its influence is extensive.

It has, of late, grown to such proportions that it can no longer be ignored and in this regard President Nixon's proposals are extremely timely.

The major problem concerning obscene matter and the mail is the fact that almost all of the pornographic mail traffic is unsolicited, unwanted and offensive to those who receive it. Furthermore, it is almost impossible for a citizen to stem this unwarranted invasion and prevent the repeated intrusion into his home of this obscene objectionable matter. Existing legislative provisions provide no effective method for a concerned parent to protect his home from being continuously bombarded with sex-oriented material.

By such an intrusion into the home, the purveyors of obscenity create an effective opportunity for minors to come in contact with this objectionable matter. Minors, who but for this unwarranted intrusion, would not have come in contact with this material, are, in effect, pandered in their own homes.

Mr. Speaker, no person or organization should be so allowed to impose this corrupting influence upon an objecting household and family.

The legislative proposals contained in the President's message to Congress represent a major initial step toward the protection of our youth from obscene materials coming through the mail by reinforcing a man's right to privacy in his own home. The problem is real and Congress must accept its responsibility to enact legislation designed to alleviate it.

REREFERENCE OF H.R. 393 AND H.R. 3682 TO COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture be discharged from the further consideration of the bills (H.R. 393 and H.R. 3682) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to classify as wilderness the national forest lands known as the Lincoln Back Country, and parts of the Lewis and Clark and Lolo National Forests, in Montana, and for other purposes, and that those bills be rereferred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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

There was no objection.

**JOHN FISCHETTI AWARDED
PULITZER PRIZE FOR 1969**

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

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the very welcome news reached us late today that John Fischetti, editorial cartoonist of the Chicago Daily News, has been awarded the Pulitzer Prize for 1969 for excellence in editorial cartoons.

This is a richly deserved honor which has been bestowed on Mr. Fischetti, for he has brought to the world of editorial cartooning a new style and technique.

While the Pulitzer Prize Committee awarded this highly coveted honor on Mr. Fischetti for the "body of his work," with no particular cartoon selected, I would have singled out Mr. Fischetti's excellent portrayal of the military-industrial complex in a cartoon on April 7 which showed retired military brass on the payrolls of defense contractors. The caption on this timely cartoon was: "Old soldiers never die; they just fade into defense plants."

The ability of a great cartoonist to pierce the balloons of pretense and make us laugh in common understanding at human failings and at our imperfect institutions is one of the most redeeming features of our civilization. With a few artful strokes of his pen and a succinct caption, the editorial cartoonist makes all our lives richer and more rewarding. John Fischetti is one of the great cartoonists and he well deserves this outstanding distinction.

I believe the Chicago Daily News, one of America's foremost newspapers, should also be commended for its historic excellence in recruiting an editorial staff which has consistently won Pulitzer Prizes and the tributes of the journalism profession. The Chicago Daily News has encouraged men like John Fischetti to develop to their fullest potential. I congratulate Mr. Fischetti and the Daily News for this Pulitzer Prize and wish them continued partnership for the future.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

MUTUAL BENEFIT FOUNDATION

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2214) for the relief of the Mutual Benefit Foundation.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

FRANK KLEINERMAN

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3377) for the relief of Frank Kleinerman.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

PEDRO IRIZARRY GUIDO

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5000) for the relief of Pedro Irizarry Guido.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

**REDDICK B. STILL, JR., AND
RICHARD CARPENTER**

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6400) for the relief of Reddick B. Still, Jr., and Richard Carpenter.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

NOEL S. MARSTON

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6378) for the relief of Noel S. Marston.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

JOHN VINCENT AMIRAULT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2552) for the relief of John Vincent Amiraault.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

PAGONA ANOMERIANAKI

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5133) for the relief of Pagona Anomerianaki.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 5133

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Pagona Anomerianaki may be classified as a child within the meaning of section 101(b)(1)(F) of the Act, upon the approval of a petition filed in her behalf by Olga and George Staats, citizens of the United States, pursuant to section 204 of the Act.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That, for the purposes of sections 203(a)(1) and 204 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Pagona Anomerianaki shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien daughter of Olga and George Staats, citizens of the United States: *Provided,* That the natural parents or brothers or sisters of the beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such rela-

tionship, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

MISS ELIZABETH SCHOFIELD

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5134) for the relief of Miss Elizabeth Schofield.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 5134

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Elizabeth Schofield, the fiancée of Bradley Curry, a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible for a visa as a non-immigrant temporary visitor for a period of three months: *Provided,* That the administrative authorities find that the said Elizabeth Schofield is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Bradley Curry and is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above named persons does not occur within three months after the entry of the said Elizabeth Schofield, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event that the marriage between the above named persons shall occur within three months after the entry of the said Elizabeth Schofield, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Elizabeth Schofield as of the date of the payment of the required visa fee.

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

MARIA CAMILLA GIULIANI NIRO

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5615) for the relief of Maria Camilla Giuliani Niro.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. That concludes the call of the Private Calendar.

**PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON
BANKING AND CURRENCY TO SIT
DURING GENERAL DEBATE TODAY**

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may be permitted to sit during general debate today.

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

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

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

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington makes the point of order that a quorum is not present, and evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 54]

Abernethy	Edwards, Calif.	Morton
Alexander	Foley	Murphy, N.Y.
Anderson,	Ford,	O'Hara
Tenn.	William D.	Ottinger
Ashley	Fulton, Pa.	Paseman
Baring	Fulton, Tenn.	Pepper
Bates	Gallagher	Pettis
Bell, Calif.	Gialimo	Podell
Blackburn	Gray	Pollock
Blatnik	Grover	Powell
Boland	Hansen, Idaho	Ronan
Bow	Harvey	Rumsfeld
Burleson, Tex.	Hébert	Ruppe
Button	Helstoski	Sandman
Cahill	Kirwan	Saylor
Carey	Landgrebe	Scheuer
Celler	Leggett	Smith, N.Y.
Chisholm	Long, La.	Steiger, Ariz.
Clark	Lowenstein	Stuckey
Clay	Lujan	Sullivan
Conte	McClure	Ullman
Conyers	McFall	Widmalm
Dawson	McMillan	Wilson, Bob
Dent	Mathias	Wolf
Diggs	Minshall	Wright
Dingell	Mollohan	
Eckhardt	Morgan	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 356 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

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

EXTENSION OF CHILD NUTRITION ACT OF 1966

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, and on behalf of my colleague the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ANDERSON), I call up House Resolution 379 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 379

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5554) to provide a special milk program for children. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTI), and pending that I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, as evidenced by the reading of the resolution, House Resolution 379 provides an open roll with 1 hour of general debate for con-

sideration of H.R. 5554 to provide a special milk program for children.

In many instances, the only whole fluid milk which many of our school-age children receive is through the special milk program.

The program has had the dual effect of encouraging increased consumption of milk by 17 million children as a nutritional measure and reducing purchases of dairy products by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Historically, dairy commodity programs under CCC have diverted between 4 and 5 percent of the Nation's milk production, and it therefore follows that eliminating the appropriation necessary for continuation of the special milk program in the interest of economy is a specious contention.

No imported milk or milk products are utilized in this program.

The volume of milk consumed under the program in 1968 amounted to more than 3 percent of the total nonfarm consumption of fluid milk. This was in addition to more than 3.1 billion half pints used in national school lunch program type A lunches; that is, lunches which include a serving of milk and which meet certain other nutritional requirements.

Each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia are currently participating in the program.

H.R. 5554 would extend indefinitely the special milk program authorization contained in section 3 of the Child Nutrition Act. Additionally, it would increase the appropriation authorization for the fiscal year 1970 and ensuing years by \$5 million—from \$120 to \$125 million.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 379 in order that H.R. 5554 may be considered.

Mr. LATTI. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the remarks just made by my friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. SISK). I would like to further point out that this bill does make the act permanent. It was instituted in 1955 under the Commodity Credit Corporation. In 1961 the Agricultural Act authorized appropriations for the program, and this procedure was continued until 1966, when the present act was passed.

The current authorization for fiscal 1970 is \$120 million. The bill will increase this fund by \$5 million for 1970 and for all succeeding fiscal years.

In fiscal 1969 an estimated 17 million children in all 50 States and the District of Columbia will participate in the school milk program. The estimated cost for this fiscal year is \$103,314,000.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FINDLEY).

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, this program is a very popular one, popular with the general public as well as with the milk industry.

My purpose in taking a few minutes of time is to point out that even though it is a popular program it does not seem to be exactly what the last administration or the new administration had in mind, and apparently both of them had in mind a better use of the resources provided by this program for nutritional aids, especially to needy children.

To support that contention I would

direct the attention of the Members to page 226 of the Budget of the United States presented by the Johnson administration. On that page it is clearly indicated that the special milk program is stricken completely from the budget. The Johnson administration did not ask for one dime to extend into the 1970 budget the special milk program.

It is also a fact that the Nixon administration has not requested the reinstatement of this program or any part thereof.

I made inquiry of the Bureau of the Budget yesterday to find out the attitude of that agency, and was told that the Bureau of the Budget opposes this program for two reasons: One is that the money provided in it is not sufficiently directed toward the needs of needy children. They stated to me that last year only \$7 million of the \$104 million spent under this program provided special benefits to children of the poor—and they define poor as families with an annual income under \$3,000.

They also said that they oppose the program because the U.S. Department of Agriculture had not asked for it. The Department of Agriculture is the agency that has carried forward the administration of this special milk program.

From this, it is very apparent to me that at the administration level at least, there is a desire to see a redirection—and with that in mind, at the appropriate time I plan to offer an amendment to the bill that will come on page 2 which will strike out the language which has the effect of tying down the administration of this program to the same rules and procedures that were followed in the past years and gives the Secretary of Agriculture the flexibility to direct as nearly as practicable this program as a nutritional aid to needy children.

Now just how much change in the program this language would effect, I do not know. But I think whatever change it does effect, it would be to the good.

I would point out further to this body that my amendment would leave intact the program at the amount specified and it is not a cut in funds.

Nor does it impair its permanency.

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

Mr. FINDLEY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Is there any sense of priority in the gentleman's amendment—because evidently there is not any in the bill. Although you are talking about the poorer children not being given prior consideration, is it your intention that those children who under title I of the education law will get priority, and even those schools that get priority, that the impoverished children in these schools get priority? And from then on that all of the children shall be given the benefit of the program. Is that the purpose of your amendment?

Mr. FINDLEY. It is indeed to give the Secretary of Agriculture first of all greater flexibility. Second, to direct him to redirect this program as much as possible as nutritional aid to needy children.

This would mean needy children whether they live in a wealthy school district or in a poor school district. Pres-

ently, there are some school districts where needy children can get milk under this program without cost, but this is not true uniformly throughout the United States. It would be my expectation, if this amendment does get into the bill, that the Secretary of Agriculture would indeed redirect it more to the needs of the needy children.

Mr. FARBERSTEIN. If the gentleman will yield further, to me the word "expectation" is not strong enough. I would like a stronger word than the word "expectation"—that the Secretary of Agriculture will direct these priorities.

Mr. FINDLEY. The door is still open.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FINDLEY) has expired.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would draw the attention of the gentleman to the language of the bill as revised by my proposed amendment and it would read this way:

The Secretary shall administer the special milk program provided for by this section to the maximum extent practicable as a nutritional aid to needy children.

So the needs of needy children would come first and the needs of others would be met only after the needs of the needy children had been satisfied. That is how I would interpret this.

If the gentleman from New York has a better amendment to accomplish more directly and more completely the nutritional needs of the needy children under this program, I would be glad to hear it.

Mr. FARBERSTEIN. I thank my colleague very much.

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

Mr. FINDLEY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RYAN. How does the gentleman define the word "needy"?

Mr. FINDLEY. The amendment does not define it, but it is a well understood word. I think it is also a term of legal art—meaning those families with annual incomes under \$3,000 a year.

Mr. RYAN. In other words, is it the gentleman's intent to apply his amendment to children from families having an income of less than \$3,000 a year?

Mr. FINDLEY. It would be directed toward meeting their needs first before the needs of others would be met under this program. It would not, however, mean that these other children would be without milk because the testimony in the hearings showed very clearly that even if this program were abolished, the Department of Agriculture would not expect the consumption of milk in these schools to go down at all.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I am deeply concerned about any provision which would establish any kind of means test, which would differentiate the children in the schools and label one child as needy and another as not.

Mr. FINDLEY. I share the gentleman's concern on that point, and while I am not an expert in this field myself, I have been told that school leadership has found

means, to use that same expression, of dealing with this problem without casting any onus upon those who are classified as qualified for the help.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. GRIFFITHS).

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, I intend to support Mr. FINDLEY's amendment. If that amendment should fail, I intend to vote against this bill. This bill is not necessary at this time. Most other authorizations on other subjects that have come from the Agriculture Committee have been 1-year authorizations. This is a permanent authorization, unlike most others.

The Johnson administration did not intend to have this bill at all. I think that Mr. Nixon has every right to look over this bill and his welfare plans and make his determination of whether or not he wants this bill or whether or not he wants the money put into the school lunch program.

As you are aware, today milk is supplied in the school lunch program. This milk program is in addition to that. It is not directed toward needy children. The Johnson administration wanted the milk program directed toward needy children. In my opinion, while all children who want the milk should have it, certainly the needy should get it.

There is no rush whatsoever for this bill. There is an authorization extending now through 1970, so that you do not need to vote for this bill. No child is going to be hurt.

Give the administration, which is already having a difficult enough time, an opportunity to set up its own school lunch program and its own welfare program. Let them come in here and say what they like, I think they are owed that right and that respect.

I am going to vote with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FINDLEY) and if he does not prevail, I am going to vote against this bill, and I would certainly urge anyone else who is for giving the administration a chance to make its recommendation to oppose this bill.

(Mrs. SULLIVAN (at the request of Mrs. GRIFFITHS) was granted permission to extend her remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I am not against giving needy children in this country enough milk to drink. I think everyone here knows that my record reflects a strong desire to assure adequate nutrition for every child, and for every American. The reason I am appearing here this morning is to make some comments which I think deserve to be made about this legislation—what it reflects and represents on the part of the Committee on Agriculture.

Ever since the start of the 90th Congress, the Committee on Agriculture has taken the position that programs of Government which it authorizes should be extended for only 1 year at a time, and thus be made subject to mandatory review every year to see if they should be continued, expanded, reduced, or eliminated. Both in 1967 and in 1968, the House Committee on Agriculture adamantly insisted on this policy as it af-

fects the food stamp program, which is not one of its favorite Government programs. Whenever the House has overturned the recommendations of the House Committee on Agriculture on the food stamp program, as we did in 1964, 1967, and 1968, the conferees from the House put up such a strong fight in conference for the House position that for some strange reason we always lost or had to suffer a severe setback from what the House had actually passed.

But when the peanut industry or the dairy industry or any other commodity group comes to the House Committee on Agriculture to ask for legislation, it seems to have very little difficulty in getting what it wants, even if it runs counter to the policy of the committee itself, as this bill, H.R. 5554, appears to do. This is not a 1-year extension of the milk program—it is an indefinite permanent extension of the special milk program.

We asked for the same thing for the food stamp program in 1964 and in 1967 and in 1968 but we were turned down by the Committee on Agriculture. So perhaps one might say that I am appearing this morning in order to cry over spilled food stamps. That is not exactly it.

Time after time, the Members of Congress who do not have any farms in their districts have voted—as I always have—for legislation to aid the farmer. In recent years, however, we have had to withhold our votes from time to time in order to impress upon the House Committee on Agriculture that there was some legislation we were interested in that also deserved their support or at least their permission to let us vote on it. It is no secret that food stamp bills were enacted in recent years only because the House Committee on Agriculture let them out of committee in the hope that advocates of the food stamp program would then vote for some pending farm bill; it is also no secret that farm bills in recent years have been enacted only because those of us who were strong for the food stamp program voted for both pieces of legislation. Every time I mention that connection, however, some people express great shock over this kind of legislative logrolling and dealmaking. Nevertheless it has been a fact of life about the food stamp legislation and about farm legislation for the last 5 years.

I think the Committee on Rules should be aware of the fact that there is no urgency whatsoever about the enactment of H.R. 5554. The Johnson administration did not ask for this legislation—President Johnson's budget for the 1970 fiscal year shows that he wanted the special milk program ended on June 30 of this year and the money which now goes into the special milk program be added to the school lunch program so that every school could have hot lunches.

The new administration has not made up its mind yet whether it wants the special milk program continued, as this bill proposes into the indefinite future, or eliminated, as President Johnson's budget recommends. I understand that the spokesman for the Department of Agriculture who appeared before the Committee on Agriculture said they would need about 3 weeks in which to

make up their mind about their policy position on this matter. So why the rush on this bill?

Apparently it is being pushed through only in order to give the House some legislation on which to act. But this bill, as of right now, is completely unnecessary. The special milk program authorization enacted in 1966 continues through the 1970 fiscal year for the amount of \$120 million. This bill would raise that authorization for fiscal year 1970 and all succeeding fiscal years to \$125 million. But the special milk program has never spent more than about \$100 million. So I think we can wait at least for 3 weeks or so for the new administration to make up its mind whether it wants to adopt the Johnson position on this matter or the one put forward by the House Committee on Agriculture and the dairy industry or some new position of its own.

And if the House has no legislation on which to act because this bill is held up, it is not the fault of the House. The new administration has been in office for 2 months and had 2 months before that to make up its mind about any of the basic and fundamental issues on which Congress will have to legislate, but there have been virtually no recommendations as yet for legislation from the White House. The fact that there is little legislation on the floor should not embarrass us as long as the committees are holding hearings and working on legislation as they are doing.

I do not remember any Congress in which I have served which made much of a record during the first 3 months of the first session. But some of them made excellent records before they were finished. And I think that is the test.

But to get back to H.R. 5554, I think it should cool off a few weeks until we know what the new administration wants to do about this \$100 million special milk program, and perhaps by then we might have some indication out of the administration whether it is going to send up a supplemental budget request for the \$40 million authorized but not yet appropriated for the expansion of the food stamp program for the remainder of this fiscal year and whether it is going to ask for changes in the food stamp act to remove the extremely restrictive ceilings agreed upon in conference last year for the food stamp program for the 1969 and 1970 fiscal years after the House had voted overwhelmingly to remove any ceilings on appropriations under the program.

So, to repeat, H.R. 5554 is not necessary at the present time because funds have already been authorized for the 1970 fiscal year for the special milk program, and the figure is higher than the Department of Agriculture has ever spent for this program in the past. Furthermore, the new administration has not had a chance to decide whether it wants to continue this program at all. I might add that the dairy industry, which is so anxious to push through this legislation to assure a \$100 or \$125 million market in the schools for milk, over and above the large amounts spent for milk in the school lunch program, has a history of opposing the food stamp program

because the spokesmen for this industry were afraid if people had food stamps which enabled them to buy any kind of food they wanted to—domestically raised food—in the grocery stores—the market for surplus butter and cheese would be reduced and the Government would have difficulty in getting rid of all of its surplus dairy products which are purchased under price support. Also, they were afraid that people in the food stamp program would buy margarine instead of butter, and therefore they should not be permitted to have a food stamp program unless they were required to buy butter with their food stamps.

I do not think this is the kind of attitude that should be rewarded with the hasty enactment of a special interest bill.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PUCINSKI).

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I hope the House will look very carefully at the Findley amendment and realize what he proposes to do. I hope it will be defeated. I hope the committee's recommendations will prevail. I think we should look at the genesis of this bill. Originally the milk program was passed to provide enriched nutrition or improved nutrition for all youngsters in America. This bill is one of the few instances in which the middle-income American, who today is having a really rough time trying to make ends meet, gets some assistance from his Government. In Chicago we serve 150,000 half pints of milk every day in our elementary schools. Some of this milk is served in schools where they do not have a lunchroom, where they give the youngsters a milk supplement during the midmorning. Underprivileged children get the milk for nothing. Those children from families who are not indigent, pay 4 cents. These children would be paying 15 cents for a half pint of milk without the benefit of this program.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics recently reported \$9,700 a year to keep a family of four in Chicago, and the figure is comparable in other cities of the country. Who is going to speak for the middle-income American who is paying for all these programs?

There is much discussion around here about all these programs going to the needy. I yield to no one in my support of programs for the needy. My record of concern for the needy is deep rooted. The White House has just issued a report that it will issue an additional \$600 million in food stamps for the needy of this country. This is great, fine, wonderful. However, I do not think we ought to take milk away from the little child whose father happens to make \$6,000 or \$7,000 a year and who already has a tough enough time providing for his family. I think it would be a great retrenchment if this Congress would go along with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FINDLEY). I join in his concern for the poor and for the undernourished and for the needy, but I think somewhere along the line we ought to give all American kids a break.

This bill was originally passed to help all the children in public and private schools to get a midmorning lift from

fresh milk. Children all over the country are benefiting from this. I say it would be a great disservice to them to kill this program.

It is bad enough that both the Johnson administration and Nixon administration have cut the funds for this program drastically. If this authorization is approved today, we hope we can persuade the Appropriations Committee of the need for full funding.

I must point out to the gentleman from Illinois that the middle-class American is in revolt. He is watching all these programs going one way and he gets nothing. I say this milk program is one little enclave where he does get a little help for his own children. Do not take this away from his kids.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MOSS).

(By unanimous consent, Mr. MOSS was allowed to proceed out of order.)

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I read in the newspaper yesterday the following article:

UNITED STATES EASES FAT LIMIT IN SAUSAGES

The Agriculture Department has backed down on its proposed 30 percent fat limit for hot dogs, vienna sausages and bologna, and now is thinking of allowing up to 35-percent fat. But it hopes to force manufacturers to say on the label what percentage of the product is fat.

The Department announced yesterday that a proposed regulation with the 30-percent fat limit, issued in the waning days of the previous Administration, was being rescinded and hearings on the issue scheduled for June 18 to 20.

The meat packing industry has strongly opposed the 30 percent limit. The fat content of hot dogs has been oozing steadily upward over the past generation—partly because fat is cheaper than meat for the packers, partly because, the packers claim, the public likes its hot dogs not so dry. In the 1930s, the average fat content was 18.6 percent; today it is about 31.2 percent.

Mr. Speaker, if that recession from the order of the previous administration was for the purpose of lowering the fat content, I would be most enthusiastic, because I think 30 percent approved by the previous administration was a shocking imposition on the consumers of this Nation, and I think it has an adverse effect upon the health of the people who buy these products.

We all know there is a certain amount of controversy in the medical profession over the country over the question of cholesterol, but no doctor recommends we eat fat to the extent of more than one-third of the meat we consume. I strongly urge the Department of Agriculture to reconsider and look toward a revision of the fat tolerance in these products to be more closely in line with that of the 1930's than the outrageous figure of 30 percent and what would become a shockingly outrageous figure of 35 percent.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, I simply want to say that this special milk program has done an outstanding job over the years. There is no question that tens of thousands of children who have had a glass of milk to

drink every day in our private and non-profit schools and many other areas particularly outside the public school area have benefited greatly in those areas where they have not had the school lunch programs. As far as I am concerned, I hope this resolution will be adopted and this bill will be passed.

To me, to oppose this bill or to vote against it, would simply be to oppose tens of thousands of youngsters having a glass of milk.

The SPEAKER. The time yielded by the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5554) to provide a special milk program for children.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 5554, with Mr. OLSEN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Texas, (Mr. POAGE), will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BELCHER), will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished Speaker.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I listened with interest to the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FINDLEY) on the motion he proposes to offer, and on his talk with the Bureau of the Budget—whomever he talked with—where they set a figure of \$3,000 as determining a "needy" family.

As I listened to the gentleman, the thought entered my mind, is \$3,000 a correct figure for a family of four, or five, or six? What about some concern for a family of one child?

I make this brief observation for the benefit of my colleagues. What is "needy" in the case of one family might be one thing, and what is "needy" in the case of another family might be another thing.

Some families have six or eight or 10 children. Picking out the arbitrary figure of \$3,000, as to where the need would be, I would think could be particularly depressive upon large families.

I make that observation for the benefit of my colleagues.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. FINDLEY. I thank the Speaker for yielding. I am glad to have this opportunity for clarification.

First, I should say that the definition of "needy" in terms of \$3,000 a year was my own. I believe my assumption is correct. The term "needy" was the one expressed in my conversation with the Bureau of the Budget.

I do believe that this is accepted as meaning \$3,000 a year for a family of four. Naturally, the money level would go up or down depending upon how many people were in the family.

I do thank the Speaker for this opportunity for clarification.

Mr. McCORMACK. I wanted to call the attention of my colleagues to the fact that the question of need is a very flexible one in accordance with the size of the family. What might not be a needy family in one case would certainly be an extremely needy family in another case. I wanted to make these remarks so that my colleagues would have them in mind.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the contribution by the Speaker.

I yield myself 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, H.R. 5554, a bill to extend and to expand the special milk program for schoolchildren does two things. It increases by \$5 million the amount authorized to be appropriated each year from the present \$120 to \$125 million. It makes the program a permanent one, thus continuing indefinitely beyond its present expiration date, June 30, 1970.

No changes are made in the handling of this program. The administration of the program remains exactly the same under this bill as it is at present.

With the growing interest and research in nutrition and the increasing concern over the role poverty plays in malnutrition, this House might consider for a moment the development of the special milk program in the overall framework of the Federal public feeding programs.

Food aid as a Government function grew out of the depression period of the 1930's when, through such agricultural "adjustment" agencies as the Federal Farm Board, and later the Surplus Relief Corporation, surplus farm commodities were donated for relief purposes. One of the earliest measures designed to aid agricultural adjustment and simultaneously to distribute food was a 1935 amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. That amendment—section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935—has become a landmark in the Federal food-aid programs. The special milk program originated under section 32 as did the school lunch and the early food stamp program.

Under section 32 the Secretary of Agriculture was given authority by the Congress to encourage the domestic consumption of major agricultural commodities through diversion, by payment of benefits or otherwise, from the normal channels of trade and commerce. The financing of this and the other provisions

of section 32 was provided by appropriation of an amount equal to 30 percent of gross receipts from customs during the period January 1 to December 31, preceding each fiscal year.

Through the years specific and more detailed legislative authority was given for the donation by the Secretary of Agriculture of foods for school lunch programs by the act of June 4, 1946, Public Law 346 and succeeding agricultural measures. This act, and Public Law 78-129, the Department of Agriculture Appropriations Act of 1944, which for the first time authorized a specific amount of funds for the operation of school lunch and school milk programs, followed by several years' actual delivery of fluid milk to the schools purchased under section 32.

Beginning in 1954—Public Law 83-690—funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation were authorized to be used to provide fluid milk for children in non-profit schools of high school grade and under. The program was extended and enlarged in subsequent years. By Public Law 84-465 in 1956 the milk program was extended to nonprofit nursery schools, child care centers, settlement houses, and similar nonprofit institutions devoted to the care and training of underprivileged children on a public welfare or charitable basis. By Public Law 85-478 in 1958 summer camps were added to the list of eligible child care institutions, the program was extended for 3 more years, and the authorization was increased to \$75 million per annum. The Agricultural Act of 1961—Public Law 87-128—extended the milk program through June 30, 1967.

Through enactment of the Child Nutrition Act in 1966—Public Law 89-642—the Congress incorporated in one measure the special milk program, a pilot school breakfast program, authority to aid in the purchase by public and non-profit schools in low income areas of equipment necessary to initiate school lunch and school breakfast programs, and extension of school food assistance to preschool groups where operated as a part of a school system. All of these programs by that act were to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture and remain so now. H.R. 5554 would affect only section 3 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, the special milk provisions.

Since this section of Public Law 89-642 expires next year, on June 30, 1970, it is understandable that the persons responsible for programming the expenditures of educational institutions now participating in the milk program have requested early action on this measure to assure adequate budgetary consideration.

This special milk program is one of a very few Federal food aids which is able to reach such a wide segment of our population—nearly 10 percent of our entire population and one-third of our schoolchildren. It provides incentives in the form of reimbursement payments for schools and other nonprofit child care institutions to supply their pupils with fluid milk. The payments are made by the Consumer and Marketing Service either to inaugurate school milk services or to expand it by offering milk at lower prices or at additional times. These milk

payments apply only to the second and third half pints and do not include the initial half pints served as a part of the school lunch program. Any public school or any child educational institution which has been declared tax exempt is eligible.

Needy schools may, upon application, receive special assistance under this program so that they may serve milk without charge to needy children. In this case the reimbursement payments cover the total cost of the milk. Under the regular phase of the program the maximum Federal reimbursement payment is 3 cents per half pint of milk.

Within the States, the State educational agencies administered the special milk program in all public schools. In many States, this same agency also administers the program in nonprofit private schools and child-care institutions. A number of States are prohibited by State statutes from administering the program in eligible nonprofit private schools and institutions. In such States the Consumer and Marketing Service administers the program directly through agreements with these schools and institutions. The Consumer and Marketing Service also administers the program in outlets for which no State agency has assumed administrative responsibility.

Beginning in fiscal year 1968, available funds were apportioned among the States on the basis of payments made to schools and child-care institutions for program reimbursement during the preceding year. Each State agency is advised of the amount of funds available to it for program reimbursement during the preceding year. Each State agency is advised of the amount of funds available to it for program reimbursement during the entire fiscal year.

A letter-of-credit procedure permits State agencies to obtain funds to pay claims on hand by filing appropriate documents, through normal banking channels, with the Federal Reserve banks. Funds are available to the States for prompt payment of claims. Federal funds are withdrawn from the Treasury only as needed by the States for payment of claims. No Federal funds are used by the State agencies for administering this program in the States.

From fiscal years 1955 to 1968, the number of outlets participating in the program has more than doubled, and the number of half pints served has increased more than six times.

In fiscal 1968, 94,422 schools and child-care institutions served an estimated 2,987.5 million half pints of milk. Of these, 88,042 were schools and 6,380 child-care institutions.

Nutritionists have long contended that children of school age need a minimum of one quart of milk per day to insure sufficient calcium intake. The special milk program has made good inroads toward correcting this deficiency.

Progress continues to be made under the special milk program—since 1960 the number of students served has increased by one-third, from 13 to 17 million, and the number of participating outlets has been increased by nearly 15 percent.

The above is further strengthened by the fact that, in many instances, the only

whole fluid milk which many of our school-age children received is through the special milk program.

With 17 million schoolchildren participating, the current annual program consumption is approximately 3 million half pints in 94,500 institutions. These are spread over the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The volume of milk consumed by this program represented more than 3 percent of the total non-farm consumption of fluid milk in 1968. Certainly, this program, in addition to encouraging increased consumption of milk as a nutritional measure has also had the effect of reducing purchases of dairy products by the Commodity Credit Corporation. It is suggested that passage of this measure, making the program permanent and increasing the maximum authorization from \$120 to \$125 million, is in the interest not only of child nutrition but of the dairy industry.

As I have pointed out, this bill proposes to do just two things: First, it extends the existing special school milk program for schoolchildren. The second thing is, it raises the authorization by \$5 million a year. The present authorization is \$120 million, and this bill would fix it at \$125 million. This is just a little leeway to take care of new institutions, new demands, and new requirements on the program.

The other part of the bill simply makes a permanent program out of this bill. This program has not been a 1-year program as I understood was suggested a while ago by one of the speakers although possibly I was incorrect in my understanding. This has most recently been a 4-year program. This present program does not expire until next June 30, 1970.

The reason for extending it now is that both producers and students may make their plans with some degree of certainty for some time in advance. If they are not given this opportunity, there is a great deal of wasted motion and wasted money both from the standpoint of the milk producers and the standpoint of the schools themselves. We can have a better program if we can rely on this program existing for some time to come.

Mr. Chairman, we have used a temporary program for a number of years and we have used it for what seems to the Committee on Agriculture to be a good, sound reason; namely, because we wanted to know that the program was working well and that we had any correctable defects taken out of the program before we made it permanent. I think that it is a rather sound system to let any of these new programs work for a few years on a temporary basis and then possibly extending them from 1 year to 3 or 4 years, and then, after a number of years' experience with the programs, before making them permanent programs. That is exactly what we have done in this case. We have had the school milk program functioning for many years. It actually started back with the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. The amendment of 1935 authorized that section 32 funds be available for this and for other uses. We have found this program works well. Frankly, it is one of the most popular programs we have ever had in the way of

providing nutrition for the people of the country and not just simply for needy children. It is for needy children, of course, but it is also for other children.

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. Yes. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FARBSTEIN. I go along with the position taken by the gentleman that this has benefited all of the children and not only the needy children. However, does the gentleman see any possible objection to priorities in this situation, that is, first of all, that the needy children who are unable to obtain the nutrition or the milk necessary for them practically to survive should be given the milk first? Then, if there is any milk left over or any money left over, it should be distributed to those families and those children who can pretty well afford to purchase it for themselves. Can the gentleman see any objection to this priority?

Mr. POAGE. Yes, I do.

Mr. FARBSTEIN. I would like to know what it is.

Mr. POAGE. Because this milk is not distributed, as the gentleman seems to indicate, to families. The distribution is made in the lunchroom and at the schoolhouse. The distribution is not made on the basis of poverty and it does not single somebody out as being a mendicant at the bar of the U.S. Congress.

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. POAGE. If the gentleman will let me answer his question, I will yield to him.

It is a program that is available to all children. It is available whether their families are worth \$1 million or whether they have absolutely nothing. It helps everybody. And, if we have learned one thing as a result of the recent discussions on nutrition which have been so widespread—and a good discussion all over the country—I hope that we have learned that malnutrition is not a phenomenon confined to any one wage or property level. It is a phenomenon—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 3 additional minutes.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, we are seeking here today to deal not simply with hunger. We have gone through this on this floor several times and this committee has been upbraided for talking about hunger but, yet, when someone else talks about hunger that is something else. However, we are talking about nutrition. A child from the wealthiest home is just as subject to malnutrition as is a child from some other home, and we are seeking to deal with all of them. I want to answer the gentleman's question, but I wonder if the gentleman would answer a question of mine?

Does the gentleman from New York (Mr. FARBSTEIN) believe in providing free textbooks for all children or for only the needy?

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, insofar as I am concerned I would supply text-

books to all the children. However, I would give priority to those schools that have the most needy children attending those schools.

Mr. POAGE. No. I decline to yield further to the gentleman. This is surely a similar situation to that of textbooks. The gentleman states that certain children should be given priority in the distribution of milk. However, he has not offered to give any such priority in regard to textbooks. He recognizes that all children need textbooks and I think they need textbooks. However, it is my opinion that all children need proper nutrition while they are going to school. If they are going to get the benefit of an education, they need to have the benefit of a strong and well-nurtured body, children from the most prosperous families as well as those from the most poverty stricken families.

Mr. Chairman, we are simply asking that we continue a program that has worked well for a good many years.

Now, no one found this fault until they found that the Washington Post was interested in publishing anything that anyone wanted to say about nutrition.

Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Agriculture, by a unanimous vote of all of us on both sides of the aisle reported this bill. So, we were not working to get in the headlines in the Washington Post or the Chicago papers because we are not running against Senator DIRKSEN, you understand, but we were interested in all the children and we are still interested in all the children. We have got a good program that we believe is good for all the children and we believe that it should be extended. That is what this bill does, if passed. It does provide a opportunity for nutrition to every child that goes to school in America, if they want to take advantage of it.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa (Mr. MAYNE).

Mr. MAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I wholeheartedly support H.R. 5554 which is designed to encourage the consumption of fluid milk by children throughout the United States through the setting up and continuation of a special milk program for children.

This legislation will materially improve the likelihood that our Nation's schoolchildren will be provided with an adequate supply of fresh, wholesome milk.

Last year through this program, 17 million children in 94,422 schools and institutions consumed 1.6 million pounds of milk provided by the people of the United States under a similar special milk program. Relying upon this program which is already underway, many schools and institutions which have been participating in the program have gone to the expense of providing the necessary equipment and personnel to provide and serve this milk.

In many instances they have changed and adapted class schedules to accommodate milk breaks for children at appropriate periods in their schedules.

Recent testimony before the House Committee on Agriculture, and surveys which have been done for the Office of

Economic Opportunity, establish without question that proper nutrition is an absolute prerequisite to the educational process. It is imperative that children receive adequate nourishment while they are still in their most formative years, and that includes the early school years.

It has been demonstrated without any doubt that children who are gnawed by the pangs of hunger are frightfully handicapped in school, and that this is a very major reason for the retardation of the educative process among the poor.

The special milk program is a direct attack on this problem of malnutrition in our country. In view of recent studies which have so vividly illustrated the problem of hunger and malnutrition in so many areas of our country, it would be a very great mistake to eliminate or to weaken this program. While we of course want to continue to place principal emphasis on adequate milk for needy children, it is important that the bill be broad enough to improve the nutrition of all school children. It would be a great tragedy to weaken and undermine a successful ongoing program which has proved its worth so thoroughly. The scope of the bill should not be limited as proposed by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FINDLEY).

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. QUIE).

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 5554. This is a program that has operated well for a number of years and, as the previous speakers have indicated, a program that has been beneficial to all children.

Mr. Chairman, I very strongly favor improving programs which assist the poor or needy individuals of this country, and especially with respect to their nutrition, but here is a program that was intended to help provide adequate nutrition for all children in order that not only would they drink the necessary amount of milk, but also learn to consume what we consider as nature's most perfect food.

The problem of poor nutrition is not limited to the poor people of the country. There are a number of individuals—and we have seen articles concerning this, especially concerning young girls who, because of their diet, do not have the nutrition to become good mothers. And while 2 years ago there was testimony indicating that the nutrition of a mother did not affect the mental capability of a child, and the nutrition of the child in those early years did not affect the later mental development of the child, this year in the testimony before the other body on malnutrition and hunger, it was indicated in a number of studies that malnutrition does have a bad impact, and that poor diet or inadequate food does have an impact upon the mental development of the child, both prenatal and in the early years of the child.

Now, it is true that it is not as important after they get to school age as it is in those early, formative years, but it is still of tremendous importance.

We have had this special school milk program that has been operating a number of years, not only in conjunction with the school lunch program but for the children who do take part in the school lunch program, and bring their own lunches, and receive the added glass of milk. The milk is available to those who not only bring their own lunches but those who participate in the school lunch program. All students receive milk at a lower cost than commercial costs, but poor children may receive it free.

I share the feeling of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FINDLEY). There ought to be special emphasis on needy children and we must continue to do this. I think this country should never permit a situation to occur where some people lack an adequate diet because of poverty or ignorance. This is a problem I hope we will continue to address ourselves to, to make certain that, first, there are adequate programs to feed the needy, and, second, that there is enough money for it. Later this Congress will consider such legislation.

But I do not think it is wise to limit this program for only the poor. One hundred and twenty-five million dollars is authorized here. Do not say, "Well, we will not make this program available to all children in the schools any more." We should not limit milk to any one group of children.

We have the financial means to give special emphasis for any program for the needy without taking it away from an ongoing program that is important to our schools.

At one time schools felt their only responsibility was to teach the three R's and that they did not have any other responsibility for the children to develop fully to assimilate their education.

There are other responsibilities that have been accepted by some of the schools, and one of them has been in nutrition.

So the expansion of the Child Nutrition Act, with its special milk program should now be made permanent rather than bring this up from year to year for an extension. I believe it was a wise move that the Committee on Agriculture took to make this program permanent. It is no longer on a trial basis, it is one that is proven worthy and ought to be continued into the future for as long as we can imagine. This is an ongoing program and someday I would like to see the authorization increased over \$125 million when the need is there.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. QUIE. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Is the \$125 million inadequate? Or is it enough to meet the needs of all the underprivileged children we are talking about and also provide enough for the other children?

Mr. QUIE. I think it is adequate for now, so far as the amount the Federal Government would expend in this program. But I think we will soon be back here again for an expansion of this authorization because as we learned through the Child Nutrition Act, the special needs of children in some communities, especially in some cities, I think is

going to require some additional amount of money in the special milk program.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PUCINSKI).

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I think it would be important for us to just remind ourselves very briefly and quickly of the original purposes of this act.

When it was enacted, it stated:

SEC. 2. In recognition of the demonstrated relationship between food and good nutrition and the capacity of children to develop and learn, based on the years of cumulative successful experience under the national school lunch program with its significant contributions in the field of applied nutrition research, it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress that these efforts shall be extended, expanded, and strengthened under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture as a measure to safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's children, and to encourage the domestic consumption of agricultural and other foods, by assisting States, through grants-in-aid and other means, to meet more effectively the nutritional needs of our children.

Mr. Chairman, this is a good bill.

The only problem with this bill is that it does not have enough money. The \$125 million that the committee is recommending will take care of all the needy children and then take care of additional children.

The gentleman from Illinois has spoken about and is concerned about the needy children. I do not question at all his motives. I am sure he is moved by the highest ideals. But I do question his judgment because if we were to have this program operated in the manner in which he proposes, he would provide milk only for the needy children and each little youngster walking into a school would be a walking personal advertisement that he is poor and so he is getting free milk—when all the other children are not getting milk.

The only other condition under which the other children can get milk, if the gentleman's amendment were to prevail, would be if a father or mother gave each of their children 15 cents a day and said, "Buy a half pint of milk during the milk break."

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Education, I have heard ample evidence and testimony before our subcommittee about the value of the morning milk break. That is what we are talking about here—a milk break in the morning when they give these youngsters a half pint of milk. This milk break is a great aid to education. It gives these youngsters a boost. For all sorts of reasons, poor children, rich children, and children of middle income frequently come to school after having a very meager breakfast or no breakfast at all. I think I know something about the subject. Most of the Members of the House know something about it if they have children. Very often it is difficult to get a child to eat his breakfast even if it is placed before him. So teachers in both private and public schools have welcomed this milk program, because the milk pro-

gram does give them an opportunity to nourish the youngsters, provide a little more energy, and then they spend the rest of the morning in learning.

We have the hot luncheon program also. There again we provide aid for needy children except that many of our schools do have facilities for a hot lunch. The gentleman intends to disrupt the morning milk break with his amendment. It occurs to me we are doing a great injustice to the needy by stigmatizing them as needy, by identifying them, by saying, "We have a milk program only for the very poor children." We also hurt the youngsters who are not benefiting from it since they would have to pay for it under the amendment.

In Chicago we serve 150,000 half pints of milk every morning. All the needy children get it free. Those who can afford it pay 4 cents a half pint. The City of Chicago School Board subsidizes part of the cost of that milk and the Federal Government subsidizes the other part of that cost. But we do not distinguish those who receive the milk. The tray of milk is brought to the classroom and all the children get the milk. There is no distinction between rich and poor, the middle income or the needy.

I might tell my colleagues that the needy are everywhere. I have in my district Taft High School which is generally considered to be a school of middle-income people. Yet we found there were 87 children in that school that desperately needed financial assistance and got it under the Neighborhood Youth Corps. They were children whose own parents were dead and they were living with their grandparents who were on social security, or children whose parents were separated, with only the mother providing for the family's needs. One does not always easily identify existing need. That is why I suggest that this program has been a real bulwark, a real strength, a tremendously popular program because it has never publicly separated the rich from the poor.

This is not a partisan issue. Mr. Johnson recommended that this program be cut down to \$20 million. The present administration, I believe, has not yet taken a position. So no one can say here that it is a partisan issue. I think Mr. Johnson was wrong. He was badly misadvised, and those who advised him said, "We will cut this program out because we are going to supplement it with the hot lunch program. We are going to supplement this program and give these youngsters the additional nutrition they need during the lunch hour."

What Mr. Johnson's advisers completely ignored was that all over America there are thousands of elementary schools that do not have facilities for hot lunches, do not have a cafeteria, do not serve a hot luncheon in school, and the morning milk break is really one of the great programs for bringing extra nutrition to youngsters. I would hope that we would make it a permanent program.

As we said when we originally passed this bill, there is a correlation between nutrition and the ability of a child to retain his interest in his studies and absorb his studies.

I certainly commend my colleague from southern Illinois for his concern about the poor, and I think that anybody who examines my record around here will see my support and deep concern for the poor. As the gentleman from Minnesota just said, however, I do not think we ought to set up this program only for the needy, because I think to do so would defeat its purpose. My judgment is that if you were to make this program only for the needy, the needy children would be too embarrassed to benefit from it, and we could forget the whole program.

So in all good conscience, and with all sincerity, I hope my colleague will not offer the amendment, and if he does, I hope it will be defeated, simply because, in my judgment, the present program is working well. It is one of the most popular programs in America. Talk to any father or mother and you will find that he or she is grateful that his youngster gets a half pint of fresh milk during the morning break. I say to you it would be an act of cruelty to take this help away from the people who are today struggling all over this country. As I said earlier, the man who is trying to bring up a family of six or seven children is having a rough time and needs this little help.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. STAFFORD).

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 5554, a bill to provide a special milk program for children.

During the previous 8 years that I have served the people of Vermont in the House of Representatives, I have supported the special milk program for children and have taken the floor of the House to speak in favor of this very important and meritorious program. On occasions I have also appeared before the Committee on Agriculture to indicate my support for the school milk program and to urge expansion of the program to include nonprofit institutional use of milk in such places as summer camps, nursery schools, child care centers and so on.

This additional step was taken under the provisions of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966.

I wish to commend the chairman of the committee, Mr. POAGE, and his colleagues on the committee for bringing out the bill in its present form which increases the authorization for the program for the next fiscal year to \$125 million and more importantly puts the program on a permanent basis with a similar authorization for each succeeding year.

I urge the adoption of the bill.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. FEIGHAN) such time as he may consume.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the legislation sponsored by the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. POAGE) to provide a special milk program for children.

H.R. 5554 would amend section 3 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 by establishing a permanent milk program for our school children and by authorizing an

expenditure of \$125 million for fiscal year 1970 and each succeeding fiscal year.

The advantages of the school milk program are obvious to all of us who are concerned with the intense problems caused from malnutrition and lack of a proper diet. It is a known fact that a child's diet has everything to do with his progress, development and future performance in society. Since its inception in 1954, the school milk program has expanded to serve 94,422 schools and child care institutions and 17 million youngsters in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. In my city of Cleveland, approximately 20,000 children in 30 schools and three child day-care centers enjoy the benefits of the school milk program. Over 5,000 schools in the State of Ohio participate in the program.

Nutritionists contend that children need a minimum of one quart of milk a day to insure sufficient calcium intake. Youngsters in low income areas are particularly in need of the nutrients contained in milk and although much progress has been made in expanding the program, there continues to be a real need in many areas throughout the country for increased services and school participation.

Not only must we approve an additional authorization today, but we must work for the full appropriation adequately to fund the program. The future of our society is at stake and we have an opportunity to fulfill the need that exists here. I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this most worthy legislation.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DE LA GARZA).

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Texas, the chairman of the committee, for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the amendment which will be offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FINDLEY).

