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There was the case in New York of Jose Suarez, 22, a laundry worker. He killed his wife and five small children by stabbing them more than 100 times. Police arrested him. He confessed at once. No lawyer. Justice Michael Kern bitterly agreed that "even an animal such as this one, and I believe this is insulting the animal kingdom, must be provided with all the legal safeguards—but it makes my blood run cold to let a thing like this out on the street." Suarez walked out of court, a free man. Miranda.

Dozens of such fantastic miscarriages of justice have occurred by reason of the Supreme Court's excessive solicitude. As North Carolina's Sen. Sam Ervin has noted, the number of confessions in criminal cases has fallen drastically. The state's attorney of Baltimore remarks that "the confession as a law enforcement instrument has been virtually eliminated." If the House accepts the Senate bill, the trend may be reversed. It will all depend on whether Chief Justice Warren gets the word.

COMPENSATION INCREASES FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABLED VETERANS

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 1968

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this important veterans compensation legislation. I was unavoidably detained in my office by the secretary of my State, the Honorable Tom Adams, and arrived late to cast my vote for this bill. I want the RECORD to show, however, my close association and support for this legislation.

I commend the distinguished chairman and members of the Veterans' Affairs Committee and my colleagues who have risen to comment on the outstanding legislative program we have been able to enact during the past 3 years for the benefit of our veterans. There has been a smoldering movement for years earnestly seeking to revise and revamp the entire veterans assistance program, but it took the leadership of President Lyndon Johnson to set the program in motion and bring about much-needed results.

I think that it is important that we also consider the fact that despite the concern of the administration for equitable benefits, there has not been a single recommendation that did not benefit the entire country as well as the veteran. When we consider that there are now over 26 million living veterans and together with their families they comprise almost one-half of our total population, the budget that has been required to provide benefits is still modest. We have increased—under the urging of the President—the budget about \$300 million for each of the past 4 fiscal years, but with this money much has been accomplished.

We point with pride to this compensation increase voted today, but this is but part of the whole picture for our veterans. Every age group—from World War I through our present-day Vietnam veteran—has been provided for in our legislation. Pensions have been increased, rehabilitation for the disabled continued, widows and orphans of deceased veterans have been remembered. The entire

scope of those who deserve so much from a grateful people for their sacrifices to preserve our freedom have been remembered.

I am not hesitant to extend my thanks to President Johnson and his administration for the helping hand provided on the accomplishments in the field of veterans' legislation. It is a most welcome innovation. It is good to see a President take the time to work out complete programs for our veterans and ask for the concurrence of Congress. It is good to see a President propose legislation that many of us knew should have been enacted before, such as increased pensions for our older veterans, more money for hospital care and construction, and an encompassing desire to be of real service to our veterans coming home from Vietnam.

In addition to the legislation that has been asked for by the President, he has shown his genuine concern by issuing Executive orders that are within his prerogative that expedited and implemented any legislation that we might have passed. The Bureau of the Budget proposed the hospitals that we have built in the past 3 years—15 new or replacement hospitals. Medical research and development has reached a new high under the Johnson-Humphrey administration. As a result, hospitals are a place to get well instead of confinement. More veterans are being treated than a few years ago was dreamed possible, and they are receiving better care. Our Vietnam veterans are being advised of their benefits even before they leave Vietnam by a group of VA counselors. All this was at the insistence and orders of the President.

I am happy to have been a part of this administration and be able to accomplish enactment of this needed legislation for our veterans.

HUNGER IN AMERICA

HON. WALTER F. MONDALE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 10, 1968

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, on May 16, 1968, I introduced a bill designed to remedy a condition unforgivable in this land of abundance—the condition of hunger present in 10 million or more Americans today.

In the statement introducing S. 3507—the Domestic Food Assistance Act of 1968—I stressed that hunger was a nationwide phenomenon. I said that hunger can be found in rural farms and urban slums, in the South, East, West, and North.

Mr. President, hunger exists in Minnesota as it does in all parts of the country. A recent report, submitted at my request by the community action program of the Minneapolis, Minn., area gives specifics about hunger in Minnesota. Cases have been reported throughout the network of neighborhood centers in Minneapolis' slum area. While temporary relief has been found through the OEO effort, the longrun problem of inadequate food remains.

Mr. President, hunger is a national disaster. It requires immediate response on the part of Congress.

I ask unanimous consent that the report on hunger in Minneapolis published by the Hennepin Office of Economic Opportunity be printed in the RECORD.

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

CASE HISTORIES AND DOCUMENTATION OF FAMILIES SUFFERING FROM LACK OF FOOD

(Compiled by Hennepin County Office of Economic Opportunity, May 25, 1968)

CITIZENS COMMUNITY CENTER,
Minneapolis, Minn., May 21, 1968.

Senator WALTER MONDALE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: Yes, we have hungry, starving people in Minneapolis!

The problem as we have seen it comes to us in many forms:

The mother of ten (10) children who is not eligible for assistance because of the one year residency requirement. The family lived on \$33.00 a month for six months.

