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VIOLENCE IN THE CITIES

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, the mounting violence in cities all over the country presents a tragic problem to the ordinary citizen, as well as to the State, local, and Federal officials charged with maintaining order.

We must ask ourselves where justice lies and what can be done to redress the legitimate grievances of many of our citizens. However, one fact stands out. Every society must protect itself against violence and lawlessness.

No person has a right to act against the public safety, anywhere, any time. When near-anarchy exists in this Nation, when troublemakers defy the law, incite rioting, burning, pillaging, and murder, there must be action.

Punishment of those who break the law must be swift and decisive, no matter who they may be. The protection of life and property must be primary and total.

Mr. President, the Kansas Junior Chamber of Commerce at its meeting on August 6, adopted a resolution expressing grave concern over the riots and civil disobedience throughout the Nation and in our own State of Kansas.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be made a part of these remarks.

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

RESOLUTION BY KANSAS JAYCEES

Whereas, though the Kansas Jaycees believe strongly that the brotherhood of man transcends the sovereignty of nations and sympathize most sincerely with any people whose rights and freedoms are violated or infringed upon in any way, we believe equally as strongly that government should be of laws rather than of man, and;

Whereas, the Kansas Jaycees are most concerned and disturbed by the frequent occurrences of all manner of civil disobedience throughout the United States in general and within the Great State of Kansas in particular;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Kansas Jaycees assembled at the 1967 Summer Board of Directors Meeting that we firmly and strongly condemn civil disobedience as a means of redress, no matter how just the grievance.

In Testimony Whereof, The authorized Officers of the Organization have hereto affixed their official signatures this 6th day of August 1967.

HERB CONYERS,
President.

JACK SWARTZ,
Executive Vice President.

LAWLESSNESS IN THE NATION

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, the Wichita Eagle, of Friday, August 11, presented a most detailed analysis of the lawlessness which sweeps the Nation today. Translating cold statistics into meaningful points, it asks whether this or any society can long live with such lawlessness.

This editorial states:

We might go a long way toward solving our crime problem if we dealt adequately with offenders. Repeaters were found in large numbers among those who had had every kind of treatment—parole, probation, acquittal, even those from half-way houses of rehabilitation.

In sum and substance, the Wichita Eagle asks that we take a close look at our system of judgment.

I ask unanimous consent that this worthwhile contribution to the dialog concerning a fundamental problem in America today be printed in the RECORD.

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

CRIMINAL REPEATERS GIVE CLUE TO WAY TO DEAL WITH PROBLEM

Crime statistics have become like traffic statistics. They are so bad, and so increasingly bad, that the nation regularly looks them over, screams for a moment, then ignores them with a feeling of futility.

It's time to look them over again, for the Federal Bureau of Investigation has released its annual analysis of the nation's crime. We could simply scream about the 11 per cent increase in serious crime in 1966, as compared with 1965. Or we could let off our annual bellow about teen-age criminals, because of statistics showing a great increase in criminal involvement of people 18 and under.

Instead, we would rather look at a couple of segments in the FBI report that, while discouraging, are encouraging, for they show that the country has a couple of handles for getting hold of the crime problem. These segments are that showing the high rate of criminal repeaters, and that showing the low average of serious criminal cases solved by arrest.

The FBI studied records of 41,733 persons, arrested in 1966, who had previous criminal records. On an average, their records dated back to 10 years, involving six arrests, three convictions and two imprisonments apiece. Juvenile crime made its usual frightening increase in 1966. But the FBI points out that only five out of 100 young persons were involved in crime in 1966.

We might go a long way toward solving our crime problem if we dealt adequately with offenders. Repeaters were found in large numbers among those who had had every kind of treatment—parole, probation, acquittal, even those from "half-way houses" of rehabilitation. Before the public decides rehabilitation is useless, however, we'd better take a close look at our system of justice. It seems designed to encourage repeaters. Justice is neither swift nor sure. If an offender is convicted, he is sent to a prison in which he has little or no chance of rehabilitation. When he gets out, society is apt to shun him, keep him from working in productive jobs, and therefore encourage him to return to crime—in which he has probably had a graduate course from fellow convicts in prison.

During 1966, our law enforcement agencies solved an average of only 24 per cent of the serious crimes brought to their attention, an eight per cent decline over the previous year. Police methods are better than a decade ago, but more police are needed. Last year, the number of police employees increased, for the first time since 1960, but only a little. In face of increasing population, increasing crime, and increasing demands for traffic control and other non-criminal activities, the police are increasingly outnumbered. And police pay is scarcely designed to get and keep the best men.

If we could have enough well-trained, seasoned police to apprehend criminals, if we could capture and deal with the hard core "career" criminals, we would be a long way toward solving our shameful crime problem.

It would cost too much? Last year, there were 6,500 people murdered. They paid the ultimate cost to crime—their lives. Goods worth \$600-million were stolen in robberies, burglaries and larcenies. We didn't want to throw a lot of statistics at you, but a few are irresistible: In 1966 there were 36 arrests

for criminal offenses (excepting traffic) for each 1,000 Americans. Crime increased 13 per cent in the suburbs, 10 per cent in large cities, 10 per cent in rural areas. Since 1960, the crime increase has outstripped the population growth by nearly 7 to 1.