Mr. Chairman, I would like to clarify one thing said earlier, that out of respect for the present administration we should not proceed with this legislation. It is well known that the committee cooperated fully with the administration and we proceeded only after the administration agreed we should continue even though they had not as yet formulated their plans along this line. They offered no objection to it and offer no objection to our continuing with the legislation. They offer no objection now. I sincerely believe, because this legislation will fall into the sphere of their planned programs in this field.

Also, I would like to bring up the fact that for too long too many people have tried to make everything that comes before this House into a welfare program. We hear too much of the poor and hear too much of the disadvantaged from those who speak of it on the floor of this House or in front of television cameras or newspaper reporters, but whose actions are vastly different. The actions of those individuals are sometimes vastly different from actions that will provide for those in need.

I believe we should keep this as a program of health and not welfare. This is not a welfare program. This is a technical aid in nutrition for particular schools which like to avail themselves of it.

It is very difficult—possibly in my area more difficult than in many others, because we have so many poor people and many who try to take advantage of this legislation—but we cannot physically and technically say in the school, "You get this milk and you do not." We cannot do that when we go into the classrooms. It cannot be done. This is an aid to the schools which avail themselves of it.

So that the Members may be apprised of how the program is administered I would like to inform you that it is done by the School Lunch Division, Consumer and Marketing Service, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture under provisions of section 3 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966. Locally, the program is administered in all public schools within a State by the State educational agency. In many States, this same agency also administers the program in nonprofit private schools and child-care institutions. A number of States are prohibited by State statutes from administering the program in eligible nonprofit private schools and institutions. In such States the Consumer and Marketing Service administers the program directly through agreements with these schools and institutions. The Consumer and Marketing Service also administers the program in outlets for which no State agency has assumed administrative responsibility.

And as to the success of said program, I would like to inform the Members that the effect of the special milk program on consumption was especially pronounced in low-income areas. In these low-income areas per capita intake of whole milk during the survey period averaged nearly 4 ounces more for children attending special milk program schools than for those attending other schools. The 4-ounce average represented rural and urban areas combined; the difference between low-income urban schools under the special milk program and those not under the program was even larger. The impact of the special milk program was smaller in schools serving medium-income areas. Children in high-income areas drank milk at about the same rate whether or not their schools participated in the special milk program. Also, children from high-income areas attending special milk program schools drank nearly one-fifth again as much milk, and those attending other schools drank almost half again as much as children from low-income areas.

Progress continues to be made under the special milk program—since 1960 the number of students served has increased by one-third, from 13 to 17 million, and the number of participating outlets has been increased by nearly 15 percent.

The above conclusions are further strengthened by the fact that, in many instances, the only whole fluid milk which many of our school-age children receive is through the special milk program.

I therefore, respectfully implore the Members of the House who agree with

me to support this legislation and not to support the amendments that will try to do away with these programs that have worked so well in all the schools for all the children, wherever they want to avail themselves of it and where they need this program.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FINDLEY).

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, my good friend from Illinois is leaning on some pretty thin reeds in his argument.

For example, the gentleman asserted that the genesis of this program was the nutritional needs of children. Nothing could be further from the truth. As the hearings of the Congress testify, this program began because the milk industry at that time had heavy surpluses and it was recognized as an industry program, not as a program to help the children.

Frankly, it has been of great help to the children, but if the gentleman is leaning on that reed, it is a pretty thin one.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FINDLEY. I will yield, if the gentleman will yield me some time if I need it.

Mr. POAGE. I yield the gentleman another minute.

Mr. FINDLEY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. POAGE. I just wanted to know if the gentleman felt the program was to be condemned because possibly it had helped children in the country. Is that something with which we should condemn the program?

Mr. FINDLEY. No, but I should like to see us be a little more precise and accurate in the labeling we put on our proposals and in our reciting of history, because this clearly began as a surplus dumping program.

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PUCINSKI) also placed special emphasis on the danger, if my amendment should take effect, that this would be a program just for the needy. Well, how about that?

One would have to assume from that that a lot of needy children, therefore, are not getting the benefit of this program today. And that of course is true.

There is nothing in this program which assures that a poverty-stricken child is going to get some milk at school. There are a few exceptions. There are some schools which have a program under which the poor children get their milk free, but not all schools, by a long shot. A lot of needy children are simply foreclosed because they do not have the money.

So that is a pretty thin reed to lean on, too.

If the argument really means there is so much unmet need among the school-children of the United States that this amendment would sop up the \$130 million or whatever is provided annually by this program, with nothing left for the people who have money, then we do indeed have a serious problem, and this makes all the more important the amendment I expect to offer.

Furthermore, there is no need for any

stigma whatever to be attached to a child who gets milk free under this program. In carrying out the free programs in some of our schools today there has been no stigma; at least, I have not heard of any at all. There is a provision of tickets for milk. Of course they use tickets instead of cash, and free distribution can be handled in such a way that there is no stigma whatever.

I hope we will consider this on the merits. This is not a program to take milk away from wealthy children. They will continue to get but conceivably will have to pay a little more for it. It is to redirect the resources as far as practicable to the nutritional needs of the poor children.

What could be more perfectly in harmony with the objectives of our Government today?

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PUCINSKI).

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, my colleague from Illinois obviously did not hear me read to the House the preamble to the law approved by Congress when we started this milk program. I do not know how the gentleman draws his conclusion from the hearings about a surplus of milk and an effort to help the milk industry. I presume that when this great body, this deliberative body, incorporates a preamble in a bill, it means something.

Is the gentleman prepared now to suggest that the House did not mean what it said, that somehow or other it was engaged in some sort of hypocrisy and sweet and clever words to obscure or conceal the fact that we wanted to help the milk industry? Or were the Members of Congress who voted for this bill honestly and sincerely interested in helping provide better nutrition for the children in this country?

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FINDLEY. I am sure the gentleman will agree there are many instances in which this Congress has put excessively attractive labels on legislation intending to make it look really better than the content would justify.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I hope the gentleman is speaking only for himself, because he is certainly not speaking for me in that conclusion.

So far as the need is concerned, obviously the amendment the gentleman would offer would limit this milk program only to the needy. Nothing in what I said would mean there are a lot of needy now not getting this help. Does the gentleman know of any child in the State of Illinois who is needy, where there is a milk program in the school, who is not getting free milk?

Does the gentleman know of any such child? I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FINDLEY. Frankly, I do not have the details, but I have been informed by the Department of Agriculture that there are select schools through which children without money can receive milk under this program, but the Bureau of the Budget has stated only \$7 million of the \$104 million provided last year went to the benefit of these children. I think that is answer enough.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Resuming what I said before, our colleague from southern Illinois has gone all around, but the fact of the matter is if his amendment were to prevail, only poor children would be able to participate. That means every child having a carton of milk in a classroom during a morning break would automatically be identified and labeled as a member of the poor. I submit to you even at that tender age children have pride and honor. I submit to you that many children would pass up the milk simply because they would not want to be stigmatized the way my colleague proposes to do. Right here in the Washington, D.C., area I studied public schools and we found that they had a program where children had to get a special ticket for free lunch. We saw that children were not accepting the free lunch because they were embarrassed and ashamed that they were on relief and needed public aid. Do you think that there is no pride among young people? There is. I suggest that the bill we have is a good one. I respect my colleague for offering his amendment but certainly question his judgment in offering it.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, what is milk? Why, it is a lacteal fluid extracted from the udder of the female of the bovine species and highly prolific to the 7th degree. Milk contains approximately 4.5 percent butterfat, which may or may not be healthful because of its content of cholesterol. On the whole, however, I think it is extremely healthful and in fact the most complete food we have. It lacks only one element, and that is iron.

The mewling and puking infant comes into the world completely sustained by nourishment provided by his mother's breasts or by the overflowing generosity of the udder of the contented Jersey, Guernsey, or Holstein.

When a man's days become few and his eyes dim, sans eyes, sans teeth, sans everything, the most easily assimilated and digested food is milk. It is a boon to the ill and fortifies the elderly.

In our school systems throughout our land the milk program has proven helpful and healthful. As an observer of the school lunch and milk programs, it has been my experience at the beginning of school in poor areas that youngsters can be seen coming in with skinny forms, scaling skin, sore lips—which are called rhagades—if you please. After a few weeks one sees the forms fill out, the skin grow pink, and the eyes grow brighter.

I strongly support this legislation and would not limit its scope.

One nuclear submarine costs more than the entire program. Which will help our country more, our \$125 million milk program or one \$125 million nuclear submarine? Personally, I should like to see the program doubled. Suffer little children to have all the milk they want and deny them not.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly urge the adoption of this legislation.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BURLISON).

Mr. BURLISON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate very much the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture yielding this time to me.

I would like to observe that it seems there are two areas of contention in this debate. One seems to me to be whether or no the bill should be made permanent or whether it should be temporary. There has not been a single statement or allegation here that the program has not worked in the past. Therefore, I think we all should be able to agree, at least on the basis of the debate here this afternoon, that the program should be permanent.

The second issue is whether we should provide the milk to all the people in our schools or whether it should be merely to the needy.

We have already run into a lot of difficulty as to what "needy" constitutes. The distinguished gentleman from southern Illinois said he believes that a \$3,000 income or anything below that is "needy." I would question whether "needy" means the same to a rural family in Missouri as to a family in an urban area in Illinois or any other State.

Mr. Chairman, I further question whether we need to draw the line on the recipients of this program as having to come under the definition of "needy." Is there something inherently wrong about a middle-class American, for instance, receiving some benefit from his Government? He is the one paying for it. If there is something inherently wrong about it, it has not been disclosed on the floor of this House today. For these reasons, Mr. Chairman, I speak in support of the bill.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. TEAGUE).

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Chairman, I shall offer a motion to recommit this bill primarily for one reason. In my district there are eight or 10 nonprofit private schools entirely aside from the Catholic and parochial schools. The parents of the children attending these schools are wealthy people—some of them very wealthy. I see no reason in the world why the small taxpayers should be asked to subsidize a milk program for the children of these private schools which obtain students from very wealthy families.

Mr. Chairman, I shall offer a motion to recommit the bill.

Let us not deceive ourselves. This is another farm subsidy program—not a welfare program for the needy and undernourished.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. KLEPPE).

Mr. KLEPPE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation. I think we have heard this afternoon some very excellent remarks from various Members as to the real good aspects of this pro-

gram and I wish to join in those remarks and those observations. Particularly, I think the explanation given by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PUCINSKI) was very timely and very much in order and very explanatory regarding this bill.

In my opinion it is a terrible mistake to think about doing anything that would jeopardize this program. The ongoing part of it, Mr. Chairman, has been such a wonderful program for so many.

I am very strongly in support of this legislation, and urge that the Members who are present will see to it that this bill passes, and passes with an overwhelming majority.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ZWACH).

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 5554 to make the child nutrition program permanent and to increase the authorization by \$5 million. Since its inception in 1954, this program has made noteworthy progress on the twin goals of providing a highly essential and nutritious source of nature's most nearly perfect food, and also providing a new outlet for a nutritious product which has been in surplus.

Under this program, the total consumption of milk during this past year was nearly 3 billion half-pints, or about 2 percent of the total milk production in the United States. This is one of the very best methods of making the greatest use of a product that might otherwise find itself in Government storehouses.

In my home State of Minnesota, we have accomplished a great deal under this program, not only because this is a food which we produce in abundance, but also because the program allows a high degree of participation by State and local people.

This year in Minnesota, we have 1,968 public and private schools participating in this program. Last year there were 428 private schools on the special milk program and they consumed 10,425,082 half-pints of milk. In the public schools, it is estimated over 5 million half-pints per month are used by 798,961 students in 1,553 schools. This means that 99.8 percent of the public school enrollment is getting milk daily through either the special milk or school lunch program.

I strongly recommend that until all schools are able to participate in the school lunch program, this program should be extended by passing H.R. 5554.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. STEIGER).

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation. There are some aspects of it that concern me about some of what has been said.

First of all, this does not relate solely to the schools, and the Committee on Agriculture I believe, has done an exceptionally fine job in bringing this bill to the floor. I am sure that the Members have received letters and messages from such groups as the YMCA. For instance, the director of community affairs for the National YMCA in New York wrote as follows:

This is to express my deep concern for the current legislation now in committee regarding reimbursement of non-profit organizations for additional milk to be served children and youth in summer camp.

Over 500,000 boys and girls participate in the 1620 day camp and 490 resident camp operations of the Young Men's Christian Association annually. The extra quantities of milk made available by the federal government in recent years has been a real boon to the food nutrition for these children and youth campers. The current major thrust of the YMCA to meet the needs of children in low income families within our large urban areas has been visibly supported by the healthy inclusion of added quantities of milk on camp menus. Many of our children from inner city areas just do not have access to an essential milk supply. This legislation would insure continuance of this vital milk source.

It seems to me that this is one of the points which deserves to be considered as the Committee today wrestles with the question as to the portion available to those in low-income families. We would actually reduce the amount of milk consumed by approximately 2 billion half pints annually if we don't pass this legislation.

It has been estimated that some 66 percent of the 51 million schoolchildren have benefited from the milk program. Only 44 percent will benefit from the school lunch, special assistance, and breakfast programs, even after they are expanded. Approximately 94,500 schools and institutions have participated in the milk program. Under the proposed expanded nutrition programs only 82,000 schools will be included.

It seems to me that we should remember "Their Daily Bread," a study that was conducted by a number of women's organizations in which they stated the following:

The federal government reimburses more than half the cost of the first pint of milk served with lunch and slightly more on every half pint served after that. This means that out of what the children pay on the balance, plus special reimbursement based on the number of half pints served free, there is enough money to serve milk free to needy children—a far higher percentage than receive a free lunch.

This study goes on to say:

It is easy to see that the milk program is working well.

I trust the action today on the floor will give some support to the Committee on Appropriations as they consider the budget submitted both by the Johnson administration and by the Nixon administration.

Mr. Chairman, at a time when we are accumulating an ever-increasing body of knowledge indicating severe problems of hunger and malnutrition, I believe it is vital to continue the special-milk program.

This body recently passed a measure which will do a great deal to improve the school lunch program. I was an active supporter of that measure, and I will continue to work for substantial improvements in all of our nutrition efforts.

One of the problems we face with the school lunch and breakfast programs, however, is that even under an expanded program such as anticipated in the 1970

budget, many of the children, who so desperately need to participate, attend schools which lack the financial resources and food service equipment necessary for them to take advantage of school lunch and breakfast. These same children are frequently able, however, to take part in the milk program. Given this situation, it would indeed be unwise to eliminate one of our most effective and nutritious programs. Our aim should be to insure that all of the Nation's schoolchildren, and particularly those living in poverty, will receive nutritionally adequate and nourishing diets. The special milk program plays a vital part in this effort.

Mr. Chairman, this program has my complete support and I urge its continuation by Congress.

I heartily urge this bill be supported as being a program which has worked successfully for the benefit of the American dairy farmer and for the school and camp children in the United States.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I am wholeheartedly in support of this program. I think it is a program that has served many purposes.

I think it has helped to promote the sale of milk and which has helped one of the segments of agriculture that has been hard hit during the past number of years because of inflation and the high cost of everything that the farmer has to buy.

In addition to that, I think it has had a tremendous nutritional value for school children. It has been very popular among the schools. It has been very popular among the dairy interests.

I have heard very little criticism of this program, which is not true of many of the farm programs that we have.

Mr. Chairman, I am in complete support of the bill.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BELCHER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I want to commend the gentleman for his statement, Mr. Chairman, and also for his recognition of the distress that affects large elements of our milk producing industry in the country today. I support this bill.

Unlike my good friend, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FINDLEY), I do not see any great harm in benefitting an industry as important to our country as the milk producing industry.

It seems to me that the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BELCHER) has made a fine statement in pointing out the problems that confront this industry today and in urging that this bill be advanced not only because of its benefit to children, but because it aids a major American industry as well.

I agree with the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. CARTER) that we ought to double the program as soon as we can afford to do it because the children need it.

I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma for yielding to me.

Mr. BELCHER. I appreciate the remarks of my colleague, the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BELCHER. I yield to the gentleman from Washington (Mrs. MAY).

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 5554, to extend indefinitely the special milk program authorization contained in section 3 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966.

The Special milk program has been a highly successful and effective supplement to the diets of young Americans since 1954. When first started, the program reached only nonprofit schools of highschool grade and under, but now, children in other nonprofit child-care institutions such as nursery schools, summer camps, and settlement houses are also eligible for the benefits of the program.

Over the years, the program has been expanded to reach more and more children, and the amount of milk served has increased significantly. As our committee report points out, during the first year of program operation, 41,094 schools participated. Since then, the number of outlets has more than doubled, and the number of half pints served has increased more than six times.

The results of this program, Mr. Chairman, provide more than ample justification for extending it permanently and increasing its appropriation authorization to \$125 million. The program has made, and is continuing to make, a significant contribution to the health and nutrition of our young people. What better inheritance can this Nation give its children than strong and healthy bodies and minds?

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to approve this legislation.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time, and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. FARBSTEIN).

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I do not oppose this legislation, but I think the legislation can be improved and made better.

We have heard that there is opposition to the bill because those who are wealthy are being benefited by it. We have heard on the other hand that the bill should not be restricted to the poor.

Well, I offer you a middle road. I am going to offer an amendment to the effect that there will be priorities in the distribution of milk—first, the milk shall be given to schools participating in the expenditure of funds under title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1969.

Under that act there is a provision that requires funding for schools attended by poor children to enable them to obtain education equal to wealthier children.

These children, in my opinion, should come first. Even ahead of them, when the milk gets to these schools, are to be the children whose households have incomes below the poverty index as established by the Social Security Administration.

After this priority has been taken care of, then I am satisfied that milk be given

to everybody. It is a good food. It is a wonderful food. It is a blessing for all children, but I believe this situation calls for priorities and I shall offer an amendment to the bill at the proper time which shall provide for this priority.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, we have just been advised that we are going to have a second Findley amendment—to do the same thing. Both amendments would achieve the same result.

I do not know why we cannot have just one vote and determine which way the House wants to go—whether we want to make a relief program out of this or whether we want to maintain a nutrition program for all the people of the country. I think that is really going to be the only question involved here—that is whether we are going to try to maintain a nutrition program that will help every schoolchild in this country or whether we want to channel this off into another program or numerous other relief programs, by destroying the kind of program that has worked so well for everybody else for years.

If you feel that the program has been a failure and that you ought to have a new relief program, then you want to vote for one or both amendments because they do exactly the same thing. But if you do not feel that way, then you want to vote against these amendments and pass the bill.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 5554, a bill which would make the special milk program for children a permanent part of the Child Nutrition Act.

From the testimony of witnesses before the Agriculture Committee, and from the various statistics released by the Department of Agriculture, I believe that the special milk program has been nothing less than an overwhelming success. Special milk for children is one program of substantial magnitude directed toward the prevention of malnutrition. The Department of Agriculture released a report in 1967 on American diet deficiencies, and concluded that the major problem was not actual starvation among our people but a considerable amount of malnutrition throughout the entire United States.

During hearings before the House Committee on Agriculture, Mr. Glen Lake, president of the National Milk Producers Federation, testified as to the increased benefits of the milk program over generalized feeding programs. He stated that more nutrition was provided through the special milk program than by any other single program. Though the school lunch and child nutrition programs, in general, strike at hunger, they do not provide in a single form the best weapon against malnutrition. When milk is available to children in the schools, a total cross-section of youngsters has the opportunity to receive such important and vital nutrients as calcium, vitamin A, thiamine, vitamin B₁₂, proteins, carbohydrates, and other dietary essentials. Many children, not only those from the more economically disadvantaged sections, do not have the opportunity to de-

cide at home whether or not they have good nutrition. The milk program improves the diet of every child.

If the special milk program were eliminated, thus raising the cost of each pint of milk sold through the schools, it seems inevitable that the consumption of milk by the needy, who most benefit from the additional nutrition provided by the program, would significantly drop. According to Edwin Christianson, vice president of the National Farmers Union, studies by the University of Illinois substantiate the fact that the price of milk has a very direct bearing upon participation in the milk program.

The Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Illinois reported that—

A 40% drop in milk consumption occurred in Chicago public schools as a result of an increase from 2 to 3 cents in the cost of a half-pint of milk to the children. But while milk consumption dropped sharply in Chicago, which raised the prices, consumption gained in the remainder of Illinois where the price had not changed.

Today we are more aware than ever of the hidden poverty existing in America. Poverty seems to have a predilection for families with four or more children and, according to Mr. Charles Lowe, chairman of the Committee on Nutrition of the American Academy of Pediatrics, "one-third of all families in the United States with four or more children live in poverty." This is indeed a frightening figure. Not only for present humanitarian concerns but for the future of the American people. Evidence is constantly being brought to our attention linking malnutrition in children to mental retardation.

It is well known that people who lack sufficient food cannot learn well, work well, or endure as well as people adequately nourished—

States Aaron Altschul, Special Assistant for International Nutrition Improvement in the Department of Agriculture—

No program of economic development which depends so heavily on learning and performance can succeed in the face of such handicaps.

Poor nutrition is the primary cause of a number of medically serious conditions. One to which children are particularly vulnerable is anemia, and according to health specialists, anemia or iron deficiency results in fatigue, listlessness, and inability to perform optimally in physical and mental activities. The added nutrition whole milk provides to the sometimes inadequate diet of schoolchildren can reduce the extent of anemia.

Studies show that in many cases the only milk school age children receive is through the special milk program. Many farm children leave early in the morning for school, without adequate breakfasts. Many urban youngsters come from families with working parents who have no time to prepare a nourishing meal in the mornings. The special milk program is of significant value to both rural and urban children for it makes up for a skimpy breakfast and supplies needed vitamins and protein.

The school milk program has unquestionably been successful in improving

the health of American children. It has developed dietary habits for citizens of the future and has been economically beneficial to the dairy industry. Since 1955 the number of children participating in the program has jumped from 2½ million to 17 million in 1968. This program reaches children not only in elementary school, but in secondary schools, nonprofit schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, and summer camps.

Many valid objections have been voiced to the proposal which would combine the special milk program with the national school lunch plan. It is my understanding that many schools and institutions have gone to some expense for equipment and personnel, and that they have adapted their schedules to accommodate the milk break for students. A large number of school administrators, principals, and parents throughout the country believe that the program should not only be retained but made permanent with sufficient funds appropriated to carry out its important goals.

The National Milk Producers Federation claims that by combining the milk program into an enlarged school lunch plan, the net result will be less milk per child. They reason that even with an increase in the number of type A lunches served, the distribution of milk would be limited to a half pint per child as provided by the school lunch formula. Many children eligible for both programs today are receiving midmorning milk as well as the half pint with lunch; to eliminate the special milk program would be to reduce by half the amount of milk available to hungry children.

Another valid objection to ending the milk program comes from the dairy farmers. Mr. John C. York, general manager of the Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association, testified before the committee that the termination of the milk program would result in an annual loss of \$45 million to dairy farmers. Last year the program, according to the National Milk Producers Federation, provided a market for 1.6 billion pounds of milk. The representatives from the federation testified before the House Agriculture Committee that the milk supplied to the program provided a return to farmers substantially higher than would have resulted had that milk been made into manufactured dairy products.

Certainly we are all aware of the need to improve the nutrition of our young people and we should be very proud of the efforts made in this direction by Congress. The special milk program reaches a wider segment of undernourished children than any other nutrition program. By approving the extension of this program as proposed by H.R. 5554, we will be assuring better health and added learning ability to every schoolchild in the years to come.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chairman, last January I expressed my dismay at the recommendation in President Johnson's proposed budget for fiscal year 1970 which requested only \$14.7 million for the special milk program. In fiscal year 1969 the appropriation was \$104 million. I said on January 23 that, instead of phas-

ing out this program, the Congress should insist that it be funded at a level commensurate with the need. Therefore, I support H.R. 5554 which increases the authorization from \$120 to \$125 million for fiscal year 1970 and each succeeding fiscal year.

The special milk program is now being utilized in some 95,000 schools throughout the Nation and in 1968 served over 3.1 billion half-pints of milk to an estimated 17 million children. It is presently available to nonprofit institutions, including child-care centers, nurseries, summer camps, and settlement houses. In New York State alone, 6,369 schools and other nonprofit institutions distributed 269 million half-pints of milk during the fiscal year 1968.

This is one of the few Government programs which reaches a sizable portion of the population, and its nutritional value should be available for all schoolchildren.

Because the amendment to be offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FINDLEY) would draw a distinction between needy children and nonneedy, it would have the effect of imposing a means test, which is a potentially harmful way of stigmatizing those children whose families have incomes below \$3,000. There will be needy youngsters and nonneedy youngsters in the same class, and the needy should not be singled out.

Regrettably, the nutritional benefits of the special milk program as well as the school lunch program have been denied to some schoolchildren because of racial consideration made on the part of the distributing agency. I have repeatedly urged the Department of Agriculture to enforce title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act with respect to the school milk and lunch programs.

The extension of the special milk program and the increased authorization for funds for its implementation contained in this bill would assure the continuation of this vital program and make clear to the administration that Congress does not intend to see it phased out.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Chairman, I most earnestly urge and hope that the House will speedily and overwhelmingly adopt this bill before us, H.R. 5554, fundamentally designed for the health and well-being of the schoolchildren of this country.

The purpose of this bill is to enable the various States, with Federal assistance, to more effectively meet the basic nutritional needs of our schoolchildren. It is axiomatic that a healthy child is a happy child and that a happy, well-nourished child tends to exercise his learning capacity to the maximum, with good will.

The record shows that since the start of the original special milk program it has, by legislative encouragement, been expanded so that there are now, throughout the Nation, more than 94,000 participating outlets projecting this special milk program for the benefit of more than 17 million schoolchildren, with a great number of these children coming

from impoverished or low-income families.

In summary, this measure simply extends indefinitely, with an annual appropriation authorization increase from \$120 to \$125 million, the special milk program for children contained in the Child Nutrition Act resoundingly adopted here in 1966, less than 3 years ago.

Mr. Chairman, at a time when this country and this Congress is vitally concerned about the challenging problems of hunger and malnutrition; when we are planning to greatly enlarge the food stamp program and are spending untold millions to rehabilitate school dropouts, it certainly seems prudent to approve this comparatively small appropriation authorization which will unquestionably go a long way toward eventually and entirely overcoming our hunger and malnutrition problems close to their source.

Undoubtedly, this bill represents a wise investment in the future of America through the encouragement of a well-nourished, wholesome American youth. Let us wholeheartedly approve it without extended delay.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further requests for time? If not, the Clerk will read.
The Clerk read as follows:
read.

H.R. 5554

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for each succeeding fiscal year, not to exceed \$125,000,000, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, under such rules and regulations as he may deem in the public interest, to encourage consumption of fluid milk by children in the United States in (1) nonprofit schools of high school grade and under, and (2) nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions devoted to the care and training of children. For the purposes of this section 'United States' means the fifty States and the District of Columbia. The Secretary shall administer the special milk program provided for by this section to the maximum extent practicable in the same manner as he administered the special milk program provided for by Public Law 89-642, as amended, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969."

Mr. POAGE (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MATSUNAGA
Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MATSUNAGA: On page 2, line 4, immediately after "fifty States" insert the following: ", Guam,"

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Hawaii is recognized in support of his amendment.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Chairman, I

offer this amendment upon the request of the ever-alert delegate to the Congress from Guam, the Honorable Antonio Won Pat. Although he is without official recognition, Mr. Won Pat has certainly been an effective ex-officio member of this House. My offering this amendment is a case in point.

Mr. Chairman, all that my amendment intends to do is to include the Territory of Guam in the well-accepted school milk program. By adopting the amendment, we will be extending the proven nutrition program to deserving American children living on American soil. I cannot foresee anyone objecting justifiably to this amendment, so I urge its adoption by a unanimous vote.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MATSUNAGA. I yield to the distinguished chairman of the committee.

Mr. POAGE. As far as I am concerned, we accept that amendment.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MATSUNAGA. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. BELCHER. We will accept it also.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Hawaii.

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FINDLEY

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FINDLEY: On page 2, on line 7, strike all after the word "practicable" and strike all of lines 8, 9, and 10 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "as a nutritional aid to needy children."

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, it has been a little bit hard for me to believe my ears here today when I reflect upon the language in my amendment and the disastrous consequences that some of my colleagues say it would bring about. I just have trouble believing my ears, because my amendment does nothing more than to direct the Secretary of Agriculture, to the extent practicable, to use the resources of this program as a nutritional aid to needy children.

Well, there has been a lot of talk that this program ought to make milk available to all children who want it. Those who really believe in that gospel ought to support my amendment, because my amendment would bring this a lot closer to reality than it is today.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FINDLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Is the \$125 million provided in the bill not meant for the needy? Why should not the opponents increase the amount instead of trying to limit the bill to this way.

Mr. FINDLEY. I will have to answer the question in this way. I do not know. This represents a substantial increase, and it is 100 percent more than the Johnson administration wanted or that the Nixon administration has requested. I think it is also important for us to reflect on this fact, that this program does not

give the assurance of benefit to poor children. It simply does not. It provides the assurance of benefit to children if they have the money. It does not provide benefit to children who may not be able to afford even the subsidized price. So those who really believe in this idea, which I certainly share, that every school child who wants it should be able to have a half pint of milk during the morning break, should certainly support my amendment, because it is going to bring that ideal condition a lot closer to reality than it is today.

I do not want to rehash the arguments we have gone through here, but I just hope that those who are sincerely interested in the nutritional needs of young people will support the amendment.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman's amendment were adopted, it would mean, of course, that the milk under this program would not be available to the institutions I referred to a few moments ago—in other words, the private schools, and we are not talking about the parochial schools, but the schools where parents pay tuition fees of \$1,500 to \$2,500 a year for their children to attend. I assume the gentleman would agree they are not needy children.

Why should a taxpayer, who has an income of, let us say, \$3,000 or \$4,000 a year, paying \$200 or \$300 a year in income taxes, have part of his taxes go to pay for subsidized milk for children in this category, those attending private schools whose parents are wealthy? Would the amendment offered by the gentleman eliminate that?

Mr. FINDLEY. I will say it will not necessarily eliminate that, but it will require the Secretary of Agriculture to give priority to the needy children first, and then if there is any money left over in this fund through which milk to wealthy children could be subsidized, that would be permissible and, no doubt, would occur.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me this item was discussed by the gentleman in general debate. I wonder, if there is no one who feels he just has to make another speech, if I might move that all debate close.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I will withdraw that and I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PUCINSKI).

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, my colleague from Illinois would have the House believe his amendment is a very innocent little thing and is just intended to make some minor changes in the program. I think the House should know what the amendment does. The language in H.R. 5554, as reported by the committee, reads—and if the Members have a copy of the bill, I refer them to line 5 on page 2, which says:

The Secretary shall administer the special milk program provided for by this section to the maximum extent practicable in the same manner as he administered the special milk program provided for by Public Law 89-642, as amended, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969.

What the committee is doing now is continuing the program as it has been practiced, providing milk to needy children and providing milk to those who are not needy at reduced rates.

What does our colleague propose to do? He proposes that we strike the words "in the same manner as he administered the special milk program provided for by public law" and so on, and it would read, if his amendment were adopted:

The Secretary shall administer the special milk program provided for by this section to the maximum extent practicable as a nutritional aid to needy children.

What the gentleman's amendment would do—and let there be no question about this, even though I saw him stand in the well and say he did not see what we were all getting excited about because the amendment does not do anything, but the fact is the amendment offered by the gentleman cuts the guts out of this program and makes this a welfare program for supplemental milk to needy children only.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Chairman, again the gentleman has said, as others have said, that this program reaches all poor children. No, it does not. It reaches all children who can pay or for whom their own districts provide the payment.

I would like to point out to the gentleman from Chicago that not all of us are from Chicago and not every child in America is getting this milk, contrary to the opinion that is being expressed here.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully regret I cannot yield any further for I want to have a moment to say that if all children are not getting milk, then the gentleman from Iowa gave her the answer. If the gentlewoman from Michigan and the gentleman from Illinois are interested in assuring that every single youngster in this country will get fresh milk if he is in need, then the answer, as the gentleman from Iowa said, is to increase the authorization, but do not cut it out.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Chairman, that is not true. They already have more authorization than has ever been used.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I cannot yield any further.

Mr. Chairman, the language the gentleman is substituting in his amendment simply reads, "as a nutritional aid to needy children." That is all. Let there be no question about what the gentleman is proposing here. Adoption of this amendment will mean that millions of children would be denied fresh milk at reduced rates in their classroom.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. FINDLEY.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FINDLEY) there were—ayes 8, noes 85.

So the amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FARBSTEIN

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FARBSTEIN: On page 2, line 5, after the period, insert the following new sentence: "Funds appropriated pursuant to this section shall be made available on a priority basis to schools participating in the expenditure of funds under title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1969; and within those schools shall first be made available to children from households which have no income or have incomes below the poverty index as established by the Social Security Administration."

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I am not angry with anybody. I want to help everybody.

I want to help the poor kids, and if there is something left over let it go to the rich ones. I think everybody should have milk.

But I say that the poor kids should get it first. If, after they have had it, there is some left over, let it go to the YMCA. The poor kids are the ones whose families are unable to afford the milk; the nutrition that is necessary.

This is fine. We have \$125 million in the budget. I do not know what the population explosion is going to do. I do not know what the Appropriations Committee will do. Suppose that is cut down to about \$75 million. I think the milk should not be divided equally under those circumstances. I think there should be priorities, and the priorities would be those which were read in the amendment.

First the milk would go to those schools under title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1969. That provides funding for the schools attended by poor children to enable them to attain education equal to that of the wealthy children.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FARBSTEIN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. As I understand the amendment, it would eliminate the YMCA, because the YMCA is not a school, from the program. It would eliminate those 5,000 very poor children sent to summer camp by the YMCA in New York City; is that correct?

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Under the terms of this amendment of mine the schools would get it first, and particularly those schools that are preferred because of the education law. We presume that these kids will go to school, and go to school in the areas that are depressed. Hence they would be primarily entitled to milk.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. But the YMCA is not a school, so it would not be included in the priorities.

Mr. FARBSTEIN. They would get the milk when they went to the school.

They would have their milk in the morning and then if there was some left

over and they wanted some in the afternoon, they could get it by going to the Y. They would not be deprived. However, we come back to the original premise.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. The gentleman from Iowa asked a question which is a fair question. Under the language of your amendment you are in fact saying that the funds shall be allocated to schools which receive title I money and in those schools to those who are eligible under the poverty line established by the Social Security Administration. For all practical purposes you are then eliminating those participating in other programs other than a school from receiving the benefits of the special milk program. That includes those in the YMCA and it includes those in such programs as—

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Just a moment. I understand what you say.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. And others now enjoying the benefits.

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Please. I refuse to yield. Let me answer you.

Under the terms of the amendment it says "shall remain available on a priority basis." All I do now is repeat what I said earlier. After the poor school kid and the poor kids in the poor schools get their milk, if there is any left over, it will go to the others. The way you cure that is by appropriating sufficient funds to see that everybody is taken care of, but so long as you restrict the amount of funds insofar as the purchase of milk is concerned, I say that these priorities do not prevail.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Of course, the gentleman from Texas was recognized on this amendment a while ago when it was under the name of the Findley amendment. I hardly think it is proper to speak on the same amendment twice, and I do not believe there is any real occasion for any of us speaking on it twice.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment now close.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. FARBSTEIN).

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. OLSEN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5554) to provide a special milk program for children, pursuant to House Resolution 379, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. TEAGUE of California. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TEAGUE of California moves to recommit the bill H.R. 5554 to the Committee on Agriculture.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 384, nays 2, not voting 48, as follows:

[Roll No. 55]

YEAS—384

Abbitt	Byrne, Pa.	Duncan
Adair	Byrnes, Wis.	Dwyer
Adams	Cabell	Eckhardt
Addabbo	Caffery	Edmondson
Albert	Camp	Edwards, Ala.
Alexander	Carter	Edwards, Calif.
Anderson,	Casey	Eilberg
Calif.	Cederberg	Erlenborn
Anderson, Ill.	Chamberlain	Esch
Andrews, Ala.	Chappell	Eshleman
Andrews,	Chisholm	Evans, Colo.
N. Dak.	Clancy	Evins, Tenn.
Annunzio	Clark	Fallon
Arends	Clausen,	Farbstein
Ashbrook	Don H.	Fascell
Ashley	Clawson, Del	Feighan
Aspinall	Clay	Findley
Ayres	Cleveland	Fish
Barrett	Cohelan	Fisher
Beall, Md.	Collier	Flood
Belcher	Collins	Flowers
Bennett	Colmer	Flynt
Berry	Conte	Ford, Gerald R.
Betts	Conyers	Ford,
Bevill	Corbett	William D.
Biaggi	Corman	Foreman
Biester	Coughlin	Fountain
Bingham	Cowger	Fraser
Blanton	Cramer	Frellinghuysen
Boggs	Culver	Frey
Boland	Cunningham	Friedel
Bolling	Daddario	Fuqua
Brademas	Daniel, Va.	Gallifanakis
Brasco	Daniels, N.J.	Gallagher
Bray	Davis, Ga.	Garmatz
Brinkley	Davis, Wis.	Gaydos
Brock	de la Garza	Gettys
Brooks	Delaney	Gialmo
Broomfield	Dellenback	Gibbons
Brotzman	Denney	Gilbert
Brown, Calif.	Dennis	Goldwater
Brown, Mich.	Dent	Gonzalez
Brown, Ohio	Derwinski	Goodling
Broyhill, N.C.	Devine	Green, Oreg.
Broyhill, Va.	Dickinson	Green, Pa.
Buchanan	Dingell	Griffin
Burke, Fla.	Donohue	Gross
Burke, Mass.	Dorn	Gubser
Burlison, Mo.	Dowdy	Gude
Burton, Calif.	Downing	Hagan
Bush	Dulski	Haley

Hall	Mayne	St. Onge
Halpern	Meeds	Sandman
Hamilton	Meskill	Satterfield
Hanley	Michel	Schadeberg
Hanna	Mikva	Scherle
Hansen, Idaho	Miller, Calif.	Schneebell
Hansen, Wash.	Miller, Ohio	Schwengel
Harsha	Mills	Scott
Harvey	Minish	Sebelius
Hastings	Mink	Shibley
Hathaway	Minshall	Shriver
Hawkins	Mize	Sikes
Hays	Mizell	Sisk
Hechler, W. Va.	Monagan	Skubitz
Heckler, Mass.	Montgomery	Slack
Henderson	Moorhead	Smith, Calif.
Hicks	Morgan	Smith, Iowa
Hogan	Morse	Snyder
Horton	Mosher	Springer
Hosmer	Moss	Stafford
Howard	Murphy, Ill.	Staggers
Hull	Myers	Stanton
Hungate	Natcher	Steed
Hunt	Nedzi	Steiger, Wis.
Hutchinson	Nelsen	Stephens
Ichord	Nichols	Stokes
Jacobs	Nix	Stratton
Jarman	Obey	Stubblefield
Joelson	O'Hara	Stuckey
Johnson, Calif.	O'Konski	Symington
Johnson, Pa.	Olsen	Taft
Jonas	O'Neal, Ga.	Talcott
Jones, Ala.	O'Neill, Mass.	Taylor
Jones, N.C.	Ottinger	Teague, Tex.
Jones, Tenn.	Patman	Thompson, Ga.
Karsh	Patten	Thompson, N.J.
Kastenmeier	Pelly	Thomson, Wis.
Kazen	Pepper	Tiernan
Kee	Perkins	Tunney
Keith	Philbin	Udall
King	Pickle	Ullman
Kleppe	Pike	Utt
Kluczynski	Pirnie	Van Deerlin
Koch	Poage	Vander Jagt
Kuykendall	Poff	Vanik
Kyl	Follock	Vigorito
Kyros	Preyer, N.C.	Waggonner
Landgrebe	Price, Ill.	Waldie
Landrum	Price, Tex.	Wampler
Langen	Fryor, Ark.	Watkins
Latta	Pucinski	Watson
Leggett	Purcell	Watts
Lennon	Quie	Weicker
Lipscomb	Quillen	Whalen
Lloyd	Railsback	Whalley
Long, La.	Randall	White
Long, Md.	Rarick	Whitehurst
Lukens	Rees	Whitten
McCarthy	Reid, Ill.	Widnall
McClory	Reid, N.Y.	Wiggins
McCloskey	Reifel	Williams
McCulloch	Reuss	Wilson, Bob
McDade	Rhodes	Wilson,
McDonald,	Riegle	Charles H.
Mich.	Rivers	Winn
McEwen	Roberts	Wold
McFall	Robison	Wolf
McKneally	Rodino	Wright
McMillan	Rogers, Colo.	Wyatt
Macdonald,	Rogers, Fla.	Wyder
Mass.	Rooney, N.Y.	Wylie
MacGregor	Rooney, Pa.	Wyman
Madden	Rosenthal	Yates
Mahon	Rostenkowski	Yatron
Mailliard	Roth	Young
Mann	Roudebush	Zablocki
Marsh	Roybal	Zion
Martin	Ruth	Zwach
Matsunaga	Ryan	
May	St Germain	

NAYS—2

Griffiths Teague, Calif.

NOT VOTING—48

Abernethy	Diggs	Mollohan
Anderson,	Edwards, La.	Morton
Tenn.	Foley	Murphy, N.Y.
Baring	Fulton, Pa.	Fassman
Bates	Fulton, Tenn.	Pettis
Bell, Calif.	Gray	Podell
Blackburn	Grover	Powell
Blatnik	Hammer-	Ronan
Bow	schmidt	Rumsfeld
Burleson, Tex.	Hébert	Ruppe
Burton, Utah	Helstoski	Saylor
Button	Hollifield	Scheuer
Cahill	Kirwan	Smith, N.Y.
Carey	Lowenstein	Steiger, Ariz.
Celler	Lujan	Sullivan
Conable	McClure	
Dawson	Mathias	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Bates.
 Mr. Abernethy with Mr. Blackburn.
 Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Cahill.
 Mr. Celler with Mr. Bow.
 Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Fulton of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. Carey with Mr. Grover.
 Mr. Podell with Mr. Bell of California.
 Mrs. Sullivan with Mr. Saylor.
 Mr. Hollifield with Mr. Pettis.
 Mr. Burleson of Texas with Mr. Burton of Utah.
 Mr. Gray with Mr. Button.
 Mr. Anderson of Tennessee with Mr. Hammerschmidt.
 Mr. Edwards of Louisiana with Mr. Lujan.
 Mr. Fulton of Tennessee with Mr. Morton.
 Mr. Foley with Mr. Conable.
 Mr. Passman with Mr. Ruppe.
 Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. Smith of New York.
 Mr. Rowan with Mr. Steiger of Wisconsin.
 Mr. Lowenstein with Mr. Rumsfeld.
 Mr. Mollohan with Mr. Mathias.
 Mr. Helstoski with Mr. McClure.
 Mr. Baring with Mr. Scheuer.
 Mr. Dawson with Mr. Diggs.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESIGNATION FROM UNITED STATES-CANADIAN INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

MAY 5, 1969.

HON. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
 Speaker of the House,
 House of Representatives,
 Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: It is with deep regret that I find I must resign my position on the United States-Canadian Interparliamentary Conference.

I want to thank you for your kindness in appointing me to this conference. My participation on it during the last ten years has been a most enriching experience. The United States and Canada have many common interests and goals. It was my privilege to have had the opportunity to work closely with this Conference which aims at fostering trust and cooperation between our two countries.

With best regards, I remain
 Sincerely,

WILLIAM T. MURPHY,
 Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 1, Public Law 86-42, the Chair appoints as a member of the U.S. delegation of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. MORGAN, to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

AMENDMENT OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

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

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, today I will introduce a new Fair Labor Standards Act.

This is necessary because Congress has failed to follow suggestions, made by some of us, to put the fair labor stand-

ards on an escalating rate of increase tied to Federal pay raises and cost-of-living index.

This morning's paper carried a story out of the White House entitled "\$4½ Billion Pay Increase for the Jobless." It does seem reasonable, Mr. Speaker, if we recognize the need to raise the income for the jobless, then workers that have to work for the minimum wage must be given consideration, by this Congress, for increased income.

The White House, in April, announced that the living cost increase was the highest in 18 years. The last cost-of-living increase since the Korean war in 1951 took place in March of this year. It cost \$12.56 in March to buy what \$10 bought in the 1957-59 period. The substantial rise in cost of living was for food, clothing, and gas, three of the daily consumer items necessary for the people's health and welfare.

During the first 3 months of this year the consumer prices rose 1.5 percent, the sharpest rate of advance for any 3-month period since May-July of 1966. The index now stands 5.1 percent above a year ago. In the face of this, as well as, the President's message to Congress calling for a \$3,500 tax exemption for a family of four, it makes a new Fair Labor Standards Act, by this Congress, essential and compelling.

In order that there be no question in the minds of any Members, as to the extent of these changes, I present to you the background on fair labor standards, and a summary of the bill being introduced.

Senator HARRISON WILLIAMS, Democrat of New Jersey, who heads up the counterpart committee in the Senate will be introducing this bill at the same time.

I want to add the contents of a release issued yesterday by AFL-CIO in a conference held in the Capitol by leaders of labor, Senator WILLIAMS, and myself.

The Gallup poll for April 17 made the following revelation on weekly living cost:

By personal assessment of living costs, the typical American figures it now costs \$72 more per week to get along than it did 32 years ago.

The median average amount that the non-farm public believes is the minimum that a family of four needs to get along today is \$102.

In 1937, when this index was first started, \$30 was the median average amount specified. Non-farm persons whose family income is more than \$10,000 per year say that \$126 weekly is the minimum amount needed.

Those whose incomes are \$3000 per year or less cite \$99 as the minimum figure, which when projected to one year, exceeds their present earnings by at least \$2000 per year.

A national sample of 1510 Americans representing all income levels in the proper proportion, was asked this question: "What is the smallest amount of money a family of four (husband, wife, and two children) need each week to get along in this community?"

Following are the highlights of the 32-year trend on this question:

	Amount per week
1937-----	\$30
1947-----	43
1957-----	72
1967-----	101
Today-----	102

Mr. Speaker, even a \$2 an hour minimum wage, as proposed, will not give the family of four the amount that the public feels it should have to satisfy its needs, but it will help. It will give the head of the family, regardless of the size, some justice. For these reasons I believe the Congress should act on the new proposed amendments as expeditiously as possible.

The release referred to follows:

BACKGROUND PAPER ON FAIR LABOR STANDARDS,
1969

The major purpose of the Fair Labor Standards Act as outlined in its Declaration of Policy is to "correct and as rapidly as practicable to eliminate the conditions," "detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency, and general well-being of workers."

