

U.S. G.P.O. 1967
UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 90th CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

VOLUME 113—PART 6

MARCH 16, 1967, TO APRIL 4, 1967

(PAGES 6867 TO 8332)

tions, the Senate will pay fitting tribute to the memory of those 68 human beings who were slaughtered at Sharpeville.

ESTHER PETERSON

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I was very sorry to learn that Mrs. Esther Peterson will no longer be exerting the magnificent leadership she has shown in her position as Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs. I can well appreciate Mrs. Peterson's desire to give full time and attention to her equally important position in the Department of Labor. Nevertheless, in the 3 years Mrs. Peterson has represented consumer interests in the Government, she has shown an amazing capacity for bringing consumer issues to the attention of the public.

Certainly on truth in lending, which has been before the Banking and Currency Committee for a number of years, Mrs. Peterson has taken the lead within the administration in keeping this issue before the American public. Her enthusiasm, her dedication, her diligence, and her willingness to work long hours on behalf of the consumer have earned our deep admiration and respect.

I am sorry to see Mrs. Peterson leave this important position. I shall be looking forward to working closely with her distinguished successor, Miss Betty Furness, in behalf of truth in lending and other consumer issues. I am sure that Miss Furness will show the same devotion to protecting the consumer which Mrs. Peterson has so ably demonstrated over the last 3 years.

INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, in an editorial entitled "Wise Economic Move" in the March 11 issue of the Milwaukee Journal, that newspaper has endorsed the restoration of the 7 percent investment tax credit and the accelerated depreciation. The editorial stated:

President Johnson is wisely urging congress to restore the 7% tax credit. . . .

I ask Senators to lend their support to the President's proposal and to act immediately on H.R. 6950. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the March 11 editorial, which is an excellent summary of the present status of our economy and the President's managing of it.

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

[From the Milwaukee Journal, Mar. 11, 1967]

WISE ECONOMY MOVE

President Johnson is wisely urging congress to restore the 7% tax credit on business investment and the fast tax write-off schedule on industrial and commercial buildings. The measures were suspended last fall to cool an overheated economy and ease inflationary pressures. At the time, interest rates were at a peak and there was excessive demand for capital investment funds.

The pressures have eased. The president noted that interest rates have fallen as much as 1% since September and the home building industry is beginning to revive as a consequence. Business capital spending has

begun to decline, causing worry about a slowdown in economic growth.

The tax credit and write-off schedule, which represent several billion dollars in tax relief to business, were to have been reinstated next Jan. 1, but Johnson wants them restored immediately.

There is nothing contradictory about the on again, off again use of the investment credit and write-off. They are necessary tools to stabilize the economy.

The president's reiterated request for a 6% surtax on individual and corporate incomes may seem inconsistent with his other efforts to encourage spending. But this is not necessarily so. The surtax proposal allows the president to retain an option—which he can give up in a few months if conditions demand—in case the economy heats up too fast again. Asking congress to step a bit on the accelerator while simultaneously toeing the brakes gives him greater control over the economy than going whole hog toward either stimulation or retardation of the availability of money.

FOOD FOR INDIA—TRIBUTE TO SENATORS ELLENDER, MILLER, AND AIKEN

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, yesterday the Congress completed final action on the food-for-India measure, which will provide badly needed sustenance vital to millions of starvation-threatened Indian people. The swift dispatch with which this measure was disposed of is a fine tribute to the entire Congress.

On the part of the Senate, we are particularly gratified for the outstanding efforts of the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] in making certain that this measure was considered and disposed of promptly. The highly astute and very able chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, applying his careful diligence and high efficiency, contributed immensely to the Senate's unanimous endorsement of the proposal.

To the same extent, we appreciate the support given by the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER]. His work, both in committee and on the floor, was characterized by typically strong devotion and effective leadership.

Other Senators are similarly to be commended for assisting so ably to assure unanimous Senate approval. Notable in this respect were the efforts of the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the ranking minority member of the committee whose support for this measure was no less strong and effective than his support for all measures which he advocates. Similarly, the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MCGOVERN] is to be thanked for offering his always constructive assistance.

Again, I would say that by its action the Senate has helped immensely to relieve the people of a famine-ridden nation with a clear, swift, and, we all hope, an effective response.