No society can live with so much lawlessness.

RURAL POVERTY IN NORTH-CENTRAL MINNESOTA

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, during a recent visit to north-central Minnesota, I enjoyed an enlightening and stimulating conversation with the Reverend William Mehrkens of the Newman Center in Bemidji, Minn. The central topic of that conversation was poverty and, more specifically, the pervasiveness, extensiveness and low visibility of rural poverty.

Every Senator is cognizant of the expert statistical and descriptive testimony, frequently presented to the Congress, which emphasizes the fact that of all poverty, the worst exists in the countryside. There the income is less, the education poorer, disease more prevalent and hope more remote. There, too, the fine intentions of community, county, and areawide officials to combat poverty are dulled by the depth of the problem and the paucity of financial and other essential resources.

Subsequent to our conversation, Father Mehrkens kindly forwarded a two-part synopsis of our discussion. The first portion of this statement is an unusually concise and thorough statement of the problem of poverty in rural Minnesota. The second portion is an even more unusual statement: a detailed and comprehensive listing of the practical steps which must be taken if local antipoverty efforts in rural areas are to meet with even modest success.

Mr. President, my conversation with Father Mehrkens was one of the most revealing discussions on rural poverty I have ever enjoyed. I believe Father Mehrkens' recommendations merit wide circulation and extensive consideration, for if we lose the war against poverty in the hollows and dark backwaters of rural America, all our other efforts may be in vain. I therefore ask unanimous consent that Father Mehrkens' statement be reprinted in its entirety at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

I. CULTURAL-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THIS AREA

(This area includes among others, the following counties: Cass, Koochiching, Beltrami, Hubbard, Clearwater, Lake of the Woods, Mahanomen.)

This area is a culturally and economically deprived area. The only significant industry in the whole area is agriculture, and on the whole agriculture is in poor straits because of marginal land. Farming is made up of relatively small family farms. Commercial farming is almost unknown in this area because of the condition of the soil and the lack of capital. In Clearwater County for instance, the goals of the state and federal agencies is to raise the family farm income to three thousand dollars a year (net income). That means that at the present time the average farm family would be classified within the poverty bracket. The farms in much of Beltrami County are in worse con-

dition. A large number of farmers in Beltrami County have to hold another job to make a living, and jobs are not too plentiful.

At the present time, we just take for granted that the young people with competitive potential will leave the area and that those without this ability will remain and try to make a marginal living. As a result, outside of towns like Bemidji and Bagley, the majority of our population are economically unproductive young people under 18, old people, and middle aged people with very limited ability.

The instance of mental illness in a five county area, according to a study of Upper Mississippi Mental Health Center, is four to one greater than in the rest of the state of Minnesota.

The whole area is dotted with small, ineffective one and two room country schools, substandard in every way. Some principals of four room school houses have not as yet even finished four years of college.

The only city of any semblance of normal American affluence would be the town of Bemidji and the only significant industries in Bemidji are the state college, summer tourism, and one or two wood processing plants. This area also includes a good number of the culturally and economically depressed Indians, both on the reservations and off.

Most of the poverty is hidden because it is spread throughout the country sides and wilderness areas, off the main highways. It is also hidden because of the lack of class consciousness in this area and the lack of any organized voice, vote, or revolt against conditions. I personally know of families of 10 and 12 persons who are making a good show of raising normal children with as little as two thousand dollars a year net income and without welfare aid. There has been much criticism of the huge welfare drain in this area by people who have not analyzed the sociological conditions of the area, nor the potential of the people receiving welfare. The Inter-county Community Council Center in Oakely, Minnesota, has made efforts to utilize the economic opportunity programs as far as possible in a four county area. Bi-county Community Action Council, covering Beltrami and Cass counties and centered in Bemidji, has likewise made firm efforts to implement the Economic Opportunity Act in this area. I helped to organize the Inter-county Council and I am now serving on the Bi-county Council. For a long time most of our projects were turned down while urban areas were being funded. Now many of our projects are being funded, but the program is not making much of a dent in the problems of this area.

II. SUGGESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

Although no one seems to have the final answer for the poverty question, I would like to state the following ideas for your consideration.

1. The Economic Opportunity Act is geared to education and vocational training in urban areas. The few possible projects that would have a special significance in the rural areas are being deemphasized or phased out. (The Green Thumb Project, and Homemaker Aids). We are utilizing as best we can, the Work Experience Program, Headstart, Upward Bound, The Neighborhood Youth Corps, and Senior Citizens Programs. We need more and better programs of agricultural vocational training, and a larger and more elastic farm loan plan. The present farm loan provisions in the economic opportunity act can do practically nothing to save farmers in real economic straits. The FHA is of value only to farmers who are good risks and the poverty stricken are never good risks.