To fulfill the intent of FLSA it has been necessary to increase the floor under wages as the costs of "living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers" increases over time. Such an increase is necessary today—for all workers.

For too long the Minimum Wage and Hour law excluded millions of working men and women. There are today, over 13 million workers denied the protection of minimum wage coverage—the law must be extended to as many of these possible to afford workers protection from poverty wages.

This bill would add to the law's protection nearly 13 million additional workers, employed as household domestics, or in establishments now exempt because of dollar sales volume restrictions, or other special exemptions, or because of employment by state or local governments. Many of these workers are among the poorest paid and most exploited in our society.

The "working poor" in our country number 2 million. These are the working fathers and mothers of millions of children who are either denied coverage under FLSA or are making the present below-poverty minimum wage of \$1.60 an hour. The working poor need help two ways.

First, they need to be covered and secondly, they need a statutory wage rate that will provide their families and their working efforts with something more than poverty.

The responsibility of providing a "living wage" to workers lies not with the taxpayers but with the employers who benefit from the productivity of their employees. The "working poor" are not the old, lame, and unmarried mothers who require public assistance, but the able-bodied working men and women who contribute to the profits of many companies.

What do the working poor need?

Updating the 1966 poverty line figure for price increases and the increased tax burden shows that a family of four needs almost \$4,000 a year. Thus, workers need \$2 an hour immediately.

This bill would provide for an immediate increase to \$2 an hour for all workers currently at a \$1.60 minimum wage. For workers covered initially by the 1966 amendments, the step-ups in the minimum to \$1.60 are maintained with their minimum going to \$2 in 1972. Newly covered workers would be on the same step-ups as those initially covered in 1966.

In addition to the increase in coverage and the increased statutory rate necessary to protect "the well-being of workers," it also becomes necessary to ensure that workers not be exploited by long working hours on a daily basis. Presently, most workers are guaranteed time and a half for weekly hours over 40. But the hardships of working over 8 hours in a single day are such that employees

also need protection from those employers who would demand long working hours out of convenience to themselves. This bill provides a premium rate of time and a half for all hours worked over 8 in a single day.

SUMMARY OF FAIR LABOR STANDARDS, 1969

Following are major provisions in the 1969 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act:

The bill would raise the minimum wage to \$2 per hour and broaden coverage to 13 million workers now excluded from protection:

MINIMUM WAGE

1.—Increase the minimum wage from \$1.60 an hour to \$2 an hour immediately for those covered before 1966.

2.—Raise the minimum wage in steps to \$2 an hour effective February 1, 1972, for those newly covered in 1966.

3.—Make farm workers equal to all other workers newly covered in 1966.

4.—Cover domestic, federal, state and local government workers and employees of small retail and service businesses on the same step-ups as those newly covered in 1966.

5.—Increase Puerto Rican and Virgin Islands workers' wages by a sum equal to those of other workers.

6.—Raise those covered by wage boards and non-appropriated funds to \$2 an hour immediately.

7.—Eliminate clauses excluding employees of linen supply houses from full coverage.

MAXIMUM HOURS

1.—Pay overtime after 8 hours in a day as well as 40 hours in a week.

2.—Bring all workers under the overtime provisions.

3.—Eliminate special maximum hour exemptions for agricultural processing workers and hospital workers.

EXEMPTIONS

Eliminate all special minimum wage, maximum hours exemptions which exclude any or all of the following groups of workers from protection: retail and service; seasonal amusement and recreational; motion picture, logging, farm, railroad, pipeline and air carrier workers, fish processors, transit workers, hotel, motel, restaurant and nursing home workers; motor vehicle partsmen, cotton ginning workers; taxi drivers, catering employees and bowling establishment workers.

CHILD LABOR

Increase the age limit for children employed in hazardous farm work to 18, the present age limit for other hazardous work. Restrict the employment of children on farms outside school hours.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

1.—Penalize cheating employers by permitting the Secretary of Labor to sue for unpaid minimum wages or overtime compensation and to collect liquidated damages, as well as such unpaid minimum wages as overtime compensation, in such suits.

2.—Repeal the provisions which permit tips to be offset against the minimum wage.

STATEMENT BY ANDREW J. BIEMILLER—
AFL-CIO

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller today issued the following statement as a top AFL-CIO delegation met with Senator Harrison Williams (D.-N.J.) and Congressman John Dent (D.-Pa.), authors of bills to be introduced in both Houses to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act:

The AFL-CIO, which has declared its determination to wage a major drive to improve the Fair Labor Standards Act, is delighted today to publicly salute Senator Williams and Congressman Dent.

The measures which they will sponsor in their respective Houses fully meet the test of our time. They are well-constructed legislative vehicles designed to fulfill the humanitarian goal of the Fair Labor Standards Act by bringing it up to date and making it all-inclusive. Equally important, these are achievable bills, carefully drafted to do precisely what should be done in America—eliminate the economic problem symbolized by "the working poor".

Time and again we in the AFL-CIO have called the Fair Labor Standards Act the nation's best weapon against poverty. A decent job at a decent wage level is the answer to poverty and that we intend to achieve in America.

To Senator Williams and Congressman Dent, I extend the AFL-CIO's heartiest thanks for sponsoring these measures and our pledge to wage a successful fight for their adoption.

CONGRESSMAN ANNUNZIO LAUDS
FRANK N. CATRAMBONE ON
REACHING HIS 75TH BIRTHDAY

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

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, on April 27, 1969, my very dear and old friend, Frank N. Catrambone, of Chicago, Ill., celebrated his 75th birthday.

Frank is a lifelong resident of Chicago, having migrated to the United States at the age of 18, and has worked hard in his adopted country, so that today he has become one of our community's most successful businessmen and civic leaders.

He has served as president of the Central Civic Club of Chicago, as president of the North-Austin Chamber of Commerce, as director of the Joint Civic Committee of Italian Americans, as vice president of the Citizen's Traffic Safety Committee, as a member of Chicago's Senior Citizens Hall of Fame, as Man of the Year for the 1967 Columbus Day parade, as charter member of the West Area Council of Chicago Motor Club, and as a member of the Legion of Mary—St. Giles Church.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the program outlining the events of Frank Catrambone's 75th birthday celebration. The program follows:

FRANK N. CATRAMBONE: APRIL 27, 1969

One of the most important events in our history took place in 1491, when an obscure Italian sailor . . . Christopher Columbus set forth to discover a route to the Far East. After months of journeying on the high seas, while he failed to discover a new route, he discovered something far more important to all of us—the country we now know as the United States.

An equally important event, in our lives, took place in Calabria, Italy on April 26, 1894 . . . when Dominick and Marianne Catrambone were blessed with the birth of a son, Frank. Although a member of a large family, it became evident early in his life that he was indeed destined for greatness. His interest in music and the lively arts as well as his concern for his fellow-man became apparent to his parents early in his childhood and this indeed was the "mark" that was to follow him the rest of his life.

Not content to remain in Italy, where his

opportunity for advancement was limited, he emigrated to the United States at the young age of 18. Realizing that the most important thing for him would be to learn the language of his newly adopted country, he immediately attended night school, which was just the beginning of his pursuit of knowledge—which has never ceased. His first employment in his new country was that of a section quality tailor with Hart, Schaffner & Marx. His ability, knowledge, and hard work enabled him to begin the climb on the ladder of success, at an early age.

He also went into business with his brother, George, and opened a tailor shop, which he continued after their partnership was dissolved after several years of being in business together.

After being in this country several years, an event occurred in his life that was to shape his future destiny more than any other single event in his life. What started out as an introduction from his niece, Theresa, to a beautiful young girl, Helen Cosentino; blossomed into love and courtship . . . which climaxed in their becoming husband and wife on April 25, 1920. Their love and understanding for one another flourished, and enabled them to rear six children (Dominick, Marianne, Eleanor, Frank, Annette, and Elaine), during the difficult depression and war years. During World War II, he accepted a position with the Quartermaster Corps of the U.S. Army and was responsible for quality control of the uniforms worn by our servicemen. He maintained the Tailor Shop and, working many long hours, provided for their family, and the education of their children.

In 1947, the business was moved to its present location at 5850 West North Avenue, where he was one of the first far-sighted businessmen to realize the great opportunity that existed in the rental of formal wear. Though he encountered many problems in life that could be solved, his biggest setback in life occurred in 1964, upon the death of his beloved wife Helen, after a prolonged illness. Her contributions to the lives and accomplishments of her husband and children can only be measured by their devotion to her memory.

Though now retired from his business in order to devote time to his civic and charitable activities, he remains one of the most dynamic and respected businessmen in the city of Chicago. Some of the honor and recognition that he has received includes:

President: Central Civic Club of Chicago.
 President: North-Austin Chamber Of Commerce.
 Director: Joint Civic Committee Of Italian-Americans.
 Vice President: Citizen's Traffic Safety Committee.
 Member: Chicago's Senior Citizen Hall Of Fame.
 Man Of The Year: 1967 Columbus Day Parade.
 Charter Member: West Area Council of Chicago Motor Club.
 Member: Legion Of Mary—St. Giles Church.

Frank N. Catrambone remains one of the most loveable and well-liked men that any of us have had the privilege to know. His manner, bearing, and stature is that of a giant among men. In spite of his busy schedule he finds time to enjoy his family, relatives, and twenty grandchildren. He also enjoys his music and his greatest relaxation is that of playing the mandolin.

We, his Sons and Daughters, take this occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday to express our love and devotion to our Father.

STATEMENT OF SUMNER G. WHITTIER ON VETERANS' HOSPITALS

(Mr. ROBERTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute, to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, Veterans' Administrator William J. Driver has submitted his resignation. He will be most difficult to replace. The Nation can ill afford to lose the excellence in public service represented by Bill Driver. A great Veterans' Administrator, it is most unfortunate that he should become a victim of the vagaries of partisan politics.

The White House is presently reviewing a long list of names to be the new Administrator. One of the names, which it is stated is receiving strong consideration, is a former Veterans' Administrator who served 1958 to 1960 during the last years of the Eisenhower administration, Sumner G. Whittier.

Many may recall that back in 1965 the President announced the closing of 32 VA facilities, one of which was McKinney Hospital, which is located in my district. Despite an all-out protest, McKinney was one of the VA facilities that was permanently closed, although I still do not believe there was sufficient justification to take away this hospital which has served veterans in my area so successfully for a long period of time.

Since the name of Sumner G. Whittier has been mentioned as a possible successor to Administrator Driver, I am bringing to the attention of my colleagues his statement which he voluntarily made before the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs on March 29, 1965, at which time he strongly supported the hospital closings. As he stated at that time:

I support strongly the closing of the Veterans Administration hospitals announced earlier this year.

The text of his complete statement follows:

STATEMENT OF SUMNER G. WHITTIER (ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS 1958-1960) BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOSPITALS OF THE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

For four years I worked for the Veterans Administration—one year as Director of Insurance and three years as Administrator of Veterans Affairs—during the administration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Although still in the health field, I am now in no way associated with the Veterans Administration or government. I appear here at the request of this committee only as an interested citizen and veteran.

VA NONPARTISAN AND NONPOLITICAL

It has been the policy of all administrations and this committee to keep partisanship and politics out of VA. This policy was followed under President Eisenhower, and it was my experience working with this committee to find that all the members of this committee of both parties maintained that non-partisan approach. Many times since I have left government, I have complimented this committee and its Chairman, Congressman Olin Teague, for whose integrity and dedication I have high regard.

I have observed with interest and pleasure that my successors as Administrator under two other Presidents have also followed such a policy of non-partisanship. John Gleason was an able Administrator, and I am pleased to make this public acknowledgment of my regard for him. I was especially pleased and so wrote President Lyndon Johnson concerning his appointment of William Driver, the present Administrator. I knew Mr. Driver well and favorably when I worked at VA.

If anything has impressed me about pres-

ent policy in VA, it has been the continuing appointment and promotion in VA of career people of recognized competence.

SUPPORT HOSPITAL CLOSINGS

I support strongly the closing of the Veterans Administration hospitals announced earlier this year.

VA's long-range policy and plan as enunciated by Congress and by all Presidents is to provide every eligible veteran the best possible care this government can provide.

To carry out that commendable policy several Presidents and this Congress have supported the regular annual construction of new VA hospitals. All familiar with the VA hospital system recognized that it is not a declining system but a dynamic and expanding one—that it will not meet its maximum growth of patient load until nearly the year 2000. Basically this is because the veterans are aging and persons over 60 require far more bed time than those who are younger.

MUST CLOSE OLD IF NEW ARE TO BE BUILT

Such a system must be kept dynamic if the policy of first-class care for the nation's deserving veterans is to be implemented. This Committee and the Subcommittee on Appropriations under the chairmanship of Congressman Albert Thomas, a great and able member of this Congress, worked out and have consistently supported an orderly and businesslike 15-year plan calling for 90 million dollars worth of new hospital construction every year. This plan has been in effect for several years and should and will continue into the future. New, fine hospitals are being constructed for veterans, as they should be, but they are being built in locations selected according to standards that will provide first-class medical care.

MUST BE BUILT WHERE PATIENT LOAD IS

They are built, first, where the veterans are and will be . . . where the patient load is now and where it will be. It is apparent to all that there is strong population movement from country to city, and from some areas of the nation to other areas, that veterans—especially older ones—are moving to California and Florida. It is not enough to consider only today's situation; it is essential to make projections as to the patient load tomorrow.

It makes no sense not to move forward with the construction of hospitals where the greatest number of veterans are today and where an even greater concentration of veteran patients will be tomorrow. It makes less sense to attempt to maintain obsolete hospitals that have declining patient loads.

BUILT WHERE MEDICAL STAFF IS AVAILABLE

The second standard for a hospital location should be availability of medical staff, of top medical staff. Where can that staff be found? It will be found near medical schools and medical centers. This is a period of medical revolution. It is a time of fabulous and swift change, of amazing new medical discovery and miraculous new life-saving and life-prolonging equipment. This march of medicine is fueled by research, both government and private, in the amount of billions of dollars.

America's veterans should have the best equipment and the newest. Such equipment is very expensive, and it simply cannot be provided everywhere—nor can it be adequately provided in obsolete hospital settings.

America's veterans should have the finest available medical skills—diagnostic and therapeutic—medical teams, and a wide array of specialists.

Such provision may mean the difference of life or death. Correct diagnosis is extraordinarily important.

America's veterans must be treated by the doctor who knows and is familiar with the latest techniques and the newest research.

These men are not found in great numbers in antique hospitals with old equipment in remote areas.

MEDICAL CENTERS ATTRACT EXCITING DOCTORS

VA must attract and keep the excited and exciting young doctors. It is in the neighborhood of the medical center, of the medical school, of the research programs that such doctors are most readily available. It is just obvious that in an age of specialization, and increasing specialization, that there is a wider choice of specialists at hand in the medical center—and any veteran ought not only to have the best specialist available but to have him promptly if the need be immediate.

This is what dictates the building of the VA hospitals near medical schools and hospital complexes. I approved the moving of a VA hospital in Nashville, Tennessee, from the outskirts of the community to the medical school grounds at Vanderbilt at the cost of an additional million dollars because it was and is VA policy to give the veteran the best possible care.

SPECIALISTS TEND TO BE NEAR MEDICAL CENTERS

You need only look at a map showing the doctors of America by quantity and by specialty, and you can see at once that they are in the main in the metropolitan areas where centers are located although a few such centers are not in urban areas. In short, hospitals should be built where there is patient load and where there is staff . . . and where, projected into the future, patient and staff will be concentrated tomorrow and tomorrow.

GOVERNMENT MUST BE ABLE TO CLOSE HOSPITALS

It makes absolutely no sense to permit VA to build 90 million dollars worth of new hospitals a year in areas that follow the trend of patient load and available medical doctors and staff, and then say that no VA installation can ever close. It is only common sense to build the new hospitals where and how they ought to be built and to phase out the old that can no longer fill their beds or provide first-class care.

Is the policy to be: build, build, build the new, but never, never, never close one that is old—however antique or ancient it may be?

MOST OF THESE HOSPITALS ARE OLD

It is interesting to observe that over 30 of the buildings at hospitals the VA is trying to terminate go back to the period of William McKinley.

But, speaking directly of the hospitals, one of those structures in Illinois was built in the time of President Theodore Roosevelt.

Over 17% of the hospital space was built in the time of President Wilson or before, nearly a third during or before President Harding's time, and another third about the period of Calvin Coolidge.

In other words, 85% of the hospital space here recommended for closure goes back over 40 to 60 years. Is that really adequate for America's veterans in the space age? How adequate a service can such structures provide?

Of the 19 services considered essential to a fully serviced hospital, only one of the closing hospitals has as many as half of the services, and several have only three or four.

Five of the hospitals are old TB hospitals, built for a special purpose when the theory and practice of treating this disease were far different from today's methods.

And one of those is only a small TB division of a large VA psychiatric hospital four miles from a VA medical hospital.

Another is a large cantonment type hastily built to meet immediate post World War II needs and intended for use for only 15 years.

Many similar hospitals have long since been abandoned or fallen into disrepair. This hospital is built of non-fire resistant material.

Another is near a large old-age home that is being closed and that has provided half of the hospital's patient load.

Another is near an Air Force base which provided part of its patient load and which is being closed.

FIVE WERE BUILT AS TB HOSPITALS

Consider TB-Sunmount was built in a remote upstate area, and a lovely one, because Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau believed that outdoor living in such country areas helped cure TB. Many such hospitals were so built. But that theory is no longer followed. The nation has made tremendous strides in conquering the white plague, miraculously reducing the time for cure or arrest of the disease, and cities and states all over the nation have been closing TB hospitals. Must VA keep it open?

VA attempted at the urgent request of the communities involved to convert Sunmount and other such hospitals to other uses when the TB patient load drastically declined. Such a program may have helped in phasing them out, but such hospitals were built for one purpose and are simply not suitable for modern day medicine. It would cost a fortune to make them comparable with a new hospital. At what point do we face the issue?

To provide maximum utilization, a hospital should maintain a waiting list, not a long one, but a waiting list. Most of these hospitals have a growing number of vacant beds, and disappearing waiting lists. In most cases there is no waiting list, and in some instances there has been none for some years.

EMPTY BEDS LEAD TO OVER-USE AND LONG STAYS

In public and private hospitals the most serious question raised today is over-use of beds—prolonged or unnecessary stay. The biggest factor in lengthening stay is the number of empty beds in any hospital. In order to determine if there is a sound reason for existence of a hospital, one need only examine length of stay in these hospitals, or look at a telltale figure—how many of those who apply are admitted? In some instances, nine out of every ten who apply to these hospitals are admitted. Compare that with a busy area such as New York City or Florida or with private hospitals, and the test of proper use and length of stay will begin to show up.

But more serious than overstay in such a situation is that aged veterans begin to fill the beds, veterans who do not need medical care in the hospital sense but need only custodial care and minimal medical attention.

What happens to the doctor who desires challenging patients, who desires to attend sick people, not be an attendant in a custodial ward? He soon leaves for a more demanding post in another hospital where he can practice medicine in the manner for which his training fitted him.

The net effect in the long run is to condemn the truly sick patients who remain in such a hospital to less than the best care. This is exactly the end result of efforts to force the VA to keep open old hospitals with a declining patient load.

I believe all VA hospitals are accredited by the American Hospital Association and other major accrediting groups so that I think it can be said that in all hospitals care is good and is adequate, even in those hospitals that are here recommended for closing. But certainly in the larger hospitals near medical centers the care is better, superlative, is first class. The VA hospital system is run by doctors today with the advice of splendid medical advisory groups made up of the best medical men in this nation.

KEEPING OLD OR LIMITED HOSPITALS CONDEMNES VETERANS TO SECOND-CLASS CARE

The Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare said of VA medical practice in 1951, and this is a strong statement from Congress—(It is an) "indisputable fact that first-class medical care is possible only in those medical institutions and programs which engage in teaching and research."

To insist then upon a policy of maintaining obsolete hospitals with limited medical specialties is to condemn some veterans to less than first-class care, and no American veteran should be given less than the best this government and VA can offer.

DOCTORS FAVOR CLOSINGS

Doctors recommend the closing of these hospitals because such closing is in the interest of providing better medical care and treatment for veteran patients. And I have never known VA's medical department or the advisory board to stint on recommending increased expenditures where better care was essential.

RESISTANCE RISES TO ANY CLOSINGS

Unfortunately, whatever policy the government intends, the real policy in practice becomes one of approving expansions and openings of new installations—with much local cheering of such openings—and of being stopped from any closings with vehement objection and outcry from local sources. The government is permitted to open and to expand. It is never permitted to close or to contract—at least not comfortably or easily.

OBJECTIONS SINCERE ENOUGH

Any installation automatically sets up vested interests—and perfectly proper ones, obviously: employees, businessmen serving the installation, patients served by it, and others. Their strong protests sometimes stop government completely from closing installations, however obsolete or unnecessary, or at best slow down the process to a lag of years and decades.

Almost every Administrator of VA has tried to close hospitals and has met with extremely strong resistance. Protests sometimes arise in clamorous and mountainous proportions if you even attempt to close a clinic or a two-man office.

OBJECTIONS CAUSE LAG IN ALL GOVERNMENT

Unfortunately, this situation in VA is in microcosm the very illustration of what is wrong with government control of any activity. Government can open a new installation, but it can never close the old without a huge wall of delaying actions from vested interests, however sincere.

We are talking here about some millions of dollars of the VA budget, but it is my belief that this pattern so evident in VA exists throughout all government and that this nation could save in its budget eight billion dollars—eight billion dollars—by cutting unnecessary plants, buildings, people, and not lose a thing—indeed, improve and make more efficient the service to the public. Such a course, if followed in private industry, would bankrupt any company before long. The U.S. Federal installation is filled with programs and buildings it cannot stop though the real need for them has long since ended.

I cannot compliment the President of the United States too highly for his willingness to support the program of obvious common sense that is here represented.

MONEY SHOULD NOT BE PRIMARY FACTOR

But money is not primary in dealing with veterans, or should not be . . . care is what is important, and money should follow to support final care.

POLITICAL CLIMATE FACTOR IN CLOSINGS

I think all of us who have been elected or appointed officials—and I was over 20 times on a ballot, usually successfully—know that it is axiomatic that you cannot close out any activity, however tiny, during an election year. Indeed, the closer the election comes, the more quibbly must the status be. If ever the VA has a chance to approach correcting its monumental lag, it has to be in a political climate such as the present, immediately following an election with an administration elected by a huge margin and therefore secure enough to take such corrective action even though some individuals and groups will be irritated. I believe also that, if any of these actions could be put to a referendum in the states involved, the margin of voter approval would be astounding.

Why should there be resistance? Who are the vested interests?

First, are the employees of the hospital. VA employees are outstanding and dedicated. These are as fine a group of employees as can be found in public or private activities, and I have had a rather broad experience in both sectors.

No one of us would like to move his home, especially if he is middle-aged or beyond. An employee may have to sell his home, uproot his family, move the children from school. Such a personal upheaval is not easy or pleasant. It is not difficult to understand the vocal resistance of those who will be so personally inconvenienced and have their lives changed so markedly by such a move.

These employees who have given years of dedicated service deserve every consideration and thoughtful understanding of the serious problem that hospital closings impinge upon them. But they cannot be the judge of overall VA policy as to what brings about the finest care for veterans. They simply do not have the background or knowledge to make such a judgment.

The primary question should be how to obtain the best possible care for veterans, not maintaining expensive and inadequate hospitals to accommodate employees' convenience.

Of course, individuals or groups of such employees will protest. I'm sure they can present reasons that seem to them perfectly good. If you suggested that these were rationalizations to preserve their personal status, they would be offended. Nonetheless, such factors must be weighed—reasons or rationalizations.

EMPLOYEES MUST GET EVERY CONSIDERATION

The pain and problems for displaced employees are real. A company cannot employ people for years and suddenly discharge them without every possible consideration being given to human dignity.

Government has the resources to do that. It can give employees adequate notice so they can have time to change their lives, find new homes or new positions.

VA's practice has been: to freeze all new employment throughout the system; to offer to the displaced employees from closed installations; first choice of any other openings, and to pay cost of moving.

More, if I remember the agency's practices, VA's personnel department went far beyond that. VA personnel took a personal interest in each individual, not only agreed to transport the man and his family to a new city for a new position but sought, if he chose to remain in his old homestead, to find a new position for him with other government agencies or some private company. If he moved, VA's personnel department provided him assistance in finding new housing, school information, and even sought job opportunities for his wife if she had been working in the first community.

I do not believe VA has changed. Its personnel department was as interested in its employees as any in government, and more than many private industries.

The second vested interest is the local Chamber of Commerce. The smaller the town, the more acute the problem, for VA's hospital payroll is often the largest in the community. It is apparent that the withdrawal of a hospital is going to hurt many of the small businessmen in town—merchants, theater owners, hotel keepers, and others.

LOCAL BUSINESSMEN AFFECTED

It is obvious that the protest is going to be strong from the local Chamber of Commerce. This really raises a serious schizophrenic attitude on the part of the poor Chambers of Commerce. Nationally, the Chamber insists upon reduced federal budgets, and National Chamber presidents use strong words demanding that Congress and VA cut expenses while local Chambers are just as strong in wanting the VA hospital kept open in their town. In most of the communities involved in these closings, however, the damages to the community will not be severe for the VA closing will represent only a small fraction of community resources.

KEEPING OBSOLETE HOSPITALS OPEN NOT BEST ANSWER

Some towns will have a problem, and government has some resources that can be helpful in trying to assist in the economy of the community. But it is an expensive procedure to keep open a costly and unneeded VA hospital. To hold back progress is not really to assist the economy but only to preserve obsolescence, and the local Chamber of Commerce and merchants should join in trying to find a true and dynamic answer to the economic problems such closings may bring about.

VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS DEMAND GOOD VETERANS' CARE

Then there are the veterans' organizations. As Administrator, I found the veterans' organizations supportive. They insist wisely that veteran care be primary. Once convinced, they support right courses of action. I am aware that in this instance they are deeply concerned and in opposition to these closings, at least to some of them. Of all the protests you will receive, I think these deserve the most detailed review for their protest is based on the fundamental issue involved—are these closings right and in the interest of the veterans?

That is the real question that has to be answered, and I think can be with careful detailed reassurance, not only of the national officials of the veterans' organizations, but of their local posts.

The problem is that we must answer the main question—what course will permit the best possible care for the veterans, not only immediately but in the days ahead? I think the closings of outmoded hospitals and the openings of carefully planned new ones will do that.

Will individual veterans be inconveniently affected? Some, perhaps, but all of these hospitals are immediately or relatively close to other VA installations, and closeness in this day of ready transport and air ambulance is a lesser requirement that it might have been in an older age.

But if not as close as desired, VA can contract beds for service-connected veterans in convenient first-class hospitals.

It is true that in carrying out the VA primary mission properly there will be some dislocation and some protest, but is any course going to please everyone? Each person involved in dealing with this problem must attempt to find the larger answer, the most statesmanlike position, must do all he can to

alleviate the problems that change brings about for all concerned. But, when every consideration has been finally given, when every voice has been finally heard, every suggestion finally weighed, then the issue must be faced and the proper course followed.

Knowing as I do the officials in the executive branch of this government, VA and its dedicated leadership, the members of Congress and this Committee, the veterans' organizations and their leadership, I am sure such a proper course will be found and followed.

POLITICAL IMAGE IS DECEIVING WHEN IT COMES TO ACHIEVEMENTS

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

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, members of the Judiciary Committee regularly observe the legislative skill and dedication of the committee chairman, EMANUEL CELLER, and the ranking minority member, WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH.

Their ability to harmonize conflicting views and to achieve conciliation without compromise is outstanding.

Electoral college reform is simply the latest chapter in a long and continuous story. It is good to find someone else who appreciates their work and their ability to be effective without affectation, as David Broder recognized in his article of Tuesday, May 6, 1969, the Washington Post, copy of which follows:

[From the Washington Post, May 6, 1969]

POLITICAL IMAGE IS DECEIVING WHEN IT COMES TO ACHIEVEMENTS

(By David S. Broder)

The gap between appearance and reality in politics was nicely illustrated last week by the contrasting performances of the Republican Governors and the leaders of the House Judiciary Committee.

To all outward appearances, the Republican Governors are the kind of men who should be managing the affairs of the country—young, vigorous and tuned in to the contemporary problems of the kind they find in running 30 states with three-fourths of the American people. Or so it would seem.

To all outward appearances, 80-year-old Rep. Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn and 67-year-old Rep. William McCulloch of Ohio, respectively, the Democratic chairman and the ranking Republican member of the House Judiciary Committee, are a pair of fusty fuddy-duddies, symbols of the well-known decadence of the Congressional seniority system. Where the Governors stride, Celler and McCulloch shuffle. Where the Governors speak in well-modulated television tones, Celler and McCulloch tend to mumble.

And yet last week it was the old men who furnished an outstanding example of political leadership in bringing the constitutional amendment for direct, popular election of the President out of committee with a bipartisan 4-to-1 majority, while the Governors were again making a spectacle of themselves.

Their three-day session in Lexington and Louisville, designed to bring the GOP Governors to Kentucky at the height of the Derby social season, was a pinnacle of political irrelevance. As usual, the Governors' meetings produced not one statement of substance on any significant issue before the country.

These semi-annual junkets by the Repub-

lican Governors have become something of a political scandal. As they have frolicked their way through the country's plush resorts, from Palm Beach to Palm Springs, smiling their satisfied smiles and graciously allowing themselves to be entertained at the homes and clubs of the local white business aristocracy, the Governors have systematically undercut any claim to serious consideration as officials concerned with or capable of handling the problems of this country.

When these men come out of the country club just long enough to assert—as they did again last week—that the Federal Government deal with the cities, city dwellers and city problems only through the Governors themselves, it is hard to believe that they are not knowingly inviting ridicule.

So one turns with relief from them to Celler and McCulloch, the two old men devoid of the stuttings of ambition, who showed last week what a splendid thing the committee system of Congress can be when it is employed to encourage the play of argument and the clash of ideas on a fundamental issue of public policy.

At a time when the Governors were golfing and the campus radicals were playing the politics of confrontation, Celler and McCulloch and their Judiciary colleagues showed the vitality of the tradition of non-violent political discourse.

Expert testimony, reasoned argument and careful weighing of evidence changed men's minds, as the Judiciary Committee considered what to do about the way the President is elected. The result was, as Celler said, "the first bold step" in many long years toward a fundamental reform of our system—a reform which now stands a far better chance of final passage because of its conspicuous quality of procedure that produced it.

The Republican Governors showed that some politicians can frolic while their country is being torn apart. Celler and McCulloch showed there are politicians who know how to act when the situation cries out for action. One can hope the voters will treat them with the contempt or the respect their conduct deserves.

QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS OF SUPREME COURT

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

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, democracy is the most cumbersome and most inefficient form of government there is but still it is the most desirable form of government ever devised by the human mind. It requires not only an intelligent and active body of the governed, but also requires the governing to be men of unimpeachable integrity, high competence, and great dedication.

It is my hope that the Committee on the Judiciary will not take lightly its responsibilities to initiate reform legislation affecting the U.S. Supreme Court in view of the recent exposures of Life magazine concerning the legal fees received by one member of the Court. Without discussing the facts of the exposure as my only source of information is what I have read in newspapers and magazines, I do feel the responsibility of admonishing the Congress not to give forth with a crescendo of condemnation and then proceed to wink its eye at the incident, forgetting its own responsibilities.

The conduct and behavior of the members of the highest body of one of our three branches of Government is of vital concern to the American people. This is particularly true at a time when the Supreme Court has assumed an activist role in bringing about broad social, political, and economic changes in our society. No student of the law today can seriously deny that the Supreme Court has little reluctance to intrude into the field of legislative responsibility. Rather than interpret the law and the Constitution, they have chosen in several cases to amend the law by judicial decree. With the Court assuming these powers, we are justified in demanding higher standards of conduct than may have been required in the past. The power of five appointees on the Supreme Court to overrule the unanimous decision of 535 elected officials is great indeed, and when the people of the United States acquiesce in the Court's assumption of legislative responsibilities, however limited the acquiescence may be, we need to take all necessary steps to make certain that the appointees are men of the highest qualifications. I do not feel that the power of confirmation exercised by the Senate over Presidential appointments to the Court is sufficient to assure the Nation of the best qualified justices. History has shown the Senate to be reluctant to veto the Presidential selection. The politics of the situation ordinarily inhibit the Senate from exercising the kind of close and diligent scrutiny required.

It has long been my belief that members of the Supreme Court should have prior judicial experience. I have long advocated this in the Congress. In one of my first speeches in the Congress a number of years ago, I pointed out that there was only a total of 13 years prior judicial experience on the U.S. Supreme Court if one includes service of 1 year as a police judge. Seven of the 13 years were lodged in one man, Justice Brennan. Today the situation has improved to a small degree with the addition of Justice Marshall who has 4 years' prior experience on the U.S. Court of Appeals. Four of the present members have no prior experience at all, including the Chief Justice. I believe that the members of the Supreme Court should be the most learned lawyers in the land and they should not only be learned in the law, they should have some prior judicial experience. We should remove the pressure from our Presidents to make political appointments rather than judicial appointments. A review of the qualifications of the members of the Court reveals that our Presidents have considered prior judicial experience of little import. For these reasons I am today introducing legislation that will require all appointees to the Supreme Court to have prior judicial experience in our Federal court system or the highest appellate State courts. This legislation, I believe, will be very helpful in avoiding a recurrence of the incident recently related by Life, as well as assuring the American people that the members of its highest judicial tribunal will be among the best qualified in the land.

I am not here to criticize the Committee on the Judiciary. I am here to petition it. Our highly respected and distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee in closing his remarks said this of the former House Committee on Un-American Activities on February 18, 1969:

It is what the committee has done that has caused all the contention and difficulty.

Without arguing that point, I would paraphrase the remarks of the distinguished gentleman and state, in regard to the responsibilities of the Committee on Judiciary to give this body the necessary reform legislation, let it not be said that "it is what the committee has not done that caused the difficulty. Errors of omission can be just as serious as errors of commission."

ROGERS QUESTIONS MIT'S RESPONSIBILITY TO NATION

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

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, many college presidents, under threat from militant minorities, have indicated they will review and perhaps eliminate certain Federal research projects from their institutions, and other activity such as the Reserve officer training program and military recruiting on campus.

It is interesting to note that the No. 1 beneficiary of Federal college assistance, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is one of those considering such cutoff of help to the Nation which has poured its tax dollars into its educational program.

MIT received \$70,585,000 in direct funds to operate programs for the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense, and an additional share in some \$85 million which went to various associations of universities in which MIT participates.

Apparently MIT, bowing to pressures from a militant few, is suspending consideration of any additional contracts for research and development, and may seek to discontinue those already in progress.

Yet, MIT also receives \$96,047,000 in direct assistance from the American taxpayers aside from the \$70 million direct R. & D. programs. This \$96 million represents almost 3 percent of all Federal higher education assistance, and places MIT at the top of the list of 2,100 colleges and universities which receive Federal aid. This included \$11 million from the National Science Foundation, \$8 million from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, \$24 million from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, as well as \$46 million from the Department of Defense.

MIT may no longer wish to participate in the Nation's defense effort, and as a private institution, it has the right to make such a determination. If so, the \$166 million plus per year the American taxpayers have spent at MIT can be allocated elsewhere. And, perhaps, some

of the excellent staff that MIT has attracted with this large Federal appropriation will move also.

But what of the remaining tens of millions of tax dollars going to this private institution?

MIT has the right to establish its own policy regarding Federal aid. But do not the American taxpayers have an equal or greater right? I believe they do.

I believe that any university or college which cancels a commitment to the Federal Government should be required to reimburse the Government for the costs of any buildings or equipment paid for from Federal funds for those projects, and further, that they should lose all other funds, from whatever source, that they may still be receiving.

On new contracts or agreements, the refusal to bid or accept a project should not subject an institution to loss of existing Federal grants-in-aid, but it should certainly be taken into consideration prior to any new grants from the Federal Government.

The American people are entitled to a return on their investment. They are entitled to expect that those who receive their tax dollars are just as willing to help develop defense systems as they are willing to spend tax dollars on ground transportation or education systems. Those colleges and universities which are willing to look at the total needs of a Nation of 200 million people should receive priority consideration when Federal aid funds are given out. Those who refuse to consider the needs of the Nation, and insist on limiting their interest are certainly free to do so with their own funds, not those of the taxpayers of the Nation.

On a Federal budget of over \$170 billion a year, it is not difficult to see how MIT became No. 1 in the Nation. I can think of many others which could do equally well with that kind of Federal aid, and which could then perhaps attract some of the MIT faculty as well.

THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND PERCENT IS A NICE PROFIT

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

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, the Boston Globe consistently lives up to one of the highest responsibilities of a free press in a democratic society—to scrutinize the performance of public institutions. I commend to my colleagues the latest editorial in the Boston Globe, for May 2, about deficiencies in our military procurement system:

[From the Boston Globe, May 2, 1969]

THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND PERCENT IS A NICE PROFIT

To the argument that the proposed Sentinel anti-missile system would be useless as well as provocative, there must now be added some breath-taking profit figures which accrue to the contractors who build such systems. The Washington Post has dug them out of a document buried for five years in the Old Senate Office Building, entitled

"Profits and costs in the missile procurement industry."

The report deals with the \$7 billion Sentinel's predecessor, the Nike. It reveals that, on one contract for the production of a launcher-loader device, Western Electric, the prime contractor, made a profit of 6684 percent. Another, the Douglas Corp, did even better. It earned \$1.2 million on costs of \$3000, which is approximately 36,000 percent. A total of \$23 billion in such projects, offensive and defensive, has been junked.

Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.) repeatedly has warned that he has found nowhere either the desire to hold down defense costs or an effective means to check on them. Now comes a government auditor to verify this shocking charge. He has testified that when he expressed concern at what he found, he was told that "it was not the auditor's responsibility to comment on profit rates."

It had better be somebody's responsibility—and soon.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF FACTFINDING INVESTIGATION IN CHARLESTON, S.C.

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

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I have talked recently with the president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Reverend Ralph Abernathy, and he has asked that I and several other Members of Congress join him for a fact-finding investigation of his crusade now going on in Charleston, S.C. I have notified the chairman of the Armed Services Committee of our intentions and I would invite any of the Members who are concerned about this matter to contact my office.

I would like to insert the following article from the Sunday, May 4, New York Times, which gives a brief summary of the situation in Charleston:

CHARLESTON'S STRIKE: NEW TESTING GROUND IN THE RIGHTS STRUGGLE

(By James T. Wooten)

CHARLESTON, S.C.—In this city of cool, gray-looking courtyards and ornate balconies overlooking narrow, cobbled streets, dreamy preoccupation with yesterday is a way of life.

But now Charleston is caught up in a struggle of today—and tomorrow. Two of the nation's most dynamic forces for change—labor and civil rights—are challenging this seaport's hallowed status quo.

The drama began in two hospitals, Negro women workers there thought they saw racism in their meager pay stubs. They decided that, if they could do nothing else, they could at least get together occasionally and listen to each other gripe.

STUBBORN STRIKE

Today the women are banded together in a full-fledged union, staging a stubborn strike with national and international support. Their cause is championed by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the organization of the late Dr. Martin Luther King; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, the A.F.L.-C.I.O., and several other groups.

The strikers want recognition, higher pay and new fringe benefits—demands unacceptable to the South Carolina Medical College Hospital, the Charleston County Hospital, Gov. Robert E. McNair, the State Attorney

General and the State Legislature. In six weeks, the strike has produced 500 arrests, a \$10-million law suit by the strikers against the two hospitals, a court order limiting picketing, a state of emergency, a curfew, firebombings, looting, a few stray shots and a horde of newsmen from all around the country.

The word has spread quickly. Ralph David Abernathy, Dr. King's successor, went to jail; the Negroes are holding meetings and staging marches; the National Guard is in the streets with tear gas and bayonets and loaded rifles—and Charleston will never again be the same.

Dr. William M. McCord, president of the medical college hospital, dismissed the first confrontation between him and union representatives with a few jokes and a memo to the staff which included anti-union cartoons.

ILLEGAL UNION

The recognition of the union is regarded as illegal by the hospital officials, who in turn base their view on an opinion drafted by the State Attorney General. Since there is no specific, enabling legislation allowing state agencies, such as the hospitals, to negotiate contracts with unions, it cannot be allowed, the Attorney General said. Governor McNair agrees with this opinion.

The involvement of the S.C.L.C. in the strike followed what has now become a typical pattern. In the last year, the organization has taken part in several labor disputes in which Negroes were involved in struggles with private and governmental employers.

Dr. King was murdered in Memphis last April while mobilizing support for striking city sanitation workers.

When the strike began, prompted by the firing of the union president and 11 other members from Dr. McCord's hospital, a lawyer convinced a local judge that an injunction against picketing would serve the best interests of the state and the city. A subsequent court order limited the number of pickets at both hospitals to 10, spaced 20 yards apart. The union's pickets were ineffective as a defense against their arch enemies, the scabs.

The strikers' jobs were filled within two weeks and the hospitals went about their business as usual. Then began the arrests of those union members who defied the anti-picketing injunction.

THEY WILL RETURN

Mr. Abernathy was followed by Mrs. Coretta Scott King, who led the 10th march in six days last Wednesday, and promised to return this week.

The impact of the strike and its proliferating base of public support has altered the face of Charleston. It is not only the sight of National Guardsmen patrolling the streets and scores of grays, state patrol cars wheeling about with their riot-helmeted passengers—it is also the overpowering atmosphere of tension threatening to get out of hand.

There is little doubt that the city could explode. Many in Charleston, black and white, have purchased pistols. There is the sound of sirens, an air of commotion. Some merchants are guarding their stores at night with shotguns and rifles. The Negro slums remain awake through the night. Few people in this tense city would be surprised if it erupts.

So starkly have the lines been drawn that there is little hope that the old city can, by itself, resolve its dilemma. And no help from the outside is being volunteered.

SHORTAGE OF TIMBER

(Mr. HAGAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 min-

ute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I am very much concerned about the growing shortage of timber and the corresponding higher prices of lumber. This, of course, has the direct result of increasing the cost of home and building construction. I know that many of my colleagues are also concerned about this situation and have seen the problems being created for the construction industry and for those of our citizens who wish to buy new homes or build new business plants.

In this regard, I am introducing today, a bill entitled "The National Timber Supply Act of 1969" which calls for a larger role for the Nation's Federal forest lands in supplying commercial lumber. Almost two-thirds of the Nation's softwood timber is on Federal public lands. Industrial and other private timber holdings are already being harvested at close to maximum justifiable rates compatible with sound forest management.

This is not true of national forest commercial timberlands, principally because the Federal appropriation process does not provide a system for assured investment of funds for the purpose of improving timber growth and yield, and partly because timber management policies are not firmly and permanently oriented to improvement of timber growth and yield.

It is the purpose of this bill to create a responsible and continuing method for the Federal Government to provide the competence necessary to increase timber growth so that forest products can be harvested at rates that will meet public requirements for building and other needs.

This act would establish a special fund to assure long-term financing of the management and development measures essential for maximum timber productivity in the national forests. The fund would be called the high timber yield fund and would be financed from national forest timber sale receipts.

I would like to add that the enactment of this proposal will in no way decrease the recreational value of our forests. Our outdoor enthusiasts will find that many areas of our national forests will open up, for under this act new roads will be built and formerly impenetrable wilderness will become a source of interest and pleasure.

These roads will also make it possible to reach timber stands that need care, forest fires can be prevented or stopped more easily, insect control would be possible throughout the commercial lands and the dead and dying trees could be removed before they block and spoil the streams.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this bill will provide benefits to our country that are not only needed but desirable and I strongly urge my colleagues to give their support to this important legislation.

FEDERAL PROGRAM TO REDUCE PORNOGRAPHY

(Mr. HUTCHINSON asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States is to be commended for his recent message which outlines the Federal program to reduce the widespread distribution of pornography in our country.

I personally take strong objection to one aspect of the obscenity problem—the practice of inducing minors to purchase lascivious materials. The distribution of this offensive material to young people must be curbed.

Equally objectionable is the practice of mailing unsolicited, unsavory advertisements to the homes of decent Americans. I am sure every Member of this Chamber has received complaints about this material from his constituents.

The President has proposed a plan of legislative action. We will soon have the opportunity to act on these proposals and I urge every Member of Congress to afford President Nixon his complete cooperation. Hopefully, this outrage we call obscenity can be removed from the American scene.

GRANT CONSOLIDATION ACT

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to cosponsor a piece of legislation requested by President Nixon in a special message to Congress last week, the Grant Consolidation Act of 1969.

This legislation would give the President the authority to consolidate Federal assistance programs to improve the delivery of the hundreds of Federal programs whose numbers—not to mention conflicting and confusing requirements—presently baffle local government.

I enthusiastically endorse the concept of grant consolidation. We are surely all aware of the disturbing consistency in the reports from local government leaders who complain about the difficulty of matching Federal Government programs to peculiar local needs. There are estimated to be over 1,200 Federal grant-in-aid programs, but they are often too specialized to be of any real help. While intentions and aims in passing many programs has been commendable, our enthusiasm has led us into passing so many programs that successfully making use of this assistance has been difficult. And all too often, the program has been designed to accomplish some Federal purpose and not to meet a real local need. In spite of good intentions, the ironical result has all too often been paralysis rather than performance.

This proposal would allow the President to recommend, within certain limits, consolidation of assistance programs. No consolidation proposal would thwart the purpose of the program or offer assistance Congress did not authorize originally, however.

I do see some technical problems in this legislation, but am confident that we can solve these difficulties through

hearings in the Government Operations Committee, on which I am proud to serve.

Because of the relationship between the purpose of this bill and another piece of legislation which I have cosponsored, the Program Information Act, which would create a catalog of Federal assistance programs, I am recommending to the chairman of my committee that we consider the Program Information Act at the same time. At the present time there is no single comprehensive and up-to-date catalog of the more than 1,200 Federal assistance programs.

I feel that enactment of both these programs, grant consolidation and a program catalog, would do a great deal to accomplish not only Government efficiency, but program effectiveness while saving the taxpayers dollars at both Federal and local levels of government. The multitude of programs we presently have available is obviously of little use if the people who are to benefit from them cannot take advantage of them.

FORTAS AFFAIR EMPHASIZES NEED FOR CONTROL AND SCRUTINY OF FAMILY TAX-FREE FOUNDATIONS

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

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, any explanation Justice Abe Fortas now offers can only aggravate the mistrust through lack of public confidence he has inflicted upon the Supreme Court of the United States.

