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from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON] has answered these proposals for retrenchment of domestic programs with the vigorous rejoinder that to abandon the Great Society would be the height of folly and irresponsibility. In an article published in the June-July issue of *Labor Today*, Senator NELSON has declared that for the Nation to ignore poverty, illiteracy, substandard housing, and racial injustice would be foolhardy at a time when these problems threaten the very fabric of our society. As he has so cogently said, if we ignore these problems they will in turn overwhelm us.

Senator NELSON's dramatic plea for continuing and expanding the war against poverty deserves our strongest support. I ask unanimous consent that his article be printed in the RECORD.

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

THE WAR ON POVERTY

(By Senator GAYLORD NELSON, of Wisconsin)

As the War on Poverty completes its third year, we must again decide what the America of 1967 is prepared to do to meet the urgent social problems of our time.

This is not a frivolous question. If you can believe the hundreds of stories and columns in the newspapers, if you have listened to the great number of political speeches and comments by some Democrats as well as Republicans, you would think that we are on the verge of some historic shift away from meeting the problems of poverty, of urban decay, of water and air pollution, of civil rights, of inadequate education and insufficient medical care and unequal justice.

The President led the way to attacking many of these problems a year or two ago, and the Congress eagerly cooperated. But some people seem astonished that the problems haven't gone away.

Also, the President is preoccupied with a war in Vietnam and a sensitive economy and his popularity has slipped accordingly. The press is even more preoccupied with these same developments.

And the opposition party scored some gains in the recent elections.

So we're going to "repeal the Great Society"—a suggestion which shows up repeatedly in my mail from well meaning citizens. We're going to end the war on poverty—presumably through Sargent Shriver surrendering his sword to Congressman Ford. We're going to call off our 11th hour effort to enforce the civil rights clauses in the United States Constitution—and that will show Stokely Carmichael and these other troublemakers.

What unbelievable, unforgiveable nonsense!

And yet it is all about us.

You can pick up the paper any day and read of someone in a high place who says we have gone too far too fast. It's time to pause.

And then in the same paper, on the same front page, you can read of the agony of Anacostia in the nation's capital, where poverty, illiteracy, bad housing, and racial injustice are spreading terror and misery to thousands of our fellow citizens. And you will realize we have made almost no progress at all.

What a commentary! This affluent, knowledgeable nation is being offered the option of ignoring its special problems, at the very moment that these same problems are poised to destroy our whole society.

Well I think it is time that we called a halt to this nonsense. I think it is time we stopped fooling the public. I think it is time we stood up and said we are not going to ignore poverty, we are not going to ignore

urban decay, we are not going to go back on our civil rights pledges or give up on fighting air and water pollution, because if we do these problems will overwhelm us. We will then move from the "Great Society" to the "Puny Society."

If there is to be a pause, it must be a very brief one and to regroup for an even bigger effort in the year ahead.

And anyone who does not have the courage to admit that fact should not be in a position of responsibility in America today.

Three years ago our government undertook what no government had attempted in the history of mankind. It became our declared national purpose to eliminate the painful paradox of poverty in a land of plenty. Civilized man has always recognized his obligation to assist the poor, the aged, and the infirm. But never before had a nation attempted to treat not only the conditions of poverty but to define and uproot its causes. The judgment of the United States was that private charity and public welfare are alone inadequate to extend hope to those living in despair, and dignity to lives that now are bleak. At a time when the nation was striking the last legal barriers to equal citizenship, it also made a commitment to extend economic freedom to all.

In 1937, President Roosevelt saw one-third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clothed, and ill-fed. Economic expansion, stimulated by the monumental New Deal legislation and war industry had reduced that figure as the United States entered the 1960's. Today 34 million Americans live in conditions of poverty. Although there are 74 million job holders today in the United States, 14.6 million new jobs must be created and personnel trained by 1975.

URBAN AND RURAL POVERTY

Legal rights and guarantees of equality have little meaning to families living in the squalor of dehumanizing slums. The American dream is but a cruel hoax to 37% of all Negro families living below the poverty level. Green suburban communities, seen on T.V. sets, are very distant to residents of urban Negro neighborhoods where 43.2% of all housing is substandard. America, with her historic roots in rural and farm lands, has become highly urbanized and complex. The 29% of rural residents today include 43% of the nation's poor. They must not be neglected.

Three years ago the United States realized that the shameful conditions of poverty were no longer merely a nuisance but a threat to the very fabric of American society.

