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A petition signed by 450 physicians attending the meetings of the American Federation for Clinical Research, the American Society for Clinical Investigation and the Association of American Physicians in Atlantic City, May 3-6. Signed by doctors from across the nation, the petition condemns increased U.S. military involvement in Indochina and calls for a reversal of that policy.

A statement signed by 288 staff members of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research which concludes:

"The future of the country is in jeopardy; we cannot see a way to restore our traditional ideals and heritage without demanding an immediate end to our involvement in the war in Southeast Asia."

A telegram signed by 24 students and faculty members from the University of Arkansas Graduate School of Social Work, Little Rock reading:

"We are asking you to vote against the extension of war appropriations for Indochina other than monies needed for evacuation of troops. We also ask that the national priorities be reordered."

A statement from the Representative Council of Agnes Scott College in Georgia "opposing the legally questionable invasion of Cambodia and offering 'unyielding support for the elimination of continued funds . . .'"

A petition from 17 medical social workers in St. Louis supporting "legislation limiting military spending in Southeast Asia . . ."

A petition from 30 persons in Collingdale, Pa., calling for the withdrawal of American troops from Cambodia.

A telegram from 24 members of the cast of "Promises Promises" calling on the Senate to "revoke the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution and to restrict . . . funds for the Department of Defense."

Petitions from 430 persons in the New York area which read:

"We . . . applaud your staunch stand against U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia and the escalation of the war . . . We want an end to this insane killing and our boys brought home so that all efforts may be spent in correcting the problems within our own country."

A petition from 12 Americans studying in Rome "convinced that there is no justification of continued United States involvement" in Southeast Asia and deploring the President's "blatant disregard of America's desire for peace."

Petitions with 1036 signatures from the New York area "supporting the Foreign Relations Committee's position against any military involvement in Cambodia."

A petition from 11 students and faculty in the Department of Chemical Engineering at the University of California, Berkeley, urging termination of U.S. involvement in Cambodia and Vietnam and concentration of our abundant energies and ingenuity on "the crucially important problems of our society."

A petition from 66 staff members of the Whitney Museum of American Art expressing "profound opposition to the expansion of the war in Indochina."

229 signatures from Mill Valley, California, on petitions calling for cessation of the invasion of Cambodia and that the President "take no further military action without the advice and consent of the Congress."

Petitions from 466 Boston area residents urging the Congress to take "strong action to reverse this latest tragedy in United States foreign policy" and reaffirm its Constitutional responsibility.

Some 100 additional letters from Crawfordsville, Indiana, stating:

"We cannot support these acts of escalation in the Southeast Asian conflict and we call upon Congress to act in response to the recent policies of the President."

A petition from 307 students at American International College and others in Spring-

field, Mass., urging immediate repeal of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution.

A letter signed by 120 members of the faculty of Cornell University calling upon Congress to reassert its authority.

Petitions with 400 signatures from the Rye Neck area of Westchester County, New York, supporting the Foreign Relations Committee.

A petition with 14 names from Pound Ridge, N.Y. calling for withdrawal of American troops from Cambodia and Vietnam.

A letter signed by 127 students and faculty in the Department of Electrical Engineering at Columbia University stating:

"We feel that the people and Congress can no longer stand idly by while our Asian misadventure in the name of freedom and democracy destroys the foundations for these principles both here and abroad."

A letter from the Baltimore Section, National Council of Jewish Women, deploring "President Nixon's unilateral decision to send American troops into Cambodia."

Petitions from 23 persons in Syosset, N.Y., and 17 in Englewood, N.J., opposing the extended war.

A petition from 54 persons in Mount Kisco, N.Y., with a copy of a letter to the President stating:

"There is dissent in America precisely because you have now committed us to continue and extend violence against the Indochinese peoples. Dissenters deplore your violence and demand that in the name of the American people it stop."

A petition from 10 school teachers in Corpus Christi, Texas, opposing the action in Cambodia.

Petitions circulated by high school students in the Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, area, containing 1,184 signatures opposed to the U.S. involvement in Cambodia.

112 signatures on petitions from Key West, Florida, supporting the "Amendment to End the War."

