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gust 1967, and it is awaiting action. It should be acted on quickly, because the situation calls for immediate attention and immediate action.

As noted in the resolution adopted by the North Dakota Wildlife Federation:

Some 250 species of wildlife are presently endangered through poaching for commercial purposes or environmental changes brought about by man.

This is one situation which such a conference can seek to eliminate, and one which must be acted on before it is too late. Man, who is responsible for the danger to our wildlife, must take on himself the responsibility of saving it from destruction. The United States would do well to take the lead now in the field of growing concern for the whole world.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Resolution 18, adopted by the North Dakota Wildlife Federation convention, be printed in the RECORD.

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

**No. 18—WORLDWIDE CONFERENCE FOR CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE**

Whereas, Senate Concurrent Resolution 41 calls for the United States Secretary of State to initiate procedure to convene, after consultation with the United Nations, a worldwide conference aimed at preservation of endangered species, and

Whereas, some 250 species of wildlife are presently endangered through poaching for commercial purposes or environmental changes brought about by man, and

Whereas, such a conference is long overdue,

Now therefore it be resolved by the North Dakota Wildlife Federation in annual meeting this 21st day of January, 1968 that this organization urge that proper steps be taken to convene such a conference.

Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be transmitted to Senator Ralph Yarborough of Texas, author of Senate Concurrent Resolution 41, to Congressman Henry S. Reuss, Wisconsin, who introduced a like resolution in the House, to the North Dakota Congressional delegation, to the United States Secretary of State and to the National Wildlife Federation.

**LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY**

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, last week we observed two very important anniversaries in the history of Lithuania. It was the 717th anniversary of the formation of the Lithuanian state and it was also the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Lithuania in 1918.

As a member of the honorary committee of the Americans for Congressional Action to Free the Baltic States, I should today like to pay tribute to the gallant people of Lithuania, who unfortunately for them and the world are enslaved by the Imperialistic forces of communism.

The same tribute is equally deserved by Estonia, which celebrated its independence anniversary last Saturday.

In 1966, the Senate and the House expressed their viewpoint on the current status of the enslaved nations. I believe that it would be well for the Members of Congress to review that document on this important anniversary.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that House Concurrent Resolution

416, of the 89th Congress, second session, be printed in full in the RECORD.

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

**H. CON. RES. 416**

Whereas the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination, and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation; and

Whereas all peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, cultural, and religious development; and

Whereas the Baltic peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have been forcibly deprived of these rights by the Government of the Soviet Union; and

Whereas the Government of the Soviet Union, through a program of deportations and resettlement of peoples, continues in its effort to change the ethnic character of the populations of the Baltic States; and

Whereas it has been the firm and consistent policy of the Government of the United States to support the aspirations of Baltic peoples for self-determination and national independence; and

Whereas there exist many historical, cultural, and family ties between the peoples of the Baltic States and the American people: Be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the House of Representatives of the United States urge the President of the United States—*

(a) to direct the attention of world opinion at the United Nations and at other appropriate international forums and by such means as he deems appropriate, to the denial of the rights of self-determination for the peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and

(b) to bring the force of world opinion to bear on behalf of the restoration of these rights to the Baltic peoples.

**SPARTAN SOLDIER GETS SHOWER**

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, recently the Spartanburg, S.C., Journal published an article entitled "Spartan Soldier Gets Shower." The subject of the article was Sgt. Doyle B. Allison, a Bronze Star winner, who is currently serving in Vietnam.

I think that some of the cogently expressed views of Sergeant Allison concerning his thoughts on the war will be of interest to the Members of the Senate. I ask unanimous consent that the entire article be printed in the RECORD.

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

**SPARTAN SOLDIER GETS SHOWER**

(By Glen W. Naves)

"There is no country like ours and the freedom we have."

This is the reminder from Sgt. Doyle B. Allison, writing recently from Vietnam to thank neighbors on Rice Rd., Rt. 6, for a Christmas card shower.

Sgt. Allison, awarded the Bronze Star last year for heroism in Vietnam where he is still on duty, is a veteran of two wars and 19½ years Army service.

Writing to Mrs. J. G. Shelley, Rt. 6, he said, "I want to thank you very much for the nice Christmas card. I received so many from the good people on Rice Rd., if you would, I wish you would thank all of them for me."

The Sergeant emphasized the "warm" feeling he and his comrades experienced in "knowing that so many people are thinking of you."

Each time he received a card, he said, he "passed it around" for his comrades to read. "We received boxes and cards from people we had never heard of or seen," his letter continued.

"It didn't seem like Christmas over here. Some of the men got trees and decorated them. There were no kids we could give the candy to."

Sgt. Allison told Mrs. Shelley that he was writing from a major combat area.

Christmas Day was quiet in his area, he said, but on New Year's Day "we had nine men killed and over 150 wounded" while "the V. C. (Viet Cong) lost over 300 killed."

