

UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 91st CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

VOLUME 116—PART 22

AUGUST 17, 1970, TO AUGUST 31, 1970

(PAGES 29177 TO 30548)

With favorable action by Congress and new and eager leadership among the Indian population, perhaps we will see some strides which will help both the Indian who chooses to retain his tribal way of life, and the Indian who would rather integrate into the larger society of American life.

TAKING AGRICULTURE FOR GRANTED

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, sometimes it takes a catastrophe—a near disaster—to bring us to our senses—to bring us back in touch with reality.

Such is the case now with a serious blight affecting cornfields across the Nation.

Although exact figures are not yet available, apparently we are going to lose a substantial portion of the 1970 crop. Estimates of nationwide losses now range from as low as 10 percent to as high as 50 percent. In Illinois, last year's leading corn-producing State, the State department of agriculture estimates that fully one-fourth of the crop has been seriously damaged. We will not know the full extent of the damage until USDA surveys now underway have been completed.

I have discussed this problem with officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the National Educational Institute for Agriculture, a nonprofit organization, which seeks better public understanding of farm issues, and I believe enough is known to draw some useful and important conclusions.

First—and this is foremost—American agriculture is being taken for granted; if nothing else, what has happened should alert us to this fact. U.S. agriculture is one of the real miracles of the modern age; farmers have broken record after record; and agriculture has become so dependable that the thought of going without needed food or fiber almost never occurs to anyone in this country any more.

A blight that may well ruin one-half of the largest crop our country produces—the largest both in terms of value and volume—is a very serious matter, yet in the larger sense it tells us just how lucky we really are.

In America even a 50-percent loss—a staggering figure by any standard—is not really a disaster. Anywhere else in the world it would be unthinkable.

In America we have combined research and reserve capacity to prevent the tragedies that occur elsewhere from natural causes.

Our extensive agricultural research facilities, and the people who man them, are the world's best—and given time, they will find a way to prevent damage from the fungus that is causing the current blight. And once the cure is found, our farmers will apply it immediately and effectively, because they know the value of research, and over the years have learned to utilize it well.

In America, the average citizen can afford to be unconcerned that severe shortages of basic products may occur—he does not need to race his neighbors to the nearest grocery store to stockpile staples to guard against an impending emergency—but only because adequate food and fiber reserves protect us all.

These reserves are made possible through our agricultural programs—the price support and acreage control system made available to farmers over the past 37 years. Today we have approximately 1.5 billion bushels of feed grains—corn, grain sorghum, oats, and so forth—in reserve. This is considered an adequate carryover between harvests. It will prevent what could have been a disaster from becoming just that.

I do not lightly dismiss the threat posed by the current corn blight. Obviously, serious disruption will occur as a matter of course in many major segments of American agriculture.

The effect on next year's corn plantings could be most dramatic of all.

But certainly, a sharp reduction in corn supplies will have immediate impact on the beef, poultry, and swine industries.

If feed costs rise—and they most likely will—meat prices will follow and reflect the increase.

I believe we will weather this adversity with a minimum of economic disruption, but only because our agricultural programs make it possible to plan for the unexpected.

These present circumstances also strongly underscore the need for adequate reserves as part of our total national food budget.

If we ignore the lessons of history—if we let supply outstrip demand—then we will plunge ourselves back into a serious oversupply situation. That is why 3 million farmers still need Government farm programs to gear output to meet demand—to maintain a reserve to meet just this type of emergency, yet avoid price depressing surpluses.

We hear many complaints about farm programs, especially from the standpoint of the costs involved. Actually, the costs to taxpayers have been minimal when compared to the benefits brought about as a result of expenditures on farm programs. In effect, these programs have subsidized the consumer to a greater extent than the farmer.

Anyone familiar with basic economics knows that buyers pay more when supplies are short, and that they pay less when there is too much; in agriculture, prices drop even when there is a slight abundance. Farm programs have assured the American consumer an abundance of food and fiber.

The costs have been small indeed—especially if compared to what can happen in a period of short supply.

The corn blight is a serious problem, but one that American agriculture can and will solve. The present situation serves to dramatize the fact that Americans have taken agriculture too much for granted—for too long.

THE SERVICE OF J. MARK TRICE

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, it is indeed a privilege to join with many others in congratulating the Honorable J. Mark Trice on this unusual occasion. The fact that everyone calls him "Mark" indicates something about the fine character that he possesses. He is a friendly man. The Senators and Senate employees

like him. He is a man of humility. These are all desirable attributes.

We honor Mark at this time not just because he has served for 50 years. This indeed is a remarkable record in public service. A half a century in a particular activity is a long time. We do honor him because he has reached this milestone, but we also honor him because of the quality of the service that he has rendered throughout these years.

Mark has been a source of intelligent and dependable service for everyone who has turned to him. It has been my experience that when a question or request was directed to Mark, he responded with accuracy, thoroughness, and utmost fairness. His sincerity and his personal integrity, plus his competence, made it possible for all of us to totally rely upon him.