The family of five (5) who were afraid to apply for any assistance because they had been threatened that their children would be taken away.

The children of many families whose hollow, frail bodies cannot combat sickness.

The family of eight (8) where the father was recently employed with the first check being held back for two weeks. They hadn't had any food for a week and one-half prior to his employment. *Over a month without any money to buy food.*

People who are not eligible for any kind of assistance, yet their annual income is too low to buy the quantities of nutritious food necessary to feed their families adequately. Low-income people need and want decent housing, clothing, food, bedding; they pay school fees, shop fees, repair bills with the money available to them. All of their basic needs cannot be met adequately. The money that can go for food is determined by many variables; not to mention that poor people also enjoy music, books, movies, puzzles, model airplanes, etc.

What we see are people who are slowly disintegrating and rehabilitation can never be of help. But, for people who may not yet be permanently damaged, there is a preventative—the immediate, emergency distribution of food.

Very sincerely,

PATRICIA A. PATTERSON,
Administrator.

INFORMATION AND CASE HISTORIES REPORTED BY THE SOUTH SIDE CITIZENS COMMUNITY CENTER, A HENNEPIN COUNTY COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

A large number of requests are made to the Southside Citizens Community Center for food. These requests are reported on our statistics under the heading of financial problems. This category consistently leads our problems each month. 189 such cases were recorded during the first four months of 1968.

In cases where the individuals have not qualified or for some other reason are not able to get help from the public agencies, we have been getting help for them from the Operation Greentape operated by the Twins Cities Opportunities Industrialization Center, Inc., the Fifth Avenue Congregational Church, and the Episcopal Neighborhood Center. We have also used our Center "slush" fund after exhausting all other sources.

These cases demonstrate some of the problems that are particularly difficult:

Case A came to our attention when the lady called us after being referred by her AFDC worker. Case A had moved that month from a northern Minnesota county and was now residing in Minneapolis. Her AFDC grant was still based on the budget figures set up at the other county and had not been ad-

justed to reflect the increased cost of living in Minneapolis. Because of this and particularly because of the increased rent the lady had to pay, she ran out of food before she received her next check. The client received food through Operation Greentape operated by the Twin Cities Opportunities Industrialization Center, Inc.

Case B was another situation of a family or a combination of relief and AFDC from other than the local county. Because of the low subsistence level of her grants, it was impossible for her to make ends meet. The case was brought to our attention when the family was visited during a routine out-reach program in the neighborhood. This client received money from the Citizens Community Center "slush" fund to help her until some other resource could be developed.

MAY 14, 1968.

DWEY BOELTER,
Center Administrator.
PAT MORIARTY,
Information and Referral Specialist.

Information and Referral Specialist.

REPORT SUBMITTED BY EAST SIDE CITIZENS COMMUNITY CENTER, A HENNEPIN COUNTY COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM, MAY 27, 1968

In canvassing our neighborhood, we have come across various people who are hungry. They include senior citizens who are struggling on meager Social Security checks of \$80.00 and paying \$60.00 a month rent. As you can see, it leaves little for food. In the age range of 62 years and older, 10 individuals have been found with no food, eating only milk and crackers or only a couple cans of soup.

We have found 12 families that include both parents and at least one child with no food, in some instances living in a car, bare rooms or wherever they could manage to stay, before being evicted. Some families' income is so low that only some children can go to school by taking turns wearing shoes and coats, as there are not enough to go around. The school complains because the children from these families have no breakfast, and probably have very little for lunch if anything at all. This is why our push for hot lunch program. Not all schools in our target poverty area provide hot lunches.

Tragic though it may seem for these people above, it is much worse for the age group 55 through 62. If unemployable through illness or other reasons, they are left with so little. It takes these people forever to get Social Security. They can't receive old age assistance, Senior Citizen's homes, and most of all, medical assistance. They must use whatever funds they have then to buy medications and are left without food. We have had 6 of these cases just recently.

I have been asked time and time again by the elderly and the middle-aged, "Why! can't we buy just a few food stamps? Why must we put all our money into these stamps. We have such a little bit. If we buy food stamps, then we won't have enough money for our medicine."

We are behind you 100% in trying to help our hungry people.

MARGARET BALL,

Acting Information and Referral Specialist.

CASE HISTORIES REPORTED BY OPERATION GREEN TAPE, TWIN CITIES OPPORTUNITIES INDUSTRIALIZATION CENTER, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
(Submitted by Clifford Johnson, deputy director of operations)

Case A

Ruth, age 36, has 5 living children who are all in foster homes. After her husband's death, Ruth had a nervous breakdown and entered a mental hospital. She now lives alone in a tiny apartment and has occasional visits with only one daughter, a mentally retarded girl. When the T.C.O.I.C. visitor arrived at her apartment, Ruth's refrigerator was bare. She is receiving food through Operation Green Tape and has no known means of support.