President Kennedy once observed that "when written in Chinese the word crisis is composed of two characters—one represents danger and the other represents opportunity." Under the leadership of President Johnson, the United States acted to seize upon that opportunity.

The Economic Opportunity Act was intended to meet that crisis. The time for reliance on solutions of yesterday has past. Innovative and imaginative approaches have begun. Difficulties and problems were inevitable in this unprecedented effort.

The national unemployment rate of 3.7% is dangerously misleading. For Negro unemployment is close to 8%. Unemployment among non-white teenagers runs in some areas between 30 and 40%. Countless thousands of the poor have dropped completely from the job market and are not included in governmental surveys and statistics. Under the Job Corps and Neighborhood Youth Corps efforts have begun to locate, recruit and train the most severely disadvantaged youth of American society. The training they receive will enable them to become useful and productive citizens. 70% of those having gone through the Job Corps Centers have since been placed in jobs, school or the military. Those working earn an average wage

WE CANNOT ABANDON THE WAR ON POVERTY

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, there has been much loose talk of late about "repealing the Great Society" and abandoning the war on poverty. Such ideas have come both from those who on principle are opposed to any progressive social welfare programs and those who generally support such programs but feel that the Nation's financial commitment in Vietnam does not permit our simultaneous support for aggressive domestic programs as well.

The able and distinguished Senator

of \$1.71 an hour. When we reflect on the previous position of these young people, poorly educated, ill equipped for employment, most probably headed for the relief rolls or trouble, the success of this program kindles hope for the hundreds of thousands yet to be reached.

EXPERIENCE OF CITIES

At a meeting of the Poverty Subcommittee last month, we heard some very interesting testimony from the Mayor of Detroit, Jerome Cavanagh. He spoke as President of the United States Conference of Mayors, and told of an experience a number of cities had had with the anti-poverty program.

Mayor Cavanagh said that, after an admittedly shaky start, many of the problems in the antipoverty program had been corrected and real accomplishments were now being recorded. He said that in Chicago, for instance, in just two years, one out of seven illiterate but able bodied citizens on relief has received literacy training and has either won a high school equivalency certificate or has been educationally upgraded. In Philadelphia, 2,500 hard core unemployed citizens have attended special classes and are now working, adding \$6 million a year in new purchasing power and reducing welfare costs by \$1 million.

Mayor Cavanagh told of an employment project in Detroit which helped 1400 people. This project cost \$788,000. These people, who were formerly unemployed, now earn \$4 million a year in wages and pay \$650,000 a year in taxes.

Also in Detroit, the Neighborhood Youth Corps has enrolled 9,500 young people. It is expensive. It has cost \$5,400,000. But as of today, the graduates of this program are earning \$10,500,000 a year, and are paying \$1,750,000 a year in taxes.

Detroit also has an on-the-job training program, in cooperation with private industry. It has placed 635 people who were formerly unemployed or working in jobs far below what they should have had. The cost per person to train them was \$378. Their salaries now range from \$4,500 to \$5,000 a year each. Among these new working, independent citizens are 66 women who were formerly receiving Aid to Dependent Children—at a total annual cost of \$123,000.

These figures tell another side of the anti-poverty program than you might read in the headline or hear in some politically motivated speeches. The fact is this program is starting to work, and to work well. We should move ahead with confidence now to reform and improve the program and make it work even better.

America is a land deeply committed to justice and equality of opportunity. We cannot uphold these ideals before the world while denying them at home.

We came awake in the past two years to the scandal of poverty infecting a nation which on the whole has never been more prosperous. With sound and fury, with broad bipartisan support, we launched a great crusade against poverty. Our intentions were excellent. We may have underestimated the size of the problems or the difficulty in a victory. Now, with the battle just begun, we are being tested to see whether we are serious, whether our intentions were really as noble and our determination really as great as we said they were.

We cannot turn back. If we are hoodwinked into retreating at this crucial moment in the fight, we will pay dearly for it in the years to come in terms of wasted manpower and squandered resources as well as in terms of human suffering and injustice.

While carrying on the fight against the very visible poverty which is destroying our cities from within, we cannot ignore the equally unjust, equally wasteful poverty which threatens many of our rural areas.

We have got to bring the tools of modern society to bear on these problems. We have

got to provide the strong leadership which can look ahead to the future and point the way to solutions. We must bring the full benefits of American citizenship in the sixties to the large number of people who still live in our rural areas. We must enable them—and millions more like them in the future—to lead a meaningful and rewarding life outside our troubled cities. We must make sense out of the labyrinth of programs which we have patched together over the years to serve them.