PROPOSED COUNCIL OF SOCIAL ADVISERS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the social scientists in our universities and in outside research organizations constantly analyze and explain trends and shifts in the behavior of groups in our society and anticipate future trends.

So valuable is their assistance that many times congressional committees have called upon them to testify, especially when investigating matters having to do with poverty or the rehabilitation of our cities. They are recognized as experts in their field, and their testimony has been invaluable.

In February, I introduced S. 843, the Full Opportunity and Social Accounting Act, and subsequently asked a number of social scientists in the Nation's outstanding universities for their views.

The legislation I proposed would establish a President's Council of Social Advisers, paralleling the Council of Economic Advisers. It would require the President to submit an annual social report, the social equivalent of the Economic Report. Finally, it would establish the joint congressional committee with oversight responsibility.

The social scientists responded to my invitation with enthusiasm, and as a result, I have received many stimulating letters offering comment and constructive criticism of the proposed legislation.

I received several recently which I thought particularly noteworthy because of the cogency of their comments. They were written to me by Joseph L. Fisher, president of Resources for the Future, Inc.; Britton Harris, professor of city and regional planning at the University of Pennsylvania; Lyle W. Shannon, chairman of the department of sociology and anthropology at the University of Iowa; Ivan Belknap, acting chairman of the department of sociology of the University of Texas; Roy G. Francis, dean of letters and science at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; Howard E. Freeman, professor at the Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, Brandeis University, now a visiting professor at the University of Wisconsin; Eliot Freidson, professor at New York University; and Peter I. Rose, chairman of the department of sociology and anthropology at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARCH 15, 1967.

Senator WALTER F. MONDALE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: I am pleased to respond to your letter of March 3 about S. 843, "Full Opportunity and Social Accounting Act of 1967," by saying that I am much intrigued and heartily in favor of having the government move toward a careful and comprehensive consideration of social trends and problems as a basis for improved legislation and administration of government programs.

I have been thinking about social indicators relating to water and air pollution and other aspects of the natural environment in connection with the publication of the ANNALS of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, now being undertaken. In the course of drafting one of the articles I have realized more fully than before the immense difficulties in finding indicators of environmental quality which would have human and social relevance, rather than simply being physical measurements of contaminants in streams and in the atmosphere. Furthermore, in this country we don't really

know very much about the physical condition of our environment; that is, in an organized, systematic way with a consistent record of longer-term trends.

In short, much remains to be done in the conceptual and methodological fields before we will have available accurate and revealing indicators of social conditions with respect to the natural environment.

Having served for an extended period on the staff of the Council of Economic Advisers, and in a way having succeeded Bertram Gross as its Executive Officer, I have from time to time given some thought to your idea for a Council of Social Advisers. I am inclined to think this would be a far reaching and important step, but I would like to see the idea exposed thoroughly to critical hearings first. I am pleased that your bill is being referred to two important committees for their consideration. I shall be most interested to follow the hearings and would hope that your bill, with perhaps some changes and improvements, can then be given full consideration by the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH L. FISHER.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Philadelphia, March 15, 1967.

The Honorable WALTER F. MONDALE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: Thank you for your letter of March 3 and enclosures.

I concur wholeheartedly in your suggestion that Congress and the Federal government should take a more systematic view of measuring social progress, and I hope that your efforts to legislate a system of social accounting will be successful. As a planner and social scientist, I recognize that many difficulties lie ahead in developing these concepts, but they will not be overcome unless a systematic program of action and work is initiated.

I am taking the liberty of sending copies of this letter to Senators Harris and Clark.

Sincerely yours,

BRITTON HARRIS,
Professor of City and Regional Planning.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS,
Austin, March 16, 1967.

The Honorable WALTER F. MONDALE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: From a somewhat isolated regional position I must tell you that I am not only pleased but flattered that you thought it worthwhile to send me a copy of the introduction to S. 843.

I hope your office can keep me informed on the progress of this effort. There is no question but that you are on the right track. Much of my own work has been developed with the hope that this country would eventually develop a continuous sociological audit of the type you propose. Such a step is the only possible answer to the needs of growing complexity in our social structure; yet, up to the present time, even our best political thinkers seem to think that good intentions are all that is needed to guarantee the success of social legislation. The idea that this success might be dependent on a continuing accurate feedback on the effects and adjustments of such legislation doesn't seem to have dawned on anybody except you.

