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men would confer with their governor, who then would have a personal meeting with the President to discuss important questions.

Eventually, it is hoped, there will be a Washington official (preferably the vice president) assigned permanently to federal-state relations, who would have the prestige to work directly with cabinet members on sticky state problems.

There may be some booby-traps in the plan somewhere that would make it unworkable. Just on a guess, Congress might not give whole-hearted approval because it would give the states much more direct access to the executive branch, lessening some of a congressman's influence and prestige. But from here it looks like a plan that at least is headed in the right direction. Multiplying federal domestic programs make it increasingly necessary for states to confer with Washington. With a cabinet member acting as its den mother, with the President regularly able to hear the state's complaints and suggestions, a state would be less at the mercy of untold numbers of bureaucrats.

It shows that the President was not just talking when he said he wants to give increasing responsibility to the states in federally-financed programs, as a counterpoise to the increasing power of the federal government.

PEACE IN EVERY FORUM—PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S PROPOSAL FOR PROGRESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Mr. MONTROYA. Mr. President, President Johnson has proposed to the nations of the Middle East, and the nations of the world, a plan for peace based on cooperation, on a resolution of standing refugee problems, on respect for national existence, and innocent maritime passage.

It was a proposal typical of the United States, reflecting the policies of the Johnson administration, aimed at peace, coupled with national and political integrity of all states throughout the world.

Indeed, what the United States is proposing for the Middle East is, in a very similar regard, what it has proposed for Vietnam and Southwest Asia, and other areas where freedom has been threatened.

President Johnson has proposed a political settlement for the Middle East. But he knows full well that such a political settlement must be based on regional economic and social cooperation. And he said, pointedly:

In a climate of peace we will do our full share to help with a solution for refugees. We will do our share, and more, to see that the peaceful promise of nuclear energy is applied to the critical problem of desalting water.

I am proud that the President has taken the high road to peace in the Middle East, in contrast to the efforts of some others at stirring up trouble.

I am proud that President Johnson reiterated his support for the territorial integrity of all nations in the Middle East, and the right to life of all nations.

These two principles are essential to a lasting peace, and it is fitting that the President stressed them throughout his speech.

Now is the time for work, for cooperation, and for diplomatic tact.

The United States has shown itself to all peoples to be fair, impartial, and just. I commend the President for having

lifted American peacemaking efforts in foreign affairs to new heights.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ANTIPOVERTY PROGRAM—A LANDMARK IN AMERICAN SOCIAL HISTORY

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, 3 years ago Lyndon Johnson had been President of the United States but for a brief time. Yet his first major legislative effort was to declare all-out war against poverty in America.

Three years later, that war is running in high gear.

Three years later, millions of Americans have been helped to move out of poverty into economic and social security.

Three years later—with the statistics of success all around us—the Republican Party is again trying to wreck this forward-looking effort.

This is the testing time for the war on poverty. We cannot let willful men destroy it for political reasons with catch phrases like "opportunity crusade."

I want to recite some of the success statistics which our opponents would like to mask as they attack President Johnson and the nationwide poverty effort.

Nine hundred thousand men and women have been enrolled in Neighborhood Youth Corps across the land. This is one of the most successful programs because it gives young people meaningful jobs and keeps them off the streets and in society—rather than outside it.

More than 200,000 talented but poor students will attend colleges this fall under education opportunity grants.

Has anyone ever calculated just how many doctors, lawyers, teachers, scientists, businessmen, and other leaders this program will produce?

Have our Republican opponents calculated what it means to citizens when their Government declares that economic status will no longer bar talented youngsters from getting all the education their minds can absorb? This is, indeed, a revolutionary effort, and that is why the backward thinkers in this country oppose President Johnson's efforts. They are afraid of progress.

Over 1.5 million preschool children have already benefited from Project Headstart, and school districts in low-income areas have welcomed the volunteers of the Teacher Corps—a program now being threatened by the Republican meat ax.

This year's budget, presented by the President some months ago, sets aside over \$25 billion for programs to aid the poor. This is almost double the amount invested 4 years ago. It is indicative of the importance which President Johnson places on the war to eliminate or alleviate poverty.

I could go on, citing legal aid programs supported by poverty funds, where people long deprived of legal advice and counsel are now receiving it for the first time.

I could cite the health programs and physical examinations and medical and dental care now provided for young boys and girls, many of whom never saw a doctor or dentist before.

Our Republican opponents claim the war against poverty is mismanaged.

They claim that splitting up responsibilities among a host of Federal departments would improve it.

Certainly, we have not achieved the millenium with our efforts against poverty.

Certainly, President Johnson knows that the cycle of poverty will not disappear with the infusion of even \$25 billion.

Yet, he has not been afraid to make a start.

He has been willing and anxious to begin the battle against poverty to demonstrate that the poor need not always be with us.