So at this time when we are honoring him for his unusual services, it should also be a time when we express our gratitude to him. I personally want to thank Mark for his kindness and help extended to me throughout the years. I am sure that there are many in our offices and employed elsewhere by the Senators who join me in this. This is especially true of the page boys. Mark is respected and admired by them. I know that he has the gratitude of all of them.

Mr. President, I shall leave to others the enumeration of the many events in Mark's life and the writing of the biography for him. I simply want to praise him for his devoted public service. Mrs. Curtis joins me in an expression of congratulations, gratitude, and best wishes to Mark, to Mrs. Trice, and to their daughter.

PROJECT SOC—SUCCESSFUL MDTA PROGRAM

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, a very interesting training program here in Washington was described in the August 12, 1970, issue of the Los Angeles Times. This model program, Secretarial Opportunities Consortium or Project SOC, has succeeded in preparing disadvantaged young women, many of them high school dropouts, and many with undeveloped skills, for responsible jobs in the community. This goal is achieved not only by teaching basic clerical skills, but through a process of broadening the individual's total outlook; with an emphasis on providing new opportunities and productive careers.

I should like to bring this unique and highly successful program to the attention of the Senate and ask unanimous consent that the article, entitled "The Saga of Lunch-Hour Tutor," be printed in the RECORD.

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

THE SAGA OF LUNCH-HOUR TUTOR (By Marlene Cimons)

WASHINGTON.—Two years ago Mary Wolf was working as a secretary in the White House, and she was bored. So during her lunch hours she began tutoring a young black girl who had dropped out of high school.

It was to be the beginning of a much larger project, although Mary Wolf didn't know it

then. A project which the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare today wants to use as a model for similar programs in other cities.

Pat, the young Negro girl had left school in the 10th grade to get married. When Mary Wolf met her, Pat was a welfare recipient with two children and no husband.

"At first I was going to teach her English and history," Miss Wolf said. "But she said to me, 'Look, these things aren't going to help me get a job.' So I started teaching her shorthand and typing. She was extremely bright and I began to feel that I just couldn't do enough for her with just my lunch hour.

"So I started looking around for a program to put her in—a program at the secretarial level. I found clerk/typist programs and clerk/steno programs, but I felt these would only lock her in. There's so much more to being a secretary than just knowing the basic skills."

So when Mary Wolf, a 30-year-old blonde, couldn't find that kind of a program, she started her own.

Mary Wolf left her White House job—she had been working in the office of an official in charge of recruiting new talent for government executive positions—and began putting together her plan. Miss Wolf managed to cut through bureaucratic red tape to get a \$54,783 grant jointly approved by the Department of Labor and HEW's office of education under the Manpower Training Act.

"I'd sit in all those meetings at HEW and I was sure they were all thinking, 'What is this child doing here?'" she said. "But I guess they were listening more to what I was saying instead of thinking about how young I looked."

Soon after, Project SOC—Secretarial Opportunities Consortium—was born.

Mary Wolf, who had never really taught anything before or run anything before, suddenly found herself a teacher and an administrator. She wrote a curriculum and found a local Washington church willing to donate part of its third floor for classroom space.

COST OF UTILITIES

"We just pay \$450 a month for utilities," Miss Wolf said. "And that comes to almost \$6,000 a year—which isn't bad, considering we'd have to pay something like \$15,000 if rent were included." (They aren't able to hold classes on weekends—that's when the church needs the space for Sunday school.)

The program became a cooperative training venture right at the start when the Communications Satellite Corp. (Comsat) agreed, at Miss Wolf's request, to participate. The program, as it is now set up, provides for the girls to spend a specific period of full time classroom training with Miss Wolf, followed by a specified number of weeks studying a half day with Miss Wolf and working a half-day at Comsat.

"At Comsat they are placed in secretarial jobs or jobs that meet their need to learn the atmosphere of an office," she said. "The main reason for this is to ease them gradually into an office situation, while they still know they can come back to the classroom."

"They are also paid for going to school—\$51 a week, plus bus fare and \$5 for each child they have. The money comes from Comsat and the Washington employment service."

GIRLS STUDY

The girls, all of them black, all of them selected and recommended through the Washington employment service, study a curriculum which, in addition to typing, filing and shorthand, includes black studies, personal dynamics, English, vocabulary, reading (right now they are reading "The Autobiography of Malcolm X") current events, debating and office practices. These categories cover everything from how to answer a telephone to how to fix an Afro

hairstyle. "Last week we had a 'bush doctor' come in and teach them how to do their naturals," Miss Wolf said.

According to Timothy Halnon, an education specialist in the office of education (which administers Project SOC), Mary Wolf's program is considered unique by the department of health, education and welfare.