I wonder if you and some of your colleagues could perhaps amplify the wonderful idea set forth in the S. 843 introduction into an explicit study committee, with perhaps NSF funds, to study and recommend a set of indicators and a feedback system to do what is obviously necessary? I know at least six dedicated social scientists who would immediately buy the idea and slave away at it.

Congratulations on a pioneering vision.

Sincerely,

IVAN BELKNAP,
Acting Chairman.

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,

Iowa City, Iowa, March 17, 1967.

Senator WALTER F. MONDALE,
U.S. Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

I was pleased to receive your letter of March 6 and the extract from the Congressional Record of that date. In reference to the "Full Opportunity and Social Accounting Act of 1967," let me simply say that I have been concerned with the need for better social statistics since the beginning of my professional career. You may be sure that I do nothing but applaud your efforts.

Back around 1950 when I was working on my Ph. D. dissertation I became aware of the fact that economic statistics were plentiful, but that even in some of the most advanced countries of the world social statistics were scarce or nonexistent. Since that time I have been involved in various research projects and every one of them has, in one manner or another, suffered from the lack of adequate social statistics or has attempted to develop a way of determining what is going on from the meager data available. In more recent years I have been attempting to measure juvenile delinquency for one thing, and poverty for another. We are spending millions and billions of dollars in our attempts to deal with the problems of the less fortunate but more often than not have no way of determining the effectiveness of our programs. The disappointing thing to me has been that some people even resist efforts to measure the effectiveness of programs in which they are involved.

I know that you are a very busy Senator and would not expect you to go into a stack or reprints in any great detail, but will send along a few items that may be of interest to you as well as a recent report that we have completed on the adjustment problem of immigrant Mexican-Americans and Negroes.

It would seem to me that if we had a system of social accounting, Congress would feel more like supporting some programs and would have a good basis for discarding others. If someone comes along with a proposal for assisting the less fortunate of one sort or another and the Senate does not support that program, but supports another, it is readily subjectable to criticism. If a social accounting system were set up, those who control the purse-strings for us would find it far easier to justify their actions to their constituents.

Should there ever be anything that I could do to assist you or your staff, you may be sure that I will be glad to do so.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE W. SHANNON,
Chairman.

THE UNIVERSITY OF
WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE,
Milwaukee, Wis., March 9, 1967.

Senator WALTER F. MONDALE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: Thank you for your letter and the enclosed speech you gave to the Senate on a proposed "Social Advisors Committee." In general, I want to suggest enthusiastic and wholehearted support for your proposal. Let me know what I can do to assist you in behalf of your idea.

As a research methodologist in Sociology, as a member of the American Sociological Association Committee on social statistics, and as a college administrator, I have concerns which you obviously share. That we need systematic data collection and analysis is all but obvious. Fortunately our technology is now sufficiently sophisticated to handle the data required. A few years ago, analyses that required more than twenty measures were enormously difficult. The emergence of contemporary data processing hardware, however, reduces the effort required.

Your idea is, therefore, technologically feasible in a way that a few years ago it was not. Moreover, it would lend itself to various

uses, already suggested (for example) by Mayor Henry Maier of Milwaukee on the need to establish "data banks" for urban-related problems. In addition, it would lend itself to the definition of "bench marks" from which social trends and change could be measured.

History is replete with rather drastic failures of prediction in the social area. Malthus, using what to him was the best data, predicted a general increasing rate of population growth precisely at a time when, in Industrialized Europe, it was already changing. Marx predicted that the level of living of the working group would deteriorate as productivity increased—the data of his day tended to support such a prediction. As recently as 1946, American demographers had predicted that the United States population would reach a total of 164 million by 1980. There are other examples. All suffered from a lack of the kind of data you propose. All suffered from an inability to conduct the kind of analysis you propose.

Obviously, your proposal requires the most careful work by social scientists. Let me know, as I said, how I can be of assistance. I would be glad to be able to react to any phase of any formal proposal, to give advice, or to write.

It is perhaps too late for proper congratulations, but let me congratulate you now on your victory last November. As one who had campaigned earlier for you (and, of course, for my good friend Gene McCarthy), I was particularly pleased with the role you played vis-a-vis Karl and Sandy. Not only was your loyalty honorable and deserving of praise, you demonstrated most clearly the proper way for youth to be served, for new leadership to emerge. I know that there must have been some difficult moments along the way, but you should always take pride in the way you combined integrity and political astuteness. Again, congratulations on your election.