"War," he said, "is so hard to understand sometimes, but I guess we will always have them. This makes two wars for me (including his service in the Korean Conflict), and since I've been in the Army almost 20 years. I have been all around the world and there is no country like ours and the freedom we have."

"All these men will never forget the cards we received on Xmas from the people back home, so thank you again."

"Your neighbor away from home, "Sgt. Doyle Allison."

In a letter to The Journal, enclosing Sgt. Allison's letter, Mrs. Shelley said, "just before Christmas a lot of his neighbors" sent the Christmas cards. "The enclosed letter from him speaks better than I could write. He asked me to thank all the people on Rice Rd. and in this community who wrote to him. Could you find space to "copy his letter so they will all know how much he and his men appreciated the cards. Mrs. Allison said her husband is in the spot where a lot of the fighting is taking place. I feel sure he'd like to write each person but he does not have the time as his letter says they are in the field."

Sgt. Allison received the Bronze Star for his heroism as leader of a night ambush patrol when he exposed himself to enemy fire while obtaining help for wounded troops. In addition to serving in Korea, he was a drill sergeant at Fort Polk, La., and spent four years on Okinawa and three years in Austria and Italy before being transferred to Vietnam early last year.

His wife Marjorie and their three children reside on Rice Rd.

**FAVORABLE IMPRESSION OF JOB CORPS PROGRAM**

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, in 1964, when the poverty program was established by Congress, there was much skepticism on the part of the public. However, as people have become more acquainted with the activities of the Office of Economic Opportunity, this skepticism has been transformed into support.

This is particularly true with the Job Corps program. Recently, Mr. Stan Roeser, of the Litchfield Review, of Litchfield, Minn., wrote a story about a visit of the Tamarack Job Corps students to Litchfield. His story is a moving endorsement of the program: further, it reflects the viewpoint of a person who was not a supporter of the program before the visit.

Mr. Roeser was indeed impressed with the young men from the center and was pleased to find a group of "clean-cut, well-dressed, courteous young men" and not the hoodlums he had expected. He was particularly enthusiastic about the

change in motivation that these young men had experienced as a result of their stay at Tamarack. To quote from his article:

Except for Job Corps training they'd probably be lolling on the street corners of their respective communities providing a ready spawning ground to the inciters of lawlessness and riots.

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

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

[From the Litchfield (Minn.) Independent Review]

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It's so easy to do, and I've been guilty of it many times.

When some facet of the poverty program is mentioned, even if I don't really know much about it, I'll smile a knowing smile and make some vague and disparaging remark about "spending the taxpayers' money."

Like so many other, I've become infected with an attitude which labels all the activities under the aegis of the poverty program as simply a waste of the taxpayers' dollars, an attitude which I'll admit is grossly unfair.

I haven't taken much time to become informed on what's going on in the program except for reading a few newspaper accounts citing incidents of flagrant misuse of funds.

Locally I feel that the guy that sits behind this typewriter hasn't done a very good job—partly for lack of time perhaps—but partly too for lack of inclination—in covering what the poverty program is doing in Meeker County.

This is mostly my fault, although I've made a few overtures in the direction of local poverty program officials about doing stories and haven't met with what you could call eager response.

I should have pushed a little harder to get stories, and perhaps poverty program people should have been a bit more eager to have the story of their programs told.

Relative to all this was the visit of some 30 Job Corps members from the Tamarack Job Corps Training Center near Detroit Lakes, to Litchfield this week end.

Somewhere in the back of my mind I've had the Job Corps lumped with all other poverty program activities—as simply the ineffective spending of the public's moneys.

When the Meeker County Human Rights Council announced plans to have the Job Corps members visit Litchfield, I had visions of a group of ill-bred, unkempt hoodlums descending on our town.

I was at Zion Church Saturday afternoon when the Job Corps members arrived and what I saw was a group of clean, well-dressed, courteous young men.

They were unsophisticated certainly, and you could even call these men simple without being derogatory, but there didn't appear to be a smart aleck in the bunch.

They were young men who obviously needed assistance, and who also are obviously extremely appreciative of what is being done for them.

I was surprised when a teacher at the Job Corps Center, who accompanied the group here, gave a short talk pointing out that many of these young fellows had reading skills which were at about the level of the average first grader when they arrived at the Job Corps Training Center.

All, of course were school dropouts, and without additional training, had only a lifetime of utter hopelessness and frustration ahead.

At the Job Corps Center they learn to read and write, developing these skills at their own pace, and they're also taught basic skills

in carpentry, mechanics, welding or other trades to lay the groundwork to enable them to become useful, job-holding citizens.

The almost child-like simplicity and sincerity of these young men was evident when they grouped together to do some choral singing.

By artistic standards, the singing was atrocious, but they sang with such pride and spirit, and with such a sense of accomplishment in being able to read and enunciate clearly, that a listener couldn't help but share with them an appreciation of their struggles.