Case B

J., age 37, has 11 children and lives in a two bedroom apartment in a housing development. J. has lived in Hennepin County only 6 months, therefore not qualified for any type of public assistance due to residency requirements: 1 daughter pregnant; 1 child left in Louisiana; 2 children with obvious eye defects; several children with a great deal of dental decay.

J. was referred for Operation Green Tape and the family was assisted by a private donor.

Case C

An Indian family with 2 children, both parents apparent alcoholics, has visited various community agencies seeking assistance. They were finally referred to Operation Green Tape for food. When the coordinator visited this family to deliver food, they were existing by getting hand-outs wherever they could.

Case D

B. is a Negro, the mother of 5 children, and the head of her household. She is over 40 years of age. She receives Public Assistance to support her own 5 children and the child of her teenage daughter. While B. was hospitalized for the removal of skin cancer, she met a T.C.O.I.C. staffer who referred her to Operation Green Tape. B.'s family was given food and milk, toys, clothes, and dishes for Christmas, 1967.

Case E

A mother and father with 3 children subsist on the mother's income from babysitting. The husband applied for training at T.C.O.I.C. The day of his interview the family was down to their last food and milk. They were able to get Green Tape assistance through the TCOC counselor.

Case F

A mother and father with 8 children receive an inadequate income from Public Assistance. The Department of Public Relief was unable to help them so Green Tape assistance was granted.

Case G

A Negro family with four children moved to Minnesota from Illinois. They have no income. The husband is unable to work because of a possible diagnosis of cancer. He also needs psychiatric care. One child has colostomy and needs several further operations. The husband's hospitalization is paid for by V.A. but no subsistence funds are available for the family from V.A. until residency has been established in Minnesota for 3 years.

INFORMATION REPORTED BY MRS. JUNE RHINEHART, SCHOOL SOCIAL WORKER, GRANT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Mrs. Rhinehart is presently working with three families who are totally without funds for any necessities, including food. One family has 12 members, another has 15, and the third has 17 members. Each of these families also has retarded members (parents and/or children) which limits their employment opportunities. The health problems of these families are severe. Mrs. Rhinehart has had to seek out charities and private individuals to assist these families over a period of one year until they can obtain public assistance.

Mrs. Rhinehart estimates that she has 25 families per year with no resources to draw even a subsistence level income.

Because of the residency requirement of the Relief Department, families arriving in Minneapolis with no resources are unable to attain public assistance. In seeking help for these families, Mrs. Rhinehart often has to involve as many as twenty-five agencies with each family to fill its basic needs. The expenditure of all these agencies in time, money, and personnel cost much more than if the Relief Department would immediately accept such families.

The common response of the Relief Department to newly arrived families with no resources in Minneapolis is that they should

return to their former home. This is, needless to say, impossible for most families and extremely undesirable.

STATEMENT FROM MR. HY ROSEN, COMMUNITY INFORMATION OFFICE, PILOT CITY CENTER, A HENNEPIN COUNTY COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM.

In the past few years, I have received calls for emergency food deliveries to persons who are not able to secure assistance from government agencies until certain forms are made out and approved. In the interim, their families are left without food. Many times government employees and elected officials were helpless to act and sought assistance from neighborhood organizations. I personally have delivered food to needy families, many with babies, whose cupboards were bare. At times neighbors and friends have pooled what little resources they had to help these people. In many instances, the families went hungry.

"One or more health problems were found in 63.7 per cent of the children . . . Among health problems found in the children *nutritional were third in order of frequency.*"—"Health Program for Minneapolis Project Headstart 1966" by Evelyn E. Hartmen, M.D., M.S. and Al Olson. Printed in *The Journal of School Health*, Vol. XXXVII, No. 5, May, 1967.

FEDERAL ACTIVITIES POLLUTE LAKE ERIE IN VIOLATION OF THE LAW

HON. THOMAS L. ASHLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 10, 1968

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, any discussion of the desperate state of pollution of Lake Erie must take into full account that for many years both the United States and Canada have been and continue to be in flagrant violation of the law which exists pursuant to a treaty entered into by the two countries in 1909 providing for the adjustment and settlement of all questions which might arise between the United States and Canada with respect to the use of boundary waters. The treaty, which is still in full force and effect, defines boundary waters as "the waters from mainshore to mainshore of the lakes and rivers and connecting waterways, or the portions thereof, along which the international boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada passes." Obviously this includes Lake Erie.

Article IV of the treaty specifically provides:

Boundary waters and waters going across the boundary shall not be polluted on either side to the injury of health or property on the other.

Article VIII establishes an order of preference with respect to various uses for these waters, with water for domestic and sanitary purposes having highest priority, followed next by water used for navigation, then for power and irrigation.

Contrary to article IV, providing that boundary waters shall not be polluted on either side, we find that 6 percent of municipal waste, from a population of 10 million Americans living along the shores of Lake Erie in 1965, were deposited in the lake with no treatment at all, that 41 percent received only primary