Sincerely,

ROY G. FRANCIS, Dean.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, Wis., March 15, 1967.

Senator WALTER F. MONDALE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: Thank you for sending me the information on your proposed Social Accounting Act. As a member of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare's panel on social indicators, I have become quite involved in the prospects and problems of social accounting. Naturally, I support wholeheartedly your proposed act. I particularly applaud the emphasis you have given to the task: I agree completely that we must seek to maximize the use of existing information and at the same time devote as much energy as possible to the development of improved and more comprehensive indicators.

I would appreciate being kept informed of the progress of the Senate on your bill. Please feel free to call upon me if I may assist you and your colleagues in any way.

During the summer I shall be at the Department of Sociology, University of Colorado in Boulder, and then in the fall I will return to my post at the Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare at Brandeis University. If your office could note these addresses, I would be most grateful.

Sincerely,

HOWARD E. FREEMAN,
Visiting Professor.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY,
New York, N.Y., March 14, 1967.

The Honorable WALTER F. MONDALE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: Thank you very much for sending me the Congressional Record for February 6, 1967, recording your in-

roduction of the "Full Opportunity and Social Accounting Act of 1967," S. 843. While I found your introductory remarks very fruitful, interesting, and important, I must confess that it is rather difficult to comment on the legislation without seeing a copy of the act itself.

Certainly there seems to be little doubt that we need some such Council of Social Advisors, which would compile and analyze social statistics, devise a system of social indicators, and evaluate the effectiveness and impact of our government's efforts to improve the life of citizens of the United States. I am sure that you are aware of how problematic it is to create such indices, and how extremely delicate in a political sense the undertaking would be. Nonetheless, it is very worthwhile and I do hope that something of the sort can be instituted.

One thing I am very concerned about in some of the discussion going on in Washington, however, is the idea that in some way all of the government statistics on individual citizens of the United States could in some way be centralized in some "data bank." I regard it as very dangerous to the privacy and freedom of the citizen that such a program of coordination of information be undertaken. I hope very much that in the Social Accounting Act of 1967 there is no provision for legislation setting up such a program of centralization. There is no doubt whatsoever that if all of the information were centralized it would provide considerably better compilations for the Council of Social Advisors that you are urging. The problem here, as in many other areas in our political life, is to balance the increase of efficiency against the decrease of personal freedom and privacy.

Again, please accept my congratulations and good wishes for the idea of recommending such an act as is described in the Congressional Records. Set up properly, it should help us to improve both our social policies and the quality of life of the citizens of our country.

Yours sincerely,

ELIOT FREDSON, Professor.

UNIVERSITA DI NAPOLI,
Northampton, Mass., March 13, 1967.
The Honorable WALTER F. MONDALE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: Your letter of 6 March 1967 arrived on the day I was leaving for a lecture tour in Europe. My topic for papers to be presented here at the University of Naples and at the Institute for Social Studies in the Hague is "The Social Consequences of Racial Discrimination in America". Having struggled for many years to make sense of the very uneven data available on the topic, your letter—and accompanying statement—is most encouraging.

I do not have time at the moment to write a detailed commentary on the proposed Social Accounting Act. (I would be pleased to do so upon my return in April). For now, let me say that, while I share many of my colleagues' grave concerns with undisclosed motives in the government's support of research and academic activities (viz. "Project Camelot", CIA-NASA collusion, etc.) and am therefore somewhat wary of possible reaction to a National Social Science Foundation as proposed by Senator Harris, I still strongly favor the establishment of a Council of Social Advisors and a coordination of research and planning activities. Even this, as I see it, is no small task. Unlike the case of economic planning in which few laymen consider themselves expert, the Council and its consultants will have to address themselves to the conflicting attitudes extant throughout society on what constitutes social welfare and reform even as they are culling together fugitive statistics on the

many areas mentioned in your statement. But let them begin . . .

I would appreciate being kept informed of the committees' deliberation. If you would like more detailed comments from me, please feel free to write.

Sincerely,

PETER I. ROSE, Ph. D.

