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How can we create a society where each individual has the opportunity to explore and unfold his own special potentials—to realize what he is?

"These questions lead to further questions—to questions about who we are and what it means to be a person. And this brings us to the problem of values. What kind of a life do we want? What kind would we value—ought we to have? How can we create a society that fosters those actions and goals that we value? How define and explicate values? How measure and compare and rate values? How select among competing values? How can we estimate the impact of computers on our values?"

"And if our projections into the future suggest that we are heading toward a future society which is not conducive to a 'good' life, what can be done to isolate the trouble spots and to influence those changes that will prevent the possible 'evils'? Such analysis of future prospects implies prediction, evaluation, and then some attempts at control. Can the process of control be made democratic so that a small professional elite does not dominate in influencing the shape of the future?"

"Finally, there is the problem of time—the time that it takes to initiate and complete corrective action. Given an analysis of the impact of computers on society and given some corrective action that must be taken in order to avoid some future situation, how long a time lag will occur between corrective action and modification of the situation?"

The positive cultural potential of computers was emphasized last January in a report to President Lyndon B. Johnson by The National Commission of Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress. Although this report dissented from the "almost . . . commonplace [opinion] that the world is experiencing a scientific and technological revolution" of sufficient power "to make our economic institutions and the notion of gainful employment obsolete," it proposed serious consideration of development of a computerized "system of social accounts" capable of analyzing accurately in advance the benefits and costs of any sociopolitical experiment. Such a system theoretically could grapple competently with complex problems such as water and air pollution, urban blight, the transportation tangle, integration of the Negro into American society, and the continuing spread of crime.

The Presidential Commission report defined the phrase, "system of social accounts," to include mixtures of systems analysis, simulation, and operations research in proportions required for particular cases. Systems analysis and operations research are now in wide employment in military planning and extraterrestrial space exploration. Simulation techniques are part of current plans for global weather observation and forecasting.

How close are we to a workable "system of social accounts"?

One of the best informed men on earth on the subject of computer developments is Dr. Cuthbert Hurd, chairman of the board of Computer Usage Company, Inc. In addressing the National Automation Conference of the American Bankers Association in Chicago last month, Dr. Hurd observed that no computer manufacturer today markets an "operating system" flexible enough to apply all the diverse talents of computing machines to any complex problem.

"I suppose," Dr. Hurd told the bankers, "that as much as 200 man years of effort might be required to produce a modern operating system, costing say \$5,000,000."

If such a system were to be perfected, Dr. Hurd said, "it is still unclear whether proprietorship [of the system] could be maintained under the existing patent or copyright laws."

There are two ways, then, to state the challenge of computerized society. One was succinctly put in a recent issue of *The American Scholar* by Lynn White, Jr., professor of history at the University of California in Los Angeles: "Must the miracle of the person succumb to the order of the computer?" The other statement comes from Paul Baran: "What a wonderful opportunity awaits us to become involved in such problems as to exercise a new social responsibility."

REQUEST THAT FEDERAL OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY REINSTATE FUNDS DELETED FROM NASSAU COUNTY, N.Y., PROGRAMS—RESOLUTION

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the text of a resolution adopted by the town of Hempstead, Nassau County, N.Y., requesting the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity to reinstate funds deleted from Nassau County programs.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Case No. 12261, adopted July 26, 1966]

RESOLUTION NO. 1720-1966

Resolution requesting Federal Office of Economic Opportunity to reinstate funds deleted from Nassau County programs

Whereas, the sum of \$2,297,132.00 has been requested of the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity for use in the County of Nassau for the 1966-67 program year, including sums aggregating \$689,537.00 for the use of the Town of Hempstead and various communities within the Town, as an absolute minimum necessary for the purposes of such programs; and

Whereas, the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity has advised that only \$1,695,000.00 will be allocated for the purposes of Nassau County and its constituent communities, and there will necessarily be proportionate reduction in the funds to be made available to the Town of Hempstead and the communities within this Town; and

Whereas, such reduction will make it impossible for the Town of Hempstead and the communities therein needing such assistance, to carry out the minimum programs required: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Town Board views such reduction in funds, as aforesaid, to be completely unrealistic insofar as the needs of the Town of Hempstead and its constituent communities are concerned, to be unjustified on the grounds asserted by the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity, and, to be a cruel breach of faith with the people in the Town of Hempstead needing the assistance of the programs sponsored by the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity; and, be it further

Resolved, That this Town Board respectfully urges upon the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity that it reconsider its decision to reduce such funds and reinstate the amount so reduced in the funds to be made available in the County of Nassau; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Presiding Supervisor be and he hereby is authorized to advise the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity of the sentiments of this Board with respect to such reduction by forwarding to said office a certified copy of this resolution.

The foregoing resolution was seconded by Mr. Easa and adopted upon roll call as follows: Ayes six (6); noes none (0).