For certain, without even considering the question of judicial ethics, his tender of a self-serving defense amounts to a personal recusal from fair and impartial justice. By his clandestinely wedding himself to an activist group promoting race relations, who could now have confidence in Justice Fortas sitting on a case relating to race? How can a full-time judge separate such controversial activity from his "official, judicial and legal functions"?

The Fortas affair, coming at a time when tax reforms are under consideration, emphasizes the need for effective control and public scrutiny of family tax-free foundations heretofore tolerated because they claim humanitarian advances in education, health and welfare.

But certainly no tax-free foundation was ever intended to be tolerated as a source of tax-free gifts to win favoritism from judges. Justice Fortas' only conscientious action in the interest of good government can be but to resign.

In addition to inflicting irreparable damage on the already tattered solemnity of the U.S. Supreme Court, his actions have tarnished the image of American justice in the eyes of the world.

I include a summary of the Wolfson Family Foundation, Inc., from the foundation directory and the text of House Resolution 39:

SUMMARY OF THE WOLFSON FAMILY FOUNDATION, INC.

Address: 1500 Universal Marion Building, Jacksonville, Florida 32202.

Incorporated in 1951 in Florida.

Donors: Louis E. Wolfson, Sam W. Wolfson, Saul Wolfson, and Cecil Wolfson.

Purpose and Activities: Broad purposes; grants, primarily local, for higher education and hospitals, including buildings and equipment, Jewish welfare funds, community funds, and temple support.

Financial Data (year ended 30 September 1964): Assets, \$1,814,422 (L); gifts received, \$26,825; expenditures, \$174,587, including \$169,607 in grants.

Officers and Trustees: Louis E. Wolfson, Chairman; Saul Wolfson, Vice-Chairman; E. B. Gerbert, Joseph M. Glickstein, Rabbi Sidney M. Lefkowitz, Cecil Wolfson.

H. RES. 39

Resolved, That there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of nine Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

The committee is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of organizations which have been granted exemptions from Federal income taxes under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, for the purpose of determining whether such organizations comply with the provisions of such section, and whether modification of such provisions would be in the public interest by restoring to taxable revenue the incomes presently declared tax free.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof authorized by the committee to hold hearings, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpoena or otherwise the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

The committee shall report to the House as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation and study, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable. Any such report which is made when the House is not in session shall be filed with the Clerk of the House.

ON THE NEED FOR MASS TRANSIT

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

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, I would like again to bring to the attention of this House the critical subject of mass transit and to give a small example of how the lack of it can affect the public as it did affect me last week.

Last week I took the 3 o'clock shuttle at National Airport here in Washington to New York. There was, as is so often the case, a half-hour delay, 15 minutes on this end and 15 minutes in New York. Considering the much longer delays that often ensue, I could hardly quarrel with a delay of a half hour. After landing, I took a taxi from LaGuardia to my congressional office in Lower Manhattan. That trip turned into a combined taxi

and subway ride and took 1½ hours—imagine, 1½ hours to go about 10 miles from LaGuardia to Lower Manhattan. The first hour and 20 minutes was spent in a taxi; the cost of the taxi ride was \$7, more than one-third of the entire cost of the plane fare. The taxi only took me to 68th Street and Lexington Avenue, when, because the traffic at that time was still bumper to bumper, I left the cab and took the subway for the balance of the trip. The subway trip was only an additional 10 minutes. The reason I raised this subject in the House is not to call attention to a personal inconvenience, but rather to point up the problem which besets, not only the Members of this House, but more important, the millions of people in this country who use the airports and who, when they do arrive safely at the airport find, there is no mass transit facility to take them to the heart of the city, whatever the city may be. In major cities, bumper to bumper traffic has become the rule rather than the exception.

Most cities have not planned direct mass transit facilities to the airports. One brilliant exception is Cleveland where people are carried to the Hopkins Airport by an efficient rapid rail system.

Lack of planning is not limited to the local jurisdiction, we are guilty of that same failure here in Washington. Consequently, we have National Airport overworked and overloaded while Dulles Airport, which cost millions of dollars, lies practically empty and unused because there are no mass transit facilities to hasten the trip to that airport from Washington, and the public simply refuses to spend close to an hour on the road to get there. So that great unused Dulles Airport sits there like a great retired white elephant. That situation could be corrected if this Congress were to use the opportunity to experiment with the several new forms of mass transit now available, such as the pneumatic tube or the monorail, which cannot be employed by the metropolitan areas because they simply do not have the moneys necessary to experiment with.

Mass transit and the availability of it has an impact far greater than that of merely serving one's conveniences. It opens job opportunities; it makes the cities more habitable; it makes industry thrive; and yes, it does indeed make it easier to get from one place to another. This Congress should consider, as one of its priorities, the need to provide a mass transportation trust fund to do for mass transit what the highway trust fund has done for the highways of this country. A bill which I have introduced to provide such a mass transportation trust fund, to be financed by the automobile excise tax and to provide \$10 billion for mass transit over the next 4 years, now has 60 sponsors. I invite my colleagues to join as co-sponsors of this legislation.

AN ANSWER TO OUR TIMBER SHORTAGE: THE TIMBER SUPPLY ACT OF 1969

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ORSEN). Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from California

(Mr. HANNA) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to represent a constituency of metropolitan dwellers. These American citizens are highly productive contributors to our national economy, participating in the various manufacturing enterprises in Orange County. They represent another important segment of our economy as well—they are American consumers. It is significant that I hear from them more frequently in their roles as consumers than I do in their part as producers. One topic they are concerned about is the price of homes. Many of my constituents have indicated to me that they feel that they, the average American homebuyers, are being priced out of the new housing market. Due to inflationary pressures, their purchasing power is being diminished to such an extent that the purchase of a new home becomes a luxury. This situation is unfortunate. I think the Congress of the United States should take steps to correct it.

Today I am introducing a bill to deal with the situation. It is the direct product of consumer interest hearings which were conducted by the Banking Committee under the able leadership of the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. PATMAN). Oddly enough, the bill concerns itself with products which many of us would not normally consider consumer goods—softwood lumber and plywood. Because these products are basic to the production of houses, their increase in price is a major concern to consumers. There is no question that the largest single purchase any consumer will ever make is the structure in which he lives with his family.

Numerous factors contribute to the present high cost of new and rehabilitated housing. A major one is the increase in the cost of building materials. Lumber and plywood are singled out for consideration because the rise in price of these two materials was infinitely more dramatic in 1968 than that of other building materials. During 1 year, the cost of plywood increased by 100 percent and the cost of softwood lumber products increased by 50 to 80 percent.

This dramatic rise is caused principally by two factors. One factor is the way the price of logs is determined. They are sold by auction, but at prices sometimes much higher than the true market value of the logs. The Government contributes to the problem by refusing to accept a bid which is below the appraised value, but it readily accepts bids well above the appraised value base. In some cases the Government sells timber at prices 2½ times higher than its true value. Because the Federal Government is the largest single seller of logs, the prices it gets establishes a trend for other sellers. Thus, most logs are sold for inflated prices.

A second factor causing the rapid increase in lumber prices is the extreme shortage. Persons involved in the home-building industries tell us that the current annual shortage amounts to between 2 and 3 billion board feet.

Steps must be taken to increase the

supply of lumber and bring the prices down. Such action is necessary if we are to build houses at the rate necessary to achieve the goals established under the National Housing Act of 1968 and at reasonable prices. That act set a national aim of building an annual average of 2.6 million homes in each of the next 10 years. To reach the objective, we must increase housing starts by 1 million over the 1968 figure. Frankly, in view of present construction cutbacks we will probably need to increase our efforts by much more than that amount.

To build these homes we will need to increase the present production by 15 billion board feet of softwood lumber and plywood by 1978. In order to increase the production of these end products, it is necessary that trees be harvested, replanted, cultivated, fertilized, thinned, protected, improved as species, and thus become established in the endless chain of superior crop management.

I was optimistic during the Banking and Currency Committee hearings because forestry authorities from all interests—public, private, and academic—and representing all sections of the country, believe we can achieve this remarkable increase in productivity if we practice scientific modern forest management.

As the largest single manager of softwood timber in the United States, the Federal Government holds the key to increased productivity and improved management. The Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is responsible for 54 percent of the standing softwood sawlog inventory. This inventory is not being harvested to capacity; even though more than half the national supply of softwood and plywood is located on Federal lands, only one of three logs harvested for plywood comes from our national forests. Meanwhile, industrial and other private timber holdings are already being harvested at capacity or a little over capacity. Such a practice of overharvesting can be extremely harmful to our natural resources in the long run.

The Forest Service has not utilized its timber supply to the fullest extent. Principally because it cannot be sure Congress will appropriate enough money to finance replanting. Our national forests are also underutilized because our management practices and policies are not as sound and modern as they should be. If we can increase the harvesting of timber from Federal lands and improve forest management by supplying a steady source of funds for these purposes, I believe Congress should find a way of accomplishing this.

The National Timber Supply Act which I introduce today specifically provides that 65 percent of all Federal timber sale receipts shall be put into a high-yield forestry fund. From it appropriations shall be made, upon proper justification by the Forest Service, to improve the management of Federal commercial timber lands.

It has been predicted by the Chief of the Forest Service that the proper application of funds in the management of Federal producing timber lands—and let

me remind you that this does not in any way involve harvesting of timber on parks, wilderness or primitive areas—will return an estimated \$215,000 annually for every \$1 million invested. That means that the original investment will be returned within the span of 5 years and will continue to pay dividends of that order forever. As a private investor, I would welcome the opportunity to put my money in such a venture and the U.S. Government should not hesitate to do so, particularly when the people of the Nation will benefit not only as owners of the timber but as beneficiaries of better and less costly housing.

I firmly believe that since the Congress has established a 26-million-unit goal for housing within the next decade, it must assume responsibility for making available the materials needed to do the job. The National Timber Supply Act affords logical and effective ways to achieve better housing, increased volume of timber-based materials, greater returns to the taxpayers on their timber investment, and direct dollar savings to the American homebuyer. Everyone gains and nobody loses through legislation such as this. I strongly urge expeditious action to make this bill into law.

FEDERAL FUNDS MUST NOT SUBSIDIZE COLLEGES THAT TOLERATE CAMPUS DISORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. MINSHALL) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, the old school tie is bloodied and torn at some of our Nation's oldest, most respected universities. A handful of militants, composed of 3 or 4 percent of the student body aided and abetted by off-campus rabble-rousers, are trying to topple the ivy towers American tax money helped build. But the real guilt must be borne by those college administrators who wring their hands, gulp out cliché-ridden excuses for their own permissiveness and who surrender, sometimes at gunpoint, to irrational demands from punks who have no concept of academic freedom nor any desire to get down to the serious business of learning.

We have heard every alibi in the book from cloistered educators for the savagery which is turning our campuses into jungles. I have heard the riots dismissed, by people who should know better, as a phenomena comparable to the goldfish swallowing fad of a generation ago.

Anyone is a fool who thinks these are "campus capers" we are witnessing. They are at best, attempts to diminish academic standards of conduct and curriculum. At worst, they are attempts to wipe out our institutions of higher learning comparable only to Communist-Fascist college takeovers in this century and attacks on universities in earlier history which signaled attempts at a complete overthrow of government.

We are fools if we sacrifice the best interests of the overwhelming majority

of college students who seriously want a higher education.

It is past time we gave those students a break. We may applaud their efforts to restore order to their campuses, but vigilante law-and-order is not the answer. Maturity and judgment and maintenance of an orderly academic community is the responsibility of the college administrators and too many of them are failing to meet those standards.

The situation is intolerable. In March alone there was strife at 38 colleges. The arrogance of the so-called Students for a Democratic Society, identified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and by its own membership as Marxist, is intolerable. The victimization of thousands and thousands of decent students is intolerable.

But most intolerable of all is the cringing negativism of college administrators who fail to enforce high standards of conduct or to maintain excellence in curriculum.

In the recent words of Bayard Rustin, who has never been described as an ultra-conservative:

A multiple society cannot exist where an element in that society, out of its own sense of guilt and masochism, permits another segment of that society to hold guns at their heads in the name of justice.

We must call a halt. America has too great a stake in the future of its young people. It is impossible to estimate how much time already has been lost to decent, academically minded students because of campus turmoil which has shut down classes or interrupted serious study.

Whether or not they are parents of college students, all taxpayers have a vested interest in the kind of higher education, the quality of higher education and the conditions under which American youth receives that education. American taxpayers have a multibillion-dollar investment in tax money.

Since coming to Congress in 1955 I have consistently voted funds for assistance to higher education. Federal support for colleges and universities reached a peak of \$4.6 billion in 1969. Requests for fiscal 1970 are slightly more than \$5 billion. These funds will be used for student assistance, building construction, operational support, research grants, and a wide range of other programs.

Those funds should not go to institutions whose administrators melt under the fiery demands of a tiny percentage of the student body, who lower educational standards, who refuse to call for proper law enforcement when property and personal safety are jeopardized.

Federal controls are an intrinsic part of Federal assistance. That determination was made long ago by the U.S. Supreme Court. It is only commonsense. It is time to exercise that control.

Dr. Dwight L. Dumond, professor emeritus of history at the University of Michigan, presently professor of American Institutions at Colgate University and a longtime liberal, has this to say:

University administrators, totally unprepared and uninformed, were paralyzed into inactivity when the riotings began. Students

who seize university officials and buildings, disrupt faculty meetings and conferences, resort to arson and bombings, and make it impossible for law-abiding students to go about the business of getting an education for which they paid, are guilty of crimes sufficient to send them to prison for life. Every one of them who attacked police, security officers and National Guardsmen with weapons could have been killed in the melee and it would have been due process of law.

And the New York Times of April 22, 1969, states:

Now arms have been introduced into the campus controversy at Cornell, and only blindness to the lessons of history can shut out the fundamental nature of the threat the development poses. The threat is doubly frightening because it arose on a campus whose liberal administration has carefully listened to, and even anticipated, legitimate demands for student and faculty participation in campus administration. If agreements extorted under duress are to be honored by campus authorities, the American university is embarked on a course of self-destruction, not self-government.

Boards of trustees, contributors to endowment funds and the Federal Government are going to have to make themselves heard loudly and clearly. The administrators of too many colleges have been unresponsive to all the arguments reason and sanity can produce. It is not an easy decision to make, it is not a pleasant action to take, but I am convinced that a cutoff of financial support from colleges and universities which do not take reasonable steps to assure an orderly academic climate is perhaps the only means by which we can assure college students of their rights and the universities themselves of their preservation as genuine institutions of learning.

In introducing my legislation today, which would suspend Federal aid to colleges and to faculty members who violate laws in connection with such disorders, and universities which fail to take appropriate corrective measures I do so in the spirit of academic freedom. I wish to point out that my legislation calls upon the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to immediately draw up guidelines for suspending such funds and that such guidelines be immediately applied. It is no secret that guidelines have not been drawn up, either by the former or present Secretary, for application to legislation enacted by the 90th Congress to suspend Federal funds to students participating in riots. I want there to be no question as to the serious intent of the legislation I am introducing as a mandate to the Executive to take action forthwith.

COMPARABLE PAY FOR POSTAL WORKERS

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

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, there has been a lot said in the past year or so about what is wrong with our Nation's postal service: It is too slow; it is inefficient; it loses money; it costs too much. No doubt some of these things are true, and for a variety of reasons, some of which probably can be ascribed to the

structure of the Post Office Department. However, it seems to me that there is a much more basic cause for certain deficiencies in the U.S. postal operation; very simply, because of poor pay, inadequate promotion opportunities, and unpleasant working conditions, the Post Office can neither retain the good employees it has nor recruit competent new workers to take their places. Frankly, the postal service, to many jobseekers, just does not represent a very favorable employment opportunity.

An efficient and rapid postal service is vital both to our economy and to our Government. Although perhaps other steps can also be taken to improve the structure of the postal service and to speed up its operations, I think we should start by improving the status of the very foundations on which the postal service rests—the letter carrier and the postal worker.

For these reasons I intend to support a bill designed to meet the Nation's commitment to the U.S. postal employee.

In 1962 we in the Congress approved legislation endorsing the principle of achieving comparability between the salaries of Federal Government employees and those earned by workers in private industry. In 1967 we adopted another law, whose purpose was to reach that magic goal of comparability in July 1969, by means of a three-stage increment in wages. Yet here we are in April 1969, and despite all of our fine intentions, it appears that comparability, at least as far as postal workers are concerned, has escaped us once again.

A preliminary schedule of pay increases to take effect this July was released in February. It recommends raises averaging 4.1 percent for postal employees, a percentage that James Rademacher, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, says, "does not even offset taxes and the cost of living" and "cannot be tolerated." I am inclined to agree that a 4.1-percent increase does not mean much when the cost of living has gone up 4.7 percent in the past year alone.

Certainly the postal employee, whose starting salary even with the 4.1-percent increase is still substantially less than that earned by busdrivers, policemen, and sanitation workers in our Nation's largest cities, deserves better.

This bill is designed to give him something better. Under this proposal no employee in the postal service will receive less than \$5,000 per year; at present the minimum for PFS-1, step 1, is \$4,324. The lowest six levels of the postal field service will be upgraded by one level, and the starting salary for level 5, at which 80 percent of the postal work force is employed, will be increased to \$7,500. In addition, annual step increases of \$500 will be provided for level 5, so that a postal worker may reach the top salary of \$10,000 in 5 years instead of the 20 to 25 years it sometimes takes under the current structure.

Longevity pay increases are also provided by this legislation, after 8, 11, and 14 years. These will help to retain the more experienced workers who otherwise will leave the postal service because they can see it is a dead end road.

Three other important provisions of this proposed legislation should be mentioned: First, it rectifies the provision of the 1962 law, inadvertently included, that caused many postal employees to lose time they had earned toward their next step increase; it would place these employees in a pay step commensurate with their services; second, it includes increases in pay for rural letter carriers; and, third, it would raise the present 10-percent pay differential for nightwork, which is necessary but unpleasant, to 20 percent.

This bill is not a wholesale restructuring of the postal pay system, nor is it intended to be. Rather, it provides to the long-suffering postal employees a modest increase in salary to help bring him back into the mainstream of Government—and private—employment. It represents a realistic wage raise which should help to improve incentive and morale in the postal service. It is a small step to take when one considers that the future of our postal system may depend on it. Those who are calling for strikes to enforce their demands for improved wages and working conditions will not be held off forever by their leaders if some action is not taken soon. And the idea of our postal communications network completely broken down as a result of an illegal strike is not an appealing one to contemplate.

I would hope that Congress in its wisdom will see fit to act on this legislation with alacrity, so that its benefits will soon be felt by the thousands of postal workers and their families who depend on the Post Office Department for their livelihood. It is the least we can do.

JUSTICE HAS BEEN SERVED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I was terribly thrilled to be present on April 24 of this year at a "welcome home" ceremony at Boys Town, Nebr., for Comdr. Lloyd M. Bucher, U.S. Navy captain of the U.S.S. *Pueblo*, and his lovely wife. As I have said before, Commander Bucher, an orphan, attended and received his schooling at this world-famous "city of little men" known as Boys Town, Nebr. Following his graduation from Boys Town High School, Commander Bucher enlisted in the U.S. Navy and after serving his tour of duty returned to Nebraska where he graduated from our State university. It was in Omaha, Nebr., our Commander Bucher met his charming wife.

A copy of the program which was held in his honor on April 24 follows:

Invocation, Archbishop Gerald T. Bergan.
National Anthem, Boys Town Band.
Welcome Home, Father Wegner.
Greetings from Boys Town Citizens, Victor Steele, Mayor of Boys Town.
Message from his Class Mates, Harlan Vogt.
Presentation of Gift, Dave Davis, President, Omaha Chapter, Boys Town Alumni Association.
Address, Senator Roman Hruska.
Reminiscences and Report, U.S.S. *Pueblo*, Commander Lloyd M. Bucher, USN.
Blessing, Rev. Carl Goldenstein.
Master of Ceremonies, Harold Crawford.

Also, a statement by the Right Reverend Monsignor Nicholas H. Wegner entitled "Welcome Aboard, Commander" appeared in the program. His statement follows:

We at Boys Town, twelve thousand fellow alumni, and friends in all parts of the Country have been awaiting this day for many months. Thank God it has finally arrived. All of us share our joy with you, "Pete", as you were fondly called at Boys Town, your courageous hearted wife, Rose, and your two sons, Mark and Michael. Long may you live. May your name go down in the history of our County as one of our outstanding Naval Officers and brave patriots who conscientiously performed his duties on the U.S.S. *Pueblo* which was sequestered on the high seas by the North Korean Red Government on January 23, 1968. We salute you as a true, high-minded and spirited citizen of the United States and a top flight Naval Officer.

I am extremely happy and pleased that I have just been notified today by the Honorable John H. Chafee, Secretary of the Navy, that Commander Bucher and his crew will be relieved of any further torture, and that Mr. Chafee has decided that no disciplinary action will be taken against any of the personnel involved in the *Pueblo* incident. Mr. Chafee's statement follows:

STATEMENT OF JOHN H. CHAFEE, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

The Court of Inquiry convened by the United States Navy to inquire into the seizure of U.S.S. *Pueblo* by North Korean forces on 23 January 1968 has completed its proceedings. It has carried out this complex and difficult assignment with commendable thoroughness, objectivity, and professional skill. Its report has been submitted to higher naval authorities for review.

The record of the Court of Inquiry will be of continuing value in the Navy's reexamination of concepts, policies, regulations, and procedures which had a bearing on the *Pueblo* incident. A variety of corrective actions have flowed and will flow from it.

Higher naval authorities have completed their review of the disciplinary aspects of the record, as I personally have also done. My review was of course limited to the evidence and to the findings, opinions, and recommendations of this Court of Inquiry and the recommendations of the subsequent reviewing authorities.

As a result of my review, I have decided that no disciplinary action will be taken against any of the personnel involved in the *Pueblo* incident. I will first give you the conclusions of the Court of Inquiry, the Convening Authority, and the Chief of Naval Operations, then explain the basis for my decision.

Based upon its findings of fact and the formal opinions which it derived from those findings, the Court of Inquiry recommended that Commander Lloyd M. Bucher, U.S. Navy, the Commanding Officer of U.S.S. *Pueblo*, be brought to trial by General Court-Martial for the following five alleged offenses: permitting his ship to be searched while he had the power to resist; failing to take immediate and aggressive protective measures when his ship was attacked by North Korean forces; complying with the orders of the North Korean forces to follow them into port; negligently failing to complete destruction of classified material aboard U.S.S. *Pueblo* and permitting such material to fall into the hands of the North Koreans; and negligently failing to ensure, before departure for sea, that his officers and crew were properly organized, stationed, and trained in prepara-

tion for emergency destruction of classified material.

The Court of Inquiry also recommended that Lieutenant Stephen R. Harris, U.S. Naval Reserve, the Officer-in-Charge of the Research Detachment aboard U.S.S. *Pueblo*, be brought to trial by General Court-Martial for three alleged offenses of dereliction in the performance of his duties, in that he failed to inform the Commanding Officer of *Pueblo* of a certain deficiency in the classified support capabilities of the Research Detachment; failed to train and drill the Research Detachment properly in emergency destruction procedures; and failed to take effective action to complete emergency destruction after having been ordered by the Commanding Officer to dispose of all remaining classified materials.

It was recommended by the Court of Inquiry that Lieutenant Edward R. Murphy, Jr., U.S. Navy, the Executive Officer of U.S.S. *Pueblo*, be given nonjudicial punishment in the form of a letter of admonition for alleged dereliction in the performance of his duties as Executive Officer, in that he negligently failed to organize and lead the crew on the day of seizure, especially in the ship's major internal task of emergency destruction of classified material.

The Court of Inquiry recommended that Rear Admiral Frank L. Johnson, U.S. Navy, and Captain Everett B. Gladding, U.S. Navy (Retired), each receive nonjudicial punishment in the form of a letter of reprimand. The Court alleged that Rear Admiral Johnson, then Commander Naval Forces Japan, was derelict in the performance of duty in negligently failing to plan properly for effective emergency support forces for contingencies such as occurred during the execution of *Pueblo's* mission, and negligently failing to verify effectively the feasibility of rapid emergency destruction of classified equipment and documents carried by the *Pueblo* Research Detachment. In the case of Captain Gladding, then Director Naval Security Group Pacific, it was alleged that he was derelict in the performance of duty in negligently failing to develop procedures to ensure the readiness of *Pueblo's* Research Detachment for the mission assigned, and to coordinate other services and agencies to provide intelligence support to *Pueblo* during the mission.

The completely objective approach of the Court of Inquiry to its duties was clearly reflected in its full presentation of factors which would have mitigating effect with respect to the offenses alleged. Note was taken of such matters as the recent change in policy which resulted in the last-minute installation of armament aboard *Pueblo*; the limitations and deficiencies of that armament installation and of *Pueblo's* other defensive capabilities; the emphasis placed by superior commanders upon the importance of restraint and nonprovocation under harassment; the limitations and deficiencies of *Pueblo's* facilities for emergency destruction of classified materials, and of the Navy's planning therefor; the absence of centralized control of the amount of classified materials required to be carried by intelligence-collection ships; the failure of other responsible authorities to provide proper support; and the 160 years of precedent which was shattered when *Pueblo* was seized by an act of piracy on the high seas in clear violation of international law.

The Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, as Convening Authority, declined to accept the recommendations of the Court of Inquiry that Commander Bucher and Lieutenant Harris be brought to trial by General Court-Martial. He recommended instead a proceeding of lesser measure—namely, the institution of formal procedures with a view to the nonjudicial punishment

of each of those officers through issuance of a letter of reprimand for his alleged derelictions of duty. The Convening Authority concurred in the recommendation of the Court of Inquiry that Lieutenant Murphy be processed with a view to nonjudicial punishment in the form of a letter of admonition. He likewise concurred in the recommendation of the Court of Inquiry that procedures be instituted with a view to the issuance of a letter of reprimand to Rear Admiral Johnson—but only for the alleged dereliction of failing to verify *Pueblo's* capability for rapid emergency destruction of classified materials. The Convening Authority recommended against the institution of procedures with a view to the issuance of a letter of reprimand to Captain Gladding.

The Chief of Naval Operations concurred in the recommendations of the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet.

I have reviewed the record of the Court of Inquiry and the recommendations of the Convening Authority and the Chief of Naval Operations. I make no judgment regarding the guilt or innocence of any of the officers of the offenses alleged against them. Such judgment could legitimately be reached by duly constituted authority only after further legal proceedings, such as trial by court-martial or the hearing required prior to issuance of a letter of reprimand or admonition.

I am convinced, however, that neither individual discipline, nor the state of discipline or morale in the Navy, nor any other interest requires further legal proceedings with respect to any personnel involved in the *Pueblo* incident.

In review of the Court's recommendations with respect to Commander Bucher, Lieutenant Murphy, and Lieutenant Harris, it is my opinion that—even assuming that further proceedings were had, and even going so far as to assume that a judgment of guilt were to be reached—they have suffered enough, and further punishment would not be justified. These officers were illegally imprisoned by the North Koreans for eleven months. During that time, their food and living conditions were marginal. They suffered extensively from physical abuse and torturous treatment. Their captors refused to accord them even the minimal humane treatment required under international law. When they were released from their captive status, each showed great loss of weight and other marks of cruel treatment.

The Court was of the opinion that, during his internment, Commander Bucher upheld morale in a superior manner; that he provided leadership by insisting that command structure be maintained and providing guidance for conduct; and that he contributed to the ability of the crew to hold together and withstand the trials of detention until repatriation could be effected.

The charges against Rear Admiral Johnson and Captain Gladding relate to the failure to anticipate the emergency that subsequently developed. This basic, general accusation, however, could be leveled in various degrees at responsible superior authorities in the chain of command and control and in the collateral support structure.

The major factor which led to the *Pueblo's* lonely confrontation by unanticipatedly bold and hostile forces was the sudden collapse of a premise which had been assumed at every level of responsibility and upon which every other aspect of the mission had been based—freedom of the high seas. At that particular point in history, the common confidence in the historic inviolability of a sovereign ship on the high seas in peacetime was shown to have been misplaced. The consequences must in fairness be borne by all, rather than by one or two individuals whom

circumstances had placed closer to the crucial event.

In light of the considerations set out above, I have determined that the charges against all of the officers concerned will be dismissed, and I have directed the Chief of Naval Operations to take appropriate action to that end.

Every feasible effort is being made to correct any Navy deficiencies which may have contributed to *Pueblo's* seizure. The Navy's leaders are determined that the lessons learned from this tragedy shall be translated into effective action.

Justice has been served as there was no neglect on the part of Commander Bucher and his crew, even though the court of inquiry would have preferred to place the blame upon him and his crew for this sorry incident.

ISTHMIAN CANAL POLICY QUESTIONS: LIST OF REPRESENTATIVE DANIEL J. FLOOD'S CONTRIBUTIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FLOOD) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, since publication in 1966 of a volume of my selected addresses on "Isthmian Canal Policy Questions"—House Document No. 474, 89th Congress—there have been requests for a complete roll of my addresses, remarks, and statements dealing with the interoceanic canal problem. In response to this need, I have compiled a list of all such matters of mine in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD from 1955

through the early part of 1969, which will be later quoted. They deal with our Isthmian Canal and Caribbean policies; the interoceanic canal problem, including the basic question of type of canal, the major increase of capacity and operational improvement of the existing Panama Canal, and the question of sovereignty over the Canal Zone; the Communist takeover of Cuba and the Monroe Doctrine; the Soviet design for gaining control over strategic marine transportation routes, including the sea approaches to the Panama Canal; and the Communist revolutionary subversion of Latin America.

For convenience of researchers, the list is arranged chronologically starting with the 84th Congress and continuing through the early months of the 91st Congress. For the 84th through the first session of the 90th Congress, page numbers of matter in the main body of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD are from the permanently bound editions; for the second session of the 90th Congress and early part of the 91st page numbers are from the temporary editions of the RECORD. Matter in the Appendices of the 84th Congress through the first session of the 90th Congress, indicated by the letter "A," are from the bound Appendix copies in the Library of Congress; that in the Extensions of Remarks of the 90th Congress, second session, and the first session of the 91st Congress, shown by the letter "E," are from the temporary editions of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The contributions of other Members of the Congress since 1946 are impres-

sive, notably Representatives Schuyler Otis Bland, Willis W. Bradley, Thomas E. Martin, and Clark W. Thompson; and Senators Thomas E. Martin, STROM THURMOND, and JOHN G. TOWER.

Special attention is invited to two excellent bibliographies on "Isthmian Canal Policy of the United States," prepared by Representative Clark W. Thompson in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS of March 23, 1955, pages 3610 to 3616, and volume 110, part 16, pages 21467 to 21475; also the comprehensive "Bibliography of Panama Canal Issues" in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 113, part 14, pages 18114 to 18119, and a "Hand List of Panama Canal Treaty Statements" in the RECORD, volume 113, part 17, page 22622, both prepared by Senator STROM THURMOND.

The indicated listings are indispensable for anyone seeking full information on the complicated canal question. Special attention is invited to the writings of E. Sydney Randolph—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 109, part 6, pages 8109 to 8112; and in the House Document No. 474, 89th Congress; also of George M. Wells—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 103, part 6, page 7932. Both of these engineers spoke from a vast experience in the canal organization and could not be misled by self-serving propaganda, however plausible. The list of my own addresses, remarks, and statements in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD since 1955, previously mentioned, give important information not included in those published in House Document No. 474, 89th Congress.

The indicated list follows:

84TH CONG., 1ST SESS., APPENDIX (1955)

Date	Page	Subject
June 1, 1955	A3800	Letter from Employee in Panama Canal Zone.
June 7, 1955	A3982	Panama Railroad.
Do	A4056	Watch Your Dollars at Panama.
June 9, 1955	A4126	Hold the Line (Against Liquidation of Panama Railroad).
June 15, 1955	A4268	Panama—United States Treaty—A Giveaway.
June 30, 1955	A4788	Letter from Resident of Panama Canal Zone.
July 12, 1955	A5064	The Wrecking of the Panama Canal.
Do	A5077	Thank You, Mr. Congressman (for defending the Panama Canal).
July 19, 1955	A5296	Taxes for Americans Living in Panama.
Do	A5306	Panama-United States Treaty of Understanding and Cooperation.
Aug. 1, 1955	A5866	Panama Canal.

84TH CONG., 2D SESS., VOL. 102 (1956)

May 29, 1956	9285-89	John F. Stevens: Basic Architect of the Panama Canal.
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85TH CONG., 1ST SESS., VOL. 103 AND APPENDIX (1957)

Jan. 31, 1957	A654	Interesting Discussion of Panama Canal Problem.
Feb. 5, 1957	A775	The Panama Railroad.
Feb. 26, 1957	A1517	Panama Railroad: Revitalization Program Started.
Apr. 8, 1957	A2767	Interoceanic Canals Commission Resolutions.
Do	A2770	Star & Herald Newspaper of Panama Celebrates 108th Anniversary.
Apr. 17, 1957	5927	Panama Canal Situation Demands Independent Inquiry.
May 14, 1957	A3664	The Panama Canal Situation.
May 23, 1957	A3964	Resolutions on the Panama Canal Situation.
Do	A3977	Movement Against Internationalization of Panama Canal.
May 24, 1957	A3999	Sea-Level Canal?
May 27, 1957	A4048	Relations Between the United States and Panama.
May 29, 1957	8103-08	Panama Canal: United States Ownership and Control.
July 1, 1957	A5224	Panama Canal: Policy Should Be Reiterated.
July 23, 1957	A6008	Malaria Comes Back in Canal Zone.
July 31, 1957	A6213	Panama Demonstration Emphasizes Wisdom of 1903 Canal Treaty.
Aug. 2, 1957	13525-27	Panama Canal Problem: Must Be Evaluated From All Angles.
Aug. 5, 1957	13656	Remarks on Attempted Liquidation of Panama Railroad.

85TH CONG., 2D SESS., VOL. 104 AND APPENDIX (1958)

Date	Page	Subject
Jan. 28, 1958	A742	The Panama Railroad: Congress Justified in Preventing Liquidation.
Feb. 6, 1958	A1155	Thailand Canal Proposal.
Mar. 14, 1958	A2387	James Gordon Streese: Distinguished Son of Pennsylvania.
Mar. 26, 1958	5498-5505	Panama Canal Zone: Constitutional Domain of the United States.
Mar. 28, 1958	A2988	Reds Threaten United States Hold on Panama Canal.
Apr. 2, 1958	6152-57	Panama Canal Zone: Constitutional Domain of the United States—Further Supplementary.
Apr. 17, 1958	A3486	DAR Resolution on the Panama Canal.
May 26, 1958	A4821	The Explosive Situation at Panama.
May 27, 1958	9636	Panama-United States Relations: Canal Zone Residents Speak.
June 9, 1958	10581-90	Panama Canal—Latest Developments.
June 17, 1958	11526-32	Panama Canal: Disorders in Adjacent Areas Documented and Interpreted.
June 24, 1958	12126-28	DAR Panama Canal Resolution: Attacked and Defended.
July 8, 1958	A6141	Panama Canal Department of the American Legion Endorses H. Con. Res. 205.
July 15, 1958	13865-67	Panama: Storm Center of Hostile Preparations Against the United States.
July 18, 1958	14317-20	Visit of Dr. Milton Eisenhower to Central American Countries.
July 23, 1958	14838-45	Panama Canal: Object of Irresponsible Political Extortion.
July 30, 1958	15653	Unseated Panama President.
Aug. 13, 1958	A7289	Large-scale Propaganda Drive in Latin America Agreed upon at Soviet-Red China Conference.
Do	A7290	Records Are Set by Panama Canal.
Aug. 15, 1958	A7339	Great Future for Panama Railroad.
Aug. 19, 1958	18594	Panama Railroad—Latest Developments.
Do	18595	Panama Railroad: Indispensable Facility for Panama and Canal Zone.
Do	18595	Panama: University Students Condemned by Rector.
Aug. 25, 1958	A7717	Panama Canal: Object of Hostile Propaganda.

86TH CONG., 1ST SESS., VOL. 105 AND APPENDIX (1959)

Jan. 9, 1959	367-69	Panama Canal: Free and Open Waterway or Another Berlin?
Do	A33	Panama Canal Zone: Constitutional Domain of the United States.
Jan. 29, 1959	A634	Another Berlin at Panama?
Do	A641	Address by Hon. George H. Roderick, Assistant Secretary of the Army.
Feb. 16, 1959	A1094	Communism on the March in the Caribbean.
Feb. 25, 1959	2924-40	Isthmian Canal Policies—A Challenge to the Congress.
Mar. 5, 1959	A1810	Red Conspiracy in Latin America.

89TH CONG., 1ST SESS., VOL. 111 AND APPENDIX (1965)

90TH CONG. 1ST SESS. VOL. 113 AND APPENDIX (1967)

Date	Page	Subject
Apr. 1, 1965	6757-66	Interoceanic Canal Problem: Inquiry or Coverup?
May 24, 1965	11278	Dominican Crisis Emphasizes Necessity for Reaffirmation of Monroe Doctrine.
June 16, 1965	13841-44	Panama Canal: New York Society's 1965 Resolution.
June 28, 1965	14921	Panama Canal Zone: Governor Urges Further Concessions to Panama.
July 1, 1965	A3493	Panamanian Demands.
July 26, 1965	18162	Panama Canal Zone: Reprehensible Journalism.
July 29, 1965	18748-67	Interoceanic Canal Problem: Inquiry or Coverup? (Sequel.)
Aug. 25, 1965	21855-57	Sea-Level Canal Commission—First Annual Report a Monstrosity.
Aug. 31, 1965	22431	Panama Canal Zone: Reprehensible Journalism. (Sequel.)
Sept. 9, 1965	23278	Panama Canal: Monstrous Giveaway Proposed.
Do	23280	Soviet Strategy on the High Seas: Control of Narrow Waterways Treaty Negotiations With Panama.
Sept. 27, 1965	25225	Panama Canal: More Light on the Proposed Giveaway.
Sept. 30, 1965	25731	Panama Canal Sovereignty: Views of Secretary of State Dulles.
Oct 5, 1965	25974	Panamanian Sovereignty Over Canal Zone—Editorial Reaction to Proposed Surrender.
Do	A5573	Panama Canal: Sovereignty and Tolls.
Do	A5578	Panama Canal Employment of Aliens for Canal Zone Police Endangers Security.
Oct. 6, 1965	26155	Our Surrender Over the Panama Canal.
Oct. 7, 1965	26355	Panama Canal: Abandonment Would Solve No Problem.
Do	26356	Panama Canal: Abandonment Would Solve No Problem.
Oct. 12, 1965	A5730	Panama Canal: Abandonment Would Solve No Problem.
Oct. 14, 1965	A5787	Panamanian Canal Stand Made Public.
Do	A5791	Red Arms Said Hidden in Panama.
Do	A5799	Panama Canal Treaty Situation: Drive the United States off the Isthmus.
Oct. 20, 1965	27775-78	Panama Canal Situation: Grave Dangers Involved.
Do	27778	Panama's Sweeping Demands Revealed.
Oct. 22, 1965	28586	Panamanian Objectives: Higher Tolls and Control of Business Operations in Canal Zone.
Do	A5948	Two Hundred Panamanians Trained in Cuba for Isthmian Subversion.
Do	A6025	Proposed Panama Canal Treaties: A Realistic Appraisal.
Do	A6031	Panama Canal Tolls—How Should They Be Calculated?

89TH CONG., 2D SESS., VOL. 112 AND APPENDIX (1966)

January 13, 1966	178	Panama Canal: Why the Surrender?
Do	178	Cuba: Beachhead for Overthrow of Western Governments.
Do	A98	Panama Canal and Guantanamo for Caribbean Security.
Do	A104	Historic Fort San Lorenzo, Canal Zone: Rehabilitation Project.
January 20, 1966	A245	Latin Reds to Hike Guerrilla Warfare.
Do	A254	Control of Strategic Waterways: Aden Crisis Poses Threat.
January 26, 1966	1152	Panamanian Flags in Canal Zone Paid for by U.S. Taxpayers.
March 1, 1966	4513-16	Interoceanic Canal Problem—More Information.
Do	4516-18	Burning of U.S. Flags in Panama Destructive of U.S. Prestige.
March 14, 1966	5772-75	Benjamin A. Bidlock, Author of First Panama Canal Treaty.
March 21, 1966	A1592	Historic Fort San Lorenzo, Canal Zone: Rehabilitation Project—Sequel.
March 29, 1966	7184	The Challenge in Panama.
Do	7189-91	Navigation Project Planning—Marine Experience, the True Criteria.
April 19, 1966	8461	Leading Figures of Panama Canal Construction.
Do	8464	Interoceanic Canal Problem: Treaty Rights of Colombia in Panama Canal and Panama Railroad.
Apr. 20, 1966	8543	Tri-Continental Conference and the Monroe Doctrine.
May 25, 1966	11452	Tri-Continental Conference and the Monroe Doctrine—Sequel.
Do	11453	Guantanamo: A Base and a Treaty.
May 31, 1966	11870	Panama Canal and the War in Viet Nam.
Do	11871	Panama Canal: "Why Open Pandora's Box?"
June 6, 1966	12311	Panama Canal: DAR 1966 Resolution.
Do	12313	Interoceanic Canal Problems—Gross Fallacies and Errors Exposed.
June 22, 1966	13968	Chief Panamanian Treaty Negotiator: "An Acknowledged Marxist Intellectual".
Do	A33338	Panama's Benefits from Panama Canal.
July 12, 1966	15377-80	Panamanian Student Violence in Panama and Colon.
Do	15380	Canal Zone Life: Federal Employees Speak Out.
Do	15381	Puerto Rico: Goal for "War of National Liberation".
Aug. 30, 1966	21312	Attempted Destruction of Thatcher Ferry Bridge in Canal Zone.
Do	A4589	U.S. Territorial Possession in Danger.
Aug. 31, 1966	21430	Panama Canal: Attempt to Give Away the Canal Zone Unconstitutional and Worse Than a Crime—A Blunder.
Do	21431	Simultaneous War: The Threat of the Tri-Continental Conference.
Sept. 7, 1966	22006	Panama Canal Problems: American Legion Adopts Notable Resolution.
Do	22007	Thatcher Ferry Bridge—Report on Attempted Destruction.
Sept. 8, 1966	22093	Cuba: Base for Student Subversion.
Sept. 20, 1966	23332	Panama Canal: Attempt to Give Away Canal Zone—Further Remarks.
Do	23332	Caribbean Triangle: Panama Canal, Guantanamo, and Puerto Rico—Objectives of Subversive Attack.
Sept. 27, 1966	24061	Interoceanic Canal Study Commission.
Sept. 29, 1966	24512	Panama Canal: U.S. Sovereignty or Communist Control?
Oct. 13, 1966	26710	United States and Cuban Forces War Adversaries in Viet Nam.
Do	26711	Panama Canal: Transit of Cuban Vessels En Route Viet Nam.
Oct. 21, 1966	28662	Canal Zone: Sepulcher of Our Heroic Dead.
Do	28663	Canal Zone: Panama Demands Effective as Well as Titular Sovereignty.

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Jan. 23, 1967	1151	Peril to Panama Canal.
Do	1152	Exorbitant Demands by Panama—Report.
Do	1154	Further Chaos in Canal Zone.
Feb. 1, 1967	2817	Panama Canal: Strategic Waterway of the Americas.
Do	2188-90	Interoceanic Canal Problem: Choco Development Project in Colombia.
Feb. 27, 1967	4553-57	Accelerated Activities of Soviet Power in Latin America.
Do	4557	Open Covenants Openly Arrived At for Panama Treaty Proposals.
Mar. 13, 1967	6336	Soviet Strategy To Control Key Maritime Transportation Routes.
Mar. 22, 1967	7747	Garbage Accumulation in Panama: Rats Invade Canal Zone.
Apr. 11, 1967	9077-81	Interoceanic Canal Problem: The Congress Must Act.
Apr. 26, 1967	10875	Panama Canal: Sanitation In Terminal Cities.
Do	10875-81	Panama Canal: 1967 Encyclopedia Britannica.
May 10, 1967	12315-19	Panama Canal: Betrayal of Our Taxpayers' Vast Investment.
May 15, 1967	12748	Interoceanic Canal Problem: South Carolina and Virginia Oppose Surrender at Panama.
May 16, 1967	12818-20	Panama Canal: Focal Point in World Strategy.
May 17, 1967	13111	Panama Canal: Conspiracy of Silence.
May 24, 1967	13937	Panama Canal Treaty: Revelation About Punta del Este.
June 8, 1967	15192-207	"Panama Canal Issues and Treaty Talks": Defects and Validities.
June 13, 1967	15657	Interoceanic Canal Problem: Tennessee Opposes Surrender at Panama.
Do	A2979	Canal Zone Sovereignty.
Do	A2983	Panama Canal: Resolution by American Coalition of Patriotic Societies.
June 15, 1967	15966	Panama Canal and Gibraltar.
Do	15967	Canal Zone Sovereignty: Views of Chairman, House Subcommittee on Panama Canal.
June 26, 1967	17224	Proposed New Panama Canal Treaty.
June 27, 1967	17513	Panama Canal in Jeopardy.
July 26, 1967	20300	Rostow—State Department Panama Canal Policies Perilous.
Aug. 7, 1967	21572-77	"Panama Canal Issues and Treaty Talks": Sequel.
Aug. 15, 1967	22730	Atlantic-Pacific Intercoastal Study Commission—Commentary on 3d Annual Report.
Sept. 11, 1967	24996	Against the Panama Treaties.
Sept. 14, 1967	25667	Senate Must Reject Panama Treaties.
Sept. 19, 1967	26090	Suez Canal Closure Costs Set at Billion Dollars.
Do	26090	Minority Report on Panama Canal Commended.
Oct. 11, 1967	28696-99	Interoceanic Canal Problem Requires Independent Inquiry.
Oct. 31, 1967	30600	Proposed Panama Canal Treaties and Garbage Collection.
Nov. 9, 1967	31955	Panama: The Troubled Canal.
Do	31955	Washington Post Editorial on Panama Canal Clarified.
Nov. 22, 1967	33726-28	Future Needs of Panama Canal: A Wise and Effective Solution by H.R. 13834.
Do	33728	Colombia Asserts Its Treaty Rights in Panama Canal.
Do	33729	Communist Plans for Panama Canal.
Dec. 15, 1967	36996-98	Red Scorpion Poised Over Panama Artery.
Do	36998	A Triple Infamy: Pending Canal Treaties Violate U.S. Constitution.