Letters from 48 persons in Mankato, Minn., stating:

"As a person concerned with the rehabilitation of disabled persons I feel compelled to express my grave concern over the escalation of the war . . . The toll in human misery, injury and death from this war demands the involvement of all people in the finding of a way to end it."

Signatures from 123 faculty members and students at Union College, Cranford, N.J., strongly opposing the war.

A petition from 250 persons at Blackburn College, Illinois, deploring U.S. military involvement in Cambodia.

Petitions opposing the President's recent actions from 575 persons gathered by faculty groups and students in the Worcester, Mass., area.

Petitions bearing 1,307 names gathered in the Wall Street area of New York by students at New York University. The petitions urge withdrawal of American troops from Southeast Asia.

Petitions containing 1,484 signatures collected by the Benjamin Franklin Reform Democratic Club in New York. The petitions read:

"We . . . fully support the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's position against any military involvement in Cambodia. We urge you and other members of your committee to take all necessary steps to bring before the full Senate and the American public all the facts behind this further expansion of the war. The tragic experience of Vietnam must not be repeated in Cambodia."

A petition from 56 members of Lodge 890 of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, San Francisco, stating that "the tragedy in Southeast Asia must be stopped and our priorities restructured."

A petition from 325 citizens of Viola, Salem, Mammoth Spring and other Arkansas communities opposed to the war.

Petitions from Southern State College, Magnolia, Arkansas, containing 190 signatures of persons protesting against the intervention in Cambodia.

## INDIAN DROPOUTS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, for years we have heard about the high dropout rates among Indian students, but we have heard surprisingly little about programs which try to encourage Indian youth to continue in school and seek advanced education.

Today I would like to call attention to two efforts being made in Minnesota to assist Indian students. One is the State department of education's Indian scholarship program, which this year is providing \$60,000 in scholarship moneys to Minnesota Indian youth. When this program started 12 years ago, the legislature appropriation was only \$7,500. Next year \$75,000 will be appropriated.

One of the main reasons for this substantial increase in State scholarship moneys is the strong support given this cause by Minnesota Labor's Committee for Minnesota Indian Youth. Under the cosponsorship of Minnesota State AFL-CIO unions, Minneapolis Teamsters Joint Council No. 32 and its affiliates, and the Jewish Labor Committee, an Indian student project has been founded which each year brings a number of Indian high school seniors to Minneapolis-St. Paul for 4 days of orientation activities. The students tour colleges, vocational schools, hospitals with nurses training programs, and other sources of education and employment.

The Indian student project has had a fantastic record in regard to the number of its participants who have graduated from high school. Over the 12 years the program has been in operation, 433 Indian students have participated in the program. Of that number, 417, or 97 percent, graduated from high school. Eighty-one percent of the total went on for advanced education.

The Minnesota Department of Education, together with Mr. Lou Lerman, executive director of Labor's Committee for Minnesota Indian Youth, has prepared a summation of the committee's activities, both in regard to the orientation tours and the State scholarship program. I ask unanimous consent that the summary be printed in the RECORD.

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

### SUMMATION OF ACTIVITIES 1958-69—LABOR'S COMMITTEE FOR MINNESOTA INDIAN YOUTH

We received a communication from Senator Walter F. Mondale enclosing two volumes of a survey titled "Indian Education, A National Tragedy," a 1969 report of a special subcommittee on Indian Education. Senator Mondale is a member of the committee.

It was gratifying to note that the percentage of the 9th grade enrollment of students who graduate from high schools in Minnesota is 92 per cent, the highest in the nation. The national average is 77.8 per cent with Georgia having the poorest state average with 64.9 of students entering high school who graduate.

At about the same time we received a report from Erwin F. Mittelholtz, Indian Guidance Consultant of the State of Minnesota, Department of Education, which was a sum-

mary of the annual 4-day Indian High School Seniors' Orientation Trip to the Twin Cities from 1958-1969, a period of 12 years. The summary shows that of the 433 Indian High School Seniors who have made the tour in the 12 year period, 417 students graduated, or 97 per cent, which helped boost the state's average to 92 per cent.

Even more gratifying is the knowledge that the Orientation Tours over the 12 years inspired 382, or 81 per cent, of the high school graduates to go on to advanced education.