2. We need more help in establishing small industries in this area (industries such as the furniture factory that you are making genuine efforts to initiate on the Red Lake

Indian Reservation—I have recently corresponded with Governor Le Vander in support for your plan and requested of him more candor and action in this project.) We also need small business help that the SBA is not geared to give. A couple of years ago we tried to get a loan from several government agencies for a nursery in Clearwater County. Every agency "passed the buck" to another on one technicality or another. For instance, the Small Business Association claimed that this was an agricultural project whose wage scale did not fit the requirements for a SBA loan. This nursery is one of the few significant businesses in the Shevlin-Bagley area of Clearwater County.

3. The original idea of the Economic Opportunity Act was to place more initiative at the local level. In practice this has not worked out, not because the people at the local levels have been unwilling or unable to initiate and administer programs, but because federally, regionally, and at the state level, local councils have been forced to act as rubber stamp councils for the decisions made at the higher levels. The local community action councils have indicated a willingness and an aptitude to carry real responsibility for anti-poverty programs. These are the people who know the conditions in each area and the needs of the people of each locality better than the office officials in Washington, Chicago, and St. Paul. Much more responsibility should be given these councils, and more funds should be allowed to be honestly administered by the local councils.

4. I would hope that Congress will start thinking in terms of much larger appropriations for the anti-poverty program in general. Two billion dollars a year is a drop in the bucket compared to the needs of our people and compared to the wastage of funds in the defense budget.

5. Last, but probably most important for North Central Minnesota—the one genuine, untapped economic potential that remains for this whole area is the development of tourism. At the present time we are merely scratching the surface of this real potential. Thousands of tourists are traveling non-stop through our counties and towns completely oblivious of the fact that just a few miles from the highways are countless virgin wilderness and lake areas most of which have never been developed and some of which do not have access roads. As a whole, locally we do not have the vision, the capital, nor a broadly enough based organization to develop this potential.

THE IVORY-BILLED WOODPECKER FEARED EXTINCT, REPORTED IN BIG THICKET AREA OF TEXAS

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, a long and secret search has been conducted over the last few decades for a spectacular American bird which has been reported extinct for 20 years. That bird, the ivory-billed woodpecker, requiring virgin forest to sustain itself, retreated ever more from sight as large-scale deforestation wiped out its southern forest habitat. Still, reports have kept coming from some undeveloped and still thickly forested parts of our southland, and hope was kept alive among naturalists that the bird might one day be seen again in this country.

Mr. President, the Department of the Interior reports that that event occurred in the spring of this year. The Department reports that the ivory-billed woodpecker, decimated in number and hidden far back in the deep thicket where it retreated from the onslaught of civil-

ization, lives in the Big Thicket area of Texas.

The ivory-billed woodpecker is as striking in its size as in its markings, and, at 20 inches or more of length, ranks as the largest woodpecker native to North America. The species is distinguished by an ivory white back and glossy blue-black plumage with a white streak on each side, green below. The male has a flaming red crest which makes him much too visible to hunters—although not so to naturalists—and the female is crested in black. As powerful as its size indicates, the ivory-billed woodpecker astonishes any chance observer with its wild and noisy flight when alarmed.

According to a letter from the Department of the Interior, fewer of this desperately shy North American bird remain than of the whooping crane. I fear greatly for its continued existence, which we have already gravely endangered. I urge the passage of the Big Thicket National Park bill (S. 4), which would preserve the habitat of this bird and of many other rare species of wildlife and vegetation which have retreated to these largely untouched lands, as man wiped out their original home grounds. Our American heritage is in many ways in danger, and this is one aspect that could easily be saved now, but will be gone tomorrow.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter of August 8, 1967, from the Department of the Interior, which reported their findings to me, be printed in the RECORD.

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE,

Washington, D.C., August 8, 1967.

HON. RALPH W. YARBOROUGH,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR YARBOROUGH: Since 1965 the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has been quietly tracing down rumors and reports of sightings of the ivory-billed woodpecker in an attempt to verify them. Many people have written the bird off as extinct, but persistent reports have always lent hope to the search. From such evidence as is available, there appears reason to believe it survives in South Carolina along the Congaree River; in northwestern Florida along the Apalachicola River; in Alabama and Mississippi along the Tombigbee River system; and in Georgia along the Altamaha. Louisiana has been searched repeatedly in recent years with only negative results. However, there are persistent reports of sightings that may yet be verified. Texas, until recently, has seemed the least likely State to harbor the ivory-bill, but it now appears to hold the greatest promise.

This spring we employed John V. Dennis on a special assignment to intensify the search. Mr. Dennis' experience with the ivory-billed woodpecker dates back to his search and discovery of a remnant colony of Cuban ivory-billed woodpeckers in 1948, includes collaboration in the Whitney Eastman searches in Florida of the 1950's, and continues with a current assignment to investigate the ivory-bill over its entire range under the auspices of the World Wildlife Fund.

Recent and reliable reports from the Big Thicket of eastern Texas convinced us that we should concentrate our efforts in that area. As a result of his investigations there during April, May and early June, Mr. Dennis reports an ivory-bill population of at