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Jan. 30, 1968	H572-75 (temp.)	Canal Zone AFL-CIO Unions Support Pending Canal Modernization Legislation.
Feb. 12, 1968	E674 (temp.)	Interoceanic Links—Release by Dr. Howard A. Meyerhoff.
Do	E684 (temp.)	Reserve Officers Association of America, Department of Pennsylvania, Panama Canal Resolution.
Mar. 6, 1968	E1579-82 (temp.)	Panama Canal Modernization.
Mar. 28, 1968	H2351 (temp.)	Peril at Panama.
Apr. 4, 1968	E2700 (temp.)	Political Froth at Panama Obscures Basic Issues.
May 28, 1968	E4769 (temp.)	Election Peril at Panama.
June 12, 1968	E5297 (temp.)	What We Can Do in the Middle East.
Do	E5304 (temp.)	Electoral Crisis Lingers in Panama.
June 26, 1968	S7777 (temp.)	"Canals and Channels: A Look Ahead"—Discussion.
July 16, 1968	E6526 (temp.)	Hearings on Proposed Panama Canal Treaties Should Not Be Concealed.
Oct. 11, 1968	H9934-37 (temp.)	Atlantic-Pacific Intercoastal Canal Study Commission Fourth Annual Report Commentary.
Oct. 14, 1968	E9087 (temp.)	Panama Canal Sovereignty and Jurisdiction: 1968 American Legion Resolution.
Do	E9115 (temp.)	President Arnulfo Arias of Panama Overthrown.

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Feb. 19, 1969	H1071 (temp.)	Panama Canal Modernization: Time for Action Has Come.
Do	H1072-76 (temp.)	Treatymaking Power: Constitutional Amendment for Inclusion of the House of Representatives.
Do	H1076 (temp.)	New Canal: What About Bioenvironmental Research?
Mar. 24, 1969	E2278 (temp.)	Capt. A. T. Luther: Able Panama Canal Pilot Honored in Canal Zone.
May 5, 1969	E3617 (temp.)	Panama Canal: Oklahoma Legislature Opposes Surrender.

THE WAR IN VIETNAM REMAINS AS INTENSE AND INTRACTABLE AS EVER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, the war in Vietnam remains as intense and intractable as ever. More than 34,000 American troops have died on that country's battlefields, a toll that surpasses the U.S. record of human sacrifice in the Korean war. The many thousands more that have been wounded—221,012 to date—are taxing the resources of our Armed Forces hospitals.

South Vietnam itself has been almost literally devastated by the war—many of its cities ruined, its croplands wasted, its people impoverished and terrorized. The sight of smoking rubble and stacked corpses has become a routine nightly horror on our television newscasts. Draining U.S. resources both in manpower and materiel, the war is making it virtually impossible for us to confront the host of pressing social problems here at home.

Our ghettos remain breeding grounds for crime and rebellion. The grim spectacle of poverty remains commonplace in most of our cities and over most of our countryside. Our pledge of equal opportunity for all—made earnestly and honestly—remains a mockery to many of our citizens. Clearly, Mr. Speaker, the impact of this war cannot be measured only in lives and capital. It is eroding the very fabric of our society.

The peace negotiations in Paris have given all sides to the Vietnam dispute an opportunity to sit down and discuss the issues and the conflict at great length. Nevertheless, the apparent deadlock at the peace table and the shooting in South Vietnam continues.

Mr. Speaker, after years of war, after years of new "military solutions," we have learned that the kind of conflict the United States is engaged in at present in Southeast Asia cannot end in military victory.

What can we do to achieve peace?

One proposed solution—further military escalation—is senseless. A new buildup in our military strength would only plunge us deeper into the military morass in Vietnam and might even push us to the brink of a nuclear war.

The record of the past 6 years shows—plainly and indisputably—that military escalation has not worked. The bombing of North Vietnam, for example, was trumpeted as the final step toward peace. It was supposed to bring North Vietnam to its knees, convincing Hanoi that its war effort was futile. The bombing, instead, merely steeled North Vietnam's resolve to continue pressing for victory. A small agrarian nation with few cities and little industry, North Vietnam weathered the most intense bombing raids since World War II. Renewed bombing—or renewed military strikes of any kind—would be equally fruitless.

The only way to extricate ourselves

from this war—short of a sudden meeting of the minds in Paris—is to begin an orderly withdrawing of our troops from South Vietnam.

Senator EDWARD KENNEDY, in a major foreign policy speech delivered last August, in Worcester, Mass., suggested troop withdrawal. He pointed out—rightly, I think—that a significant decrease in our military activity and military personnel would make clear to Saigon that a negotiated peace is the only tenable solution. He emphasized, too, that such a withdrawal would help convince North Vietnam of our genuine desire for peace.

Senator AIKEN last week also made this proposal, calling for what he termed an "orderly withdrawal." His proposal, I think, is sound. I am not talking here about a sudden overnight flight from South Vietnam, leaving the country in chaos and its leaders stranded naked before their enemies.

Mr. Speaker, I am talking about a steady and measured withdrawal of American forces—a withdrawal that would increase commensurately, step by step, with South Vietnam's growing ability to defend itself.

The briskly disciplined new Army that South Vietnam is developing should take over the bulk of the war effort. We must convince the Government of South Vietnam that we will not remain there forever.

The prospects for a negotiated settlement in Paris should be hopefully brighter once Saigon and Hanoi are convinced that the United States is not prepared to fight an interminable guerrilla war in Asia.

I am introducing today a "sense of the Congress" resolution calling for an orderly withdrawal of American troops.

Last year, I introduced a resolution calling on the administration not to increase troop strength in Vietnam without the clear and explicit consent of the Congress.

It is time now, I think, to speak in terms of decreases instead of increases.

GENERAL EDUCATION ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1969

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

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill which has the short title of the "General Education Assistance Act of 1969." This bill is identical to that introduced May 1, 1969, by the Honorable CARL D. PERKINS, of Kentucky, distinguished chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, and by the Honorable EDITH GREEN, second ranking majority member of that committee.

This bill provides that, beginning in fiscal year 1971, and extending through fiscal 1975, there will be two types of Federal grants to the States. The first of these will be computed on the simple formula of \$100 per school-age child, ages 5 through 17, based on the latest data, and distributed to the States on the basis

of relative school population. If fully funded, grants under this section will total somewhat more than \$5.25 billion during the first year. The second grant, a flat \$2.5 billion per year, will be distributed to the States on the basis of per capita personal income factor. I shall include a table listing the allocations to each State be inserted in the RECORD at the conclusion of these remarks.

The bill provides that at least 50 percent of the basic allocation to a State be used for improving teachers' salaries. The other 50 percent, plus the State's share of the \$2.5 billion equalizing funds may be used by the State to meet other urgent needs, such as employing additional teachers and teacher aides for summer school and preschool programs, and programs and activities in which children in attendance at private non-profit schools may participate on a shared-time basis.

Mr. Speaker, this bill was drafted by the National Education Association, 7,160 members of which organization teach in my State of Montana, will achieve the objective of strengthening American education by increasing the Federal share of school funding, without control from Washington.

I have been proud and happy to support, during the previous three Congresses, and now, in the 91st, great programs to improve the schooling of our Nation's children. We have made a great beginning in the categorical, or special-purpose, legislation to help the poor, the handicapped, and the undereducated. We have provided money for vocational and adult education, funds to build college facilities, scholarships, fellowships, and teacher inservice training programs. But we have not provided for a general uplift of the Nation's schools, nor have we helped the overburdened States and localities to attract and hold good teachers.

The bill I am introducing today will help relieve the critical shortage of qualified educational personnel.

Montana, like virtually every other State, simply does not have the financial resources from local property taxes or State taxes to compete effectively for the teachers it will need in the future. I have watched many fine young men who were truly great teachers be forced out of this profession simply because they could not support their families on a teacher's salary. We are told by the U.S. Department of Commerce that the average American marketbasket costs about \$9,200 per year. The average teacher's salary in the school year 1968-69 is \$7,908. Making up the difference will depend upon what we do in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I am well aware of the fiscal situation now facing this Nation. We in Congress are faced with some hard choices. But this bill will not require an appropriation for this fiscal year. It is my purpose at this time to present the bill, hoping that hearings can be held, so that the legislation can be enacted when the fiscal climate becomes more favorable.

The table referred to follows:

GENERAL EDUCATION ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1969

	Number of poor 5 to 17, 1968-69	Percent of poor in each State	Equalization grant (thousands)	Basic grant (thousands)	Total amount (thousands)	Total amount per child
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Alabama.....	351,430	3.9	\$96,825	\$96,200	\$193,025	\$200.65
Alaska.....	9,270	.1	2,550	9,000	11,550	128.33
Arizona.....	66,536	.7	18,325	48,200	66,525	138.02
Arkansas.....	217,890	2.4	60,025	51,000	111,025	217.70
California.....	549,753	6.1	151,475	493,000	644,475	130.73
Colorado.....	67,222	.7	18,500	55,400	73,900	133.39
Connecticut.....	58,311	.6	16,050	74,800	90,850	121.46
Delaware.....	13,706	.2	3,775	14,900	18,675	125.34
District of Columbia.....	32,782	.4	9,025	18,700	27,725	148.26
Florida.....	257,846	2.8	71,050	155,000	226,050	145.84
Georgia.....	382,068	4.2	105,275	124,200	229,475	184.76
Hawaii.....	20,302	.2	5,575	21,100	26,675	126.42
Idaho.....	26,176	.3	7,200	20,200	27,400	135.64
Illinois.....	333,125	3.7	91,800	280,000	371,800	132.79
Indiana.....	143,502	1.6	39,525	136,700	176,225	128.91
Iowa.....	133,861	1.5	36,875	73,900	110,775	149.90
Kansas.....	82,590	.9	22,750	60,400	83,150	137.67
Kentucky.....	285,909	3.2	78,775	85,600	164,375	192.03
Louisiana.....	313,896	3.5	86,500	108,500	195,000	179.72
Maine.....	39,236	.4	10,800	26,100	36,900	141.38
Maryland.....	128,132	1.3	32,400	102,000	134,400	131.76
Massachusetts.....	128,132	1.4	35,300	137,600	172,900	125.65
Michigan.....	265,053	2.9	73,025	245,400	318,425	129.76
Minnesota.....	155,441	1.7	42,825	103,000	145,825	141.58
Mississippi.....	338,596	3.7	93,300	67,400	160,700	238.43
Missouri.....	211,779	2.3	58,350	120,000	178,350	148.62
Montana.....	26,886	.3	7,400	20,300	27,700	136.45
Nebraska.....	67,258	.7	18,525	37,700	56,225	149.14
Nevada.....	6,620	.1	1,800	12,000	13,800	115.00
New Hampshire.....	14,531	.2	4,000	18,000	22,000	122.22
New Jersey.....	157,058	1.7	43,275	177,400	220,675	124.39
New Mexico.....	64,178	.7	17,675	31,400	49,075	156.29
New York.....	653,622	7.2	180,100	436,800	616,900	141.23
North Carolina.....	492,087	5.4	135,600	134,600	270,200	200.74
North Dakota.....	43,037	.5	11,850	18,500	30,350	164.05
Ohio.....	295,569	3.3	81,450	283,400	364,850	128.74
Oklahoma.....	148,811	1.6	41,000	61,100	102,100	167.10
Oregon.....	51,336	.6	14,125	52,100	66,225	127.11
Pennsylvania.....	384,566	4.2	105,975	293,500	399,475	136.11
Rhode Island.....	27,540	.3	7,575	22,600	30,175	133.52
South Carolina.....	298,168	3.3	82,150	74,500	156,650	210.27
South Dakota.....	52,139	.6	14,350	18,800	33,150	176.33
Tennessee.....	337,556	3.7	93,000	100,000	193,000	193.00
Texas.....	653,171	7.2	179,975	289,000	468,975	162.28
Utah.....	24,457	.3	6,725	31,700	38,425	121.21
Vermont.....	17,770	.2	4,875	11,900	16,775	140.97
Virginia.....	276,216	3.1	76,100	119,500	195,600	163.68
Washington.....	80,828	.9	22,250	84,500	106,750	126.33
West Virginia.....	155,659	1.7	42,875	45,900	88,775	193.41
Wisconsin.....	130,937	1.4	36,075	117,500	153,575	130.70
Wyoming.....	9,907	.1	2,725	9,000	11,725	130.28
U.S. total.....	9,071,907	100.0	2,500,000	5,230,000	7,730,000	147.80
Added total.....			2,499,325		7,729,325	147.79

COMPLETE TEXT OF A STATEMENT BY DR. C. RALPH ARTHUR, PRESIDENT OF FERRUM JUNIOR COLLEGE, TO STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1968

Ferrum Junior College is a special kind of school. It was conceived to be that way. It was created to serve a special need and to open up the door of opportunity for many who otherwise might be denied the chance of college. This school has a very special philosophy which is carried forward in a special type of program to carry out its mission and purpose.

The college has drawn a special kind of student to these portals. Through the years these students have demonstrated a special sense of responsibility and maturity which has carried them on to highest levels of achievement in all areas of college life. Ferrum students today are of that same special mold. Despite the experiences of the past few days I would still put our student body way above the average in all respects.

Though there may be some who disagree, I believe that you, for the most part, love your college and support its special philosophy and program. I believe that, when all the facts are in and the smoke has cleared away from this present flame, the majority of you will take your stand on the side that is right, reasonable and respectful.

This inflammatory situation which has been brought on by a large but minority group of dissidents is hurting this institution bodily and at several points. The special nature of our school has drawn large numbers of supporters who have through gifts, grants, and loans contributed over \$12,000,000 in the last twelve years. These monies have made it possible for us to build these buildings for your benefit. And these buildings have enabled us to enlarge our enrollment so that most of you could be here.

Our school is dependent on these funds and must continue to obtain them to stay in business. These people give because they believe in our school and you. Whenever they come to believe that you are not a special breed of folk and thus not worth the investment they make in you the funds will cease.

The present situation is hurting you even more than the College. Look at the monies just mentioned. If gift income ceases to come we will be forced to raise fees \$200 to \$400 next year and as much as \$1,000 in the immediate years to come.

Many of you are hurting yourselves academically. With a "big" weekend coming up and all the other activities of the Spring do you have so much time before exams to squander it on the activities in which many are now engaged? You are hurting yourselves also in that you are forcing the administration to take a hard stand—just as you have—at one which minimizes the chances you have of getting constructive change.

From the beginning I have tried to say to you that there is a right and wrong way to try for change. I have told you of the channels that are open to you and that if used could get the needed legislation before our Board of Trustees. I have told you that I would work with and through these channels to expedite a legitimate hearing of any grievances you have. Rather than listen to my explanation and advice—as well as my offer to help you—some of you have come back with threats, demands, insults and all manner of disrespect.

These leave me only one recourse—to break off all communication. It is and has always been my goal to work with students who show good will and mutual respect. I have taken the stand and will stand, that whenever students come to this administration on these terms we will work day and night to accommodate them insofar as we can. Countless members of your student government can attest to this fact.

PRESIDENT OF FERRUM JUNIOR COLLEGE TAKES FIRM STAND BEFORE STUDENTS

(Mr. DANIEL of Virginia asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DANIEL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, we can no longer afford to temporize or compromise with the apostles of destruction whose purpose it is to deny educational opportunities to the American student. Rather, we must demonstrate a manifestation of unyielding firmness toward these campus gangsters.

We must not permit the transition from card-burning leftists to gun-carrying anarchists to go unchallenged. These gangsters and subversives on American campuses must be dealt with for what they are—lawbreakers.

The majority of students realize—and appreciate—the value of a college education. We cannot allow these hard-working students to be harassed and intimidated by a bunch of misfits who lack the moral courage to face the hard challenge of life.

It is past time when those in authority on the college campuses exercised that authority, recognizing that to give in to

demands of such groups as the Students for a Democratic Society will only lead to the destruction of our educational system.

In my district of Virginia there is an institution of higher learning—Ferrum Junior College—which has one of the finest academic standings as you will find anywhere. A small group of Ferrum students recently attempted a protest demonstration to present demands for certain changes, no doubt influenced in part by the publicity given upheavals at larger schools.

Dr. Ralph Arthur, president of the school, met these protesters with a firm reminder that normal channels of communications were available for any student or group of students to discuss grievances. He was equally as firm in his stand that no action by anyone that infringed upon the rights of other students would be tolerated and he pointedly reminded those dissident students that no one forced them to come to Ferrum.

Dr. Arthur's actions in this situation could well be emulated on other campuses by other administrators. I am inserting a copy of his statement to the Ferrum students in the RECORD and commend it to my colleagues and to presidents of colleges throughout our country:

On the other hand, let it be known that I do not believe in and cannot deal with unruly, disrespectful crowds that use the technique of threat, insult, and intimidation. It is my own conviction that I can take no other stand and it is the advice of the chairman of the board of trustees, Dr. James G. Snead, Dr. Snead has called me to say that our board would not consider any grievance that came in this manner.

For these reasons I say you leave me no choice when you attempt change in this manner. I am legally authorized to deal with only two groups on this campus. One is the faculty which has its own constitution. The other is the student government—and then only according to its approved constitution.

I want to go on record that I want to deal with your grievances in a reasonable and responsible way and will so do if you come in the right manner. Let me outline that again for you. Any requests for legislation or grievances should come through your student congress. You can get these to a duly elected member of the congress or to an officer of the Student Government Association. The Congress must pass on these in formal legislation and bring said approved legislation to the faculty. The faculty has its final meeting before the trustees meet on Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Mr. Chappell, your S.G.A. president, is ready to do all in his power to expedite legislation before congress to meet this deadline. I am ready to do all I can to help him by way of advice and assistance. I cannot legally come to grips with any legislation that ferments change until it has passed the congress and the faculty.

We want to work with you and strengthen the ties as well as the channels of communication between us. It is the only way to make Ferrum Junior College the college it should be.

To attest to that let me tell you about our efforts in your behalf. Last spring I was instructed to prepare a statement concerning our plan to meet student protest, unrest, and violence. I was told to make it a no nonsense plan. I talked to your student leaders about it last summer. They asked if they could help draft this document and turned it over to Ed Chappell and me.

Ed and I have collected materials from all over. We want a document that students could live with and one that would meet the requirements of the trustees—as well as a plan that would handle any potential violence swiftly and effectively. Ed wrote the first draft of the document. I wrote the second. They are similar except that mine is longer.

I wanted it that way for three reasons. First, I wanted to spell out the college's philosophy concerning the students' role. Let me read some statements from it.

"Ferrum Junior College proudly affirms its belief in and support of the philosophy of individual freedom and responsibility. Academic freedom, however, is not academic license, and the right to criticize and protest is not the right to disrupt or to interfere with the freedom of others. Students enter Ferrum Junior College voluntarily. Students come to take advantage of the opportunities Ferrum Junior College offers for an education. Ferrum Junior College takes the position that inasmuch as we live in a day of change, it is necessary for the renewal of the institution to examine change in the college apparatus and the college curriculum from time to time. On the other hand, the trustees and administration think it should come about in an orderly manner, and that change should be brought about through the joint consultation of all college groups; the student body, the faculty, the administration, and the board of trustees.

The College believes that there should be adequate channels of communication to and

with the student body. The voice of the student body should be heard. It is the policy of the college to seek at all times to establish new channels and to use existing channels in an effort to listen to the students, their criticisms and recommendations. Ferrum Junior College believes in and respects the right of the individual student and the students collectively. The student has the right to become involved constructively in the total life of the college and in organizations and efforts to improve living conditions of the campus and the processes of learning, as well as the enhancement "of the image of the college itself." The student has the right to participate in and assume self-government. Use of this student government apparatus is strongly encouraged by the college. Administrative officials work with student government regularly and are much better prepared to react through these channels. These channels of communication should always be used before any other techniques of protest are considered.

"The faculty, administration, and the board of trustees recognize, however, that there may arise occasions in which a group of students may legitimately want to protest a student government, faculty, or administrative decision through public demonstration. This right to demonstrate in support of or against a policy or ruling is protected at Ferrum Junior College with the provision that said demonstration does not limit the rights of others in following their normal activities or confer on the demonstrators any special privileges or considerations before, during, or after any protest demonstration." These things were pondered and written well before last Thursday evening attesting to this administrator's belief in the role of the student. These quotations also spell out my second reason for adding to it, our determination not only to grant but to protect your right to legal, peaceful dissent, and protest, even to the point of demonstration.

The third reason I elaborated on Ed's statement was to make sure that this document states clearly that this administration will not permit any protest or demonstration that is not legal, peaceful, non-disruptive of any college program, or that interferes with the rights of others. The statement is clear that any demonstration that does not follow these guidelines will be ordered to disband. For any who refuse, it authorizes members of the administration to take disciplinary action on the spot—even to permanent dismissal. It also allows for punishment of any who willfully destroy property or incite others to riot and for any non-students who come here for that purpose. The guidelines laid down in this statement are and will be the stance of this administration in this present situation.

I have labored today at length to tell you that you can find no administration anywhere more willing to work with you more conscientiously than we are at Ferrum Junior College—provided you will work with it in the proper attitude and through the proper channels. If any of you is still in doubt about these, I am sure that Ed Chappell and I can explain them to you if you will ask us personally.

Also, I have laid before you my resolute stand so that there can be no doubt about the consequences you can bring upon yourselves if you persist in the techniques of these last few days, or if you should consider escalating them. This I believe is my duty regardless of how unpopular it may make me. I urge you to choose this day the right way because it would grieve me greatly to be forced into repressive measures. But let there be no doubt about it—I would not wait five minutes to call on our distinguished Governor for the use of the state's riot control force if I even thought that students would attempt to bring to Ferrum the chaos and disruption that has plagued so many schools recently.

I hope that we can preserve these special qualities that make Ferrum Junior College the greatest junior college in the world. And I call on all students of good will to stand with me on that platform.

GOV. FORREST H. ANDERSON SPEAKS ON ANTI-BALLISTIC-MISSILE QUESTION

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

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of all of my distinguished colleagues in the House to an excellent statement of position on the anti-ballistic-missile question issued recently by Montana Gov. Forrest H. Anderson. I include Governor Anderson's statement at this point in the Record:

STATEMENT OF GOV. FORREST H. ANDERSON REGARDING THE PROPOSED SAFEGUARD ANTI-BALLISTIC-MISSILE SYSTEM, MAY 1, 1969

After reviewing the facts which have been related in Congressional hearings and elsewhere, I have concluded that the proposed anti-ballistic missile system—called "Safeguard"—would not be in the best interests of Montana and I seriously question whether the system would enhance our national defense posture.

Clearly, deployment of the ABM in Montana would elevate the area from a secondary to a primary target. The plains of central Montana already harbor one of the largest Minuteman missile complexes in the United States. The Minuteman is a deterrent—a retaliatory weapon—in the event of nuclear attack. Deployment of the ABM—which is described as a weapon to prevent enemy missiles from reaching our land—means the enemy would attempt to knock out AEM sites first.

Furthermore, I have yet to find any scientific authority outside the industrial-military complex which can offer assurance the system will operate at all.

The almost immediate obsolescence of the ABM is generally recognized. All too often, we have witnessed expensive military projects abandoned in a very short time because of advanced technology or a change in policy. Glasgow Air Force Base in Montana stands as a monument to military obsolescence.

I do not wish to see Montana become the nuclear ammunition dump—and later junkyard—of the United States.

The tremendous expense of the proposed ABM system would seriously impair the Nation's ability to meet major domestic challenges. I find it difficult to reconcile the proposed expenditure of billions of dollars on the ABM system while at the same time the Administration is attempting to close the only Indian Job Corps training center in the United States, located near Ronan, Montana.

The short-term economic boost to the State's economy from the construction of the proposed ABM system is overshadowed by the considerations I have previously outlined. We seek to build a stable and progressive economy.

Furthermore, the economic gains from short-term military construction programs frequently bring long-term financial headaches. Communities are required to provide additional services and facilities for the families employed on the projects. When the projects are completed, the families often move away and the recently-constructed real property is not taxable. The community facilities remain, and must be paid for.

Finally, we must begin to determine whether we are being led into a state of affairs wherein the military-industrial com-

plex is dictating our priorities. We must make every effort to maintain the delicate balance between an adequate national defense and the urgent need for more attention to our problems at home.

JOHN BELINDO OPPOSES ELIMINATION OF CERTAIN JOB CORPS CENTERS

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

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. John Belindo, executive director, National Congress of American Indians, appeared last week before the House Education and Labor Committee to express his opposition to the closing of several Job Corps centers which have been so successful in training Indian young people for a variety of occupational opportunities.

I have read Mr. Belindo's statement. It is a thorough review of the situation at these Indian centers including the need, the success already achieved and the harmful repercussions that could follow their closing.

I include Mr. Belindo's statement in the RECORD at this time, and I recommend it to all of our colleagues here in the House:

STATEMENT OF JOHN BELINDO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS, IN OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED ELIMINATION OF CERTAIN JOB CORPS CENTERS, BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, APRIL 30, 1969

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, I am John Belindo, Kiowa-Navajo, and Executive Director of the National Congress of American Indians. The National Congress of American Indians is the only private national organization of the Indian people themselves where the voting and programming is limited to legally recognized Indians and Indian tribes. We are responsible for speaking up for the Indian people on a national scale. We represent 105 Indian tribes including Alaska Native villages and over 350,000 American Indians.

I appreciate the opportunity to testify today in strong opposition to the announced emasculating of the Job Corps program and in particular the elimination of nine centers which were serving to offer some hope to American Indian youth.

Let me say at the outset that the average annual income for Indians is \$1,500, 75% below the national average. The unemployment rate for Indians hovers around 50%—which is ten times the national average.

Even more startling conditions than these were observed among Indian Americans by Stan Steiner, author of the recently published book, *The New Indians*. Steiner related some statistics from a 1962-63 government survey of employment among tribal Indians which reported that: "on the plains of the Dakotas, the Pine Ridge Sioux had 2,175 of 3,400 tribal adults unemployed (yearly family income was \$105), the Rosebud Sioux had 1,720 of 2,996 unemployed (yearly family income, \$1,000—though the tribe, four years later, estimated \$600 was more accurate); the Standing Rock Sioux had 500 of 830 heads of households unemployed (yearly family income, \$190).

"To the north, on the Blackfeet Reservation of Montana, the 'permanent unemployment' rate was 72.5 per cent. The yearly tribal income was less than \$500 per family."

"Down in Mississippi, on the Choctaw Reservation, of 1,225 adults there were 1,055 jobless. Unemployment rate: 86.1 per cent.

"Where the tranquil and ancient Pueblos of New Mexico stood, seemingly impervious to the economic winds, there were 10,699 jobless out of 13,711. Unemployment among these, perhaps the oldest of the Country's inhabitants, was 77 per cent. The Hopis, too, those idyllic 'peaceful people', had a less than idyllic unemployment rate of 71.7 per cent.

"In the Pueblo de Acoma, the 'City in the Sky' unemployment stood at 89.6 per cent.

"In the mythology of the oil-rich Indians so credulously huzzahed by television comedians and popular legends, none are supposedly wealthier than the Oklahoma tribes. And yet the Five Civilized Tribes reported an unemployment rate of 55 per cent, and an annual income per family, including the fabled oil-lease payments, that came to little more than \$1,200.

"So it went from tribe to tribe. Unemployment rates from 40 to 80 per cent; incomes from \$105 to \$1,200.

"These statistics are neither new nor surprising. However, the mixture of the old poverty and the new Indians who have seen the material riches of the outside world, and who are angered and impatient, has created an explosive situation.

"If something isn't done the young men may go to violence."

At its 1968 25th Annual Convention, the National Congress of American Indians made it clear that:

"The social and economic conditions of many Indian people, when compared to that of the general population, almost defy comprehension. Adult Indians living on reservations are, as a group, only half as well educated as other citizens, their life expectancy is one third less and their average annual income, $\frac{1}{2}$ less. Nine out of ten of their homes are comparatively unfit for human habitation and their unemployment rate is several times above the national average.

"The evidence is conclusive that these Indian people do not share equitably in the bounty of their homeland—the world's richest Nation."

The statement goes on to recite a number of reasons for the slow progress in spite of prolonged Federal effort. I call to your attention the first two of those reasons, and offer the entire resolution for the record:

1. Federal Indian policy has suffered extreme pendulum swings from over paternalism to threatened termination of Federal protection of Indian lands and resources and vital community services. The Indian people have never had an opportunity to key their own efforts to stable, secure, and predictable programs.

2. Indian people have been falsely encouraged by attractive federal programs only to find them fade or disappear because of lack of appropriations. Programs without funding or with inadequate funding have constantly confused and disappointed the Indian tribes.

The words "defy comprehension" may seem exaggerated. But I ask you members of Congress to attempt to conceive of providing for your own or anyone else's family on an annual family income of \$105 to \$500 or \$1,200 or even \$1,500.

President John F. Kennedy said in his inaugural address, "If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich."

It seems to me that if we can afford billions upon billions of dollars in defense spending we can appropriate the 285.1 million dollars needed to meet the desperate needs of our young people who are served by the Job Corps Centers. Compare this figure with the analysis of defense spending printed in *U.S. News and World Report* on November 25, 1968:

\$2 billion for MBT-70 tanks.

\$3 billion for the F-111 (TFX) swing-wing airplanes and its VFX counterpart.

\$12 billion for Nuclear attack submarines.

\$7 billion for the Minuteman III missiles and Poseidon missiles.

\$4.5 billion for military cargo planes.

\$5-40 billion for the "thin" Sentinel ABM system.

The list goes on and on. We continue to ignore the needs of our poor in the name of defense. And, keep in mind that most of the above weapons of war are replacements for previous weapons now obsolete, which were the old excuses for not doing the things that need to be done to eliminate poverty.

I am concerned with the inflationary spiral. When the price of food goes up at the grocery store, it seriously affects people who live on \$1,500 per year. But to curb it, the answer does not lie in eliminating from the Federal budget those programs which are designed to help in providing long range methods for people to escape from this kind of poverty. A nation which can afford a \$6,687,500 raise for its legislators cannot justify penalizing its poor on account of a fear of inflation. Where are our priorities, when the increase in the pay of any one member of Congress is almost ten times as great as the average annual income of any one Indian.

In a speech delivered for Richard M. Nixon, then a candidate, on September 27, 1968 the assembled convention of the National Congress of American Indians, at Omaha, Nebraska, was told:

"The Indian people have been continuous victims of unwise and vacillating federal policies and serious, if unintentional, mistakes. Their plight is a bitter example of what's wrong with the bankrupt old approach to the problems of minorities. They have been treated as a colony within a nation—to be taken care of. They should—and they must—be made part of the mainstream of American life. . . .

"My administration will be pledged to the following policies:

"The right of self-determination of the Indian people will be respected and their participation in planning their own destiny will be encouraged. . . .

"The economic development of Indian reservations will be encouraged and the training of the Indian people for meaningful employment on and off the reservation will have high priority.

"To date, the basic error of attempting to train the Indian work force only for off-reservation jobs has been the major cause of the lack of normal progress on the reservation (emphasis added).

"My administration will promote the economic development of the reservation by offering economic incentives to private industry to locate there and provide opportunities for Indian employment and training. . . .

"Job training for Indian people must be accelerated on and off the reservation. I have promised my full backing to the Vocational Education Act and will see to it that the Indian people enjoy the full benefits of its provisions.

"The administration of Federal programs affecting Indians will be carefully studied to provide maximum efficiency consistent with program continuity."

The Indians had plans for their own destiny. At the same convention in Omaha, NCAI, speaking for its membership, sought to exercise the right of self-determination of the Indian people and expressed an emphatic endorsement of the Kicking Horse Job Corps Center, located on the Flathead Indian Reservation in Montana, which had been designated as the only predominantly Indian Conservation Center by the Job Corps:

"Whereas, this Job Corps Center was established as a pilot program in compliance with the recommendation of Indians in assembly at the National Congress of American Indians convention in 1967, at Portland, Oregon; and

"Whereas, the success of the program is evidenced by the participation of 52 Indian youths from various sections of the country; and

"Whereas, this Job Corps program has the full-fledged support of the Inter-Tribal Policy Board of Montana.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the National Congress of American Indians in convention of September 24-27, 1968, hereby endorse and give allegiance to this program urging OEO Job Corps to continue this pilot program as a permanent program involving all American Indians."

I offer that resolution in its entirety for the record. There could be no doubt of the continuity of support of the Indian People for the Job Corps program in general, and the Kicking Horse Center in particular. At the meeting of the Executive Council of the National Congress of American Indians in January, 1969, at Washington, D.C., and after the inauguration of President Nixon, our membership reaffirmed its position:

"Whereas the National Congress of American Indians is aware of continued benefits realized by Indian youth in the areas of vocational and remedial education because of their involvement in the Job Corps program.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the National Congress of American Indians reaffirm its position expressed by Resolution No. 24 and requests the support of all agencies concerned for continuation of this valuable program, and

"Be it further resolved, that this resolution be sent to the President of the United States . . . this 23rd day of January 1969."

I offer the resolution in its entirety for the record. Ignoring this, the administration proposes to close four out of five BIA-operated male Job Corps Centers, and the Clinton, Iowa Women's Center, where most Indian women were located. What are the implications of discontinuing Job Corps Centers such as the Kicking Horse Center with regard to Federal responsibility for young American Indians? Where was the respect for Indian self-determination? The Kicking Horse Job Corps Center was among those ordered closed in spite of the resolutions, and, in spite of the fact that the Kicking Horse Center has a lower cost per man-year than 25 centers that will remain open, its percentage of Category I graduates exceeds that of 22 Centers that will remain open, the average length of stay of its Corpsmen exceeds that of 17 Centers that will remain open, and it is the *only* center earmarked predominantly for Indians.

Additionally, the Camp has brought in an annual payroll of \$432,340 and has helped 298 Indian boys obtain an equal share of opportunity. The Kicking Horse Center has done a magnificent job with its boys in recreation, conservation and community development projects totaling some \$1,469,587. When the closing order was announced, the Kicking Horse Center, which has a capacity of 200 young men, had 197 in attendance with four additional Indian corpsmen on the way. There were already 121 Indians in attendance, in addition to 76 non-Indians.

Unlike some of the urban centers, the Kicking Horse Center has, from the outset, enjoyed excellent community relations. The view of the "community", which consists of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, is well represented by their reaction to the closing order:

"The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes are shocked by the arbitrary closure of the Kicking Horse Job Corps Conservation Center, Ronan, Montana. This is the only predominantly Indian Center in the United States. Its loss would be another example of the disregard by the Federal government of the needs of the first Americans. We strongly urge reconsideration of this decision and request you keep Kicking Horse open. It has an outstanding record and the impact of its

training of Indian youth is just beginning to be felt."

In December, 1967, the Kicking Horse Center received a Citation of Merit signed by the Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall for "outstanding achievement in all phases of operation and is meeting the needs of the young corpsmen." The Citation read:

"The progress made by the corpsmen reflect the dedication and interest of a highly qualified and trained staff who superbly execute a well-planned education program. The credit for the success of the vocational-educational program is directly related to the well-prepared plans and the exceptional ability of the staff to co-ordinate the vocational, educational, and work program. Accomplishments in these fields of endeavor instill pride in the corpsmen.

"The members of the staff have maintained excellent public relations with the Indian tribe, reservation communities, neighboring communities, and other Government agencies. Through the cooperation of the entire staff and the corpsmen, the Center received commendation for their outstanding safety record in fiscal year 1967. Maintenance of the Center was continually and progressively improved. For outstanding achievements in the overall operations of the Civilian Conservation Center, the Kicking Horse Job Corps Center of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is granted the Department of Interior Unit Award for Excellence of Service."

How fleeting is the glory from an award of merit when decisions of the government are dictated by politics rather than merit. How devastating to the hopes of our people! How decidedly cruel to raise such hopes, and then smash them!

Secretary of Labor Schultz expects to save \$100,000,000 by the order. How much money will we spend when the 17,000 corpsmen affected by the closing order, angry and frustrated, will be sent back to their urban ghettos and impoverished reservations, on July 1, 1969, in the heat of the summer? And who will bear the blame for what follows?

Given the words of the President, the economic condition of the reservations, and the gradual but apparent successes of the program, it is incredible that the administration would precipitously order closing of four out of the five BIA-operated Job Corps Conservation Centers, the sole exception being the Fort Simcoe Center, on the Yakima Reservation in Washington.

Let me turn specifically to the shutdown of other Job Corps Centers situated on reservations in the Southwestern United States—the closing of the (1) Eight Canyon Conservation Center on the Mescalero Apache Reservation in New Mexico, and (2) San Carlos Conservation Center on the San Carlos Apache Reservation in Arizona, (3) and the Winslow Conservation Center just off the Navajo Reservation at Winslow, Arizona. We protest the entire concept of closing 50 of the 82 conservation centers 'generally in rural areas' so that industrial training in urban mini-centers can substitute. Such a plan, it seems to me, was conceived in total disregard for the desires of the Indian people. It certainly does not point up the awareness with which President Nixon spoke when he said:

"Off the reservation, many Indians, some of them unwisely relocated by the Federal government, have not been successfully assimilated and find themselves confined to hopeless city reservations of despair because of lack of education and skills . . .

"We must recognize that American society can allow many different cultures to flourish in harmony, and we must provide an opportunity for those Indians wishing to do so to lead a useful and prosperous life in an Indian environment."

I cannot think of anything that would be more mutually deleterious to both the urban ghettos and to the Indians than the trans-

fer any substantial number of untrained, under-educated and unacclaimed young Indians to the inner cities.

Certainly the problem of the "urban Indian" in Minneapolis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other cities is severe enough, without multiplying this problem.

The less expensive "mini center" program is designed, as we understand it, to provide a dormitory room and board, and on-the-job training, in urban centers. What it clearly fails to take into account is the fact that students were assigned under the existing system into either Conservation or "Swing", or Urban Centers, based on their level of preparedness measured by a number of factors.

For example, those with a reading level below Grade 4 were all assigned to conservation centers, while those having reached Grade 7 reading level were assigned to urban centers. Below Grade 4 an individual is considered "illiterate" (unable to read), while those at the "Swing" Centers, with reading level between Grades 4 and 7, for the most part are "functionally illiterate", that is, capable of only the simplest kind of reading. Taking such an individual into the city and teaching him a single job, usually unskilled or semi-skilled, is condemning him to a life of permanent poverty. In other words, for those who have been receiving training at the Conservation Centers, remedial education is a necessary adjunct of any job training program. The mini-center offers no such opportunities.

Unfortunately, as a result of childhood in a home where no English is spoken, inadequacies of present programs of Indian education, high Indian dropout rates, and other factors, many Indians fall into the category of functional illiteracy or below. In addition, because of cultural and/or psychological reasons, most Indians do not desire to become permanent urbanites. The conservation centers were providing training, in addition to basic remedial education, in such areas as forest management, heavy equipment operation, and construction, which enabled Indians to acquire work skills while maintaining their relationship with the land. The Administration proposal is not only not sympathetic to this need, but it seems unaware that it exists.

The San Carlos Conservation Center, with a \$3,933 cost per man year, was more economical to run than 26 conservation centers slated to remain open; it surpassed 23 surviving centers in Category I graduates, and rated better than 17 of the surviving conservation centers in length of stay. Of the seven categories of criteria allegedly used by the Department of Labor in determining closures, San Carlos bettered 19 of the Centers remaining open in a majority of the criteria. It is clear that the judgments that have been made were made politically and arbitrarily. There were 189 corpsmen on board at San Carlos.

The San Carlos Center is located in a county which has a population of 41,000, and a median family income of \$1,280 annually, with an average unemployment rate of 74%. The annual Job Corps expenditure in the area is \$1,724,442. For the people of this region, the closing of the Job Corps Center is an economic disaster.

The Eight Canyon Center in New Mexico had an on-board strength of 193 corpsmen at the time of the closing order. It is located in a county where the situation is only slightly better than that at San Carlos. Located in Otero County, New Mexico, the County has a population of 14,000 people, having a median family income of \$2,160 and an average unemployment rate of 59 per cent. The annual Job Corps expenditure in the area annually has been \$1,023,804. Calculate the impact of removing this expenditure from the area.

Eight Canyon had conservation work program accomplishments totalling \$502,998 with 193 students on board at the time of

the closing order. The Center bettered five of those centers which survive in a majority of the categories allegedly used as criteria.

Winslow Center, the smallest of the BIA-operated Conservation Centers, with 173 corpsmen in attendance, also had by far the lowest cost per man-year identifiable, with a reported \$1,581, far less than the \$8,000 per year per enrollee figure reported to the press as the cost of operating such centers. As a matter of fact, none of the BIA operated centers remotely approached such a figure, the highest being Eight Canyon's \$4,940. Winslow bettered nine of the surviving centers in a majority of criteria.

In addition to the four BIA-operated centers for men closed by the order, there were five centers for women of particular concern to the National Congress of American Indians.

Many, but not all, of the reasons for saving the male conservation centers, apply to the women's centers. These centers are ungraded, and operated in urban areas for the most part. But, for many Indian women, the Corps represents, as the Indian Corps of Women at the Clinton, Iowa, Center wired soon after getting the closing order. "Our only chance for a better life: What can be added to that?"

In addition to the Center at Clinton, Iowa, we especially regret the ordered closing of the Poland Springs, Maine; the St. Louis Urban Center; the Omaha Urban Center; and the center at Moses Lake, Washington, all of which serve some Indian women, although the major contingent is at Clinton.

I can speak with some pride and knowledge about at least one product of the Women's Job Corps, for NCAI employs as a secretary in our Industrial Development Section here in Washington, a girl who was the first graduate of the Los Angeles Urban Center. She has had several jobs in Washington, and is capable of working as a secretary for anyone. She is a staunch supporter of the program. But even she is on her second try in Washington because, after a period of time, the call of the reservation became too strong for her. We must not force the Indian population to make a choice between urban employment and reservation unemployment.

The Administration proposes to solve the reservation problem by increasing the industrial development on Indian reservations, and encouraging private industry to locate there.

We have had, of course, considerable activity in economic development of reservations by private industry in the past—white men come to the reservation, negotiate a long term, low-priced lease through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and carefully remove the bounty of the reservation, be it oil, gold, copper bauxite, or timber, while the Indians remain, for the most part impoverished.

But, as I said early in this statement, there has been some economic development since the War on Poverty began. As of December 31, 1968, there were 150 Industrial and commercial enterprises established on or near reservations as a result of Indian Industrial Development programs; of these, 140 or 93% had been established since the beginning of 1962.

At the present time, these enterprises have created approximately 10,000 new jobs, of which 4,700 are held by Indians. If industrial development seems like a panacea to the problems of the reservation Indians, I ask you to recall the statistics I recited at the beginning of this talk. In 1962 there were 10,699 unemployed Pueblos alone; in 1968 there were approximately 45,000 Indians in the 14-21 age bracket.

For the industrial enterprises now in existence, it is projected that eventually these will provide a total of 15,000 jobs, of which, it is hoped, 65% will be held by Indians.

Twice, or even three times this number of jobs, will not solve the problem—and how long will it take to create these jobs, while poverty and hunger abound on the reservation? In addition to merely providing jobs, serious improvement in the process of Indian education is necessary, and it requires the vocational and especially remedial education that the Job Corps has been affording to a limited number of Indian corpsmen. Instead of cutting back on the Job Corps program on Indian reservations, it should be expanded but, it is typical of the programs of the federal government that, as they win the confidence of the Indian, they are eliminated.

But, more than any other single factor, the Indian people of this country require a chance for self-determination. The tribes are prepared to negotiate with industry for development, particularly when the government can make loans available. But, as the success of the Rough Rock School has demonstrated, programs run by the tribe have a better chance of success than programs imposed from the outside.

Neither Secretary Schultz nor President Nixon nor the U.S. Congress should have the right to tell American Indians that if they want to have a future, they must go to "urban centers". That program failed before. It will fail again.

For the record, I submit copies of several telegrams and other communications received by the NCAI, protesting the closing of the Job Corps Centers I have mentioned in my talk.

I thank you for your attention.

RESOLUTION 1: 1968 POLICY STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

The American Indian is unique both as to opportunities and as to problems. No other group of citizens stand in precisely the same relation to the Federal Government. This relationship is deeply rooted in treaties and laws which gives the United States responsibility for the protection of Indians and their resources. In addition to these special rights and protections he is entitled to enjoy the same rights, privileges and services as do other citizens.

Despite the treaties, the special Indian Rights and this exercise of responsibility by the Federal Government our Indian people have never attained true parity as American citizens. The social and economic conditions of many Indian people when compared to that of the general population, almost defy comprehensions. Adult Indians living on reservations are, as a group, only half as well educated as other citizens, their life expectancy is one third less and their average annual income $\frac{2}{3}$ less. Nine out of ten of their homes are comparatively unfit for human habitation and their unemployment rate is several times above the national average.

The evidence is conclusive that these Indian people do not share equitably in the bounty of their homeland—the world's richest nation.

Despite a prolonged Federal effort to improve Indian well being, progress has been slow. Some of the major causes for this slowness has been:

1. Federal Indian policy has suffered extreme pendulum swings from over paternalism to threatened termination of Federal protection of Indian lands and resources and vital community services. The Indian people have never had an opportunity to key their own efforts to stable, secure and predictable Federal programs.

2. Indian people have been falsely encouraged by attractive federal programs only to find them fade and disappear because of lack of appropriations. Programs without funding or with inadequate funding have constantly confused and disappointed the Indian tribes.

3. Long range tribal planning has been discouraged by the hovering spectre of termination. On the one hand the Federal Government has talked of itself as a "partner" available to work with the Indians in their expanding the developing future. On the other hand, the Congressional Policy for termination has lingered like a death sentence under constant appeal by the Indians for commutation.

4. The social, political, economic, cultural, and geographical isolation of many tribal groups have mitigated against their effective utilization of available government programs and services from agencies other than the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Division of Indian Health.

5. Much of the energy of our tribes has been expended, not in creative long range planning, not in projects and activities to uplift their people but in a "back to the wall fight" to preserve and protect their special rights as Indians, such as treaty rights, against the never ending assaults that would wipe them out should the Indians' vigilance ever be relaxed.

Until positive and dynamic action is undertaken by the legislative and executive branches of government to correct these major conditions, a large percentage of Indian people will never achieve the full economic and social parity to which they are entitled.

The National Congress of American Indians, speaking for almost 400,000 American Indians who continue to maintain their special relationship with the Federal Government, has consistently advocated the adoption of a long range Indian policy by our government that would permit the following:

1. Self determination by the Indian people in their quest for social and economic equality.

2. Protection of Indian lands and resources and maintenance of tax-exempt status for income derived from such lands.

3. Maximum development of the human and natural resources of Indians with the assistance of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and all other federal agencies offering programs and services designed to relieve conditions of poverty among all Americans.

4. Maximum participation of Indian tribal governing units and rank and file tribal members in all programs directed to Indian reservations and Indian communities.

5. The right of Indian people to enjoy the same rights, privileges, and immunities accorded to all citizens of the nation.