Of 51 Indian high school seniors who did not go on to higher education after high school graduation, 11 of the girls married, 2 students went into missionary work, 14 entered military service and 8 entered employment. A total of 16 students did not complete their senior year and hence did not graduate from high school.

The Indian Student Orientation Tour was one of 4 projects initiated as a result of a survey made by the Minnesota C.I.O. in 1955 by a committee composed of Rodney Jacobson, Sec'y-Treas. of Minnesota C.I.O. and Lou Lerman, Regional Director of Jewish Labor Committee, who was consultant and secretary of the C.I.O. Civil Rights Committee. The Committee surveyed conditions of discrimination, employment, education, housing and the health needs of the Minnesota Indians.

The Indian Student Project is under the co-sponsorship of Labor's Committee For Minnesota Indian Youth composed of Minnesota State AFL-CIO Unions, Minneapolis Teamsters Joint Council No. 32 and its affiliates and the Jewish Labor Committee. John Curtis of the Joint Board of Hotel, Restaurant, Waitresses and Bartenders Union and Carl Winn, Regional Director of AFL-CIO, were its original co-chairmen. Former State Senator Frank Adams is Treasurer and Lou Lerman, Regional Director of Jewish Labor Committee, is the Executive Director.

Each year with the co-operation of Erwin F. Mittelholtz, Indian Guidance Consultant of the State Department of Education, high school seniors of Indian ancestry from about 26 high schools in close proximity to the 7 Indian Reservations, selected by the high school principals are brought to the Twin Cities for 4 days of orientation and observation. They tour the colleges, vocational schools, hospitals with nurses training programs and potential sources of employment. All expenses, including transportation, housing, meals and entertainment are paid by the sponsors.

It is interesting to observe that in 1945 there were only 8 Indian students who graduated from Minnesota high schools. In 1958, the year the Indian Student Program was launched, there were 74 Indian students graduating from high schools. The sponsors brought 19 high school seniors to the Twin Cities for the 4-day tour that year. In 1969, there were 255 graduates from high school. A report from the State Department of Education dated August 8, 1969, states that of the 51 Indian Students who made the 4-day Orientation Tour in October, 1968, all 51, upon graduating, went on to higher education. Not one dropped out of school. Of the 51 who made the tour that year, nineteen went on to college and 32 went to vocational schools. Of the students who made the tour during the period 1958-1969, 107 entered colleges and universities. Forty-five girls entered nurses' training and 230 students entered vocational training.

Mr. Erwin Mittelholtz, in one of his reports under interesting sidelights, states that Indian high school seniors compete to be among those selected by the schools for the tour. Principals of the schools report that the students return to their classes and tell of their experiences on the tour in oral reports. This not only stimulates interest for the tour for the next year but also encourages the students to continue their school-

ing until graduation so that they can participate in the tour as seniors.

The students find it easier to make their vocational choice upon high school graduation and after having experienced the orientation tour. They learn more about specific job opportunities in certain fields after visiting the various vocational schools. Many of the Indian students are now holding skilled jobs. The benefits to them go beyond themselves because they have taken back to their families and friends on the reservations the message that education is the key to successful and rewarding lives.

Erwin Mittelholtz, Indian Guidance Consultant, in his report 1958-1969, inclusive, states that this fine record is due to the scholarship program along with Labor's Committee for Minnesota Indian Youth's orientation program. We believe it is proper also to dwell on the Committee's part in the scholarship program.

The Annual Report for 1969, prepared by Consultant Mittelholtz and Will Antell, Director of Indian Education, shows the appropriations for Indian student scholarships from 1958, when Labor's Committee for Minnesota Indian Youth was organized, until 1970. In 1958, the State Legislature appropriated \$7,500.00 and the Bureau of Indian Affairs appropriated \$5,000.00. The appropriation by the State was increased to \$10,000.00 in 1959. A Sub-Committee of Labor's Committee for Minnesota Indian Youth met with a committee from the State Legislature asking that the appropriation be increased to \$15,000.00. The Labor Committee met strenuous opposition from the Legislative Committee. However, it pointed out that it was short-sighted for the Legislature to appropriate almost 3-million dollars annually for relief and welfare for Indians and not increase the allocation for scholarships. The suggestion was made that it should be \$100,000.00 annually so that relief and welfare could be materially cut down in the future.