DAIRY IMPORTS SHOULD BE CURBED

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, American dairy farmers have suffered a price-cost squeeze for several years now and during recent months their economic situation has taken another sharp downturn.

The dairy farmer is understandably greatly disturbed about the current price-cost squeeze. And whether or not one approves of this type of action, the current milk withholding movement by the National Farmers Organization is dramatic evidence of the growing discontent of dairy farmers.

Evidence of this long-term adverse economic situation is to be found in the sharp decline of dairy farmers in the past 2 or 3 years. The number of all types of farms across the country has been declining, but nowhere is this decline as sharp as among dairy producers.

Because of this decline in the number of dairy farmers, production has been substantially reduced and with this reduced production there was a wide expectation that given the natural forces of supply and demand, dairy product prices would increase.

Mr. President, this has not happened. Prices have instead declined. And they have declined at a time when prices for the products that the dairy farmer must use have continued to rise.

Mr. President, a major cause for this adverse price situation is the dramatic increase in the volume of imported dairy products into this country. Dairy product imports in 1966 were three times greater than in 1965 and at the current rate these imports in 1967 will be approximately 4½ times greater than in 1965.

That the Government should allow this sharp increase in dairy production at the very time it is supposedly attempting to stabilize domestic prices through various price support activities is totally contradictory. Moreover, it is to be noted that the great volume of these imports is coming from the Common Market countries in Europe which are now resisting efforts by American negotiators to secure fair and reasonable trade agreements between this country and the Common Market members.

Mr. President, this situation can and must be corrected. The proposed Dairy Import Act of 1967 (S. 612) would provide the relief that is needed by limiting current imports to the average butterfat milk solids shipped into this country during the years 1961 and 1965.

This is an entirely reasonable proposal which allows importers to share in the market gains in the future.

Most importantly it would do a great deal to stabilize domestic prices and bring richly deserved relief to American dairy farmers.

Mr. President, S. 612 has been cosponsored by 46 Senators, including myself, and is widely supported by dairy farmers and their spokesmen across the country.

Another indication of this broad base support is action recently taken by the Kansas House of Representatives in passing House Concurrent Resolution No. 1029, commending the members of the Kansas congressional delegation to support the Dairy Import Act of 1967.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1029

A Concurrent Resolution commending the Kansas Congressional delegation for its support of the "Dairy Import Act of 1967" and urging the Congress of the United States to promptly pass this bill

Whereas, Effective import controls of foreign-produced dairy products is indispensable to dairy farmers and of extreme importance to the general public; and

Whereas, These controls are important to allow farmers an opportunity to achieve parity prices for their milk and butterfat; and

Whereas, Achievement of parity price goals cannot be attained if large-scale imports are permitted; and

Whereas, Import controls are necessary if United States farmers are to compete with imports made cheap through subsidy arrangements; and

Whereas, From 1953 to 1965 the import increase was 75%; in 1966 it was 433% and it is estimated that in 1967 imports will show an increase of 567% above 1953; and

Whereas, Legislation has been introduced in both the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress providing for a "Dairy Import Act of 1967"; and

Whereas, The United States senators from Kansas, and the members of Congress representing each of the congressional districts have sponsored these bills; and

Whereas, The only recourse appears to be to enact legislation now before Congress which is entitled the "Dairy Import Act of 1967": Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, the Senate concurring therein: That we hereby commend the Kansas members of Congress, United States Senators Frank Carlson and James Pearson, and Representatives Robert Dole, Chester Mize, Garner Shriver, Joe Skubitza and Larry Winn, for their actions in introducing and supporting legislation entitled the "Dairy Import Act of 1967"; and that we strongly urge the Congress to act promptly and enact this legislation; and

Be it further resolved: That the secretary of state be directed to transmit enrolled copies of this resolution to the President of the United States and to each member of Congress from the state of Kansas and to the United States secretary of agriculture and to the chairmen of the committees on agriculture of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

I hereby certify that the above Concurrent Resolution, originated in the House, and was adopted by that body March 13, 1967.

JOHN J. CONARD,

Speaker of the House.

L. O. HAZEN,

Chief Clerk of the House.

Adopted by the Senate March 14, 1967.

JOHN CRUTCHER,

President of the Senate.

RALPH E. ZARKER,

Secretary of the Senate.