May we conclude by saying a word about Indian participation in the Poor People's March and other public demonstrations.

We, as individuals, as a race and as a social and economic minority may have suffered more than others and our problems, as we said in the beginning, are uniquely Indian. Therefore, our solutions must be uniquely Indian. We can achieve more by our own methods. As a relatively small segment of poor society, our special needs can be lost in the welter of the disorganized millions of poor people the leaders of whom have little knowledge of the special problems and circumstances of the Indian people.

We Indians and our chosen spokesmen can best speak for themselves.

May we at this Convention express our sympathy for the poor people of America and encourage our Indian people to work as they wish in their behalf. But may we Indians and Indian organizations in working for our Indian poor, particularly those on our reservations, avoid the use of public demonstrations and seek to accomplish our ends through our regular organizations and governmental channels.

The following resolutions will deal with many of these "special needs" and "special rights". (1968 Convention, 25th Annual Convention, Omaha, Nebraska.)

RESOLUTION 24: FLATHEAD RESERVATION JOB CORPS CENTER

Whereas, the President's message to the United States Congress on goals and programs for American Indians closed March 6th, 1968, emphasizing the need for education at all levels; and

Whereas, the kicking horse Job Corps Center located on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana, is designated as predominantly an Indian Conservation Center by the Job Corps; and

Whereas, this Job Corps Center was established as a pilot program in compliance with the recommendation of Indians in assembly at the National Convention of American Indians convention in 1967, at Portland, Oregon; and

Whereas, the success of the program is evidenced by the participation of 52 Indian youth from various sections of the country; and

Whereas, this Job Corps program has the full-fledged support of the Inter-Tribal Policy Board of Montana.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the National Congress of American Indians in Convention of September 24-27, 1968, hereby endorse and give allegiance to this program urging OEO Job Corps to continue this pilot program as a permanent program involving all American Indians. (1968 Convention, 25th Annual Convention, Omaha, Nebraska.)

RESOLUTION 7

Whereas, the National Congress of American Indians during its Convention at Omaha, Nebraska, on September 27, 1968, adopted Resolution No. 24, supporting Job Corps Centers administered as part of Office of Economic Opportunity programs; and

Whereas, the National Congress of American Indians is aware of continued benefits realized by Indian youth in the areas of vocational and remedial education because of their involvement in the Job Corps program.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the National Congress of American Indians reaffirm its position expressed by Resolution No. 24 and requests the support of all agencies concerned for continuation of this valuable program, and

Be it further resolved, that this Resolution be sent to the President of the United States, Vice-President of the United States, Director, Office of Economic Opportunity and to Members of the Congress concerned, this 23rd day of January, 1969.

Adopted by Executive Council of the National Congress of American Indians, assembled in Session at Washington, D.C., on January 21-23, 1969.

WENDELL CHINGO,

President, National Congress of American Indians.

ROBERT JIM,

Chairman, Resolutions Committee, NCAI.

Dated: January 21-23, 1969.

Place: Washington, D.C.

Attest:

BENNY ATENCIO,

Recording Secretary, National Congress of American Indians.

CLINTON, IOWA,

April 11, 1969.

President RICHARD M. NIXON,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR PRESIDENT NIXON: America's future depends on Job Corps and related programs for deprived citizens. The girls at the Clinton Job Corps Center need your support to become useful, successful, contributing citizens. Knocking down a person halfway up brings only a deeper sense of defeat & hopelessness than before.

These girls have come here with one goal—to receive the education and training they need to become successful, efficient and effective employees and homemakers.

I note that "urban training centers" are planned. This is just going to be additional

cost—the existing Centers are equipped and running efficiently. The many favorable stories are seldom heard—we all know that the stories in all areas of life that make front pages are those filled with sensationalism. You never read a newspaper or hear a TV or radio news story of a girl from nowheresville working hard & getting college scholarships; of the girl from the poverty-stricken South who goes to Job Corps, graduates, works & supports herself, then marries and takes foster children thereby helping others as she was helped.

What of the rural poor and unskilled? It looks as though nothing is planned for them—besides that, 30 small city training centers can't even begin to touch the numbers of people needing training within cities. In many cases, too, these rural people have needs greater than those who live in the urban areas. You are going to find more really hungry, uneducated people in the obscure rural areas off the highways than in the city ghettos, if you will only look!

My greatest personal concern is for those poorest of the poor, and most wronged of all the wronged of this nation, the American Indian. Would you believe—that the average Indian family lives on \$30.00 a week, while average white and black families earn at least \$130 a week? That about 90% of Indians live in tin-roofed shacks, leaky adobe huts, loghouses, brush shelters and abandoned automobiles—That we have a Job Corps graduate now in college who spent her winter before Job Corps actually living out of an abandoned car?? That we have now a most promising Indian student who spent the long winter in Wyoming in a tent?

Would you believe that the average age of death for an Indian today is 43 years? That the infant mortality rate for Indians is 50% before 1 year of age? That the average Indian's education is five years? That the reservation unemployment rate ranges between 40-75% compared to about 4% for the nation as a whole?

Have you ever really looked at a reservation and its inhabitants, back off the highways, away from the tourist attractions of fake color and facade, out in the tiny poor little villages consisting of a little general store/postoffices and loghouses and shacks? Have you seen children in our country with symptoms of protein deficiency, where milk and meat are luxuries? Have you seen the total defeat, the hopelessness and futility in the eyes of fathers and mothers who can not see a better life for their children than the hard life they've had? You go to a reservation, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Sisseton, Ft. Peck, in the North Central States, or to any of the Southwestern Navajo, Apache, or Pima reservations—you'll see all this there, and more.

Are you telling me these people don't need Job Corps and its hope, and the hope other OEO programs have brought to such citizens! Yes, citizens, these—the great white middle class are not the only citizens of the United States of America. Never have these people, here long before the grasping white man, been treated as equal citizens. Well, it's about time they were! Is this opportunity, too, to be taken from them, as were their lands, their oil, their fish, their whole way of life.

Aren't human lives in this country more important than wars in other countries, more important than going to the barren moon! Why bother to put a few men on the moon when we aren't taking care of our own people, helping them reach their utmost capabilities & success on this earth? Why fight wars for people in other countries, when we're neglecting people with the same needs in this, our own country.

In Buffy St. Marie's words, I beg of you—"Won't you consider these ones?" Please reconsider this decision to abolish the heart & soul of hope for many of today's youth—

Job Corps—their only chance to better themselves!! To allow the poor youth of America to remain without opportunity to better themselves is to sound the death knell of the ideals America was built on—equality and opportunity for all. The Statue of Liberty invites—"Give me your poor . . ." Is this, too mockery? Doesn't this include our own citizens?

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. TERRY HERMANN.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,

April 17, 1969.

President RICHARD M. NIXON,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am sure that the decision to close a great number of Job Corps Conservation Centers was a most difficult one for you to make. I know that with only limited resources you must decide how these can best be used to benefit our Nation's youth—All it's youth, white, black and red who are mired in poverty and who look to you for an opportunity to escape into a better America. I am not sure that you are aware that one of the Centers scheduled to be closed, Kicking Horse in Montana, is a Center designed to serve Indian Youth. It is the only one of its kind in the Nation. As such it serves not only its primary purpose of helping young Indian men to take their rightful place in society, but also serves the Indian community through the work that is done to improve Indian lands. If this Center is closed, there will be only one Job Corps Conservation Center remaining which serves Indian People.

The Kicking Horse Center, although selected for closure, has a lower cost per man-year than 25 Centers that will remain open. Its percentage of Category I graduates exceed those of 22 Centers that will remain open. The average length of stay of its Corpsmen exceeds that of 17 Centers that will remain open. Surely Mr. President something can be done to preserve this Center.

As a recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor and an American Indian, I have seen much of war and poverty. The face of each is ugly to look upon. I urge you to do what you can to keep the ugly face of poverty from the Indian Youth and the Indian People served by the Kicking Horse Job Corps Conservation Center in Montana.

Sincerely yours,

Col. ERNEST CHILDERS, Retired.

CLINTON, IOWA.

PRESIDENT NIXON: I doubt if you will ever see my letter, since it is one of many to be placed in a category. But I have something to say and I hope I say it for a lot of people.

Job Corps and other organizations have furnished us with another chance. I shudder to think where I would have been if it hadn't been for Job Corps. I have discovered talents in myself I didn't know I had. I've learned to understand and get along with people of other races, something I had never done before. I've learned to appreciate the modern conveniences of life and I now have the desire to work for them instead of waiting for them. I've learned that there are people in this world that can be trusted, something I think more people should have the chance to learn. Then perhaps the world would be a better place to live. I don't claim to be a saint now, nor do I claim that everybody that comes to Job Corps learns these things. Some just aren't willing to learn. They have been hurt too bad to change. But there are those of us who are very much willing to learn. Not just to better ourselves, but to give what knowledge we've acquired to our parents and others who are connected with us.

I really dread the day when the Job Corps will close. Because if it closes before I have the chance to get what I came here for, I

know I will be a disgrace to my family when I go back to the way I was living before.

Well there have been good times and bad times in our center. But the good is never publicized. Perhaps it should be. Well our futures are in your hands and at your disposal. If your mind is already made up, I suppose no amount of talking will change your mind. But I just had to say what I felt.

Sincerely yours,

JOEY WHITE CALF.

CRASH LOCATOR BEACON NEEDED FOR ALL CIVILIAN AIRCRAFT

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

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I have joined with the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. STAFFORD) in the introduction of a bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act to require the installation of crash locator beacons in all civilian aircraft.

Other bills have been introduced covering this subject, but they are not totally inclusive requiring all civilian aircraft to use a crash locator device. Furthermore, the Federal Aviation Administration has proposed a rule, docket No. 8744, notice 69-11, which would require crash locator beacons to be carried aboard aircraft utilized in air taxi and commercial operations. Once again this does not include all civilian aircraft.

This bill is supported by the National Association of State Aviation Officials. Many NASAO members have had years of experience in aerial search and rescue operations, and it is their opinion that this bill would accomplish the desired installation of rescue radio transmitters within a reasonable period of time and with due consideration to aircraft owner cost.

Following is a cursory review of the need for equipping all civilian aircraft with downed-aircraft rescue transmitters. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. A. B. McMullen, executive vice president of the National Association of State Aviation Officials for assisting me in the preparation of this statement, and I include it in the RECORD:

THE NEED FOR EQUIPPING ALL CIVIL AIRCRAFT WITH DOWNED-AIRCRAFT RESCUE TRANSMITTERS

THE PROBLEM

There are now approximately 125,000 civil aircraft in operation within the United States. The Federal Aviation Administration estimates this number will increase to approximately 217,000 by 1980. As the number of aircraft increases, so will the number that become lost and land or crash in unknown locations.

The present visual method of searching for missing aircraft involves both land and air operations, primarily the latter. Aerial search involves, first, a "guesstimate" as to where the missing aircraft may have gone down, and this may involve an area covering several states; second, a fleet of aircraft (most of which are privately owned and operated by volunteers) are assembled, organized and dispatched to visually search specifically assigned locations or areas. This is a time-consuming, costly, relatively ineffective, and hazardous method of search and rescue.

Very often, downed aircraft are covered by snow or are not visible from the air due to having crashed in heavy timber or underbrush which completely obscures them.

There are many records of search aircraft flying directly over downed aircraft, sometimes as often as 10 to 20 times, without sighting them. In some cases, persons surviving the crash attempted, without success, to attract the attention of search aircraft.

Because weather is often the cause of pilots becoming lost, or unknowingly flying off course and crashing, and because survivors of crashes often succumb to exposure or injuries, it is essential that search operations begin as soon as possible after it has been determined an aircraft is down. This results in many searches being initiated before the weather clears, which increases the hazard to which all search crews are exposed. These crews, who are normally persons serving voluntarily and often without compensation, risk their lives while trying to help others in distress. Everything within reason should be done to reduce the risk, and the time and money expended in aerial search and rescue operations.

CASE HISTORIES

Following are case histories of several searches for downed and crashed aircraft, utilizing existing visual methods, which illustrate the risks involved, the time and money expended, the frequent suffering and subsequent death of crash survivors due to failure to promptly locate downed aircraft.

(a) On February 21, 1959, two doctors departed Berlin, New Hampshire for Lebanon, New Hampshire, a distance of 75 miles. Apparently they encountered mountain snow squalls which resulted in a crash landing of the airplane. This aircraft was located on May 5, about 2½ months later. Search for the aircraft was conducted over a 7,000 square mile area for approximately two weeks by a large number of aircraft. A diary found in the aircraft indicated the doctors had lived about four days before succumbing to below-zero temperatures. They had listened to search planes flying overhead before they died.

(b) During a late-afternoon snow storm, a pilot hopelessly lost and out of fuel, but with communications established, crashed approximately seven miles south of Des Moines, Iowa. The aircraft was not located until morning. Indications were that one of the three persons aboard succumbed to exposure after sustaining only minor injuries in the accident.

(c) Another case in Iowa involved four fatalities, presumably all killed on impact. During a thunderstorm, the airplane had passed under a power line, then apparently skimmed over a corn field, coming to rest in a secluded thicket within four miles of a rather large Iowa city. The thicket concealed the fate of these four people for nearly four weeks. The foliage was so thick that nothing could be seen from the air, and the wreckage had penetrated in such a way that nothing could readily be seen from the ground. A day-to-day air and ground search in the general area yielded no clues, even in an open state such as Iowa.

(d) In July 1963, a Cessna 310 departed St. Petersburg for Tallahassee, Florida on a flight plan. Five persons were aboard. An extensive search for several days failed to locate the aircraft and it has not yet been found.

(e) In 1949, a Luscombe aircraft with one person aboard left Chicago enroute to Miami and disappeared after a fuel stop in Atlanta. There was no flight plan and search was not started until one week later when the pilot's wife called Miami because she had not heard from him. The wreckage was found south of Atlanta, and evidence indicated the pilot had survived and kept a diary for three or four days before he died of exposure. Had a downed aircraft radio transmitter been installed in this plane, and commenced broadcasting distinctive signals upon crash impact, the plane could have been located and the pilot rescued within a matter of hours.

During the past eight years, there have been 83 organized searches for overdue and missing aircraft in Oregon alone. Five of these aircraft and their occupants have never been found. The Oregon Director of Aeronautics reports that approximately 50% of the lost aircraft were from out of state, and 50% were 50 miles or more off their planned route when found.

The Idaho Director of Aeronautics states the problem as follows: An Idaho search usually involves 50 to 60 search aircraft which fly, whether permitting, 9 to 10 hours a day per aircraft, continuing day after day in search of the proverbial "needle in a hay stack."

Visual search can be conducted only during daylight hours and when weather permits sight of the terrain and objects thereon; however, if the downed aircraft is equipped with an operating rescue or radio transmitter, search can be conducted and the exact location determined in any type of weather, and any time of day or night.

SUITABLE RADIO TRANSMITTERS OR BEACONS ARE AVAILABLE

In 1964, the Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics assembled a committee of 45 well qualified members and advisors from both government and industry to study the search and rescue problem, the methods utilized, specifications for new equipment, and radio frequencies that would be most practical for search and rescue purposes. This committee was designated "RTCA Special Committee 107", with A. B. McMullen, Executive Vice President of the National Association of State Aviation Officials, serving as chairman. The findings and recommendations of this committee were published in a report dated January 14, 1965, issued by RTCA as "Document No. DO-126", and titled: "System for Downed Aircraft Location."

The RTCA Committee strongly recommended that civil aircraft, particularly general aviation aircraft, be equipped with a downed aircraft locator beacon which would be actuated automatically upon impact, and specified the standards it should meet.

Subsequent to publication of this report, the recommendations contained therein have received both national and international approval.

Largely as a result of the above actions, more than 20 manufacturers have developed and placed on the market radio transmitters of the type required for effective and relatively rapid search and rescue. Ten manufacturers produce rescue type transmitters ranging in cost from \$79.95 to approximately \$150.

Many FAA, military, state aviation agency and other aircraft have been equipped, or are being equipped with direction finding receivers which will permit search aircraft to quickly determine the location of, and proceed directly to an operating rescue beacon or transmitter. Experienced aviation officials in the State of Washington are confident they can locate a downed aircraft equipped with an operating radio beacon, anywhere in the state, within two or three hours of the time the aircraft is reported down. Any aircraft radio receiver that will operate on frequencies 121.5 or 243.0 MHz can receive a downed aircraft distress signal, which can be reported promptly to ground stations. Any aircraft receiving the distress signals can proceed to the location of the downed aircraft but not as directly as one equipped with a direction finder.

The need for the development of improved methods for locating downed aircraft and for the prompt relief of injured and exposed survivors is urgent. If every aircraft were required to be equipped with a radio transmitter designed to automatically broadcast distinct distress signals which would make rapid location and rescue possible, large amounts of money and many hours and days

of time would be saved each year. Of utmost importance, however, are the lives that might be saved.

The proposed bill would require civil aircraft to be equipped with downed aircraft radio transmitters which meet minimum standards governing service and operating characteristics established by the Federal Aviation Administration.

A proposed schedule for the installation of these devices would require manufacturers or persons importing new civil aircraft for sale to equip these aircraft with downed aircraft rescue transmitters (DART), if the manufacture is completed, or the date of import, is twelve months or more following the date of enactment of the bill.

Aircraft utilized for the transportation of passengers, mail, or cargo for compensation would be required to install a transmitter within 18 months.

A year and a half appears to be a reasonable time to allow aircraft owners carrying persons and cargo for hire to equip their aircraft with rescue and life saving devices.

Recognizing that owners may be reluctant to install additional equipment in aircraft which are near the end of their useful life, and that some aircraft may be operated exclusively within a limited area, the bill would not require installation of a downed aircraft rescue transmitter provided operation and flight was confined to a radius of 25 nautical miles of the airport on which the aircraft is permanently based. However, all other non-commercial aircraft in operation at the time of enactment of the bill would be required to be equipped with the transmitter within 30 months, or 2½ years.

RESPONSIBLE STUDENT ACTIVITY

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

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, last week I placed a number of articles regarding the radical "Students for a Democratic Society" in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The response to this exposure of the organization which should properly be called the "Students for the Destruction of a Democratic Society" was overwhelming.

First of all it indicated the real awareness of many of our people to the dangers presented by the group. Second, and most gratifying, was the response from students who took a stand for positive values and for the upholding of those institutions which have made our society great.

Many of these young people admit that they are not completely happy with the status quo, but they categorically deny that the method to be used in changing the situation is the destruction of the present system and its institutions. These are young, dedicated, hard-working youths. Young men and women who will lead our country in the future—and will lead it well.

Because it is often said that all that is ever printed about youths is bad, that no one recognizes the good that is done; and because it is important that we realize that the SDSers are really only the smallest minority on our campuses, I would like to insert at this point in the RECORD a number of newspaper articles regarding some of the more positive actions of our college students. I can assure you that these stories are duplicated daily across the country. The tragedy, of course, is that because of the actions of

a destructive few the good done by young adults such as those described in the following articles is ignored. I commend these news articles to my colleagues as an example of real student leadership:

[From the Saginaw (Mich.) News, Feb. 27, 1969]

"OTHER SIDE" SPEAKS

Every so often in the heat of campus rebellion somebody mans a fire extinguisher. And that's a restorer of our faith in the younger generation.

Such is the case at Michigan State which has been having its share of problems lately with the unstrung behavior of a tight-bound minority within its academic community.

It is nice, therefore, to salute the efforts put forth by three undergraduates. Most everybody will be happy that what they have done demonstrates there is another side to this whole business.

Peter W. Hens of Greenwich, Conn., Richard G. Moore of Birmingham and Charles W. Sickles of Pontiac—members of the junior class—have produced petitions bearing signatures of 10,000 students and faculty members opposed to violence and disruption on the East Lansing campus.

There is no way to calculate the reassurance something like this gives to the university administration or how much it means to state government which has vowed that MSU's normal educational processes are going to be preserved no matter what it takes.

The MSU petition drive is not going to solve any of the problems that genuinely disturb young people preparing to enter a world saddled with fear, hate and double-standard values. Perhaps on that basis it may seem meaningless. But what we like about it is that it is indicative that the "other side" is being heard from at least.

And what these 10,000 signatures say plainly enough is that the great majority is fed up with the incessant cacophony of dissent that finds its outlet in repetitive disruption, destruction and denial of the rights of others.

If those who have insisted on the kind of action that forces the campus into a dichotomy existence now find themselves looking at the odds as they really are, it is only because they have pushed too long and too hard. The impatient ones are now beginning to discover—even at MSU—that there is a limit to every man's patience.

If MSU, indeed any university, is to be preserved as the incubator of rational inquiry, dialogue and diverse opinion within the democratic framework and not surrender to anarchy it must function in an atmosphere of order.

It is highly unlikely that the 10,000 who have put their names to the petitions of students Hens, Moore and Sickles are motivated entirely by snapped-shut minds on vital issues of our times. Much more likely is that within that number are individuals engaged in a wide range of academic disciplines representing philosophies from ultra left to far right.

What they are saying in unison is that they are sick to their stomachs of the actions of those who would make over the whole world in their own image without regard to the niceties of process.

Students on campuses elsewhere would do well to follow the lead of the East Lansing threesome. Beleaguered administrators would appreciate such a simple show of hands on this entire matter.

[From the Niles (Mich.) Daily Star, Feb. 26, 1969]

MSU STUDENTS WANT WORLD TO KNOW THEY DISAGREE

EAST LANSING.—Nearly 10,000 Michigan State University students want the world to

know they disagree with violent tactics of demonstrators who disrupt campus activities.

They've signed petitions condemning "intimidation, violence and disruption" and presented their signatures Tuesday to the university's president, John A. Hannah.

"He seemed extremely appreciative of the petitions," said Peter Hens, a Greenwich, Conn., senior in physical education and one of seven students coordinating the petition drive, Hens' group calls itself Concerned Students of Michigan State.

"We just wanted to have people know that whoever signed the petitions is against the tactics of 50 or 60 people who claim they represent the student interest which they don't," Hens said.

"We wanted to have the majority of students stand up and be counted," he said. "The average student wants to get his education over and get out of here."

Hens said petition signatures now total some 9,850 and only about half the petitions circulated have yet been returned. There are more than 38,000 students enrolled at MSU.

Demonstrators for the past three weeks have staged sit-ins and protest rallies to show their opposition to the firing of Bertram Graskof, a psychology professor.

A window-breaking melee broke out earlier this month outside the building where Hannah was giving his annual "state of the university" address.

"It is the aim of the undersigned students and faculty of MSU to seek the welfare of all the students while preserving the dignity of the university," the petitions * * *

"This can never be accomplished in an atmosphere of intimidation, violence and disruption which is being fostered by irresponsible people.

"Dissent is a vital part of the university community, but the disruption of President Hannah's state of the university address went beyond the limits of dissent that an organized society should tolerate."

[From the Lansing (Mich.) State Journal, Feb. 28, 1969]

MSU PETITION DRIVE SHOULD BE EMULATED

College youths across the nation would do well to take a look at a current Michigan State University campaign if they want to find out what student responsibility is all about.

Students at MSU reported Wednesday they now have more than 10,000 signatures on petitions which are aimed at demonstrating to legislators and university officials that the majority of students oppose violence and disruption on the campus as a means of settling grievances.

Two MSU student leaders in the petition drive said they have had tremendous success so far with students as well as faculty and they are elevating their goal to 15,000 signatures.

One student stressed that they are also trying to show Michigan legislators the university can handle its own problems without legislative interference.

Petitions alone will not stop irresponsible campus militants who thrive on disruptive tactics to keep attention focused upon themselves—much like a small child might do by throwing a temper tantrum.

Another example of this came last week when a small group of youths entered a meeting of the MSU Board of Trustees and attempted to disrupt the session.

But overt acts and attempts at intimidation can easily fog up the reality of a situation when such methods are carried out by small factions on a big campus and activities such as the petition drive go a long way toward putting things back in perspective.

Those pushing the petition drive are clearly doing a service to the student body and the university by showing that the ma-

majority stands behind a responsible approach in the handling of student problems.

Other MSU student organizations as well as independent groups on campus have joined the effort with recent statements denouncing violence and disorder in the university community.

The groundswell of majority opinion is beginning to take shape at MSU and we hope student leaders at other state universities will follow the example rather than the more comfortable alternative of remaining silent.

In connection with the issue, Gov. Milliken said earlier this week he would not seek new legislation, at least for the present, to combat student disorders on campuses.

The governor said he feels school administrators are handling the situation adequately. This is a reasonable approach.

There are plenty of laws on the books at present dealing with violence, trespassing and property destruction.

The need of additional legislation is doubtful unless officials in charge can clearly show that they are unable to control the situation with existing statutes.

[From the Lansing (Mich.) State Journal, Mar. 14, 1969]

THEY WALKED AWAY: INNER CITY TEENS REACHED BY "Y"

(By Judith Brown)

Thomas R. Helma remembers well that summer day two years ago when he walked onto a basketball court on Lansing's West Side, wearing a rumpled MSU tee-shirt and sporting the beginning stubble of a beard.

As he began shooting baskets, the black teen-agers at the other end of the court responded:

"They all walked off the court the first time I showed up," he recalls, "I felt just like Charlie Brown."

That initial relationship between Tom Helma and those teens soon changed. Within a few weeks, Helma was organizing neighborhood basketball and pool tournaments and setting up weekend camping trips for the West Side youths.

During the summer of 1967, five other field workers like Helma were organizing similar activities for Lansing's underprivileged young people. It was all part of Operation COOL, initiated by a group of civic leaders in response to a series of racial disturbances the previous summer.

FUNDS PROGRAM

The United Community Chest funded the program with a \$25,505 grant.

Administered by the YMCA, the purpose of Operation COOL was to keep inner city youths off the streets and out of trouble and to get them involved in organized recreation programs.

For the most part, the experimental project worked out well—well enough that Helma and one of his coworkers proposed a year-round program to the Community Chest board.

The board agreed and provided \$35,000 in new funds.

In June 1968 the expanded program started operating under the YMCA's newly formed Department of Urban Programs (formerly the Urban Action Committee), with Helma as its associate director.

The name Operation COOL was dropped, and director Herbert Kennedy now refers to it as the department's outreach worker or inner city program.

NO REAL IMAGE

Asked to describe the new project, Kennedy replied that the "program doesn't really have an image. We're trying to zero in on the potential dropouts and give them some kind of motivation to stay in school."

Using a "team kind of approach," Kennedy has employed six part-time outreach workers and 55 volunteers to provide organized

recreation, tutoring and counseling for the 300 participating teen-agers.

The outreach workers are stationed in Lansing's three high schools and some of the junior highs. School officials supply them with lists of students who are making poor grades, and the workers contact these individuals and try to interest them in the "Y's" program.

When they're not in their school stations, the staff members may be on the streets recruiting more teens by visiting the neighborhood hangouts, such as pool halls and the Drop in Centers on Lansing's east, north and west sides.

Once initial contact has been made, the workers involve their youths in basketball, swimming, pool and other recreational activities at the YMCA. Teen-agers with academic problems are encouraged to attend the tutoring sessions held three nights each week at the "Y" and East Side Action Center.

MSU VOLUNTEERS

The volunteer tutors, most of whom are MSU students, assist the teen-agers in subject areas where they are having difficulties, as well as providing them with a degree of motivational counseling, Kennedy explained.

In an attempt to expand the program's base beyond the "Y," Kennedy has secured the twice-a-week use of the recreational facilities at Westminister Presbyterian Church. While outreach worker Jimmie James is supervising a boys' basketball game, Kennedy said, Diane Lawson may be upstairs giving tips on cooking, sewing and grooming to the girls.

On Thursday evenings, visitors to the "Y's" youth department gym can hear the monotonous pounding of basketballs on the hardwood court while watching about 30 members of the Junior Optimist Club energetically engaged in their weekly games. Supervised by Helma and Ron Ansley, the junior high youths polish off their evening's activity with a swim in the "Y" pool.

Ansley, a junior at MSU, has been working up to 20 hours per week in the program since last July. In his spare time, he works with a group of about 30 students at Eastern High School.

SIMILAR BACKGROUND

The students seem to respect him, which Ansley attributes to the fact that they know he progressed from the streets of the West Side to being a full-fledged college student. "It gives them a status symbol," he explained, "and something to strive for."

The soft-spoken MSU junior, like his other coworkers, is totally committed to the Y's inner city program—something which Kennedy requires in all his staff members.

"I got involved in the program," Ansley commented, "because I felt I owed something to the 'Y.' When I was growing up, guys like Kennedy helped me and now I feel obligated to give these kids the same type of guidance."

Although the main thrust of the department's program has been recreation, both Kennedy and Helma would like to expand the tutorial and counseling aspects by bringing in more outreach workers and volunteers.

"The basic objective is to keep the kids in school and to broaden their experiences," Helma remarked. "The recreational activity is sort of like putting a carrot in front of a horse."

Both Kennedy and Helma are attempting to start a series of regular discussion groups with the participating teen-agers and other students from varying economic backgrounds. Kennedy pointed out that David Hollister, an Eastern High teacher, brought together a group of black and white teens during the Christmas holidays and got them involved in serious discussions about racial attitudes and other related problems.

ATTACK "HANGUPS"

Helma feels that similar sessions will go a long way toward solving some of "the kids'

psychological hangups" and will give them an opportunity to "test their own values against those of others."

In evaluating his nine months with the YMCA program, Helma commented that he had seen a gradual change in attitudes as the teen-agers became more involved.

"One of the most irritating kids we had has gone from being a court jester to one of the real leaders in this group," he observed. "He completely reversed his behavior in five weeks, and it usually takes six months or more for any significant change to occur."

Another teen-ager formerly a C and D student, improved his grades enough to make the honor roll last fall, Helma said.

As the former youth director for the YMCA, Kennedy has spent much of his career working with young people and he sees real merit in this current program.

"We're going out where the kids are and attempting to do something that few other agencies have tried or been able to accomplish," he said, adding, though, that more needs to be done.

In order to run the type of professional program he dreams of, Kennedy says he will need larger financial resources, more staff members and additional community facilities outside of the YMCA. But, for the time being, he has to be content with \$37,000 budget provided for 1969 by the Community Chest.

SIGNIFICANT START

Kennedy and his staff members are not miracle workers, nor do they claim to be.

But they do seem to be making a significant start toward solving some of Lansing's inner city problems by channeling the energies of some 300 underprivileged teen-agers—black, white and Mexican-American—into educational and recreational activities that are motivating them to become more positive contributors to the Lansing community.

[From the Meridian Township (Mich.) Towne Courier, Feb. 6, 1969]

MSU STUDENTS RUN VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS

More than 8,600 Michigan State University students are expected to work in volunteer service programs this year, said Jim Tanck, director of volunteer programs and vice-president of student affairs at MSU.

The students, he said, will work in a variety of programs functioning largely in the inner-city area of Lansing.

One of the programs, the Student Education Corps, operates in 72 schools in Lansing and other cities providing industrial tutoring and adult education.

The Campus Community Commission, operating on the north side of Lansing, offers activities for more than 400 children. The activities include tutoring, arts and crafts, camp trips and educational games.

Other programs include job training centers, preschool play groups, open housing projects, group counseling, and providing facilities for the blind or disabled.

The most important aspect of the volunteer program at MSU, Mr. Tanck said, is that it is run by the students themselves. "The students are involved in decision making, recruiting, fund raising, evaluation and other aspects which affect programming."

The Office of Volunteer Programs, established in 1967, serves as a co-ordinating body for the projects, Mr. Tanck said. "It also serves as a liaison between the community and the university."

MSU also provides a Volunteer Bureau which serves as a control information and recruitment center for the various programs as well as many community agencies, he said.

The office of Volunteer Programs is the only venture of its kind at a college or university, Mr. Tanck said, and it supplies technical assistance to programs on other campuses and communities.

[From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Press, Feb. 19, 1969]

STUDENTS "SELL" MSU TO PUPILS

EAST LANSING.—A group of Michigan State University students hopes to inspire 100 sixth graders to stay in school by taking them to college for a weekend.

The Lansing grade schoolers are to spend this weekend at MSU as guests of students in one of the residence halls.

Each suite or two rooms has adopted a child for the informal weekend.

"We hope to give them some reason to stay in school," explained Margery Crisp, a Detroit freshman who planned the activities. "Perhaps we can even encourage some to aspire to college."

The youngsters are to visit the MSU museum, listen to "soul music," play ping pong and hear a talk by Gene Washington, a former Spartan football great who now is assistant director of the Michigan State Placement Bureau.

"We want to stress the personal relationship between the students and their adopted friend," Miss Crisp said. "We hope the kids will continue to visit us and write letters," she added.

[From the Observer Newspapers, Mar. 26, 1969]

PLAN TOUR TO CHANGE "BAD" STUDENT VIEWS

Two college coeds from Livonia are planning to spend this summer visiting towns and cities throughout the nation in an effort to counteract impressions that all college students are demonstrators or radicals.

Debby Youhass, of 29424 Minton, a junior at Michigan State, and Ann Friedrichs, a junior at the University of Michigan, will join 23 other college students in the goodwill tour. Except for Miss Friedrichs, all of the students are from MSU.

Miss Youhass, who was in Livonia this week during her spring vacation, said that the students would visit many different communities, between Michigan and the west coast, and would try to talk with as many people as possible, particularly in smaller towns.

"We are sending out letters to Chambers of Commerce and also to state and county fairs. We'll know better where we will actually be going after the replies come in," she said.

Although the central purpose of the project simply is to build goodwill for college students, each member of the group plans "to do his own thing" on the trip, Miss Youhass said.

Demonstrations and displays in art, drama and music definitely are planned, Miss Youhass said. She has been an art student for two years and will work on several art projects during the tour.

The students are asking support from Michigan business companies to help pay some of their expenses when they return to school in the fall, since the tour will take the place of summer work.

Miss Youhass said that students planned to pay for the trip itself through individual contributions and articles sold during the trip. They also are asking Chambers of Commerce in the communities to act as hosts.

Three MSU faculty members will accompany the students. Faculty coordinator is Dr. Clyde D. Morris, of the MSU Department of Communications. Persons who would like to act as sponsors for the trip should contact Dr. Morris, Miss Youhass said.

[From the Lansing (Mich.) State Journal, Jan. 11, 1969]

MSU COEDS ASSIST FAMILY OF HOSPITALIZED FATHER

(By Helen Clegg)

People caring enough to help other people have eased a father's heart while he is hospitalized.

When his doctor told Don Tuttle, 318 Jones, that he wanted him to enter the hospital Tuesday, Tuttle said he couldn't "because I had nobody to take care of the kids."

Tuttle, who has been unable to work since a heavy attack last September, has three boys, Don, Jr., 14; Danny, 14; and David, 10.

"They are good boys; I'm real proud of them," Tuttle said in Sparrow Hospital Friday afternoon.

He smiled as he told about how much his sons enjoy the MSU coeds who came two at a time, to babysit and cook the evening meal Wednesday and Thursday. The boys will be with relatives in Coldwater over the weekend, but the girls will return Sunday night—and every night until Tuttle gets out of the hospital in a week or so.

The coeds—who were found when the social services department of Sparrow called the Volunteer Bureau of MSU—cannot say enough how much they have enjoyed the Tuttle boys.

"After we first got there, we fixed supper and they helped us," said one of the four coeds who have helped out thus far. "They washed the dishes and said they didn't want us to do all the work, so we would come back again."

The girls—all residents of W. Holmes Hall—asked that their names not be used.

"Besides," said another, "it was so much fun; they were so sweet, and they really appreciate it."

A third coed, whose eyes were nearly wet with tears, said: "They are independent and mature, very aware. They adore their father, and he loves them. They are just fabulous!"

A dough mixer at Schafer Bakeries, Inc., for 14 years, the senior Tuttle tried to return to work a week before Thanksgiving, "but it was too fast. The guys there took up a collection and gave me \$47 for groceries at Christmas."

Proud of his sons, he says they look after each other and that Don, Jr., who can cook, and wash and sew, placed sixth in a city diving tournament last month.

Tuttle's mother drove up from Coldwater Friday night to take the boys to their farm for the weekend. Her husband is ill and the boys were looking forward to helping with the farm chores. A younger brother of Tuttle's also lives at the family home.

There are plenty of coeds to babysit until the father leaves Sparrow. Shelly Ives, a resident assistant at W. Holmes, said that when she received the call from the Volunteer Bureau, she passed the word along, "and we had a whole flock."

The girls—a few among the 5,000 MSU students doing volunteer work—say they are getting more out of their babysitting than they're giving. They love cooking and being around kids. Everyone in the residence halls are about the same age.

PROF. ALAN K. CAMPBELL, FIFTH DEAN OF MAXWELL GRADUATE SCHOOL OF CITIZENSHIP AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

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

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, last Friday evening, one of the most distinguished scholars in our Nation was installed as the fifth dean of the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University—Prof. Alan K. "Scotty" Campbell. Dr. Campbell now joins an illustrious group of men including State regent and internationally known author, Stephen Kent Bailey, and NATO Ambassador Harlan Cleveland, both of whom are former Maxwell deans.

I have known "Scotty" Campbell for many years and consider him a warm friend. I am proud that his career of dedicated public and academic service has included a lengthy tenure in my home town for, like his predecessors, he has brought a measure of greatness to our area.

Dr. Campbell has established himself as one of the preeminent scholars in the field of urban studies. Planners, developers, urban administrators, renewal experts, and dedicated students from throughout the world have come to Syracuse to study under him. He has developed one of the finest metropolitan studies schools in the Nation, and has earned the respect and esteem of both his peers and his students.

Mr. Speaker, given this background, it is little wonder that the main address for the evening was delivered by our colleague from the other body, Senator EDMUND S. MUSKIE. Senator MUSKIE has established himself as an expert in the field of metropolitan studies, and as chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, has worked ceaselessly to promote the welfare of our urban centers. His appearance Friday evening was a tribute both to himself and to Dean Campbell.

Mr. Speaker, Senator MUSKIE had a strong message in that speech, one which I believe every Member of this body would do well to read and ponder. I include it at this point:

EXCERPTS FROM REMARKS BY SENATOR EDMUND S. MUSKIE AT THE MAXWELL SCHOOL OF CITIZENSHIP AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, MAY 2, 1969

Nowhere was it more apparent than on college campuses that something new and very necessary was being added to the American political scene last year.

That something was a renewed sense of involvement, born of student unrest with the world of the adult.

The spirited "give and take" sessions that took place between candidate and student did as much, if not more, to focus our attention on the Nation's goals and objectives, and force us all to confront our list of national priorities than any other series of events of the 1968 campaign.

It produced a needed "shot in the arm" for our political system, and has since helped move it along toward needed reform and change. When our Constitution is amended—to provide for more democratic election procedures—we should call it—the Students' amendment—for they, more than any other active group, will have brought it about.

The theme you have selected—The University and its Communities—is timely.

One of the more striking aspects of the contemporary student movement is that it is worldwide. This movement, as all such movements before it, is challenging all the traditional community forms as well as social structure. It is an international "happening."

It is a process as old as time, but it is just as thrilling and significant as it was the first time it happened. And, in their quest for certainty and predictability, the young have forced all manner of convention and complacency to undergo careful examination and scrutiny.

One of the most significant advantages to come from this has been an eventual realization that as a people we are not all that we profess to be—either to ourselves, or to others. We have been held up to light—"candled" as it were—and we have been found to be wanting in character. We have learned that substance is more than rhetoric.

This process has given the realization that not all of us, when challenged to become tolerant, do, in fact, become tolerant. In fact, some of us have proven to be less than tolerant, flexible, or willing to rely on reason. Not enough have responded to the urgings to build and dedicate a better world. This troubles the young. It should trouble all of us.

Despite the deepening character of this dilemma, many Americans do recognize the need to step back from the pace of their own lives, and take another look at the injustices of society, the inadequacies of effort and the incompleteness of life for far too many. Nowhere are our sensitivities to crisis touched more than by our cities.

Tension, conflict, militancy and dissent threaten to replace commerce, industry, culture and creativity.

Ghettos have become a common device for stifling the flow of humanity into the mainstream of America. All too often blight, deterioration, and rejection have followed.

We have become far too accustomed to the face of America's urban crisis. It is mainly black. It is without resources. It is despair. It is imprisonment.

In 1968, another half million white Americans fled the cities of this country. They left behind a city with a shaky and shrinking tax base, a school system badly in need of uplift, and few industrial or job-producing opportunities for those forced to remain behind.

Is it any wonder that today's youth questions our system of values, and challenges our apparent order of priorities? We should all understand youth's anger and frustration. . . .

Anger because too much of the "Other America" remains disinherited from the benefits and advantages of an affluent economic system;

Frustration because there is no logic, sense, or reason to what we continue to do to our air, our land, our water—knowing the calamitous results that lie ahead;

Anger because we boast 100 months of unprecedented economic growth and expansion, but we seem powerless to provide more than promises for the 22 million Americans still existing in poverty;

Frustration because we produced 8.5 million new jobs over the past five years, but we have 8.4 million Americans still on welfare.

Our anger and our frustrations reflect the fact that we have made big promises to ourselves—but too many have not been kept.

The Nation's general prosperity and economic growth have not reached the needs of the hard-core poor and unemployed.

Job discrimination remains a serious problem and minority employment is still concentrated in low-income, low-status jobs.

Business opportunities for minority entrepreneurs are too few and too slow in coming.

The nation's housing needs have been documented.

Hostile attitudes toward the city verifies the assertion that we are an urban nation with a rural bias.

We are, as John Gardner aptly stated: "A massively impersonal society" through our growing isolation from one another—between black and white, rich and poor, city and country. It is an isolation that exists because we built "dams" when we should have been building "bridges." It is an isolation that continues to grow greater each day.

It is more important to understand that the crisis we face is not one of public policy or the lack of it. We are already clearly on record as favoring full employment, equal opportunity, adequate housing, the elimination of poverty.

The problem is not therefore one of public policy; rather, one of national priorities.

It is a problem we will solve only when we commit ourselves and our resources to its solution.

If we are to stay abreast of our needs, and

meet our responsibilities to one another, we must be honest enough to see things as they really are.

The crisis we face is one of our own making, and its solution requires the complete involvement and cooperation of all of our social forces.

We have to be honest enough to realize that we inhibit human spirit and the incentive to work by not accommodating those who are the disadvantaged.

We have to be honest enough to admit that ghetto housing, complete with crumbling plaster and the smell of garbage and human waste, mocks our guarantee of "decent housing and a suitable environment" for every American.

We have to do these things, because national priorities are not self-fulfilling. They do not respond to a policy of drift nor to an attitude of indifference.

For the last several years, we have reassured ourselves that once the Vietnam War ended, new programs for our neglected cities, and new funds for the needs of our people, would be available.

Now we know that this assumption is unjustified. Pressure from the military to commit our resources to new weapons systems is beginning to be felt. The President has recommended deployment of a modified Sentinel system. Should the Vietnam War end—we know that defense spending is not going to tail off automatically.

National priorities, if they are to be changed, must submit to thoughtful study and sound judgment from many sides. They will not shift automatically.

Domestic needs, if they are to receive the massive commitment of funds that they require, must be given the sense of priority they deserve.

Within the next few months, decisions will be made by the Administration, the Congress, and by the people that will have consequences to be felt long after the 1970's.

The ABM is only one of many, but it is the first. And in this world, we now know we cannot have both guns and butter in the manner which we have thought possible. We cannot afford it.

Thus we will be making decisions about the kind of society we desire.

We will be making decisions that will either reflect our commitment to peace, to a sane defense policy and a just life for all Americans, or to a policy of continued international tension, escalation of defense systems, and mutual distrust and suspicion.

We will be making decisions that will determine whether we continue to drive the young generation out of the democratic process, or whether that process will again be made responsive to all Americans.

One point should be stressed—even to the point of overstatement.

None of these choices can be made effectively unless approached and resolved through reasoned argument, no matter how emotionally charged they may appear to be, or how impassioned the plea on their behalf.

Today's college student represents the "honest generation," and if it is at war—it is at war with hypocrisy and inertia. I would plead with that "honest generation."

My offer is simple. Be as concerned with the issues of peace as with the issue of war.

Be as concerned about the ABC's of urban life as with the ABM's of weaponry.

Be as concerned about hunger and poverty as with the draft and the Institute of Defense Analysis.

Be as concerned about political solutions as political problems.

CULTURAL MAJOR ACHIEVEMENT EMBODIED IN ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW ART MUSEUM

(Mr. HANLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this

point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, in the cultural development of any community, one of the major achievements of the citizenry is the establishment of a new art museum. It is a greater achievement, of course, if once established, the art museum continues to benefit from enthusiastic public support. I have the privilege of representing in the Congress such a community—Syracuse, N.Y.—and the type of public-splintered citizens referred to above.

After 8 long years of planning and fundraising, the citizens of Syracuse last fall opened the Everson Museum of Art. The museum itself is not new. Its modern I. M. Pei-inspired facility is, however, and it has attracted hundreds of thousands of visitors since the doors first opened.

Mr. Speaker, this colorful addition to the landscape of Syracuse now houses collections of traditional American painting, contemporary American painting, Chinese art, contemporary American graphics, contemporary American ceramics, English pottery and porcelain of the 18th and 19th centuries and numerous works by artists of New York State. Under the dynamic leadership of industrialist John D. Williams and his dedicated board of directors, the museum now boasts of a distinguished lecture series, a guided-tour program, traveling educational exhibitions, art classes for the children of Syracuse, slide lecture programs for the schools of Syracuse, changing exhibitions and a permanent collection of paintings, ceramics and sculpture—and no admission fee.

Mr. Speaker, we hear much today of our quantitative value system in the United States. I suggest that perhaps we all too often tend to overlook the qualitative values. Cultural development is not and need not be stiff necked; nor should the manifestations of that development; for example, painting, sculpture, ceramics, be considered merely ancillary appendages to the society. Both the cultural development of a community and its manifestations thereof are as much a part of society as are its political, social, and economic considerations.

The impact of the Everson Museum on the cultural development of Syracuse, and its potential influence on the establishment of museums across the Nation can readily be seen from an article by noted architectural columnist Ada Louise Huxtable in the New York Times. I submit it herewith for the observation of my colleagues:

[From the New York Times, Oct. 29, 1968]

ARCHITECTURE: OBJECT LESSON IN ART AND MUSEOLOGY

(By Ada Louise Huxtable)

SYRACUSE.—Anyone who wants to know what the 20th century is about esthetically will be well rewarded by a trip to the Everson Museum of Art, a small, superb structure that opened here last weekend to serve this community of 300,000. After eight long years of planning and fund raising for a total of slightly less than \$3.5-million, Syracuse has built an object lesson in art and museology.

The Everson Museum sets a standard that other cities, embarked on a wave of museum

and cultural center building of epic proportions and some historical significance, will now be called on to match.