It was also pointed out that the 3-million dollars did not include the cost of the Indian in our penal and reform institutions. As a result of our meeting with the committee, the Legislature reduced the allocation back to \$7,500.00 for 1960 and 1961.

Mainly through the efforts of former Senator and later Vice President Humphrey the appropriations have been increased to \$60,000.00 in 1970 by the State Legislature with \$75,000.00 appropriated in 1971. The Federal appropriation was increased from \$5,000.00 in 1958 to \$83,700.00 for 1970. Former Governor Orville Freeman, Elmer C. Anderson, Karl Rolvaag, Senator Walter Mondale, and Congressman Donald Fraser assisted in this accomplishment.

As a result of the original survey by the C.I.O. in 1955, which included the medical and health needs of the Minnesota Indian, Governor Orville Freeman appointed a committee from the Governor's Human Rights Commission to further investigate the medical and hospital requirements of the Indian. Dr. Henry Allen of the University of Minnesota and Louis E. Lerman were appointed to a committee which included the heads of the Department of Health and Welfare. The committee found Indian children undernourished and suffering from malnutrition. Indians could not obtain medical attention unless certified by the County Welfare Department as paupers. The survey brought to light instances where our first Americans were found dead in their tar papered shacks, too proud to beg for relief. As a result of the survey, the State of Minnesota entered into an agreement with the United States Public Health Service called the "Minnesota Plan," under which Indians may receive public health aid without regard to their status as on or off the reservation.

Jobs for Minnesota Indians was launched in 1956 under the auspices of the Jewish Labor Committee. About 200 jobs were obtained

for Indians. With the support of Andrew Jones, then president of Honeywell Teamsters Union, over 60 Indians were placed in Honeywell, Inc.

In 1962, Operation Vegetable Gardens was started on the Red Lake Reservation, also sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee. Northrup King Seed Company donated the seed and Midland Co-op Wholesale donated the fertilizer. Prizes were offered to Indian families as an incentive to plant vegetables to supplement their sparse diets. The Jewish community of Minnesota donated 20 Presto Pressure Cookers and the Episcopal community taught the Indian women how to can and preserve vegetables. After three years, with 157 families participating, the County Agricultural Agent, Floyd Jorgensen, was placed on the Bureau of Indian Affairs payroll to continue the project at Red Lake. The project was then moved to the Fond du Lac Reservation where it was continued. According to the health authorities the Indians now have a better balanced diet year round which is contributing toward the improvement of their health and has increased their longevity.

A fourth project, "Operation Book Start" functioned previous to "Operation Head Start" at the Fond du Lac Reservation with an outstanding nursery teacher, Mrs. Arnold Lindquist, in charge. With the exception of a small amount paid for board and lodging for the teacher, all expenses were paid by the Jewish community of Minnesota. Office space and clerical help for all of these projects has been furnished gratis by the Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota.

The Executive Director of the Jewish Labor Committee gave his services to direct the four projects gratuitously as an ex-curricular activity on his part.

#### POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, May 3 is a significant day for the Polish people and Americans of Polish descent. On that date in 1791, 179 years ago, Poland adopted her constitution which, like our own adopted by the Constitutional Convention in 1797, recognized that a government derives its powers from the people. Unlike our own, however, the Polish constitution was not allowed to thrive and serve the Polish people. In 1795 her powerful and aggressive neighbors, Russia, Austria, and Prussia carved up the Polish nation among them. This tragic situation obtained from that time until after World War I, when an independent Poland was reestablished by the Versailles settlement.

Independence was again shortlived. The German-Soviet nonaggression pact in 1939 resulted once again in Poland's falling prey to more powerful neighbors. Soviet troops occupied eastern Poland and commenced a policy of rounding up and imprisoning Polish officers and intellectuals. Some 15,000 of these, the natural leadership of Poland, were never heard from again. The Soviet Government repeatedly sidestepped inquiries from the Polish Government-in-exile in London as to the well-being of the officers. In 1943, in an area formerly occupied by the Soviets known as the Katyn Forest, the Germans announced that they had uncovered mass graves containing the bodies of more than 4,000 Poles. This was the population of one of the three camps that the Soviets had established to house the captive Polish officers and intellectuals. It is supposed