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priorities. We cannot proceed with the necessary programs to help the poor, renew our cities, and upgrade our education and health services, if we do not cut back on low priority areas such as public works and the development of a supersonic transport.

I also agree that we need a more orderly expansion in the money supply; the current 9 percent rate should be reduced to 4 or 5 percent as Dr. Saulnier suggests.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Dr. Saulnier's article be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 2, 1967]  
HOW TO MAKE PROSPERITY LAST—III: PUT FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN ORDER, SAYS SAULNIER

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The current expansion—the longest in the nation's history, is due "in large part" to the war in Vietnam. That's the gloomy opinion of the man, who served as Chairman of President Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers from 1956 to 1961. Raymond J. Saulnier is now Professor Economics at Barnard College, Columbia University, in New York. The following is the third of five articles written for United Press International by past and present council chairmen.)

(By Raymond J. Saulnier)

It is the longest expansion on record, to be sure, but the occasion is hardly one for rejoicing.

The longest previous expansion ended in February 1945. It was extended to 80 months by World War II.

The present expansion has reached 81 months in large part due to the war in Vietnam. There is nothing here that warrants being celebrated as a happy anniversary.

Nor is there any basis for rejoicing in the state of the economy. Cost and price inflation are back again. Since January 1967, the cost-of-living has been rising at a rate that will cut the value of the dollar by 37 per cent in a decade.

#### INFLATION MAY GET WORSE

More hours are being lost in strikes than at any time in eight years. Interest rates are higher than they have been in over 30 years.

And the prospect is that inflation will get worse before it gets better.

Unemployment is low, but no lower than might be expected in a war period. Even so, industrial production was no higher in August 1967 than 12 months ago, and less than 85 percent of industrial capacity is being utilized.

Actually, recession was avoided this year only by a narrow margin, which is something of a miracle considering we are in a war and considering that the money supply is being inflated by 9 percent a year, and budgetary deficits—in total defiance of the "new economics"—get bigger as unemployment rates get lower.

Obviously, the problem is how to correct these conditions and how to avoid the financial crisis that thoughtful people know is a real danger.

#### BUDGET DEEP IN RED

Two things are essential. First, the budget must be moved back toward balance. But it is so deep in the red now that even with a tax increase, which is clearly needed, spending would have to be held at the fiscal 1968 level for two years to give revenues a chance to close the gap.

Obviously, we must do a better job of setting expenditure priorities or we will have what the Secretary of the Treasury, with

uncommon candor, recently described as a "financial shambles."

Second, annual increases in the money supply must be reduced from the current 9 per cent to 4 or 5 per cent. Like balancing the budget, this too will take time—at least it should.

In the meantime, we shall have to put up with inflation, with high interest rates and with a growth rate below what we might have had if costs and prices were stable.

Beyond these essentials there is a long agenda of unfinished business. We must learn better how to train unemployed people for jobs and how to motivate them toward continuing employment and self-support.

We must renew our cities, clean our air and water, improve our transportation, upgrade our education and health services, etc., etc.

But what is essential for progress in all of this is that we first put our financial affairs in order.

#### FIRSTHAND VIEW OF A RIOT

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a recent column, entitled "Firsthand View of a Riot," written by Mr. Austin V. Wood, publisher of the Wheeling, W. Va., News-Register.

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

#### FIRSTHAND VIEW OF A RIOT

(By Austin V. Wood)

I was fortunate to be in Oakland, California, last week and to witness part of the riots which took place there. I found it not only interesting, but also significant, so I pass it on to you.

I arrived in Oakland on Wednesday too late to personally view the first of the riots, but through the Oakland Tribune which staffed the occurrence with twelve reporters I was enabled to get full first-hand information. The objective was to block the Induction Center so that draftees called up could not be inducted. Four thousand demonstrators occupied all approaches to the Center when two hundred policemen went into well planned action. The going admittedly was rough but through the use of night sticks and tear gas the situation was cleared and the demonstration virtually broken up in twenty minutes. More than one hundred arrests were made and more than one hundred demonstrators were sentenced next day to ten days in jail and a \$25 fine.