Everson's building has been designed by I. M. Pei and Partners, with the sensitive collaboration of the museum's director, Max Sullivan, and the sensible backing of an obviously nonmeddling board of trustees whose faith in professionalism has been justified by the results. They must be doing something right, because Mr. Pei has received the commission for the extension of the National Gallery in Washington on the strength of the Syracuse job.

This is the architecture of today as art history will eventually record it. It does not try to be pretty, or classical, or decorative, or evocative, or palatable to the cautious. It does its own thing.

Most important of all, it is a clear demonstration of the dramatic oneness of contemporary art and architecture.

This is a fact of art that has escaped those constantly calling for "integration of the art." It has eluded the critics who deal in increasingly complicated treatises on increasingly minimal aspects of modern painting and sculpture without recognition of their relationship to the contemporary environment.

It has been ignored by most museum directors who treat art of any kind as something to be maintained and displayed in a vacuum. No greater disservice or distortion would be inflicted on the art of this century.

Not since the age of fresco, to which the current phenomenon bears tenuous resemblances, have art and architecture provided such an esthetic and environmental whole. If the specialists would stop looking at their specialties long enough, they could see the shape and meaning of art in our time. Everson is a good place to see it.

ON THE HIGHEST PLANE

The visitor will not find a notable permanent collection. There are other cities to go for that. But he will have what the contemporary art museum can, and should, uniquely provide: a fully dimensional esthetic experience in which the building and its contents interact on the highest plane.

Whether Everson has succeeded by design or accident or both, this esthetic totality is undoubtedly a more important and valuable objective for the small museum in the small city than the costly and competitive building of a large collection.

It gives that old chestnut, "art appreciation," new meaning. It should be the primary aim of any arts building program. If the point is missed, as it is being missed or muffed in so many of the new centers, the result is second-rate art and compromise culture.

The form of the Syracuse building is a squared pin-wheel consisting of four gallery blocks around a sculpture court. Placed in the desolate limbo of center city urban renewal, opposite an older sports and convention hall, next to a steam plant and with future neighbors amorphous, the museum gives style where none exists. It also connects with an underground parking garage, a planning plus.

The material is the same inside and out—reinforced concrete faced with a diagonally striated, bush hammered aggregate that warms the gray with crushed rose granite. Exposed, natural concrete borders the panels and is used for stairs, balconies and bridges inside.

The identical exterior and interior finishes can be seen simultaneously through glass panels set in channels in the walls between the gallery blocks. The only additional material is oak, beautifully used for gallery floors, stair rails and display cabinets.

Outside, the small, but massive blocks hover over a large, paved plaza. Above ground, the whole structure is only 130 feet by 140 feet. Underground, it broadens to a 260-foot

length to accommodate administrative and members' quarters and an elegant 320-seat auditorium.

Inside, the gallery blocks have controlled artificial light. They are bridged continuously around the two-story, 50-foot square interior court, where natural light pours down from rimming skylights of clear glass, always visible from the galleries. Passing clouds and outdoor planting become part of the building through these and the glazing that joins them, running from ground to roof, at two corners.

TIMELESS AND CLASSICAL

The carefully arranged and detailed sequences and play of space and light, the changing views of art form and color, the way the pedestrian moves and experiences and enjoys all this, is architecture. The way in which abstract painting—such as the huge Morris Louis and Helen Frankenthaler canvases hung on the court wall—is enriched and completed by the setting is art. And the reverse, of course, is true also.

At its small scale, the building is comfortably monumental. It is timeless and classical without caricaturing classicism or compromising its contemporaneity. As art and culture Everson is now—and it is going to last a good long time.

A BILL DIRECTED AT MEETING THE CRISIS IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM INTRODUCED

(Mrs. GREEN of Oregon asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, the very distinguished chairman of the Committee on Education and I are cosponsoring a bill directed at meeting the crisis in our public school system. This was introduced last week.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my very real honor for many years to serve with Chairman PERKINS. Although on occasion we may have differences on procedures, our goals are the same. I respect and admire our able chairman both for his deep concern for the welfare of our Nation and educational system, and for the extraordinary dedication with which he presses his committee responsibilities. Under his guidance, the committee has held hearings almost every weekday since mid-January. The chairman is a hard taskmaster, but we appreciate the urgency of his concern about our Nation's problems.

These problems are very real. The situation is almost unbelievably bad. Violence, classroom disruption, destruction of property, the use of drugs by students, teacher's strikes, the organized fomenting of revolution and anarchy—the list of woes afflicting our schools is long and frightening.

Within the last few months in Washington, D.C., an assistant high school principal tried to stop three teenagers from robbing the school bank; they shot him dead. In New York City, a high school teacher stepped into the hall to investigate a disturbance; three youths squirted lighter fluid on his clothing and set him aflame.

Elsewhere the violence took the form of riots, many of them with bitter racial overtones. School principals at their annual convention in March indicated that

67 percent of the city schools are experiencing protests. The percentage of suburban schools is the same. In rural areas it is 53 percent. The protest is almost as likely to occur in junior high schools as in senior high schools: 56 percent as compared to 59 percent.

The High School Principals Association of New York City in an appeal for help in January to Mayor Lindsay and the Board of Education declared that "disorders and fears of new and frightening dimensions stalk the corridors of many of our schools."

Much of this disorder and violence is formless, the expression of hates and frustrations which seem to embitter the lives of so many of our young people. Much of it increasingly is the result of agitation on high school and junior high school campuses by radical and revolutionary organizations. National headquarters of Students for a Democratic Society estimates that the formation of high school chapters is up about 80 percent over last year. SDS has hired a national coordinator to oversee high school organizational work.

More than 500 underground high school newspapers have sprung up. This free press is invariably obscene as well as revolutionary and reflects a deterioration in taste and manners that is most depressing.

The 1968 FBI uniform crime report indicates that arrests of juveniles for serious crimes increased 59 percent from 1960 to 1967 while the number of juveniles—aged 10-17—increased only 22 percent. Serious crimes are enumerated as murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny—\$50 and over—and auto theft.

The use of illegal drugs, particularly marihuana, has soared among students in the public and private high schools of our cities. Use of marihuana has in some schools become almost casual. Everywhere it seems to be accepted in the sense that well over half of the typical high school student body has tried it.

The use of marihuana tends to lead to the use of heroin, addictive, and physically damaging. In at least one New York high school the social workers estimate that 40 to 50 percent of the students are "on" heroin. In another school the estimate was 30 percent. These figures may not be accurate. This is an area in which it is understandably difficult to get information. But the impression of those involved with the problem is that drug use is without any question rising rapidly among young people.

The director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs has pointed out the FBI's uniform crime reports indicate that drug arrest of persons under 18 rose 778.3 percent during the period 1960-67. During 1968, 20 percent of the new addicts reported to the bureau were under 21. In the District of Columbia this far exceeds the national average with 29 percent of the new addicts reported being under 21.

Violence, revolution, riots, drug abuse, all hammer at our beleaguered schools. These problems are not local. They are national problems and they must be met nationally. Our local teachers and school

administrators need massive Federal assistance.

In the face of these difficulties, inevitably our schools face a major problem in recruiting teachers. According to a U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare bulletin—

The Nation's most critical education problem is the recruitment, preparation, retraining, and retention of quality personnel to staff its schools and colleges.

This is the conclusion drawn after a reading of the U.S. Education Commissioner's report, the "State of the Education Professions."

The report points out that we may expect vast increases in the number of children attending preschool. The report also points out that "70 percent of our secondary school pupils—never receive a baccalaureate degree" and if we are to meet the needs of this—the "neglected majority"—then we must consider a vast expansion of vocational education programs. There are also needs for teachers with special skills in teaching the handicapped, the mentally retarded, the emotionally disturbed.

The supply of teachers is not equal to the demand. The National Education Association asked the State departments of education in 1967 for their assessment of "how the total number of qualified teacher applicants compares with the number of teaching position vacancies." Only one State reported sufficient applicants to fill positions. The NEA also reported the expectation that demand would exceed the expected supply of new teachers in 1967-68 by 145,700.

The fact that many more students are now going to college and choosing the teaching profession will help. The fact that there has been a declining birth-rate will also help—temporarily. But the Bureau of the Census tells us that a birth boom is coming. The all time high was 4,308,000 babies born in 1957, and, the census reports:

Chances are it won't be long, perhaps as early as 1975, until the total creeps up over 4 million again . . .

What all of this means is that we can expect a continuing shortage of qualified teaching personnel. And yet, if we are serious about implementing quality education, this cannot be permitted to happen. Without teaching personnel, there can be no education at all. Without sufficient personnel, there can be no quality education. And if we are satisfied with putting limits on opportunity for education, we must also face the fact that we have failed to implement our national goal of equal opportunity for all.

FACILITIES

The inadequacy of school facilities presents still another problem. In a study of school facilities conducted in 1962, it was found that over 25,000 classrooms are still in use which were built before 1920. In the public schools of the 52 largest cities in the United States an additional 156,704 classrooms were needed to achieve optimal operation. Assuming 20 children per classroom, over 3 million children are adversely affected. Apart from the problem of providing the bare space for classrooms, the educational needs of our industrial technological so-

ciety multiply in bewildering fashion. In a computer age, the cost of training equipment is high. Updating equipment is constantly and absolutely necessary if students are to be trained to handle jobs in the outside world.

The vocational education needs of our young people are not now being met. The Manpower Report of the President for 1968 points out that the United States keeps a larger proportion of its children in school longer than does any other nation to insure their preparation for lifetime activity. Yet the unemployment rate among youth is higher here than in any other industrial nation and had been rising sharply until the introduction of Government youth programs over the last 4-year period.

Vocational education has too often been treated like a stepchild in the educational process. Enrollment in vocational programs at the secondary level constitutes only a quarter of the total high school enrollment throughout the Nation, even though five out of six youths never achieve a college education. Less than one-half of the non-college-trained labor force was found by a 1964 labor department survey to have had any formal training for current jobs.

Our schools should be able to offer better preparation to our youth. James Conant in his book, *Slums and Suburbs*, states:

Educational experience of youth should fit their subsequent employment. There should be a smooth transition from full time school to full time job whether the transition be after grade ten, or after graduation from high school, college, or university.

Unfortunately, this smooth transition is many times not possible because of the lack of vocational education programs. Often rural high schools tend to be too small to offer more than agriculture, home economics, and office education in the way of vocational training. Most of their students will ultimately seek urban jobs but have no preparation for urban life. This has been a particular problem in the south. In many other schools vocational education suffers because administrators still assume that all students will pursue a 4-year college degree or because of inadequate budgets.

For too long many have labored under the misapprehension that vocational education was in some way inferior. I was particularly appalled recently, to learn that there is apparently even discrimination shown among different types of vocational education programs. A news article in the *National Observer* recently made the observation that in Barnwell, S.C., the major distinction between the Negro secondary school and the white secondary school in the Barnwell school district was the vocational education offering in each. The Negro students could choose between vocational agriculture or brick masonry; the white students could choose between auto repair and industrial arts. In each case the programs were designed to teach students to perform different roles in different worlds.

But it is time for us to wake up to the value and necessity of vocational education. Dr. Bruno Bettelheim in testifying before the Special Subcommittee on

Education recently pointed out that most young people feel the need to relate their learning experience to life; to see that they will somehow be equipped to enter society. Vocational education fills that need. More than 90 percent of students who completed vocational education programs in 1966 and sought employment were employed full time by October, 1966. Eighty percent were working in the field in which they were trained. By 1970 there will be 5.2 million jobs open for people with skills—it is imperative that we provide the training necessary to fill those positions.

SCHOOL DROPOUT PROBLEM

In the decade that is coming to a close, it has been estimated that 26 million young people will enter America's labor market. Unless some revolutionary improvement occurs, 7.5 million of this number will be school dropouts with 2.5 million having had less than 8 years of formal education.

This is not what should be happening in a society which is inextricably meshed in a technological spiral. At this time, there is one program that is directed to the school dropout—ESEA, title VIII. With an adequate budget of \$5.0 million, it has been given the awesome responsibility for developing models which will prevent school dropout.

As our society becomes more technologically oriented, more books, library and texts, are needed. At present, we have not even come close to the recommended national standard set by the American Association of School Librarians in 1960. Of the \$13 recommended as the amount to be provided for each pupil for library books, we have been able, using State and local funds and Federal funds from ESEA, title II, to provide only \$5.31—a figure which is 59.2 percent short. If we include textbooks and expand our funding sources to include all available, we are still 54 percent below this minimum.

In 1969, new standards were adopted by NEA's Department of Audio-Visual Instruction and the American Association of School Librarians. These put the desired expenditure for library books per pupil at \$38.04. Adding \$14 per pupil at the elementary level and \$21 at the secondary for textbooks, and assuming the Federal share of the total cost is 25 percent, the budget for ESEA, title II provided 20 percent of this amount. The new budget allows no Federal money for this critical area.

The situation confronting our private schools is acute, and it is a problem of importance to all our citizens through the implications of additional stress on our public school system.

For example, Catholic education's net loss for 1968 was 218 schools, and the decline seems to be increasing. Since 1966 a total of 430 elementary and secondary schools have been lost to the system. Figures released by the National Catholic Educational Association show that since 1966, 207 new schools opened or are scheduled to open and 637 schools closed or are scheduled to close.

The closure of private schools will bring an additional tax burden to the public. The closing of any 350 pupil private school would increase State and lo-

cal taxes by a quarter of a million dollars a year.

It has been estimated that, if the parochial schools in Michigan were closed, it would cost the Michigan taxpayers \$205 million to educate the 330,000 students presently enrolled in parochial school in that State.

In my own State of Oregon, it was necessary recently to close two Catholic secondary schools and elementary schools. The result was a rise of 25 percent in enrollment for the public school district at the secondary level.

The bill that I have the honor of co-sponsoring with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Education is a major step toward recognition of the crisis in our schools. It provides Federal support to State educational agencies, both in meeting the need to increase salaries for teachers and also to meet the urgent needs of schools for current expenditures.

We must recognize the necessity of increased Federal participation in the financing of public education. Everywhere throughout the country the burden of supporting our public school system at the elementary and secondary level is passing beyond the tax support ability of our local citizenry. In this bill the Federal Government assumes a substantial role in supporting our public schools.

LADY OF HONOR: "BARBARA FRIETCHIE" McCONNELL SHOWS THE COLORS, HAULS DOWN BLACK FLAG OF REVOLUTION

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

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to tell the story of a valiant lady—the wife of the president of the University of New Hampshire. She has set an example for college administrators to follow. When the squealers and the yappers dared to run up the black flag of revolution at the university, this valiant lady marched out of her house to the flagpole and ordered down the black flag and ordered up the Nation's colors.

What a thrill it was to read of that act. What a proud moment in a dark time it was. We bow to that valiant lady and salute her courage and her brave instincts. Many hundreds of thousands of men—and women, too—have died in the service of that flag. Millions have grown up in freedom under that flag. It chills us to think of desecrating hands profaning that flag, which has been kept floating free by the blood, tears, and sacrifices of so many millions. It thrills the heart to read what Mrs. McConnell did.

At this point in the Record, I insert an editorial saluting this great lady. It appeared in the Manchester Union-Leader and was written by Publisher William Loeb:

[From the Manchester (N.H.) Union Leader, May 1, 1969]

"BARBARA FRIETCHIE" McCONNELL
(Editorial by William Loeb, publisher)

Hats off to the wife of the President of the University of New Hampshire, who should

henceforth be known as "Barbara Frietchie" McConnell. When the student barbarians raised the black flag of revolution and anarchy over the campus at Durham, it was Mrs. McConnell who produced the Stars and Stripes, marched over from her house and saw to it that the black flag was hauled down and our Nation's flag hauled up.

This was probably an instinctive act of patriotism on the part of Mrs. McConnell. She probably never thought of the poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, who was born just a few miles away and who wrote the famous poem, "Barbara Frietchie," which is quoted in this editorial.

You will remember the story. The Confederate forces had invaded Maryland and entered the town of Frederick:

"Up the street came the rebel tread
Stonewall Jackson riding ahead.
Under his slouched hat left and right
He glanced; the old flag met his sight.
Halt!—the dust-brown ranks stood fast.
Fire!—out blazed the rifle-blast.

"It shivered the window, pane and sash;
It rent the banner with seam and gash.
Quick, as it fell, from broken staff,
Dame Barbara snatched the silken scarf.
She leaned far out on the window-sill,
And shook it forth with a royal will.
'Shoot, if you must, this old gray head
But spare your country's flag,' she said."

Mrs. McConnell isn't old and doesn't have a gray head—but the spirit of her act was the same.

The last lines of the poem, of course, do not apply to the unruly mob who hoisted the black flag, which was of a color that certainly reflects the state of their souls:

"A shade of sadness, a blush of shame,
Over the face of the leader came;"

These revolutionaries from Boston and from the Durham campus don't even know the meaning of the word "shame."

"The nobler nature within him stirred
To life at that woman's deed and word;"

There isn't a nobler nature to these self-opinionated, spoiled brats who think they have discovered life and that they are a law unto themselves and above all man-made law.

"Who touches a hair of yon gray head
Dies like a dog! March on! he said.
All day long through Frederick Street
Sounded the tread of marching feet:
All day long that free flag tost
Over the heads of the rebel host:
Ever its torn folds rose and fell
On the loyal winds that loved it well;"

The poem continues:

"Peace and order and beauty draw
Round thy symbol of light and law."

At a time when college administrators all over the United States are like so many cowards, giving in to the thugs who, like Adolf Hitler's brown shirt youth gangs, are seizing university halls, at last comes the wife of a university president who has the courage to defy the mob and stand up for the integrity of the campus and of our country.

Mrs. McConnell, faced with an emergency, didn't call a committee meeting to decide what not to do. She acted instinctively and correctly.

This newspaper salutes her and we believe that most of New Hampshire does the same.
Long live "Barbara Frietchie" McConnell!

SERGEANT HAMMOND, CREWMAN ON "PUEBLO," ADDRESSES NEW HAMPSHIRE GENERAL COURT— TELLS WHY HE WANTS TO TEACH HISTORY

(Mr. CLEVELAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this

point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, today's decision concerning the disposition of the investigation of the *Pueblo* incident is an appropriate moment to place in the Record of our proceedings the comments of Marine Sgt. Robert Hammond, of Cornish, N.H., a few weeks ago to the New Hampshire General Court. The sergeant was a member of the *Pueblo's* crew.

The valor and patriotism of this man shines through his statement. They appear to have been honed and hardened by his long confinement and the cruelties and personal suffering he endured. I am proud of this brave New Hampshireman. I am proud to bring his moving remarks to our State legislature to the attention of my colleagues in the National Legislature, as follows:

REMARKS BY SERGEANT HAMMOND

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a great honor and pleasure to be here today. It was probably one thing I wanted all my life to visit my State Legislature and it is my first time here. I really am quite thrilled about it. As for my being back here in the United States, I think it means quite a bit more to me to understand what freedom really means after living almost an entire year under communism and its lies and some of its tyranny. I really appreciate what it means to be back in a free country here in the United States, especially a place like New Hampshire. I have lived in New Hampshire all my life and I plan on coming back to New Hampshire when I get out of the Marine Corps and take up residency here.

While I was over in North Korea I made one decision and that is quite important to me and that is that after getting out of the Marine Corps, I plan on going to Plymouth State College here in New Hampshire and become a history teacher, more specifically U.S. history, and my main reason for deciding this was, while in Korea I gave quite a bit of thought towards the unrest among the youth in the United States, and my last several years in the service I have been overseas, but I read in newspapers that I did receive over there, one of the main headlines being about the unrest with the youth especially on the college campus. They seem to be very dissatisfied with the government that we have today. By myself teaching United States History, I hope that I will be able to bring out in my own way to the students that I come in contact with and make them understand better how our government runs and how its organization is set up. I believe that is quite important. I know that when I was in high school and when I graduated from high school, I was eighteen. I wanted to vote, but as you know the voting age is twenty-one and then again I didn't know that much about my own state government and actually I probably would not have been qualified to vote. If I can help these younger people to better understand how the government runs they would be better qualified to vote and may eventually take more of an interest in their own government and participate in it more.

This is one thing that seems to be lacking today. There is unrest in the youth toward the government and they don't seem to be that interested in it. They only want to speak out against it when they really don't know what they are speaking out against. It was actually quite hard coming back to the United States and finding out all this. I think if I can just do something about it, then I will be most happy.

Also I would like to thank the House of Representatives for my birthday congratulations. I received an official document with a state seal sending me birthday congratulations and commendations which was on Jan-

uary 9th, and at that time I was in the hospital in San Diego and that was quite a morale builder to know that I was remembered by my own state and by all the people here. Thank you very much.

THE ROTC

(Mr. HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include an editorial.)

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, recently the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the ROTC has come under severe attack on some of our college campuses. This seriously concerns me as a member of the Committee on Armed Services, and as an educator.

This fine program, operating on 350 campuses—268 of them for the Army—is responsible for nearly 60 percent of the officers for the Armed Forces. It is the largest single producer of junior officers for the Army. The U.S. Marine Corps is dependent on these graduates.

We certainly do not want an all U.S. Military Academy-oriented corps of officers in the services. Those who believe in the civilian control of the Armed Forces, would certainly be doing a paradoxical disservice by their attempts to do away with the ROTC program.

ROTC scholarships help play an important part in the education of our youth. If a youngster can qualify for the advanced course, he can receive or be paid tuition, fees, laboratory expenses, and textbooks plus a subsistence allowance of \$50 per month. This is money well spent. The Seventh Missouri District's armed services appointment advisory committee learned at an early date the inherent advantage of junior ROTC graduates in the competition for congressional appointments.

An interesting editorial explaining the many advantages of the ROTC has appeared in the New York Sunday News. I include it in the RECORD and commend its reading to all who are interested in or versus this fine program:

GUNNING FOR THE ROTC

ROTC stands for Reserve Officers Training Corps.

The ROTC has 268 units in as many U.S. colleges and universities. It is a prime target of the kooks, Communists and born suckers who have been trying to wreck U.S. high education for the last four or five years and are still trying.

What do these persons have against the ROTC?

The campus wreckers' ultimate objective in most cases is the overthrow of the U.S. government by force and violence. The colleges—far too many of them cursed with spineless executives and high percentages of radicals in their faculties—look like a good takeoff point for this hoped-for revolution.

Chief bulwarks of the government, of course, are the armed forces. If our Communist enemies in Moscow and Peking, and their conscious or unknowing agents in the U.S.A., ever can undermine and demoralize the armed forces, the downfall of the government will be in sight.

The ROTC is a prime supplier of officers to the Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army Digest calls it "the largest and least expensive" officer education system.

It was created by the 1916 National Defense Act during President Woodrow Wilson's administration.

The idea of military training in colleges and universities, however, dates back to 1819, in President James Monroe's time. In that year, former West Point Superintendent Alden Partridge established Norwich University in Vermont as a military college.

Since 1916, the ROTC has expanded and improved its training activities greatly. Nowadays, it is divided into two categories.

IMPORTANT OFFICER SUPPLY SOURCE

The Basic ROTC course, normally taken in a man's freshman and sophomore years at college or university, calls for about three hours' study per week.

This course includes training in essential military subjects, leadership techniques, military history and use of weapons and military equipment.

If you make good in the Basic Course and show definite leadership qualities, you can expect to be selected for the Advanced Course in your junior and senior years.

Taking about five hours a week, the Advanced Course covers military tactics, logistics, leadership techniques, exercise of command, and kindred subjects.

About 25,000 young men who have passed the Advanced Course are expected to become commissioned officers this year from the ranks of the ROTC. Some will make their careers in the armed forces. Others will serve their minimum required time as military men, then go into civilian activities as members of the Reserve Forces.

In many colleges and universities—academic credit—is given for ROTC work, as in any other courses of study. It is for each institution to decide, however, whether to grant academic credit or not.

This is one point at which the campus rebels habitually attack the ROTC. Obviously, if they can force a college to refuse or cease to grant academic credit for military studies, fewer students will be attracted to the ROTC.

WHY REDS ET AL FIGHT THE ROTC

That explains the fierce attacks on the ROTC at Harvard and other institutions of higher learning. These attacks, whether the attackers know it or not, are one element in the plans of the Communist enemies of the United States to rot and wreck this country's government.

It is only wise and foresighted, therefore, for the great majority of moderate students in all the colleges and universities having ROTC units to defend those units.

It is equally wise and foresighted for alumni of these institutions to combat anti-ROTC activities and faculty members in any way they can.

The ROTC is of vital importance to the military, which is of vital importance to the American people. Let's back the defense department solidly in its promise to permit the ROTC to be degraded in no way whatever.

CONSUMER PROTECTION RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Legislation of the Federal Bar Council, a group of prominent lawyers concerned with the development of Federal jurisprudence, has recently made far-reaching recommendations concerning our efforts in the field of consumer protection in a unanimous report. I believe that these thoughtful comments provide the basis for further consideration of national needs in this area and merit the attention of my colleagues.

I include the report in the RECORD at this point:

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT ON CONSUMER PROTECTION

(By the Committee on Legislation, Federal Bar Council)

We believe that further legislation is needed in a number of areas to protect the consumer. Several concern new remedies.

There are many situations in which large numbers of consumers are victimized by illegal conduct but cannot afford to sue individually. Compare the facts in *United States v. Zovluck*, 274 F. Supp. 385 (S.D.N.Y. 1967), conviction affirmed from the bench after trial, Dkt. No. 32652-58 (2d Cir. 4/7/69).

The Committee on Legal Assistance of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York has unanimously recommended authority for class suits on behalf of all similarly situated persons without regard to amount in controversy or the citizenship of the parties where laws or decisions protecting consumers are violated. 24 record of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York (May 1969). We approve this recommendation.

In addition, we believe that such suits should be authorized to be brought by a Consumer Counsel whenever consumers are injured by a pattern or practice in violation of federal law. This authority could appropriately include suits for injunctive relief as well as damages, regardless of whether the conduct also constitutes a crime. This is particularly important where as in *Zovluck* it is charged that the illegal conduct continued after indictment for criminal violations.

Apart from suits, which would ordinarily be necessary only where voluntary compliance could not be obtained, a Counsel having such authority could undoubtedly effect adjustment of many complaints.

This would be particularly true if local offices, especially in areas of greatest consumer protection needs, were able to handle complaints. We note in this connection that the Committee on Federal Legislation of the New York State Bar Association has unanimously recommended the establishment of pilot projects for generalized local information services for citizens under federal sponsorship. (See also Kahn, "Neighborhood Information Centers" (1966); Ogg, "Tell Me Where to Turn: The Growth of Information and Referral Services" (Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 428, 1969)).

These measures concern strengthened remedies for consumers generally. New legislation is also needed in our view in a number of specific areas.

1. *Door-to-door sales legislation.*—Many instances have come to our attention where consumers are induced to buy merchandise by door-to-door solicitors using high-pressure or deceptive tactics. Other door-to-door solicitors are, of course, highly ethical. The chief area of concern is door-to-door solicitation of credit or installment sales. The Committee on Federal Legislation of the New York State Bar Association, the parallel Committee of the New York County Lawyers Association and the Committee on Legal Assistance of The Association of the Bar of the City of New York have all unanimously approved legislation to provide a cooling off period during which the consumer may rescind, including appropriate injunctive relief as well as other remedies for violations. Only injunctive relief is likely to be effective in halting a course of conduct in violation of such a law if enacted. See New York Law Journal, 8/19/68, p. 1; Bulletin of the Committee on Federal Legislation, New York State Bar Association 21 (January 1969), 115 Cong. Rec. No. 33, p. S2015, S2019 (daily ed. 2/25/69) approving S. 1599, 90th Cong., 1st Sess. (1967) as amended and favorably reported in S. Rep. No. 1417, 90th Cong., 2d Sess. (1968).

2. *Chain referral sales.*—A number of criminal convictions for mail fraud have been ob-

tained for sales in which customers are told that they can obtain the items at no cost or make money by referring the names of other prospective purchasers. E.g., *Blachly v. United States*, 380 F.2d 655 (5th Cir. 1967); *Nickles v. United States*, 381 F.2d 258 (10th Cir. 1967); *Fabian v. United States*, 358 F.2d 187 (8th Cir.), cert. denied, 385 U.S. 821 (1966); *United States v. Sternagass*, Dkt. No. 32704 (2d Cir., conviction aff'd in open Court from the bench, 12/18/68). A bill in the Arizona state legislature would make all sales accompanied by such representations voidable at the option of the consumer regardless of proof of intent to defraud beyond a reasonable doubt as required in a criminal prosecution. Ariz. H.B. 139, 29th Leg., 1st Sess. (1969). We recommend such legislation on the federal level to apply wherever interstate commerce is affected. See *Polish National Alliance v. NLRB*, 322 U.S. 643, 648 (1944); *Wickard v. Filburn*, 317 U.S. 111 (1942), unanimously followed in *United States v. Haley*, 358 U.S. 644 (1959); *United States v. Women's Sportswear Mfrs. Ass'n*, 336 U.S. 460, 464 (1949); *United States v. Ricciardi*, 357 F.2d 91 (2d Cir.), cert. denied, 385 U.S. 814 (1966).

3. *Contracts for future services.*—Numerous instances have also been called to our attention where consumers are induced to sign up for lengthy series of future self-defense lessons, dance lessons and the like and told that they must pay for the entire series should they seek to cancel. This is unfair in our view because the seller of such services on credit shifts the entire risk of dissatisfaction with the services to the customer. Federal legislation should permit consumers to cancel any outstanding credit portion of a contract for future services wherever interstate commerce is affected.

4. *Financing abuses.*—We agree with the recent recommendation of the Committee on Legal Assistance of The Association of the Bar of the City of New York (Harold Baer, Jr., Chairman) that:

"Federal legislation should assure a consumer the right to defend against a collection claim by a financing agency which has purchased a consumer contract affecting interstate commerce on grounds available against the seller, such as fraud or misrepresentation in the original contract.

"This would modify the doctrine that such an agency as a 'holder in due course' [might be able to] cut off [some] such defenses. It would cause financing agencies to investigate the character of the seller as well as the credit of the customer before buying the contract. The 'holder in due course' doctrine is valid for checks and other negotiable instruments but is out of place in the context of consumer installment contracts.

"The approach we suggest would also prevent a situation where a fraudulent seller can promise services (such as repair services, etc.) which he does not intend to provide, or make false representations to get a consumer to sign a contract, and then sell the contract to a finance company so that if the consumer he can be told by the finance company 'We have nothing to do with the seller, we have just purchased your contract and you will have to pay regardless of any dispute you might have with the seller.'"

5. *FTC immunity.*—We likewise agree with the recommendation of the Committee on Legal Assistance that persons subpoenaed before the Federal Trade Commission should no longer receive automatic immunity from prosecution as presently provided by 15 U.S.C. § 49, but should obtain immunity only if compelled to testify after asserting their privilege against self-incrimination.

MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION, FEDERAL BAR COUNCIL

Richard A. Givens, chairman; Peter K. Leisure, secretary; Harold Baer, Jr., Vincent L. Broderick, Thomas Cahill, Sol Nell Corbin, Clarence Dunaville, Thomas R. Farrell, Mah-

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HIGH INTEREST RATES CRIPPLE RURAL HOUSING PROGRAM

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

Mr. PATMAN, Mr. Speaker, continued high interest rates have helped to cripple the insured home loan program of the Farmers Home Administration, one of the more effective efforts to provide housing for low- and moderate-income families in rural America.

For more than 3 weeks Farmers Home has been able to sell only a fraction of the more than \$150 million in housing mortgages that it now has on hand. This in turn has meant that its insured home loan program for this quarter has been reduced to little more than half the volume the agency is authorized to handle. If things remain unchanged, Farmers Home expects to end this fiscal year with \$172 million in unsold housing paper on hand, nearly 2½ times more than the total at the end of the last fiscal year, and it faces the prospect of entering the new fiscal year with its insured home loan program running at half speed against a record high backlog of more than 70 thousand applications for insured home loans, nearly half again as many as there were at the close of fiscal 1968.

CRITICAL SITUATION

Farmers Home officials use the word "critical" to describe the situation because they say their home loan insurance program is the only vehicle which is providing new and improved housing "of any consequence" for low- and moderate-income families in rural communities of 55 hundred population or less—in other words, most of rural America. This should be viewed against the fact that the housing needs of rural America are greater than those of urban America. Rural area have 4.8 million substandard dwellings, more than half the Nation's total. The lack of plumbing alone among substandard rural houses is nine times greater than is the case in urban centers. These things are all part of the picture which continues to show that the problem of poverty in rural America is greater than that of the cities.

Mr. Speaker, in a sense, the problem of rural poverty has diminished during the past several years, but it nevertheless cannot be anything but severe. The latest estimates disclose that the rural poor now total 11.1 million, as compared to the 15 million that was first calculated following completion of the 1960 census. The situation has improved very little in terms of population ratios. Rural America still has more than one-third of the country's poverty stricken residents despite the fact that only 30 percent of the Nation's population resides in rural

America. The migration of rural poor to the cities, although it has lessened, still constitutes a flood of displaced people. About 750,000 rural poor continue to flow to our cities each year.

Not only is the problem of rural poverty greater than that of urban America, but far less is being done about it than in urban areas. In this context the Farmers Home Administration housing program—although grossly inadequate—is nevertheless one of the most dynamic efforts to improve living conditions in rural areas. If allowed to operate at currently authorized levels, it can provide loans for 50,000 new and improved homes benefiting about 250,000 people a year. Nearly 85 percent of the agency's insured housing loans are utilized by families in an income range of less than \$3,000 to \$8,000. It should also be pointed out that only 5.3 percent of all insured loans are utilized by families with incomes of less than \$3,000 and that, at its current volume, it would take Farmers Home 96 years to provide housing equal to the number of substandard dwellings in rural America.

BURDEN OF HIGH INTEREST RATES

Rising interest rates have created the second of two major problems confronting the Farmers Home insured housing loan program, increasing its burden to the point where the agency is unable to sell on the open market most of the mortgages it is budgeted to underwrite for the entire fiscal year.

Its insured housing loan program became stalled when the effect of high interest rates on the open market was coupled with what is an even greater problem for it—the nonstandard character of the housing paper. Farmers Home notes are delivered to investors on an individual basis, require a great deal of burdensome clerical work and are subject to return to the Farmers Home financing office for periodic servicing as well as liquidation. These things make the paper irritatingly burdensome for investors to handle and consequently its market is limited and relatively difficult and expensive.

Mr. Speaker, the pileup of mortgage paper is viewed by the White House with what apparently is alarmed concern for a balanced budget. Not long ago, I am informed, Farmers Home received a call from the Executive Office telling it in effect to tidy up its books by selling off its paper or shutting down its insured loan program. Yet it is the Executive Office itself which could solve this problem by activating the newly formed Government National Mortgage Association and designating Farmers Home to be among the agencies for which it will market obligations through the sale of participation certificates. GNMA could hold Farmers Home paper and investors, through the purchase of certificates, would be relieved of everything but collecting a return on their participations. In this way Farmers Home would not only have a renewed flow of capital, it would also be able to save nearly \$2.5 million in interest costs because GNMA would eliminate the problem of having to sell nonstandard paper at premium rates.

IMMEDIATE ACTION NEEDED

The urgent need to continue the Farmers Home insured home loan program, to say nothing about realizing its vast potential to expand its benefits for rural people, should persuade the President to immediately activate GNMA and have it serve Farmers Home.

In lieu of any help from the Executive Office, Farmers Home officials went up to New York early this month to confer with the investment community there in an effort to find a way of breaking its housing paper logjam. Among those meetings, one was held with the New York Federal Reserve Bank. It was asked to act as a custodian for Farmers Home notes and issue custodian receipts which would be marketed along with a covering instrument of sale. The New York Federal Reserve offered no encouragement.

Taken collectively, the meetings in New York produced the conclusion that Farmers Home can reach only a limited segment of the national money market and that it must pay an interest premium ranging from one-quarter to three-quarters percent for its money as compared with the rates applying to other Government agencies.

Farmers Home is now trying to develop a short-term sales instrument that will allow for elimination of the large book-keeping chores that its paper now requires of those who purchase it. The chances are it will still be stuck with a limited market and premium interest rates.

CLASSIC OPPORTUNITY

All of this adds up to a classic opportunity for the Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee to step into the picture and quickly eliminate this critical financing problem for Farmers Home while GNMA is being activated. William McChesney Martin, Jr., Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, reluctantly, but repeatedly, has admitted that the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee has authority to purchase the obligations of Federal housing programs when necessary so that these programs can continue to function at the highest level and lowest possible cost. This admission of authority on the part of Mr. Martin has existed for a number of years, but he has yet to effectively utilize it. Hopefully, he would view the stalled housing program at Farmers Home as sufficiently serious to warrant a maiden voyage in this area of the Federal Reserve's responsibility.

To make it easier for Mr. Martin to venture forth, Farmers Home could wrap its housing paper in a repurchase agreement with the Federal Reserve. The housing notes could be returned to Farmers Home as soon as GNMA is activated as a marketing agent for it and other Federal agencies.

Mr. Speaker, the need for action is immediate, both on the part of Mr. Martin in terms of taking up Farmers Home housing paper, and President Nixon regarding GNMA and Farmers Home. Both could quickly demonstrate a conviction that the national goal of providing decent housing for all Americans is not merely a meaningless statement.

FORT KNOX BEGINS STUDENT CREDIT UNION PROGRAM, ECONOMIC EDUCATION TAUGHT

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

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, for a number of years I have been vitally concerned that our students at all grade levels are not receiving enough training in the areas of finance and handling their own funds. In far too many cases, students graduate from college without even knowing how to properly fill out a check. This lack of fundamental consumer education is one of the reasons that I believe that personal bankruptcies are increasing. In addition, I feel that lack of financial information is one of the reasons that many young families can be induced to borrow funds at huge rates of interest.

One of the best ways to educate our schoolchildren in the important area of personal finances is through the help of the more than 23,000 credit unions throughout the country. The credit union can provide the educational assistance that the students need and also help them save money, and when necessary, provide them with small loans.

It has always been stated by leading educators that the best way to learn something is by actually doing it. Thus, the best way students can learn how to handle finances is for them to actually engage in financial transactions. In order to take advantage of the "do-it-yourself" principle, I have initiated a pilot program of student credit unions at military installations throughout the country designed to smooth the way for other credit unions that will want to establish their own student credit union. The first of the pilot credit unions has been opened at Fort Knox, Ky., and is operating in the dependent high school at that military installation.

Through the efforts of Maj. Gen. James W. Sutherland, Jr., Commanding General of the Armor Center, Mr. Herschel Roberts, superintendent of Fort Knox Dependent Schools, and Mr. Robert Schaffner, manager of the Fort Knox Federal Credit Union, the credit union shows signs of fulfilling every goal that has been set for it. On the first day that the credit union was open, more than one-third of the students of the high school joined and in a little more than a week that figure had been increased to 60 percent of the eligible student members.

It is anticipated that several more student credit unions at military installations will open in the near future and once we have accumulated the necessary experience factor to judge the student credit union operation, we hope to then obtain credit unions in every school in the United States, hopefully working through the teachers' and school employees' credit unions in the various school districts of our Nation.

In these times of student unrest, with rioting and building seizures commonplace on campuses throughout the country, it is gratifying to know that there are students that are vitally interested in their future and are wanting to invest

their time so that they will be better prepared to handle their financial future.

Mr. Speaker, I am including in my remarks the correspondence and information that led up to the establishment of the Fort Knox student credit union, as well as the outline of the operations of the credit union. It is hoped that by making this information available, teacher and school employee credit unions throughout the country will begin their own student credit union facility as quickly as possible.

The material referred to follows:

FORT KNOX FEDERAL CREDIT UNION,

Fort Knox, Ky., April 23, 1969.

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,

Chairman, Committee on Banking and Currency, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The following report is submitted for your information reference the High School Credit Union Program, Fort Knox, Kentucky. To say that I am delighted with the interest and participation of the students at Fort Knox in your proposed school credit union program would be the understatement of the year.

On Monday, 24 March, the first meeting of all students in the High School was conducted to orient them with respect to the proposed school credit union program. On Monday, 14 April, a meeting of interested students was called for the purpose of signing membership cards and conducting the initial organization of the credit union, to include election of officials. This meeting was attended by 133 students. Because of limited time, we were unable to complete the total organization process during this meeting. The final organizational meeting was conducted on Wednesday, April 16, to complete the election of the official family. This meeting was attended by 206 interested persons.

The 206 students attending the final organization meeting constituted 37% of the entire student body of the Fort Knox High School. In my opinion, this is a fabulous response from freshmen through senior students to an entirely new program.

On the evening of 22 April, the first official Board of Directors, Credit Committee and Supervisory Committee meetings were conducted in order to establish policy. At the outset of this meeting, the High School Credit Union Coordinator, Mr. William Raker, reported that 156 of the 206 students, requesting membership applications, had completed and returned these applications to his office.

The following actions were taken by the newly elected Board and Credit Committee:

A. Established policy of once a member always a member, as long as member retains an open account with the credit union.

B. Set minimum deposit requirement for opening new accounts at \$1.00 and minimum deposit amount, after opening accounts, at .25¢.

C. Established the third Wednesday of each month as the day of the regular board meeting for the credit union—voted to conduct the annual meeting of their credit union during the month of August each year.

D. Established a deadline date of 15 May for acceptance of Charter members.

E. Approved the conducting of a contest to name their credit union as follows:

1. All current members are permitted to submit proposed names for the new High School credit union, with the Board of Directors selecting, what they consider, the most appropriate name.

2. The winner and runners up will receive the following prizes:

a. Winner—\$10.00 in credit union shares.
b. The three runners up—\$5.00 each in shares in the credit union.

The Board appointed a five-member Educational Committee. This committee will design and write promotional material to be used by the Credit Union in promoting membership, savings and loans. The actual preparation of all advertising materials will be handled by the Fort Knox Federal Credit Union.

The Board established the following loan policies:

1. Signature loan limits—\$30.00 with a maximum term of six months.
2. Secured loan limits—\$500.00 with a maximum term of eighteen months.

The Credit Committee appointed a Loan Officer, granting him permission to approve signature loan requests up to \$10.00.

Mr. Chairman, as indicated above, I am tremendously impressed with the deep degree of dedication and concern of this very wonderful group of young people here at Fort Knox. In all of the deliberations, their primary concern was to establish policies that would permit total participation by all students. Questions such as: "How much do students earn in part time jobs?" and "What is the least allowance received by students from lower income families?" were discussed.

It was evident throughout the entire meeting of last evening, that these young people desire to see service rendered to all levels of the student body. Frankly, I was impressed by their concern for their fellow man.

It may appear to be presumptuous on my part to assume that this will be a tremendously successful project, but I am convinced that the young people involved in your pilot program will force its success.

Major General Sutherland, Commanding General of the Armor Center, Mr. Roberts, Superintendent of Dependent Schools and all concerned with this program are enthused and lending their total support to the objective set forth in your proposal.

Periodically, reports will be submitted to you in order that you may be constantly informed of the activities of the Fort Knox School Credit Union Program.

Sincerely,

ROBERT E. SCHAFFNER,
Manager.

FORT KNOX HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT CREDIT UNION OFFICIALS

Board of directors: Ron Karpinsky, president; Dave Dayton, vice president; John Marchese, treasurer; Jo Kelly, secretary; Laura Rawlings, membership officer; Jennie Kimball and Reed Kimbrough, members.

Credit committee: Russ Pendergrass, chairman; Tom Singer, secretary; John Shearer, Bobby Brown, and Larry DeLeon, member.

Supervisory committee: Lon Durbin, chairman; Elaine King and Steve Gosling, member.

Educational committee: Jennie Kimball, Pete Houck, Charlene Bengel, Linda Matheny, and Chuck Hoyt.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., March 11, 1969.

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman, Committee on Banking and Currency, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Two members of the staff of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions—Stephen Pirk and John Rippey—met last Tuesday with the board of directors of the Fort Knox Federal Credit Union, with the credit union's staff including the manager, Robert H. Schaffner, and with representatives of the Fort Knox command and schools. The purpose of the visit was to review the credit union's plans to initiate a student credit union program, to offer several suggestions regarding its administration, and to express our wholehearted support of the undertaking.

I am pleased to report that our staff found all parties well briefed on the plan and ready

for its implementation—a tribute to the diligence of Mr. Schaffner and to the credit union's board of directors.

Mr. Chairman, this student credit union project is an exciting experiment which, if successful, will open up a great field for further expansion of the credit union movement. You are to be congratulated for having initiated and pursued this idea. I believe your long-standing interest in this matter will ultimately be rewarded. I know that your staff, particularly Curtis A. Prins, is as optimistic about the program as you are.

The Bureau of Federal Credit Unions stands firmly behind this project and is ready to make available its resources to assist the credit union in its pioneering role.

Sincerely yours,

J. DEANE GANNON,
Director.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY,
Washington, D.C., December 6, 1968.
Maj. Gen. JAMES W. SUTHERLAND, Jr.,
Commanding General, The Armor Center,
Fort Knox, Ky.

DEAR GENERAL SUTHERLAND: As I am sure you are aware, consumer education, particularly in the area of handling money, has always been one of the overlooked subjects of our school systems. Because of this, students, even on the college level, know little about handling money and are financially naive.

This lack of financial understanding crops up every day throughout our country and it costs our consumers millions of dollars a year because they do not have enough financial understanding to deal effectively in the marketplace.

To overcome this problem, I have proposed a system of financial-consumer education in the school systems of our country that can be carried out in an extremely easy yet effective manner and without any cost to the taxpayers. It is my fond hope that the program will eventually be adopted by every school in the country.

Basically, the program involves the establishment of "credit clubs" in schools which would be sponsored by the credit union serving the school personnel at the particular institution or some other credit union in the area. The "credit club" would operate like a miniature credit union although the students would be responsible for all the affairs of the "credit club". They would be assisted by officials of the sponsoring credit union who would lend advice and guidance whenever needed. Although the individual members of the "credit club" would not be members of the parent credit union, the "credit club" would be a member of the credit union so that it could deposit its funds with the parent credit union and thus receive all the benefits of that organization. Of course, every student in the school would be eligible for membership in the "credit club" and it is hoped that most of the students would not only become members but also take an active role in the management of the club. By exposing these youngsters to the financial world at a very early age, I believe we can avoid many of the financial problems that have bothered those without adequate financial training.

Rather than launch this program throughout the country on an across-the-board basis, I feel it is better to build up a background of experience through a test program.

Because of the outstanding credit union at Fort Knox and its extremely capable manager, Mr. Robert Schaffner, the Fort Knox Credit Union and the Fort Knox Dependent School System were selected to participate in the pilot program. Preliminary discussions have already been held by members of my staff and the Fort Knox Credit Union and that organization wholeheartedly endorsed the program. It is hoped that with your help and endorsement the program can begin at

Fort Knox immediately so that we can begin to gather data that will eventually lead to the establishment of these "credit clubs" in schools throughout the country.