President Johnson has been willing to experiment, yes, even make some mistakes. But he has tried. He is not willing to sit back and see our adversaries write off the hopes and futures and dreams of millions of Americans.

In brief, Lyndon Johnson has done one essential thing in his war on poverty. He has made sure that the benefits and responsibilities of being an American citizen do not have a price tag on them.

This is the meaning of the war against poverty.

I join the President in calling for an expansion and improvement of the war on poverty.

I ask the Congress to keep the program unified and intact.

I ask every man and woman who has ever felt the need for justice—not pity—for the poor, to come to the aid of one of the finest pieces of social legislation ever to grace the Halls of Congress.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an editorial published in a recent edition of the New York Times, pointing up the crucial contribution being made by the Office of Economic Opportunity to the effort to attack the root causes of civic strife, be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the New York Times, June 18, 1967]

NO TRUCE IN POVERTY WAR

As violence and the threat of violence mounted last week in a number of American cities, the Federal program that most directly attacks the root causes of civic strife—the war on poverty—was beginning an ordeal in Congress that threatens its survival.

A House committee opened hearings on President Johnson's proposal to spend \$2 billion on the poverty war this year and other Administration proposals designed to correct operating deficiencies in the Office of Economic Opportunity (O.E.O.). Also before the committee are Republican proposals to slash antipoverty spending and dismantle O.E.O. From the tenor of Congressional questioning, it is evident that O.E.O. is headed for a tough fight.

The agency is not without faults, but the war on poverty at least represents a serious Federal effort to come to grips with the problems of discrimination, ignorance and neglect that have driven millions of Americans to the brink of desperation. O.E.O. provides coordination for this effort and an innovative flexibility impossible if the whole campaign is left to old-line Federal bureaucracies.

This is no time to scuttle O.E.O. It is time, if anything, to step up the war on poverty under a strengthened, unified command. Under the best of circumstances, the war will

be a long one. It will be even longer if it is deprived of funds, imagination and effective leadership.

CAMP MCCOY JOB CORPS CENTER

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I invite the attention of the Senate to an article about the McCoy Job Corps Center in western Wisconsin. The article appeared in the spring issue of *Electronic Age*, printed by RCA, which operates the McCoy Center. But before I talk about this article, I wish to clarify the matter of the cost of our Job Corps centers now in operation. A series of wild cost figures have been thrown around recently in discussing Job Corps costs—from \$13,000 up to \$40,000 to train an enrollee.

These figures are incorrect. The average per enrollee man-year cost is \$7,150. This is quite a bit of money for training a high school dropout. But what are the alternatives—to let thousands of youths who need training continue to swell our relief rolls—to continue ignoring the youth in ghettos that are the breeding ground for juvenile delinquency.

Also, there has been an attempt recently to compare the cost of an enrollee at a Job Corps center with the cost of a child enrolled in our public schools. Of course, this is impossible because the money now spent in the public schools does not include the needs of many of our disadvantaged youths in the 16 to 21 age group who come to the Job Corps for training. For example, the money spent in our public schools does not include medical and dental treatment—it does not include remedial reading and arithmetic programs for 17-year-olds who cannot read a simple sentence or add a simple column of numbers—it does not include a program directed at giving the youngsters some realistic idea of the world of work—it does not offer individual guidance and counseling which might help offset the years in which a young person went without essential help from a father or mother—it does not eliminate bitter experience encountered through racial, religious, and social intolerance—it does not provide the basic skills required for seeking, holding, and making progress in employment—it does not provide contact with people who can assist in the transition from dependent childhood to independent manhood—it does not provide clothing—it does not provide the obvious: a full-time residential program which will enable the young person to break away—physically and psychologically—from the walls of poverty. If the public schools would take on such an effort, as the Job Corps has done, the cost for a child enrolled in the public school would immediately climb to a figure equaling the cost of the enrollee of the Job Corps.

The McCoy Job Corps Center is providing all the needs I have mentioned. The youths there are receiving a second chance, a second chance to avoid the city ghettos and the impoverished farms by acquiring basic vocational and educational skills to find a better life for themselves, through a productive and substantial job with decent working conditions. I commend this article to the Sen-

ate, and I ask unanimous consent it be printed in the RECORD.

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

MCCOY: SECOND CHANCE FOR DROPOUTS

(NOTE.—Hopeful youths from city ghettos and impoverished farms are acquiring basic educational and vocational skills at the McCoy Job Corps Center in western Wisconsin.)

(By William Robersen)

The story of the poor boy who leaves home, works hard, studies, and becomes a success is one that has been told countless ways and countless times. But what about the American unsuccessful story? What happens to those young people who do not leave home, do not work or study, and never will make the grade?