The youths came from the streets of urban centers like Baltimore and Grand Rapids, Michigan and Springfield, Illinois and Atlanta and Richmond.

Except for Job Corps training they'd probably be lolling on the street corners of their respective communities providing a ready spawning ground to the increase of lawlessness and riots.

For me, and we're sure for the families who were hosts to the Job Corps members over the week end, this phase of the poverty program has taken on new meaning.

Here's one aspect of the program where, it seems to me, our tax dollars are certainly being well spent.

### TAX ABUSE AND MORAL VALUES

Mr. PROXMIER. Mr. President, the distinguished editor and publisher of the St. Petersburg, Fla., Times, Nelson Poynter, recently wrote an excellent essay on the deleterious effect of our loophole-ridden Federal income tax code on the moral values of our Nation's citizens. He points out that the loopholes encourage an "if-he's-getting-his-why-shouldn't-I-get-mine" attitude. This, Mr. Poynter says, is undermining "the morality of otherwise honest citizens and institutions that represent the last bulwark of American integrity."

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Poynter's article be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### TAX ABUSE AND THE DEGENERATING MORAL VALUES

(By Nelson Poynter)

When President Johnson submits his message on tax reform to Congress, it will disappoint those who have given the subject most study.

More than 50 years of lobbying and political horse-trading have evolved an income tax structure so riddled with loopholes of special privilege that it undermines the morality of otherwise honest citizens and institutions that represent the last bulwark of American integrity.

Sen. Russell B. Long, who is chairman of the powerful Finance Committee says "1968 just does not seem to be the year" for tax reform. From a practical viewpoint, he is right. But it's the year when it might become a major issue in the political campaigns. Debate on reform can be good politics—and honest politics.

About 100 million people will have filed tax returns by the middle of April. Meaningful tax reforms would affect the special privileges of 2.2 per cent who have adjusted incomes of \$20,000 a year or more. "Adjusted" means that most of them have incomes higher than \$20,000. But the real impact would hit only 37,000 taxpayers with "adjusted" incomes of \$100,000 a year or more.

Many of them pay no tax on large chunks of income from state and local bonds or escape high taxes via capital gains, depletion

allowances of many varieties, preposterous charity allowances and tax-free foundations.

The result over the years is a degenerating set of moral values whereby people say, "He's getting his and I'll get mine." The tax-free foundations, and gimmickry in gifts to churches and educational institutions, corrupt the beneficiary as well as the giver. Amendments will take a half century to undo, the present pattern. Only wholesale elimination of loopholes—and tax reduction which then would be feasible—can stem the tide of special privilege in direct conflict with our democratic institutions.

The inflationary effect on the economy of such loopholes is generally overlooked in discussions which many regard as indelicate. Fat grants to educational institutions from tax-free havens enable them to hire some of the best minds from the government.

Salaries are then raised to unnatural levels by industry, then government must raise salaries again to hold its best people. As a result of high rates, extravagance is rampant with individuals and corporations. The loose excuse is that "the government will pay most of this cost—or loss."

The airline mechanic then justifies his demand on the privilege and extravagance he sees in the executive suite. The mechanic in the sanitation department then wants parity with the air mechanic, and the teacher says he ought to get as much as the men who man the garbage trucks in New York.

The refrain goes round and round. Young men fail to enter the ministry because they want their children to have a good education and not wear the second-hand clothes of their parishioners. Dedicated nurses, police and firemen strike, or just decide not to work, when they see others with fewer skills and easier jobs getting more "adjusted" income.

This may not be the year for tax reform but it's a good year to bring abuse into the open. Men like Henry Reuss of Wisconsin in the House, Albert Gore of Tennessee and William Proxmire of Wisconsin in the Senate can keep exposing the facts and figures until a minority in Congress becomes a majority big enough to restructure our entire federal tax system. It can yield more money at lower rates and have enough left over to return billions of dollars to state and local governments.

A simplified federal system can collect the greatest amount at the lowest cost. The individual will be more cheerful with his simple tax form if he is secure in the knowledge that he's not a patsy to pay while others escape. The clergy and educators can turn their minds to their primary jobs instead of becoming experts in unjustified deductions, wills and trusts.

The subjects of crime in the streets, national morality, and corruption will batter your eardrums from now until November. Most of what's wrong here and the rest of the world will be blamed on Lyndon Johnson.

Perhaps the big blemish on the American tax return might be a good starting point for the debates ahead.

#### ADDRESS BY GEN. HUGH P. HARRIS, PRESIDENT, THE CITADEL, SOUTH CAROLINA'S MILITARY COLLEGE

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, on February 22, Gen. Hugh P. Harris, president of The Citadel, South Carolina's military college, was the featured speaker at the 161st anniversary dinner of the Washington Light Infantry. I was pleased to be in attendance, and I particularly enjoyed General Harris' remarks. They were entertaining, informative, and pertinent, and I think they will be of interest to the Members of the Senate.

I ask unanimous consent that General Harris' remarks be printed in the RECORD.