The Fort Knox Credit Union was a pioneer in a program several years ago to make loans available to enlisted men of the lowest four ranks. Prior to this time, many lenders had felt that the lowest four enlisted grades were bad credit risks. However, the Fort Knox program proved that this was not the case and I am happy to say that because of the actions of your credit union the lowest four enlisted grades are now receiving the same financial considerations that the other military grades receive. Because of the progressive nature of the Fort Knox Credit Union, it was one of those selected to participate in the new pilot program.

If I can be of further assistance or provide additional information, please let me know.

With kindest personal regards,
WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman.

DECEMBER 14, 1968.

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman, Committee on Banking and Currency, House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response of your letter of 6 December 1968 concerning the establishment of a "credit club" in the Fort Knox Dependent School.

I wholeheartedly support this worthwhile project and am most pleased that the Fort Knox Credit Union has been selected to participate in the pilot program. Mr. Robert Schaffner was informed just recently of the project and is currently developing a proposed program. He and Mr. Herschel Roberts, Superintendent of the Fort Knox Dependent School, will work together in finalizing the plans and the implementation of the program.

I cannot give you a target date or any specific details, but please be assured that we will develop an interesting and stimulating program for our students. I presume that your office will establish reporting procedures to permit your evaluation of this test program.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES W. SUTHERLAND, Jr.,
Major General, U.S. Army, Commanding.

PROPOSED STUDENT CREDIT UNION FOR FORT KNOX HIGH SCHOOL

It is the opinion of Congressman Wright Patman, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, United States House of Representatives, that young people in our nation are reaching physical maturity ill-equipped to cope with the credit oriented society which they must become a part of if they are to survive.

The total economy of our country is dependent upon the "buy now pay later" concept.

Consumer credit today is at the highest dollar point in our history. We Americans owe our creditors over \$95 billion in consumer debt. This figure does not include money owing on real estate nor does it include money owing banks and factoring agencies by corporations. The working man is the one owing this large debt.

Twenty years ago, consumer credit debt stood at about \$18 billion. During these past twenty years, the amount we owe has increased nearly five times. During this same period, the income of the average family has increased by slightly over three times.

In addition to the above facts, so many different types of credit charges are in use in our economy that it is next to impossible for the layman to determine the true cost of a loan.

Congressman Patman, in a letter to the Commanding General, dated 6 December 1968, requested the assistance of the Fort Knox Dependent School system and the Fort

Knox Federal Credit Union in establishing a Pilot Program Credit Union in the Fort Knox School system. Because of Congressman Patman's extensive efforts to establish a better climate for the consumer, he has concluded that proper training in the area of money management is essential if young people are to enjoy the fruits of their labors.

As a result of Congressman Patman's request, the following proposal is submitted for the establishment of a Student Credit Union.

Organize a student controlled, student operated credit union as a branch of the Fort Knox Federal Credit Union. Part of the process involved in establishing a Student Credit Union will be conducting an orientation session for all senior high school students. They will be informed of the benefits of credit union membership and their responsibilities with respect to establishing policy, control, and most important, the election of their own officials.

During the organizational meeting of interested students, applications for membership will be accepted. Those students who join will then conduct a business session and elect their officials. Only members will be eligible for election.

Basic organizational structure will be as follows: Board of Directors, seven members; Credit Committee, five members; Supervisory Committee, three members. The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, Vice-President and the Treasurer. An Education Committee, appointed by the Board from the general membership, should consist of at least three members.

The active management of the Student Credit Union will involve at least eighteen persons. These elected and appointed officials will be invited to meet with the Board and various committees of the Fort Knox Federal Credit Union. During these meetings, complete freedom to ask questions and offer suggestions or recommendations will be afforded all student members in attendance.

The treasurer of the Student Credit Union shall be in charge of the day to day operations of the credit union. The treasurer of the Student Credit Union will be trained to fulfill his responsibilities within the framework of Federal law and regulations, by the staff of the Fort Knox Federal Credit Union.

Because the treasurer will have far more responsibilities than any other official, the Fort Knox Federal Credit Union will pay the treasurer a part-time salary for services rendered the Student Credit Union.

In order to permit uninterrupted service to student members during the summer vacation period, the parent credit union will offer full-time summer employment to the Student Credit Union treasurer, elected to serve during the next school year.

It is suggested that the Student Credit Union have a competent assistant treasurer as a backup in the event the treasurer leaves, due to transfer of parents.

Student members will be encouraged to save on a systematic basis. The benefits of creating a savings nest egg will be pointed out in conjunction with facts relating to dividends.

Student members will be permitted to borrow in accordance with loan limits and policies established by the elected student officials. All loans will require parental consent. The student officials will be encouraged to create realistic loan policies and may set maximum signature loan limits, as well as maximum secured loan limits. Within established signature loan limits, absolutely no parental responsibility or liability will be involved.

One of the educational processes involved in this program will be to teach student officials how to evaluate credit requests and credit risks.

As is the case in all Federal credit unions, the Student Credit Union will charge no more than one penny per dollar per month in interest charges.

All activities of the Student Credit Union will be conducted on school premises after normal school hours. Records of the Student Credit Union will be maintained in the office of the parent credit union. All student accounts will be designated with an S prefix.

Some students may be reluctant to join their credit union and commence saving for fear of being transferred and losing the dividend on their savings. This will not be the case. The student saver will be permitted to retain his credit union account for as long as he desires. This will permit the student to earn his dividends as of the close of a given dividend period, then if he wishes, he may withdraw all or any portion of his savings to include earned dividends.

A Student Credit Union, organized separate and apart from a supporting entity such as the Fort Knox Federal Credit Union, could develop problems which might bring about failure. As examples: (1) A student might borrow, repay a portion of his debt, then be transferred and fall to repay his balance owing. In such a case, an independent student credit union would probably find it difficult to follow up and collect. Under the proposed structure, the parent credit union would assist in this matter. (2) A new, totally independent credit union will find it extremely difficult to generate appreciable earnings during the first two years of operation. As a result of this potential problem, student members would receive little or no dividends during this period of infancy. This situation could generate unrest and in time defeat the program.

The Fort Knox Federal Credit Union is committed to support a Student Credit Union. The chances of failure, because of this support, are nil and the ability of the Student Credit Union to become operational is improved.

In order to make this proposed program successful, an open line of communication must exist between school officials and credit union officials. In addition to the above, a teacher coordinator will be of inestimable value in assisting Student Credit Union officials in their activities.

SUMMARY

The objective of this program is educational in nature, with students serving as officials and hundreds of other students as member owners, this project should prove to be a challenge to all concerned.

Through the democratic processes of open and free election of officers by the members; the right of free expression during annual meetings; generating income which will be returned to the student owners, all involved will reap the benefits of a deeper insight into a portion of the economic and monetary system of our nation.

DEAR PARENT: This letter deals with a new program that we propose to implement in the High School.

Before describing the new program, let me pass along a few thoughts for your consideration. First, most of us who are parents today grew up in a "cash on the barrel head" economy and participated in the sweeping, dramatic change to a "credit" economy, following World War II. I think all of you will agree that today's economy is predominantly a credit-based economy. Many of us learned, through the harsh school of experience, the tremendous benefits and the extremely dangerous pitfalls that are inherent in credit buying; but how many of us have made a truly honest effort to teach our children the mechanics of purchasing on credit together with proper money management. In effect we are letting our personal experience go to waste and our children, who will reach maturity in a credit age, will be forced to re-learn our experiences the hard way. This is tantamount to hitting yourself in the head because it feels so good when you stop.

The Honorable Wright Patman, Chairman

of the House of Representatives Banking and Currency Committee, shares our concern. Congressman Patman has written the Commanding General of Fort Knox and proposed that, in cooperation with the dependent school system and the Fort Knox Federal Credit Union, a "student credit union" be formed within the High School to assist in teaching young people the value of a planned savings program and the ramifications of installment buying. This concept has received the wholehearted endorsement of Major General James W. Sutherland, Jr., Commanding General, U.S. Army Armor Center and the Fort Knox Dependent School Board.

Fort Knox was selected by Mr. Patman as the site of the pilot program for two important reasons: the enviable reputation enjoyed by both the dependent school system and the Fort Knox Federal Credit Union, in both local and national circles, and the positive approach to new challenges demonstrated by the Armor Center.

The Student Credit Union of Fort Knox High School will be structured identically to the parent organization, the Fort Knox Federal Credit Union. The proposed credit union will function as a branch of the Fort Knox Credit Union, with the Credit Union acting in an advisory capacity. The Student Credit Union will be organized to include its own board of directors, credit and supervisory committees and staff, as elected and appointed from the student body. The credit union will receive savings deposits, pay a savings dividend and make low cost small loans to be repaid in regular installments. Students will be encouraged to save for future needs. The creation of a savings "nest egg" is a must in today's society. Emphasis will be placed on the "save now buy later" concept versus the "buy now pay later" concept.

The objective of this program will be to educate young people, not only with respect to procedure and cost, but also in the very important area of moral responsibility. Because young people should learn to transact business on their own, there will be no parental liability when a student borrows on a small signature basis, however, parents must give their approval in order for a student member to borrow. Even though parents must consent to a student member borrowing, parents will not be contacted in the event a student defaults on his obligation.

When a student borrows, he will be required to pay interest on the money owing at the rate of one penny per dollar per month. As an example: if a student borrows \$5.00 and agrees to repay the loan in four months, he would pay a total of \$0.13 in interest cost. This will be a non-profit organization, with earnings returned to the student members.

Audits of the Credit Union will be conducted on the same schedule as the parent credit union. Initially, the Credit Union will function one day a week as an after school activity for the students.

Our desire is to start this program by mid-March 1969. We are grateful to have this opportunity to widen our education services here at Fort Knox. If you have further questions concerning this project, please feel free to contact my office.

Sincerely,

HERSCHEL J. ROBERTS,
Superintendent, Dependent School.

PROPOSED STUDENT PRESENTATION OUTLINE, FORT KNOX HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT CREDIT UNION

- I. Introduction.
- II. Our Economy Today—Outlook for the Future:
 1. Position of Student in This Economy.
 - III. Announcement of Fort Knox High School Student Credit Union:
 1. History of Credit Unions.
 2. Definition of a Credit Union.
 - IV. Techniques of Organization:
 1. Election of Board of Directors.

2. Responsibilities and Privileges of the Student Treasurer-Manager

V. Services to be Offered:

1. Loans:

- a. Signature.
- b. Secured.

2. Savings:

- a. 5% Per Year Dividend.

VI. Conclusion.

May I say, it is a great pleasure to have the opportunity to meet with you, today. It has been enjoyable to visit the halls of this school. I've noticed that both students and teachers have not changed since I was in high school. Just now, as I was walking down the hall, a teacher stepped out of the room with a young man twice her size; she grabbed him and shook him hard saying, "Johnny, I believe the devil has a hold of you," and as he was being shook he said, "I think so, too!"

We are living in a fast moving age. Men are going to the moon and our economy seems headed that way. Credit cards are moving in rapidly. Soon we will see our society turn to a checkless, cashless system. That one plastic card, you carry, will represent your money and get you into all the trouble you can handle. How do we know? Plastic credit cards are getting scores of people hopelessly in debt right here at Fort Knox, yearly. That's learning the hard way.

We would rather not see you learn from this harsh rule of experience. Within just a brief few years, for some of you less than one year, you will be placed in a position requiring you to borrow money for an automobile and possibly a home and furniture. In just months, your signature will become extremely valuable and lending institutions will be glad to see you sign it on the dotted line. Now is the time to fit into this economy. Now, not when you are forced into it, is the time to learn how to cope with this valuable tool called installment credit. Used wisely, it will provide you many wonderful possessions long before you could have saved for them. Used unwisely, it can work financial destruction for you. The big hangup is too many people have Cadillac appetites and bicycle pocketbooks.

How can you learn about installment credit and benefits of a savings program? It gives me great pleasure to announce that the Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, the Honorable Wright Patman, has selected your school, the Fort Knox High School, to initiate an organization that will allow you to actually participate in installment credit and planned savings. The name of your own financial organization will be the Fort Knox High School Student Credit Union. Acting as an advisor will be the Fort Knox Federal Credit Union, located here on post. This Credit Union was also selected by Mr. Patman to act in this capacity.

Briefly, let me explain the history of the credit union movement. It was born in poverty, tears and prayers more than 100 years ago in Western Germany. Depression, starvation and draught swept the country. The mayor of one town, Flammersfeld, encouraged the people of the town to help themselves by getting together, placing their money in one place and then loaning it to each other as they needed it. The idea was an immediate success, opening up a new life for the people of Flammersfeld and their mayor. The movement grew throughout Europe and spread to the United States. Today, there are over 28,000 credit unions throughout North America. A credit union is a group of people who save their money together and make loans to each other for good purposes, at low interest. The people of each credit union all have something in common; they work at the same plant, or they belong to the same church or they are stationed on the same military reservation or they are students in the same high school.

Well, how is it going to work. On ----- an election of your Board of Di-

rectors will be held right here in this auditorium. The Board of Directors is the governing body of your credit union. Seven students will be elected to the Board. Also, you will elect a five member Credit Committee, the committee that makes the decision on loan applications, and in some instances, savings withdrawals. These are important groups of students and serving on them will be quite an honor as well as a responsibility. The Board of Directors that you elect will then meet. From their own ranks, they will elect a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer-Manager. The Treasurer-Manager will be the manager of the Fort Knox High School Student Credit Union. During the summer months, while school is out, he or she will be offered full-time employment at the Fort Knox Federal Credit Union, here on post. Besides gaining income and experience in the prestige in industry of America, he or she will maintain the Fort Knox High School Student Credit Union accounts. He or she will take care of all transactions on your account year-round, in school and at the main Credit Union during the summer.

The student Board of Directors will also select a three member Education Committee to publicize the benefits of membership in the Fort Knox High School Student Credit Union. From the student body, the Board will pick an additional three persons for the Supervisory Committee. This committee has the responsibility to be the "watch dog" on the financial stability of the Credit Union. They will arrange for quarterly audits and annual examinations of the credit union operations. Overall, eighteen students will be responsible for the organization and operation of the credit union. A faculty coordinator, -----, and the Fort Knox Federal Credit Union, the parent organization will provide any assistance necessary.

What can you expect from your organization, the Fort Knox High School Student Credit Union? You will be organizing it with service to you in mind. On the backswing, you will be gaining knowledge in the workings of the free enterprise and the financial systems. Your student Board of Directors will, with the assistance of the Board of Directors of the Fort Knox Federal Credit Union, determine maximum loan limits. Yes, you will actually be able to borrow money for worthwhile purposes from your credit union. There will be signature loans, using only your good name as proof that you will repay the Credit Union. And, there will be loans for larger amounts requiring additional security such as the item you are purchasing and/or the signature of your parent. The cost for these loans will be only one penny per month on each dollar you still owe.

Also you can expect a very sound organization that will pay you a handsome 5% per year dividend on your savings. Every member of your credit union will be a saver. You will be able to start your account with only \$1.00 in savings. Before you may be eligible for borrowing, you must have placed at least \$5.00 in savings at the Fort Knox High School Student Credit Union. Dividends will be paid on your savings on June 30 and December 31 of each year.

Every person needs a savings account of some sort. You have heard the old saying, "it takes money to make money." This is true. You, as young people, should learn today, that even if you buy on time, some down payment is generally required. If you do not save first, then where will all the down payments come from which many of you will need in the near future?

In April of each school year, an annual meeting of all student members of the Fort Knox High School Student Credit Union will be held. New officials will be elected and door prizes will be given away. This meeting is always the high point of the credit union year.

CONCLUSION

You have much to be proud of, being a student of Fort Knox High School. It is not often that a high school and a school system gets recognition from the Congress of the United States. This is a new bag—it's never been tried in any other high school. And it's all yours—you organize it; you plan it; you sustain it and you maintain it. Support your credit union. It belongs to you. Watch and listen for announcements about the organizational meeting coming -----

THE LATE HONORABLE HARRY SHEPPARD

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

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD the funeral service given by Dr. Henry B. Luffberry, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, for our late colleague, Harry Sheppard. Those of us who attended the services last Thursday were moved by the eloquent and dignified service given by the Reverend Doctor Luffberry.

SUMMARY OF THE SERMON BY DR. HENRY B. LUFFBERRY, PASTOR, ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON, D.C., AT FUNERAL SERVICES FOR THE HONORABLE HARRY R. SHEPPARD, FORMER CONGRESSMAN OF THE 27TH DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Those who live and work in the chambers of legislature know that progress can come only through debate, argument and the necessary contradictions between men's views. The 14th Chapter of St. John is one of the most comforting passages in the New Testament, but it also includes the record of the most famous and bold contradiction the world has ever known. (John 14:4-6)

Jesus sets forth a positive premise: "Whither I go ye know, and the way ye know." He is expressing his confidence in men. Jesus had a deep understanding of human personality. He was able to see in fishermen and tax collectors the potential for religious leadership. Christ's confidence in us is reflected in our own confidence in ourselves, in human courage and ambition and the quest for adventure. The life of our friend Harry Sheppard is part of a familiar American saga, another Horatio Alger story: this time the story of the orphan boy from Mobile who came to be known to his colleagues and countrymen as "the gentleman from California." Somehow his destiny must have been in his heart at the very beginning, expressed in his spirit, determination and faith.

In answer to Christ's positive premise, Thomas responds with a bold affrontive contradiction: "We know not whither thou goest, and how can we know the way?" I guess we all have a secret love for doubting Thomas—he always manages to say what the rest of us were thinking, but wouldn't have had the courage to say. And here his disclaimer reflects our groping, our quest to find our place in life. I do not know whether in Congressman Sheppard's days at Georgia Tech they were singing the song now so familiar: "I'm a Rambling Wreck from Georgia Tech and a Hell of an Engineer!" Far more eloquently than today's student unrest that song expresses youth's struggle to discover its goals and to overcome its inadequacies. Harry Sheppard knew that struggle—working in a livery stable, demonstrating threshing machines to midwestern farmers, searching for gold in Alaska, finding a place in the maze of Hollywood during the early days of the movie industry, and ultimately seeking a role as a captain of industry.

As Jesus answered Thomas, so God answers

our groping. It was at the age of 51 that our friend discovered a new "way", a new road in life. He found it in the service of his fellowmen. It was in 1936 that the people of the 27th District of California elected him their Congressman. For fourteen terms he served them and his country. Twenty-eight years is more than "a generation". For more than a generation Congressman Sheppard was a leader, a builder, a counselor to others. He found his greatness in serving! And that was Jesus' answer to Thomas' quest for the way! Jesus, whose life was lived and sacrificed in service, who gave that life for all of us—Jesus said, "I am the way, the truth and the life. No man cometh unto the Father but by me."

And so to our hearts today comes rich assurance amid our grief: The life of service has eternal destiny. The search for truth finds its reward. And all life from these narrow mortal corridors opens upon new adventures, new tasks to be shared with those we love.

This is another House. Jesus called it *my Father's House*. There God is the Speaker. No aisle divides men, no issues separate their convictions. And every roll call proclaims our unity in the way, the truth, and the life which we have found in Jesus Christ. Amen.

SCANDAL AT SBA—IV

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

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have repeatedly called the attention of the House to serious evidence that the special assistant to the Administrator of the Small Business Administration has involved himself in scandalous conduct and should be relieved of his duties forthwith, pending a full investigation. The Administrator has yet to act. Accordingly, I have today sent the following letter to the Administrator:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., May 6, 1969.

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

DEAR MR. SANDOVAL: I have been gravely concerned by evidence that your special assistant, Albert Fuentes, has abused his position; moreover it appears that he intended to do so from the very beginning of his employment. The facts in my possession warrant your immediately relieving Mr. Fuentes from his duties pending a full investigation. Delay will in my opinion only further cloud your office and your agency. The following facts appear to be uncontradicted:

1. On February 28, 1969, Fuentes registered two assumed names with the Bexar County Clerk: "Area Research and Planning Services" and "Governmental Affairs and Management Consultants"; both firms were listed as being at 303 International Building, San Antonio, Texas.

This was only three days before Fuentes entered his duties with you. There is every reason to believe that both firms were designed to enable Fuentes to reap personal financial benefit from his connections in the government; a conflict of interest is the least that could be inferred from this action.

2. Early in February, a loan was approved to E&S Sales Company. The loan has never been disbursed. The owner of the company says that Fuentes told him not to collect the loan, as he believed the firm needed and could get more money.

Early in March, Fuentes made inquiries of SBA personnel as to how to increase a loan commitment to a company which he did not name, but which was similar in description to

E&S Sales. At about this time, Fuentes asked Mr. W. J. Garvin to make a study of the E&S Sales Company's prospects and its requirements.

3. On March 20, 1969, Garvin reported his findings to Fuentes.

4. On March 30, 1969, Fuentes met with the owner of E&S Sales Company and several other men. This meeting took place at 303 International Building, San Antonio, Texas—the same address of Fuentes' new consulting firms. During the meeting the loan applicant received a copy of Garvin's study and was told to incorporate his company, pledging 49 percent of its stock to Fuentes and his associates.

5. On April 18, the applicant met with Mr. Rudy Esquivel, chairman of the San Antonio Advisory Council to SBA. Esquivel advised him of his rights. On April 22 the applicant complained to the FBI.

6. On April 24, the applicant gave a second sworn statement describing the history of his application.

7. On April 26, Mr. Eddie Montez, who participated in the meeting, said that the applicant was in fact asked to incorporate, and was in fact asked to hand over 49 percent of his stock. Montez claimed that while Fuentes was present, he had no part in the demand—a statement hard to believe because of Montez' close association with Fuentes and the fact that the meeting took place in offices used by Fuentes for business purposes.

Albert Fuentes has for many years operated through consulting firms; it is a pattern familiar to him and one that he would be likely to repeat. There is no reason for me to believe that the shakedown attempt described above is not true, for it fits a pattern known to me. I do not believe that this man has acted in good faith, and indeed believe that he intended to use his office from the very beginning as a lever to enhance his own personal power and financial position. I submit that the facts offered above substantiate my belief, and warrant your immediate action to suspend Mr. Fuentes.

Sincerely,

HENRY B. GONZALEZ,
Member of Congress.

NATIONAL ARENA IN MEMORY OF DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER

(Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, along with 15 of my colleagues, all former athletes, to introduce a bill in the Congress to authorize the construction of a national arena in the Capital of our Nation in memory of the 34th President of the United States, Dwight David Eisenhower.

The Eisenhower National Memorial Arena, proposed in this bill will compare with and rival in architecture and function the ancient Roman colosseum and the modern Madison Square Garden arena. Its purpose will be not only to honor a great American, but it will act as a symbol to all the people of the United States of America of their continuing dedication to peaceful pursuits and fair play. The bill requires that the arena be located at such a site that will be a distinct functional part of the Federal City, a place where every American will want to visit, as he now does the other great memorials, Federal buildings and museums located in the Nation's Capital. Moreover, adoption of this legislation by the Congress will provide a living memorial to this great American,

of a nature closest to his inclination; a useful tribute and dedicated to improving the physical fitness of our citizenry, especially our youth in which former President Eisenhower had an unrivaled faith.

The bill would authorize the District of Columbia Armory Board, enlarged to include the President's Special Consultant on Physical Fitness and Sports, the Secretary of the Interior, and a fifth member, to be selected by the District of Columbia Committees of the Senate and House, not a resident of the city of Washington, Virginia, or Maryland, to design, construct, maintain, and operate the Eisenhower National Memorial Arena; with a seating capacity not exceeding 20,000 persons and a parking capacity for 7,000 vehicles; and on a site selected by the Board from real property owned by the United States in the vicinity of the Mall and/or Hains Point. The Congress would authorize an amount of \$500,000 to prepare a complete design for the arena, the final plan approved by the President. An additional amount of \$500,000 effective upon completion of the Memorial, would be authorized to establish a permanent revolving fund to provide for annual operations of the arena. Funds to construct the arena will come from subscriptions and grants from individuals and private institutions, as authorized for the Kennedy Cultural Center.

In preparing this bill, I have consulted with many sports writers, college and high school coaches, the Department of Defense Sports Director, officials from various sporting clubs, former Olympic stars, the President's adviser on Physical Fitness and Sports, all of whom support and attest to the need for such a national indoor sports facility to further the national physical fitness program, amateur and professional athletics, expositions and conventions, and entertainment of every type imaginable. The National Capital Planning Commission supports the basic concept of this legislation and favors the construction of such an arena in the Federal City.

Last Friday, the new Ambassador to Belgium, John Eisenhower, son of the former President, in a letter to me lent his encouragement to this proposal. The text of the letter is quoted below:

VALLEY FORGE, PA.,
April 28, 1969.

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BROYHILL: I was honored to receive your letter of April 15 containing your proposal for a national monument to my father in the form of an arena to be located somewhere in the vicinity of the Mall or on Hains Point.

If such a memorial is contemplated, I know that this would be the type of thing that would be closest to his inclinations. First of all he would like the fact that it is to be useful—as indeed this would be—and second, it would be open to groups dedicated to improving the physical fitness of our citizenry. Incidentally, a sentimental slight is the fact that Hains Point was the place in Washington where my parents used to take me as a child for evening outings during the summer.

I realize that approval and implementation of such a project would take a good deal of time, but I would like to lend such en-

couragement as I can, as a member of the family.

I am sure that my mother will feel the same way, and I am taking the liberty of sending her a copy of this letter and yours.

With highest regards.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN EISENHOWER.

Mr. Speaker, I urge early consideration and speedy adoption of this legislation.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. FOLEY (at the request of Mr. MEEDS), for May 6, through May 8.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. PERKINS, for 30 minutes, today, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HANNA, for 10 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.

Mr. MINSHALL (at the request of Mr. WHITEHURST), for 15 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HALPERN (at the request of Mr. WHITEHURST), for 5 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM (at the request of Mr. WHITEHURST), for 30 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. FLOOD (at the request of Mr. CAFFERY), for 15 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. BOLAND (at the request of Mr. CAFFERY), for 10 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. PERKINS (at the request of Mr. CAFFERY), for 30 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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

Mr. MADDEN and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JOELSON and to include extraneous matter.

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

Mr. HORTON in five instances.

Mr. BROOMFIELD.

Mr. PETTIS in two instances.

Mr. FINDLEY.

Mr. DERWINSKI in two instances.

Mr. McCLOSKEY.

Mr. ZWACH in two instances.

Mr. SCHERLE.

Mr. UTT.

Mr. ASHBROOK in two instances.

Mr. BERRY.

Mr. VANDER JAGT.

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia.

Mr. McCLORY.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois.

Mr. SCHNEEBELI.
 Mr. WYMAN in two instances.
 Mr. SCHWENGL in two instances.
 Mr. KUYKENDALL.
 Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN.
 Mrs. MAY.
 Mr. MORSE in two instances.
 Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. GROSS.
 Mr. MIZELL in three instances.
 Mr. McCLURE.
 Mr. BROWN of Michigan.
 Mrs. DWYER in three instances.
 (The following Members (at the request of Mr. CAFFERY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. DENT in two instances.
 Mr. MOORHEAD in four instances.
 Mr. NIX in two instances.
 Mr. MATSUNAGA in two instances.
 Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON in two instances.
 Mr. SLACK.
 Mr. RIVERS.
 Mr. ANDERSON of California in four instances.
 Mr. RARICK in seven instances.
 Mr. HÉBERT.
 Mr. HENDERSON in three instances.
 Mr. PICKLE.
 Mr. MIKVA in two instances.
 Mr. DINGELL.
 Mr. REUSS in six instances.
 Mr. BROWN of California in three instances.
 Mr. COHELAN in four instances.
 Mr. CLAY in six instances.
 Mr. BINGHAM in three instances.
 Mr. BIAGGI in two instances.
 Mr. TIERNAN.
 Mr. HOLFIELD.
 Mr. ABBETT in two instances.
 Mr. EDMONDSON in two instances.
 Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.
 Mr. HAGAN of Georgia in two instances.
 Mr. ST. ONGE in two instances.

SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

- S. 150. An act for the relief of Dr. Orlando Fajardo Vargas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
- S. 244. An act for the relief of Cristina Bangcawayan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
- S. 245. An act for the relief of Blandina Salvador; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
- S. 330. An act for the relief of Dr. Konstantinos Nikolaos Baballaros; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
- S. 354. An act for the relief of Foo Ying Yee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
- S. 464. An act for the relief of Dr. Jaime E. Lazaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
- S. 465. An act for the relief of Dr. Lydia L. Lazaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
- S. 684. An act for the relief of Hon. Chun Eng; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
- S. 738. An act for the relief of Hector Enrique Gonzales; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
- S. 882. An act for the relief of Capt. William O. Hanle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
- S. 1104. An act for the relief of Thi Huong Nguyen and her minor child, Minh Linh Nguyen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
- S. 1438. An act for the relief of Yau Ming

Chinn (Gon Ming Loo); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1655. An act to change the limitation on the number of apprentices authorized to be employed by the Government Printing Office; to the Committee on House Administration.

S.J. Res. 13. Joint resolution to provide for the reappointment of Dr. John Nicholas Brown as Citizen Regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on House Administration.

S.J. Res. 35. Joint resolution to provide for the appointment of Thomas J. Watson, Jr., as Citizen Regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on House Administration.

S.J. Res. 45. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the period beginning September 1, 1969, and ending September 7, 1969, as "Adult Education Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S.J. Res. 46. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate the period beginning November 16, 1969, and ending November 22, 1969, as "National Family Health Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S.J. Res. 77. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate the period beginning June 8, 1969, and ending June 14, 1969, as "Professional Photography Week in America"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S.J. Res. 81. Joint resolution in honor of Amelia Earhart and Joan Merriam Smith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S.J. Res. 99. Joint resolution to authorize the president to issue annually a proclamation designating the first week in June of each year as "Helen Keller Memorial Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S.J. Res. 100. Joint resolution to proclaim the week beginning May 1 as "Youth Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S.J. Res. 104. Joint resolution to authorize the President to reappoint as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for an additional term of 1 year, the officer serving in that position on April 1, 1969; to the Committee on Armed Services.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

- S. 1081. An act to provide for the striking of medals in honor of the dedication of the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library; and
- S. 1130. An act to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the American Fisheries Society.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. FRIEDEL, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

- H.R. 3548. An act for the relief of Dr. Roberto de la Caridad Miquel; and
- H.R. 4064. An act for the relief of Ana Mae Yap-Diangeo.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CAFFERY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 7, 1969, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

741. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting notification of deficiencies authorized to be incurred for the necessities of various appropriations, pursuant to the provisions of 41 U.S.C. 11(a); to the Committee on Appropriations.

742. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to extend its duration, to authorize assistance for projects for foster grandparents and senior companions, to provide assistance to strengthen State agencies on aging, and to otherwise strengthen and improve that act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

743. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on savings available by using space on military aircraft to transport baggage between the United States and points in the Pacific and Southeast Asia, Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ABBITT:

H.R. 10929. A bill to require the suspension of Federal financial assistance to colleges and universities which are experiencing campus disorders and fall to take appropriate corrective measures forthwith, and to require the suspension of Federal financial assistance to teachers participating in such disorders; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois:

H.R. 10930. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that any foundation which makes, or offers to make, a payment of any kind to a Federal or State official shall lose its tax-exempt status; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama (for himself, Mr. JONES of Alabama, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. NICHOLS, and Mr. FLOWERS):

H.R. 10931. A bill to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the State of Alabama; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ASPINALL (for himself, Mr. ROGERS of Colorado, Mr. EVANS of Colorado, and Mr. BROZMAN):

H.R. 10932. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Closed Basin division, San Luis Valley project, Colorado, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BELCHER:

H.R. 10933. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit the recomputation of retired pay of certain members and former members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H.R. 10934. A bill to reclassify certain positions in the postal field service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BROWN of Michigan:

H.R. 10935. A bill to establish the Federal Medical Evaluations Board to carry out the functions, powers, and duties of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare relating to the regulation of biological prod-

ucts, medical devices, and drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BROWN of Michigan (by request):

H.R. 10936. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to designate the home of a State legislator for income tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia (for himself, Mr. MATHIAS, Mr. MIZELL, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. WIDNALL, Mr. POFF, Mr. BELCHER, Mr. YATRON, Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. COWGER, Mr. HICKS, and Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts):

H.R. 10937. A bill to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation by the Army Board of the District of Columbia of the Eisenhower National Memorial Arena in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

H.R. 10938. A bill to amend section 204(a) of the Coinage Act of 1965 in order to authorize minting of all new quarter dollar pieces with a likeness of the late President Dwight David Eisenhower on one side; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CLEVELAND:

H.R. 10939. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the mailing of obscene matter to minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLLINS:

H.R. 10940. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the disruption of the administration or operations of federally assisted educational institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10941. A bill to amend titles 18 and 39, United States Code, to make a certain category of material, designed to appeal primarily to the prurient interests of the viewer, reader, or listener, nonmailable to minors, and nonmailable as second-, third-, or fourth-class matter to any person; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10942. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to make a certain category of material, designed to appeal primarily to the prurient interests of the viewer, reader, or listener, nonmailable to minors, and nonmailable as second-, third-, or fourth-class matter to any person, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CORBETT:

H.R. 10943. A bill to aid the U.S. postal establishment in providing for the accumulation, analysis, and dissemination of reliable and meaningful financial, statistical, and accounting information in regard to all third-class mail matter, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 10944. A bill to permit the Federal Government to further assist the States in the control of illegal gambling, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10945. A bill to prevent the importation of endangered species of fish or wildlife into the United States; to prevent the interstate shipment of reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife taken contrary to State law; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. AYRES, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. BURTON of California, Mrs. GREEN of Oregon, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. SCHERLE, Mr. QUIE, Mr. ESCH, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, Mr. ERLÉNBERN, Mr. ESHLEMAN, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. DENT, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr.

BRADEMAS, Mr. CAREY, Mrs. MINK, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. REID of New York):

H.R. 10946. A bill to promote health and safety in the building trades and construction industry in all Federal and federally financed or federally assisted construction projects; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. STOKES, Mr. CLAY, Mr. POWELL, Mr. BELL of California, Mr. DELLENBACK, and Mr. HANSEN of Idaho):

H.R. 10947. A bill to promote health and safety in the building trades and construction industry in all Federal and federally financed or federally assisted construction projects; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 10948. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to extend its protection to additional employees, to raise the minimum wage to \$2 per hour, to provide for an 8-hour workday, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DICKINSON:

H.R. 10949. A bill to amend the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 to extend its coverage to certain additional counties; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H.R. 10950. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit a married couple to earn jointly, in any proportion, the amount of outside earnings now allowable separately, without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 10951. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from \$1,200 to \$2,400 (or \$3,600 in the case of a widow with minor children) the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 10952. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 20-percent, across-the-board increase in benefits thereunder (with a minimum primary benefit of \$80 a month), to provide for subsequent automatic increases in such benefits based on rises in the cost of living, and to finance the cost of these changes out of the general revenues; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FOLEY:

H.R. 10953. A bill to amend the act of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 382), in order to provide for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Kennewick division extension, Yakima project, Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FOUNTAIN (for himself, Mrs. DWYER, Mr. GERALD R. FORD, Mr. HORTON, Mr. ERLÉNBERN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. WIDNALL, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. HALPERN, and Mr. ROTH):

H.R. 10954. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to authorize consolidation of Federal assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

Mr. GIBBONS:

H.R. 10955. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 10-percent, across-the-board increase in the monthly benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAGAN:

H.R. 10956. A bill to provide for the more efficient development and improved management of national forest commercial timberlands, to establish a high-timber-yield fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAGAN (for himself, Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia, Mr. BRINKLEY, Mr. FLYNT, Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, Mr. STUCKEY, Mr. LANDRUM, and Mr. STEPHENS):

H.R. 10957. A bill to authorize funds to carry out the purposes of title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 10958. A bill to reclassify certain positions in the postal field service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 10959. A bill to permit officers and employees of the Federal Government to elect coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HANLEY:

H.R. 10960. A bill to protect citizens' rights to privacy from offensive unsolicited matter and fraudulent matter sent through the mails, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANNA (for himself, Mr. BROCK, Mr. BLACKBURN, and Mr. STANTON):

H.R. 10961. A bill to provide for the more efficient development and improved management of national forest commercial timberlands, to establish a high-timber-yield fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 10962. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain cases relating to the apportionment of population among districts from which Members of Congress are elected; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 10963. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to provide for the procurement and retention of judge advocates and law specialist officers for the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ICHORD:

H.R. 10964. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide certain qualifications for Supreme Court Justices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEPPE:

H.R. 10965. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish orderly procedures for the consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McCLORY:

H.R. 10966. A bill to amend section 1869 of title 28, United States Code, with respect to the information required by a jury qualification form; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MAY:

H.R. 10967. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MILLER of Ohio:

H.R. 10968. A bill to provide for the withdrawal of section- and third-class mailing permits of mail users who have used these permits in the mailing of obscene, sadistic, lewd, or pandering mail matter, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MILLER of Ohio (for himself and Mr. KUYKENDALL):

H.R. 10969. A bill to prohibit the dissemination through interstate commerce or the mails of materials harmful to persons under the age of 18 years, and to restrict the exhibition of movies or other presentations harmful to such persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MINSHALL:

H.R. 10970. A bill to require the suspension of Federal financial assistance to colleges

and universities which are experiencing campus disorders and fail to take appropriate corrective measures within a reasonable time and to require the termination of Federal financial assistance to teachers, instructors, and lecturers guilty of violation of any law in connection with such disorders; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MORSE:

H.R. 10971. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide cost-of-living increases in the insurance benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 10972. A bill to provide social security coverage as self-employed individuals for State and local public officers, not otherwise covered under Federal-State agreement, who are paid on a fee basis by persons other than the State or local government; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OLSEN:

H.R. 10973. A bill to provide Federal assistance to States for improving elementary and secondary teachers' salaries, for meeting the urgent needs of elementary and secondary education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. OLSEN (for himself and Mr. STAFFORD):

H.R. 10974. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for certain requirements with respect to the installation and maintenance of devices for locating down civil aircraft; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 10975. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the present dollar limits on the amount allowable as a child-care deduction, and to increase the income limits which are applicable in certain cases in determining eligibility for such deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.R. 10976. A bill to establish an advisory commission to make a study and report with respect to freight rates for farm products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 10977. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to present a gold medal to the widow of Robert F. Kennedy; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 10978. A bill to provide additional protection for the rights of participants in private pension plans, to establish minimum standards for vesting and funding of private pension plans, to provide an insurance program guaranteeing plan termination protection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H.R. 10979. A bill to amend title 11 of the District of Columbia Code with respect to the prosecution and sentencing of any person over 17 charged with, or convicted of, carrying or using a firearm or other deadly or dangerous weapon in the commission of a felony; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ROBISON:

H.R. 10980. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the head-of-household benefits to unmarried widows and widowers, and individuals who have attained age 30 and who have never been married or who have been separated or divorced for 3 years or more, who maintain their own households; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 10981. A bill to provide for improvements in the administration of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10982. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide

that turtle meat, offal, and substances may be imported free of duty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROUDEBUSH:

H.R. 10983. A bill to incorporate the Gold Star Wives of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.R. 10984. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make additional immigrant visas available for immigrants from certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.R. 10985. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain cases relating to the apportionment of population among districts from which Members of Congress are elected; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H.R. 10986. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to utilize its employees more effectively, and to improve administrative efficiency; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 10987. A bill to amend the National Commission on Product Safety Act in order to extend the life of the Commission so that it may complete its assigned tasks; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H.R. 10988. A bill to provide for the redistribution of unused quota numbers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UTT:

H.R. 10989. A bill to amend section 2204 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a method for the discharge of fiduciaries from personal liability for the estate tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.R. 10990. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of benefits to a married couple on their combined earnings record where that method of computation produces a higher combined benefit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OLSEN:

H.R. 11000. A bill to reclassify certain key positions in the postal field service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BELL of California:

H.J. Res. 698. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim annually the week including May 9 as "National Community College Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLLINS:

H.J. Res. 699. Joint resolution to declare the policy of the United States with respect to its territorial sea; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DEVINE:

H.J. Res. 700. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the power of the Supreme Court to declare any provision of law unconstitutional; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H.J. Res. 701. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the week of September 28, 1969, through October 4, 1969, as "National Adult-Youth Communications Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. FISH, and Mr. HALPERN):

H.J. Res. 702. Joint resolution to authorize and direct the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Commission to raise funds for the construction of a memorial; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. WIGGINS:

H.J. Res. 703. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the period April 20 through April 25, 1970, as "Schoolbus Safety Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H. Con. Res. 241. Concurrent resolution relative to the orderly withdrawal of troops from South Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. Con. Res. 242. Concurrent resolution, support of gerontology centers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HAWKINS:

H. Res. 393. Resolution providing a quarterly printing allowance for Members of the House of Representatives and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PERKINS (for himself and Mr. AYRES):

H. Res. 394. Resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint delegates and alternates to attend the International Labor Organization Conference in Geneva; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

156. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Colorado,

relative to commending the Apollo 8 astronauts for their public profession of faith, which was referred to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 10991. A bill for the relief of Hristo Naci; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10992. A bill for the relief of Libertino Sutti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DADDARIO:

H.R. 10993. A bill for the relief of Robert D. Money; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 10994. A bill for the relief of Joanne Marie Evans; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MIKVA:

H.R. 10995. A bill for the relief of Khazan Chand Agrawal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MIZELL:

H.R. 10996. A bill for the relief of the Pine Hall Brick & Pipe Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 10997. A bill for the relief of Alfio Grasso; to the Committee on the Judiciary. By Mr. ROGERS of Florida (by request):

H.R. 10998. A bill for the relief of Maj. Henry C. Mitchell (retired); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 10999. A bill for the relief of Soo Pu Hwang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAFT:

H.R. 11001. A bill for the relief of Hubert E. Huckel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H.R. 11002. A bill for the relief of Trenton Textile Engineering & Manufacturing Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIGGINS:

H.R. 11003. A bill for the relief of Ashutosh Roy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII;

103. Mr. GRIFFIN presented a petition of Mr. James W. Darling of Selma, Calif., and 1,528 other citizens calling for the repeal of Public Law 90-618, or the so-called gun control law of 1968, and supporting H.R. 4156, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

UTAH CIVIC BALLET EMERGING AS MAJOR AMERICAN BALLET COMPANY

HON. LAURENCE J. BURTON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. BURTON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, the Christian Science Monitor, on May 2, carried an interesting story by Clifford Barnes of Salt Lake City entitled "Utah Says, 'Go West, Ballet'." It tells about the exciting work that is being done by William F. Christensen, director and choreographer of the Utah Civic Ballet, in bringing performances of this outstanding classical ballet company to the entire Rocky Mountain region and, hopefully, in time, to audiences from Canada to Mexico, and California to Nebraska.

The article follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, May 2, 1969]

UTAH SAYS, "GO WEST, BALLET"

(By Clifford Barnes)

SALT LAKE CITY.—Go West, Ballet! That's where the action is these days.

William F. Christensen, founder of the San Francisco Ballet and more recently of the Utah Civic Ballet, has now seen Ballet West come through its genesis with colors flying. The idea for this new company came from the Federation of Rocky Mountain States. Aware of the highly professional performances of the Utah Civic Ballet, and its growing popularity, the federation asked "Mr. C." (Mr. Christensen) to bring ballet to the entire Rocky Mountain region.

Working with headquarters in Salt Lake City, Ballet West serves Boise, Denver, Albuquerque, Phoenix, Tucson, Reno, and other important centers in the West. The goal is to bring classical ballet to audiences from Canada to Mexico, and California to Nebraska. The initial tour during January

and February was a great artistic, as well as a box-office success. A letter to both Salt Lake newspapers from the local sponsor in San Antonio, Texas, exclaimed: "y' all come back! And back"

YEAR-ROUND CONTRACTS

A major American ballet company is emerging, offering year-round contracts to dancers—a rarity these days. Plans are under way to use the symphony orchestras in the large cities, just as Ballet West does with the Utah Symphony for its Salt Lake appearances. Return visits to the same states are scheduled for the '69-'70 season, with invitations already in from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Kansas, and Louisiana.

The enthusiasm and know-how of company manager Alan Behunin can't help but produce exciting results. Artistic director-choreographer William Christensen has the invaluable aid of Bene Arnold, ballet mistress. Already she has established an unusual precision in the corps de ballet.

For the first Salt Lake season under the new name, Ballet West presented Melissa Hayden and Jacques d'Amboise—guest artists from the New York City Ballet Company—in six performances of "Giselle." These two stars were thrilled with the opportunity to dance their first Giselle and Albrecht with this company two years ago. And there had been no further occasion until now.

CHABRIER CHARMER

Miss Hayden has all of the requisites for Giselle: guileless charm, dramatic skill, and superb technique. She created a mad scene that moved to its climax in a completely believable development. As Count Albrecht, Mr. d'Amboise has found his greatest role. This gifted dancer, known for his versatility, makes more of this part than most of his peers have done. Both stars reveal insights of the characters they portray that make their performances fascinating to watch. Balletomanes on the East Coast should have the opportunity to see this "Giselle."

To fill out the evening's program, Mr. Christensen devised a charmer to three works by Chabrier and put it under the collective title "Bravura." This ballet showed off the virtuosity of five couples in the first move-

ment, joined by three couples in the second, and one in the final movement. Carolyn Anderson, Ben Lokey, Mary Lynne Shupe, and Bart Cook sparkled most effectively. But all of the soloists could hold their own in a major ballet company anywhere.

The youthful exuberance of the company comes naturally. They are between the ages of 16 and 23. And they are learning about performing at the grass-roots level. Response from small-town audiences has been unusual. Twelve-hundred out of the total population of 1,500 attended two performances in Delta, Utah. Two thousand of Vernal, Utah's 5,000 inhabitants paid to see one performance.

There is still gold to be found in the small cultural mines out West. A company of 50 took seven ballets on tour, via Continental Trailways, and made fans at every stop. Critical acclaim was of the highest order in every big city. Ballet West is filling a need, and is carving out an exciting future for itself and ballet fans everywhere.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATORS ASSOCIATION HONORS CONGRESSMAN JAMES A. BURKE AND HON. FREDERICK B. WILLIS

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to bring to the attention of the Members of the U.S. Congress action taken by the Massachusetts Legislators Association last Tuesday evening, April 29, 1969, at their annual get-together at the Parker House Hotel in Boston. This great organization made up of present and past members of the Massachusetts Legislature initiated the custom 2 years ago of honoring two of its outstanding members, one a Democrat