And we must help them to save the beautiful land in which they want to live their lives, and in which all of our people will want to find relaxation and recreation.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, this is Captive Nations Week. It reminds free men of the poignant stories of so many others who have lost their freedom in the last 30 years. As Americans living in freedom, we cannot forget those whose nations are no longer free. And as Americans we must rededicate ourselves to vigilance against threats to freedom, and so conduct ourselves that we shall always deserve our own freedom.

FISH POTENTIAL OF THE WORLD'S OCEANS

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, the development of the processes for manufacturing fish meal and fish protein concentrate is, to my mind, one of the most significant scientific advances of recent years. Through it, various types of fishes which have little or no commercial value ordinarily can be converted into useful and wholesome products to feed the peoples of the world. If, as I believe, the satisfaction of the world's hunger is the greatest single deterrent to war and strife throughout the world, then the development of this process surely will have a significant effect on world peace in the future.

The processes for manufacturing fish meal and fish protein concentrate are relatively low in cost, and the finished products can be sold at prices considerably below those of other forms of protein. This field is really in its infancy and there is no doubt that new developments and refinements in methods of harvest, and in the manufacturing processes themselves, will result in further lowering of costs.

Taking the whole world as a market, there is no better source of protein than the sea. It is one vast manufacturing plant which is continually working at the process of converting light, heat, and nutrients into a source of food for the peoples of the world. We do not know today what the sustained yield of the sea is or might be. We know only that it is great, and that our use of it today does not approach full capacity.

In March of this year the ninth annual symposium of the National Fish Meal and Oil Association was held in Washington, D.C. A paper which I found most interesting and informative was presented at that meeting by Dr. W. L. Chapman, of the Van Camp Sea Food Division, Ralston-Purina Co. I ask unanimous consent that Dr. Chapman's paper, "Fish Potential of the World Oceans for

the Manufacture of Fish Meal and Fish Protein Concentrate," be printed in the RECORD.

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

FISH POTENTIAL OF THE WORLD OCEANS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FISH MEAL AND FISH PROTEIN CONCENTRATE

(By Wilbert McLeod Chapman)

Fish Meal and Fish Protein Concentrate, when made from whole fish, are conceptually the same product made for the same purpose. The product is the solid part of the fish, from which most of the fats and water have been removed. The purpose is to feed to animals so that they may have in their diet an adequate amount of protein, balanced to the appropriate amino-acid levels, so as to yield a ration that is cheap and nutritionally adequate to keep the animal in health.

If the animals for which the ration is intended are domesticated fowl or mammals the aesthetic qualities of the product (including the aesthetic qualities of the hygiene regime under which the product is made) is attained to their needs, and this generally permits the retention of a higher degree of fats in the meal because the animals generally are not so sensitive to the odors and flavors resulting from rancidified fish oils.

If the animals for which the ration is intended are human then the oil content requires to be reduced to a level where the taste and odor of the resultant product suits the customer. This varies in different parts of the world, and in some of the world the product requires to be substantially tasteless and odorless. While the product, in either case, should be essentially bacteria free, especially in respect of coliform bacteria, the fish meal has greater general tolerances of this nature than the FPC, and the aesthetic qualities of the manufacturing and distributing process do not require to be so rigid.

This comparison of the two products is somewhat over simplified at this point, but is put here to indicate that the bulk of this paper will apply to both products. A further comparison and differentiation between the two will be made toward its end.

THE PHYSICAL BASE OF THE RAW MATERIAL

Organic matter is produced in the ocean as it is on the land. Through the agency of chlorophyll, almost all contained in plants, inorganic salts, water and various dissolved gases, plus energy derived from the sun, are bound together into the larger molecules described by the term organic matter. It has only been a relatively few years since techniques have been available to scientists with which they could determine the rate at which organic matter was being produced in the ocean, and, as a consequence, the estimates of this available yet in the literature do not have the degree of precision that is desired. A recent review (Fedosov, 1965), reveals estimates by responsible scientists of average annual primary productivity of organic matter (in dry weight) by the ocean ranging between 30 and 260 billion metric tons.

I may add, at this point, that the differences in these estimates by a factor of 10 are not very relevant to the purpose of this paper for the reason that the lower, and most conservative, estimate will result in more raw material being available for fish meal—fish protein production than there is likely to be market for in this century, and well into the next.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF PLANT MATTER IN THE OCEAN

Because the production of organic material is dependent upon photic energy from the sun it does not proceed at depths in the ocean beyond which such energy reaches. This may be a depth of only a few feet in very turbid water to perhaps 1200 feet in