STATE OF NEW YORK,
County of Hempstead, ss.:

I do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of Resolution No. 1720-

1966 (1 page) adopted by the Town Board on July 26, 1966, with the original, on file in the office of the Town Clerk of the Town of Hempstead, and that the same is a true and correct copy of said original and of the whole thereof:

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the Town of Hempstead on this day of July 26, 1966.

NATHAN L. H. BENNETT,
Town Clerk.
GEORGE C. AHRENS,
Deputy Town Clerk.

SENATOR MONDALE'S REMARKS AT GROUND-BREAKING CEREMONIES AT LEECH LAKE INDIAN RESERVATION

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, on July 17th, Senator WALTER F. MONDALE broke ground at Leech Lake Indian Reservation in Minnesota for the first of 50 units of low rent public housing for some 200 Chippewa Indians. The project will be followed by others which will add hundreds of additional units of decent housing for Minnesota Indians.

This occasion was truly a breakthrough. It marked the first public housing to be built on any of Minnesota's reservations. And for that, Senator MONDALE ought well to be proud. For there has been no harder worker for the Indian than the junior Senator from Minnesota. His persistent efforts have made public housing for Indians possible in Minnesota. He prevailed upon the Public Housing Administration to modify its requirements to adapt them to the needs of the Minnesota reservations. The Minneapolis Star quoted one Bureau of Indian Affairs official as saying that Senator MONDALE had "camped on the doorstep" of the Public Housing Administration, and "they found he meant business."

The result is a heartening one for Minnesota's ill-housed Indians. Approved projects vigorously sought by Senator MONDALE now total nearly \$4 million and include low cost rental housing, self-help housing, and housing to be built as part of a building training program which serves the additional important purpose of giving badly needed vocational training to Indians.

Senator MONDALE's remarks on the occasion at Leech Lake are of major importance in calling for a concerted effort to place the reservations, and the Indians on them, in the mainstream of our economy. This Nation cannot afford to leave the reservations as pockets of poverty and misery, for, as Senator MONDALE states:

No Indian can grow to have and enjoy a full life, on or off the reservation, when he is forced to live any part of his life in hopelessly substandard conditions.

I ask unanimous consent that Senator MONDALE's remarks at Leech Lake Indian Reservation be placed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LEECH LAKE INDIAN RESERVATION HOUSING,
JULY 17, 1966

This is truly a great day for Minnesota, and for its Indian citizens. I want to thank all of you who made it possible. Last April I

spoke on the floor of the U.S. Senate, tracing the history of many months of effort we all had put in to get a modest start of adequate housing for the Minnesota reservations, and I stated, in temporary despair: "I wonder when the day will come when construction of this needed housing for our Minnesota Indians will begin."

I am happy, as I know all of you are, that the day is here. We have not promises, but houses. We officially begin the first of some 50 units to house 200 persons on this Leech Lake Reservation. This 700,000-dollar project is the first low rent public housing approved for any Minnesota reservation, and will be followed by other Indian housing to make a total of nearly 4 million dollars for all Minnesota reservations. This includes the recent approval of loans totaling \$390,000 for mutual self-help housing here on the Leech Lake Reservation. It is a long overdue breakthrough. And we expect approval of nearly 300 additional units soon.

This substantial Federal housing indicates a decision at last that there are Indians on the reservations now who are in grave need, and that many of them will choose to remain on the reservation. It is a decision to improve reservation life. There have been times recently when I'm afraid that our national policy seemed to be based on a wish that the reservations would simply go away overnight. I think we are finished with that, and we recognize that no Indian can grow to have and enjoy a full life, on or off the reservation, when he is forced to live any part of his life in hopelessly substandard conditions.

Housing is an important beginning. Since the Housing Act of 1937, we have recognized it as basic to our citizens. When a person is forced to live in poor housing, he can hardly be motivated to the kind of activity which makes his life productive for him and the nation. More than that, he can't stay healthy. I've seen health records kept by the Public Health Service on our Minnesota reservations, and they show a sad and shocking record of disease. There is simply no question that it is cheaper to house people decently than it is to care for the illnesses they get in bad housing. This is true for the Indians of Minnesota just as it is for anyone else.

Housing is a good beginning, but it is only a beginning. The reservations in Minnesota are in economic trouble, just like some other areas of the nation. They deserve a concerted, combined attack on their problems of poverty and economic underdevelopment—the kind of attack that is being mounted in other distressed areas.

This isn't an Indian problem—it is a problem of distressed areas anywhere. I'm reminded of the words of my good colleague and tireless worker for Indian welfare, Senator FRED HARRIS, of Oklahoma, whose wife is a Comanche. He said in Senate debate that the only "Indian problem" he knows of is the one he married. As he says, it is an American problem—a problem of people and their needs—human needs, economic needs, social needs.

We must have a massive program of economic development for the Indian Reservations, combined with a program of education to fit the modern economy. Industrial and craft training is particularly important. I'm happy to have helped bring about the home building training program here on Leech Lake Reservation. But more vocational training is needed, with parallel industrial growth. And a full range of social services are needed to make life on the reservation economically productive and socially satisfying. These programs must be tempered with recognition of the existing cultural values to be preserved.