Newspapers that night were unanimous in their claim that the police were unnecessarily rough and that several news and television men had been shoved and assaulted by the officers. In the Oakland Tribune news room, the Publisher ordered the word "bloody" stricken from the first edition. However, the Tribune report turned out to be the mildest in the entire area and television that night confirmed the fact that the confrontation had been bloody indeed. The San Francisco Chronicle obtained an injunction against the police department forbidding officers to interfere with the newsmen and photographers.

Thursday was relatively quiet. The police action on Tuesday evidently required a regrouping. I went to the Berkeley campus of the University of California. On the street adjoining there was a car occupied by bearded "activists" with a loud-speaker urging attendance at a gathering called to plan further demonstration on Friday. An injunction had been obtained forbidding any gathering on the campus. Nevertheless, the car went unmolested and four thousand attended a rally on the campus that afternoon. Nothing was done.

On Friday, twenty thousand demonstrators and twelve hundred policemen showed up at Induction Center. The police had been forbidden to use clubs or tear gas. Nevertheless in two hours they were in complete control, the streets were clear and draftees were freely entering the induction center. Although a number of cars were overturned, there were few arrests and no injuries.

Now as to observations: The crowd on Friday appeared to be composed largely of "activists" who are to be distinguished from "Hippies" although the long hair, beard, etc. are the same. There were very few Negroes. It was said that only ten per cent came from the University of California, the rest coming from the numerous surrounding colleges. It seemed to me that the demonstration in itself was comparatively harmless. Basically, it was a bunch of youngsters who are victims of a fad. I cannot believe this fad to be permanent. Surely a sect which demands disreputable clothing and filthy bodies cannot long endure. Much of the blame must fall upon parents and much upon the University of California which utterly failed in discipline when the activist movement started last year.

And there is an even greater responsibility which falls upon a large segment of the American people. Too many of us have allowed ourselves to fall victim of the social and psychological philosophy that the right of dissent has no limitation. We have allowed ourselves to subscribe to too many new conceptions of government, new conceptions of crime, new conceptions of education and numerous other activities which fill our daily lives. Thus we fail actively to protect the substitution of the rule of force for the rule of law. There was no public protest of the virtual disarming of the police in Oakland on Friday. So many sociologists have found their way into our government that their ceaseless flow of propaganda has deprived too many of us of the courage to express ourselves publicly.

#### THE VISTA VOLUNTEERS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the Minnesota Journal of Education recently featured a warm and perceptive insight into the work VISTA volunteers are performing in the educational field. VISTA is one of the OEO programs that has met with wide acceptance and popularity, not only among those in poverty whom VISTA volunteers serve, but also among thousands of our dedicated and idealistic young people who have joined the VISTA program.

Some of the reasons for VISTA's appeal reveal themselves in an excellent article published in the October 1967, issue of the Minnesota Journal of Education. I ask unanimous consent that the article, entitled "Teachers Serve as VISTA's," be printed in the RECORD.

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

IN NATION'S POVERTY WAR TEACHERS SERVE AS VISTA'S

(NOTE.—A New Yorker, received her MA in Teaching from Duke University and has taught Spanish and English in high schools in North Carolina and in New York. A former member of NEA and of New York and North Carolina State Teachers Associations, she was elected to Kappa Delta Pi, national education fraternity, in 1962. She received her BA in English from Oberlin College in Ohio, and did graduate study in Italian at the University of Florence, Italy. Traveling in Europe and in Mexico, she studied language-teaching techniques in the primary grades.

She taught English as a foreign language both in Mexico City and in North Carolina where she held evening classes for Cuban refugees. As a community relations staff writer for VISTA in Washington, D.C., she has written a number of articles on former teachers in VISTA.)