"There are other programs similar to this but none that really address themselves to the total individual, like hers does," he said. "And it also adds the opportunity—through Comsat—to try out on the job and still be able to return to the classroom to work on weak points."

Of the 30 girls who attended the program last year, six dropped out, two were dismissed (one for fighting in class, the other for poor attendance), and 20 girls, out of a graduating class of 22, were placed in jobs.

"One of those who was not placed weighed about 300 pounds and she simply refused to lose weight," Miss Wolf said. "I told her she just wouldn't be hired if she didn't lose, but she didn't believe me. Anyway, we couldn't find her a job. The second girl just wasn't able to get her typing speed above 35 words a minute."

The other results were more encouraging. "One girl who had been working as a waitress in a drugstore when she came to me is now working for a congressman," Miss Wolf said. "Another girl was hired by a radio station here as a secretary and was recently asked by the company's vice president to become his private secretary."

And Pat, the young black girl who started the whole thing, is earning \$6,000 a year as a private secretary at Comsat.

PRIVATE SECRETARY

"She finished the course early," Miss Wolf said. "And she changed tremendously. When I first had her she was very overweight, her hair was a mess. She changed her hair to an Afro and went from Size 12 to a Size 7."

The project, now in its second year, hasn't changed too much. Miss Wolf, who now has two black teaching assistants and a counselor, received a grant of \$68,491 this year and was able to raise her own salary from \$10,500 to \$13,000.

Miss Wolf, a native of Fremont, Ohio, was graduated from Ohio University in 1965. She is the only white person involved in Project SOC, and it really hasn't caused her any problems. "Except, I feel that a program like this one is more effective if its a black teaching blacks—that gets away from the white-in-authority situation," she said.

Miss Wolf would like to see her idea spread to other cities—if not she'll probably do it herself. "I'm now working on a proposal for one in New York City geared to Chinese and Puerto Ricans, with English language training added. After that, I'd like to work in an Indian reservation."

HAWAII MOVES INTO ITS SECOND DECADE UNDER STATEHOOD

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, 11 years ago today, when Hawaii became the 50th State of the Union, it was predicted that the decade following statehood would be the most prosperous that the islands of Hawaii had ever experienced. That prediction turned out to be true.

And now, on this August 21, 1970, as Hawaii enters the second decade of statehood, I predict that the next 10 years will be equally challenging.

As we enter this new decade, we reflect on what has accompanied the acceptance of Hawaii as the 50th State of the Union. Hawaii has demonstrated its willingness to become a full and equal partner with the other States in our Nation's economic and social growth.

The decade just ended saw the transition from an agriculturally based economy to one marked by broad industrial diversification, although Federal spending continues as Hawaii's principal source of income.

Visitor arrivals exploded from 243,000 in 1959 to 1.3 million today. The resident population has grown at twice the national rate—from 622 million to approximately 800 million.

Personal income increased 136 percent versus 95 percent nationally; retail sales increased 120 percent.

We in Hawaii are proud of the good health of our citizens. Hawaii residents are healthier than their mainland counterparts with only 1.9 general hospital patients per 1,000 population compared to 2.9 for the mainland.

In size, Hawaii ranks 47th among all the States. In dollar volume of building permits, Hawaii ranks among the top 10.

Hawaii produces more than a million tons of raw sugar a year—approximately one-fifth of all the sugar grown under the American flag. Hawaii produces more canned pineapple products than the rest of the world combined.

On this statehood anniversary day, we in Hawaii have much to be grateful for. But foremost is the fact that statehood gave Hawaii's people both voice and votes in the Congress.

As a territory, Hawaii had but one nonvoting delegate in the House of Representatives. On August 24, 1959, after Hawaii's first State election, I took my seat in the U.S. Senate, along with my late colleague, Senator Oren E. Long. And at the same time, of course, Hawaii gained voting representation in the House.

During the years of struggle that led to statehood—a struggle in which I was proud to play a role—President Eisenhower expressed the hope that Hawaii, under statehood, would be a "shining example, of the American way to the entire earth."

I believe that the 50th State of the Union has, during these past tumultuous years, lived up to the late President's wish. Despite the pressures of a fast-growing population, despite urbanization and its attendant problems, the people of Hawaii continue to hold firm to the ideal of racial amity and concord.

Mr. President, the people of Hawaii call this the spirit of aloha. It is our most valuable attribute to our most important export.

BOORDY, A MARYLAND VINEYARD

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, scholars and anthropologists debate if and when and where Ralph Waldo Emerson enjoined the ambitious to "make a better mousetrap." But the editors of Emerson's Journals certify that he did say, "I trust a good deal to common fame, as we all must. If a man has good corn, or wood, or boards, or pigs, to sell, or can make better chairs or knives, crucibles, or church organs, than anybody else, you will find a broad, hardbeaten road to his house, though it be in the woods."

Under Emerson's rule, there will be such a road in Maryland, and because it not only represents a better product, but also an entirely new and imaginative