The truth is they stay behind, they never escape the ghetto or the small farm. They go on drawing relief checks or barely earning enough money to feed their growing families. Or, they finally rebel against their lot. Their protest often involves the use of a gun, or narcotics . . . the vehicle does not matter, so long as it is something that at least makes them feel successful for a while. Then it's frequently off to prison.

Being poor has been described in many ways. It must be like quicksand for some youngsters, who through television, movies, and automobiles can see what a great world there is on the outside as they slowly suffocate in poverty, squalor, and ignorance.

When a child's parents are poor, when his father is unemployed, or even unknown to him, when success is measured by what can be gained by cheating, and education is more appealing in alleys than classrooms, then he begins to realize what poverty is all about.

There is another terrible aspect to poverty. It is usually handed down from generation to generation like a tattered overcoat. If a youngster never has the opportunity to break the poverty cycle, he is going to beget it.

This is not just a truism. In the past 10 years, the population of the United States has increased 18 per cent. In that same period of time, relief rolls have grown by 46 per cent. Mere percentages do not begin to tell the story of the increase in crime.

Slowly, too slowly, perhaps, Americans have become aware of the problem of chronic poverty and are beginning to do something about it. Our government has declared a "war on poverty" and has created a national agency, the Office of Economic Opportunity, to wage it. There are many fronts, as there are forms of poverty, where the battle is being fought. One of these projects is the Job Corps, a program that owes something of its origins to the old Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) formed in the 1930s to offer remunerative and healthful employment to jobless youths.

There are basic differences, however, in the two programs. CCC offered temporary employment for a token salary in forests and on conservation projects.

The purpose of the Job Corps is to help young men learn a trade. Conservation work is done but only in those camps termed "conservation centers." But corresponding to the increasing urban character of American society, many of the Job Corps schools are urban training centers.

At present, more than 30,000 young people between the ages of 16 and 21 are enrolled in 113 Job Corps centers, both urban and conservation, around the country. The urban centers are set up as resident training schools. The Office of Economic Opportunity has certain academic qualifications that determine whether a young man should go to a conservation center or an urban center. There are many instances in which a corpsman graduates to an urban center from a conservation center.

One of the newest of these urban centers is located in the woods and marshes of west-

ern Wisconsin on about 10 per cent of sprawling Camp McCoy, an Army base used primarily for training National Guard and Reserve units. McCoy Job Corps Center is operated by RCA Service Company in conjunction with the University of Wisconsin. The University is charged with educational responsibility.

McCoy received its first enrollees on October 5, 1966, and expects to reach its capacity of 1,000 in the early spring of 1967. The young men come from all over the country but primarily from the Midwest and the South. A recent survey showed that 55 per cent were Negro, 40 per cent Caucasian, and the remaining 5 per cent other minority groups including Indian and Mexican. The enrollees come from both large city ghettos and small farms.

Many of the young men come from broken homes or have had to leave school to help support the family. Mere willingness to work is not, however, a sufficient qualification to gain a decent living in our modern, technical society. There are jobs, but the better ones are only for those who are trained.

An example of this was supplied by a McCoy placement specialist who learned from one large Milwaukee concern that it would not even consider someone for the position of janitor unless he had received a high school diploma.

Despite state laws requiring school attendance to a certain age, the fact is that 40 per cent of youngsters who reach the sixth grade do not graduate from high school. Many of these youngsters leave out of economic necessity, others because of broken homes, or parental indifference.

Moreover, many American school systems, perhaps out of necessity, do not cater to the slow learner. Teachers have much more time for their better students, while those who have problems are left to fend for themselves, or are left behind. Also, poor young boys or girls find that the clothes they wear, or the fact that they do not live in nice homes, makes them outcasts at the ages of six, seven, or eight.

The mission of the Job Corps is to rehabilitate these youthful failures. That is why the McCoy education is different from that offered by the public school system. Still another difference, perhaps the most important one of all, is that the Job Corps student is a volunteer. These young men and women want to change, they want to learn, they do not want to spend their life on relief. Even more simply stated: "I want to get a job and go to work."

This is what the government, private industry, and a great university want as well.

McCoy is 7 by 21 miles in area, and the Job Corps occupies some 160 of the old Army buildings, which were rehabilitated on the inside. Three additional buildings, including an auditorium, are being constructed. Because McCoy is some distance from the nearest town, it has to provide many of its own housekeeping services.

It is the performance of all these services—which operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week—that makes Job Corps an expensive proposition, at least on paper. As the center has progressed, however, more and more enrollees are taking on some of these responsibility-building tasks.

This represents a great deal of the basic philosophy of the McCoy education: namely, that young men must exercise responsibility and experience the satisfaction that comes with a job well done.

An incentive reward situation is created wherever possible. When a boy has known repeated failure, it can be quite important to receive some sort of reward for almost any measure of success.

In the education system, this is started as soon as possible. For example, when an enrollee completes his orientation he is presented a certificate that identifies him as a Job Corpsman. When he begins his vocational