(By Peggy Bliss)

Some people never learn. But then, some people never had the chance. What happens when they finally do get the chance can be amazing: A West Virginia mountaineer proudly nailed a long overdue high school diploma on his cabin wall; 15 unemployed Kentucky coal miners learned to read; a group of Lummi Indians learned the language of their forgotten ancestors.

These Americans were once bypassed by education. They got their second chance from people who had left the conventional classroom to go where there were no classrooms. The West Virginian owes his diploma to the encouragement of a retired teacher whose classroom was a tiny church. The coal miners learned to read at night in a sagging schoolhouse with the help of a young California teacher. The Lummi Indians preserved their culture and also learned English in the classes of a Massachusetts business teacher.

#### VOLUNTEERS TEACH TUTORIAL PROGRAMS

These teachers are all members of VISTA (Volunteers In Service To America), who put their teaching skills to use where the needs were greatest. The Volunteers, many with long experience, others newly certified, seldom teach in organized classes; they use their skills in special tutorial programs.

In the rural community of Moultrie, Georgia, children in the midst of integration need individual help to catch up with their classmates. Edna Rhea, 68, a retired first grade teacher from Lincoln, Nebraska, works individually with 65 such children in the upper elementary grades teaching them basic reading and cursive writing. "Teaching a seventh grader to read is not the same as teaching first grade," she said. "He's gone without for too long."

In Norfolk, Virginia, a retired California couple is working with the Southeastern Tidewater Opportunity Program. Dwight Rugh, 67, served as a trustee representative of Yale University in China and on the staff of the College of Idaho. Now, as a VISTA, he is training local poverty workers. Mrs. Rugh, who taught in China and Taiwan, teaches remedial reading and assists the coordinator of the Head Start program. She conducts orientation classes for new teachers and has developed a mobile child care center.

Throughout the US former teachers are helping minority group youngsters bring themselves up to the level of their peers and helping their parents compete in the job market. Grace Anderson Howes, a retired elementary school principal from Panama, New York, conducted classes for dropouts and adults on the Pima Maricopa Indian Reservation in Arizona.

#### ADULTS ARE EAGER, ANXIOUS

And on New York's Lower East Side, 81-year-old Mae Hawes, a former college math teacher with an MA from Columbia Teachers' College, teaches fundamental language skills to Puerto Rican adults who find themselves outstripped by their own children. Miss Hawes, a former government consultant and a pioneer in the field of adult education, says, "Adults are so eager, hungry, and anxious to learn. They devour every word and they make every kind of sacrifice to come to a lesson."

Many of the more than 70 VISTA Volunteers in Job Corps Centers are former teachers. In 22 states they teach the three R's to young men and women who were bypassed by the regular channels of education.

Fletcher Low, a 74-year-old retired Dartmouth professor, who once played baseball

for the Boston Braves, acts as teacher and counselor to young men in the Tremont Job Corps Center in Kentucky. In the Great Onyx Job Corps Center in Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Orpha Stutsman, a retired high school English teacher from Illinois, teaches spelling, pronunciation, and letter writing in addition to acting as librarian and advisor. The maturity and experience of such volunteers makes their role more than purely academic. It is one of confident, tutor, and friend.

#### SERVICE THROUGH UNIQUE PROGRAMS

Although many teachers work directly with existing classroom programs, other volunteers set up new programs to fit local needs. In Laredo, Texas, where the mixing of Spanish and American cultures sometimes causes educational problems, two VISTAs teach in an isolated school with no plumbing or electricity. Also in Laredo, a VISTA Volunteer from Puerto Rico has started as an aide to teaching the children. A young man, whose first year in VISTA was spent advising Job Corps youths, is spending his second year as a librarian in a modern but understaffed elementary school.

In Alaska, two VISTA Volunteers have taken the class to the students. They started a "floating Head Start program" which follows inhabitants of rural communities on annual fishing expeditions. In the mountains of North Carolina, a VISTA, who is a former art teacher, loads his car with paints and easel and drives hundreds of miles a week to bring new creative experiences to youngsters in isolated communities.