When I first announced that a grant had been received for public housing here at Leech Lake, one commentator raised the question whether such an effort did not mistakenly create an enclave of Indians on the reservation. He asked whether we weren't making reservation life too attractive, and whether we might not better build the houses in cities to which Indians were migrating. I think that these questions miss the point.

Some of Minnesota's Indians want to leave the reservation now, and some will want to leave in the future. Our Government ought to be able to help house and train them for life off of the reservation. But many others want to stay on the reservation, and I don't think that Indians or any other citizen of this country ought to be told that they have to leave their home environment and move a few hundred miles to enjoy the basics of good housing and good education and a job. We shouldn't treat any citizen that way.

There is even more to it. Legally, the Indian has been free to leave the reservation for years. But this is a terribly hollow right when the life he leaves has failed—by lack of housing, education, health and social services—to prepare him for life in the modern economy of our cities. The sad unemployment figures of Minnesota's Indians both on and off the reservation testify to that fact. So far, the Indian has been "free" to remain in poverty on the reservation, or to go to live unemployed in a city slum. This choice is the indefensible product of a bankrupt policy.

So I think that there is only one reasonable direction open to us. It is to build on the reservations the kind of economy which will support jobs for Indians, the kind of housing which will permit a healthy life, and, above all, the kind of education which will motivate and provide skills for a productive job.

Our effort must place the reservation itself, and the Indians on it, in the mainstream of our economy. Then there will be real freedom. Freedom to leave the reservation, or to stay on it. And all America will be the better for it.

Such a program of economic and educational development will have to come, but it is not here yet. It can't be worked out from a distance, but must be done with initiative and cooperation of the Indian community here. It can't be the Washington plan; it has to be your plan. And let's not fool ourselves—it isn't going to happen overnight. It will take long, hard work by all of us, Indian and non-Indian. I want to help, and hope that you will ask me to. It is a hard job, but it can be done. And it will be worth it to make the reservation a good place to live and work. We'd better get to it. As President Kennedy said in 1963: "The American Indians hold a romantic grip on our imaginations, but I hope that they also hold a practical grip upon our efforts."

REMEDIAL READING RECOMMENDED FOR JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. President, on June 6, I informed the Senate that I saw no need to go to extremes to discredit the John Birch Society because I thought that that organization was perfectly capable of discrediting itself.

The occasion for that remark was the receipt of a letter from a John Birch Society official who accused me of going to extremes in an attempt to discredit the society. The extreme to which I had allegedly gone was the insertion in the RECORD of an editorial published in a

newspaper in my State, the Rochester Courier, of Rochester, N.H., commenting on the aims of the John Birch Society.

It was my opinion at that time that the John Birch Society could be relied upon to discredit itself, and my opinion turned out to be justified. I had the letter which I had received printed in the RECORD for June 6, and commented upon one phrase which seemed to me to illustrate the society's philosophy. That phrase was:

A benevolent dictatorship clearly impites complete justice and complete freedom.

Mr. President, the letterwriters of the John Birch Society seem to want to amuse themselves in their idle time, and this morning my mail contained yet another letter from the same society official who had written me before.

It is addressed to:

DEAR SENATOR MCINTYRE'S GHOST READER—

And it goes, in relevant part, as follows:

On May 24, 1966, Senator MCINTYRE inserted a scurrilous newspaper editorial in the RECORD. It was from the Rochester (New Hampshire) Record, and in essence accused the John Birch Society of proposing "dictatorship" as the ideal form of government for the United States of America.

I replied to the newspaper with a correction, and sent a copy to the Senator, which he inserted in the RECORD on June sixth, together with his own strange remarks. Since the Senator obviously cannot read, and I do not know your name, please excuse the anonymous salutation.

The letter then goes on to some more material which is not particularly informative, and concludes as follows:

Enclosed is \$1, which I hope will initiate a fund to send Senator MCINTYRE to a remedial reading class.

Now, I happen to think this is a most intriguing contribution. I am particularly interested in the fact that the John Birch Society recommends remedial reading, in view of the very clear fact that the John Birch Society official who wrote to me is apparently unable to read the text of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

As can be noted from the first paragraph of his letter to me, he refers to a newspaper editorial from the Rochester, N.H., Record. I am certain that, with only the most rudimentary reading ability, this gentleman would have been able to glean from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of either May 24 or June 6 that the editorial in question came from the Rochester, N.H., Courier.

As this letter indicates, it is the John Birch Society official who has trouble reading.

I stated a few weeks ago, as I restated today, that the John Birch Society was perfectly capable of discrediting itself. Once again, the society has proved its own point, by sending me a letter about remedial reading which conclusively shows the society's own problems with reading. I feel that this is the most generous interpretation which can be placed on this matter, although at least one member of my staff has suggested that this error merely shows the John Birch Society's careless attitude toward facts.