In Appalachia where people live in isolated hollows far from libraries and communications which others take for granted, VISTA Volunteer Molena Tunnell, a retired Texas teacher and librarian works with the Kentucky Library Service. In a program called Home Start, she brings books to pre-school children and on Saturday takes the children to the library's story hour.

She also coordinates a group of Cumberland College students who have volunteered their time to read to the children. In the evenings, she teaches adults to read and write.

#### VISTA BENEFITS RETARDED CHILDREN

In West Virginia, VISTA Rita King, a 1966 graduate of Cheyney State (Teachers') College in Pennsylvania, set up the first activity center for retarded children in Boone County. Until Miss King came, such children were required to stay home out of sight. The Volunteer pointed up a need which local committees have been working on ever since. Now Boone County has a class in the public school for retarded children.

Miss King's work is part of a major program aimed at the problems of mental illness. The program, under the direction of the West Virginia Department of Mental Health, has placed over 100 VISTA Volunteers in state hospitals and rural communities; several are former teachers.

One of these, Jacqueline Tornatore, 26, left public school teaching because of a serious automobile accident. Now recovered, she is putting her classroom experience to work as an instructor of retarded children in the Colin Anderson Center in St. Marys, West Virginia.

Throughout the nation, from Alaska to Appalachia, from Harlem to Honolulu, VISTA teacher-Volunteers are finding a need for their talents. They are attacking poverty with their most effective weapon—education.

An applicant to VISTA must be at least 18 years old and a resident of the U.S. There are no maximum age limits, no special education or experience qualifications, no entrance examination. Married couples are eligible if they serve together and have no dependents under 18.

During their year of service and six weeks of training, Volunteers receive living ex-

penses for food, travel, housing, medical care, and incidentals. At the end of a year they receive \$50 for each month of service.

#### LYNDON B. JOHNSON OPENS THE WHITE HOUSE TO THE WORLD

Mr. MCGEE. Mr. President, never before in recent times has a President of the United States opened the doors of the White House to so many distinguished leaders from abroad.

Never before has a President of the United States welcomed so many of America's friends to Washington.

I invite the attention of the Senate and the American people to the continuous and unheralded effort which President Johnson has made since his first days in office to acquaint foreign chiefs of state and foreign heads of government with the Government, people, and policies of the United States.

In a world often filled with distrust and misunderstanding, it is refreshing and reassuring to see our President often conduct foreign affairs on a face to face, personalized basis.

A perfect example was the highly successful visit of the President of Mexico to Washington last week and the overwhelming reception received by President Johnson when he visited Mexico.

From mid-July to October of this year, President Johnson received almost 20 chiefs of state or heads of government at the White House. These included such personages as the President of Rwanda, the Shah of Iran, the President of Italy, the Prime Minister of Singapore, the President of Mexico, and many, many others.

From the month he became President in 1963, Lyndon B. Johnson has received more than 225 chiefs of state or heads of government in 4 years—a record, I believe, unequalled in our history.

These are not statistics I am reciting. These are leaders of proud independent nations. Some of them are traditional friends. Some of them are new friends. Some of them are unaligned. But all of them are essential in a world where the word, the thought and the deed of the United States must be understood by friend and foe alike.

At the proper moment it would be fitting for the Senate to recognize the diplomatic diligence of President Johnson and congratulate him on a job well done.

Lyndon B. Johnson has indeed opened the White House and our country to the leaders and people of the world.

#### THE EXPORTATION OF LOGS FROM PACIFIC NORTHWEST TO JAPAN

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a series of four newspaper articles published recently in the Oregonian, of Portland, Oreg., relating to the export of logs from the Pacific Northwest to Japan. The articles were written by Gerry Pratt, business editor of the Oregonian. Mr. Pratt has been a well known and distinguished journalist in Oregon for more than 10 years and has followed the log export problem with the utmost care.