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By Mr. ERVIN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. Res. 113. A resolution to refer the bill (S. 1671) entitled "A bill for the relief of Bernard J. Campbell" to the chief commissioner of the Court of Claims for a report thereon (Rept. No. 1065).

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. JAVITS (for himself, Mr. PRUTY, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. BROOKE, Mr. CASE, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. MORTON, Mr. PEARSON, Mr. PERCY, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. COOPER):

S. 3249. A bill to provide a comprehensive national manpower policy, to improve the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, to authorize a community service employment program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. JAVITS when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. INOUE:

S. 3250. A bill authorizing veterans' benefits for persons who served in the Local Security Patrol Force of Guam during World War II; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. INOUE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. RIBICOFF:

S. 3251. A bill for the relief of Howard Staub; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARK:

S. 3252. A bill for the relief of Peppino Campus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HART:

S. 3253. A bill for the relief of Minoo Bomanshaw Chinoy and his wife, Jeroo Minoo Chinoy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIBLE (by request):

S. 3254. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, relating to conflicts of interest, with respect to the members of the District of Columbia Council; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONDALE:

S. 3255. A bill to amend the Housing Act of 1949 and the Housing Act of 1964 to strengthen the existing programs of code enforcement and financial assistance in deteriorated or deteriorating urban areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(See the remarks of Mr. MONDALE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BREWSTER:

S. 3256. A bill to provide for the regulation of political activities of public employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the remarks of Mr. BREWSTER when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 3257. A bill for the relief of George Lagos, his wife, Helen A. Lagos, and their two sons, Demetrious Lagos and Anastasios Lagos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JAVITS:

S. 3258. A bill for the relief of Sue-Hyunne Har; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT:

S. 3259. A bill for the relief of Dr. Tsung-Chu-Chou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3250—INTRODUCTION OF BILL RELATING TO BENEFITS FOR PERSONS WHO SERVED IN THE LOCAL SECURITY PATROL FORCE OF GUAM DURING WORLD WAR II

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, shortly after the liberation of Guam in July of 1944, the U.S. military command organized among the male residents of Guam a military unit known as the Local Security Patrol Force of Guam. This group had as its task the routing out and extermination of hundreds of armed and dangerous Japanese stragglers who were then still holding out in jungles and back-country areas of Guam. This local security patrol force performed its task in an outstanding manner, killing and capturing a large number of the enemy and pacifying the large areas of the island in which these stragglers had been operating prior to the establishment of the patrol.

The patrol was strictly a military venture. The men wore American uniforms, carried American weapons, and acted under the overall command of officers of the Armed Forces of the United States. Many in the patrol were killed or wounded in the course of the campaign against the Japanese holdouts. In recognition of their services, the military authorities in Guam gave official military recognition to this unit and its men by awarding its participants military medals including the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart. Subsequent to the war, the local government has accorded the members of this patrol veterans status in the form of civil service credit and low-cost housing priorities.

The measure I am introducing would entitle these men to receive all benefits now available to the regular veterans of our military forces. The bill specifically states that no benefits will be paid to any person for any period prior to the date of enactment of this act. An estimated 40 members would be affected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3250) authorizing veterans' benefits for persons who served in the Local Security Patrol Force of Guam during World War II, introduced by Mr. INOUE, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

S. 3255—INTRODUCTION OF BILL RELATING TO STRONGER NEIGHBORHOODS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, today I introduce legislation designed to change the emphasis of our urban redevelopment efforts by strengthening the code enforcement program by amending it to "stronger neighborhoods" program. My distinguished colleague in the House, Congressman DONALD FRASER, of Minnesota, devoted many hours in drafting this bill. I was pleased to work with him on this bill, and I am proud to be the sponsor of it in the Senate.

This legislation would improve the existing code enforcement program in two ways. First, it would better enable the local community to improve public facilities in a code enforcement neighbor-

hood. It would give the community additional authority to be a more dynamic force in preventing deterioration within the neighborhood. Second, the bill would give the individual property owner increased financial assistance to improve his property.

At present, efforts in code enforcement are too often just patchwork, remedies to meet immediate deficiencies. These efforts are not sufficient. A holding action is only a temporary solution. Our emphasis must be to make these neighborhoods strong and viable; not neighborhoods which will have to be cleared a few years later.

To accomplish this objective, the bill would amend the code enforcement program, section 117, of the National Housing Act, in three major ways:

First, it would change the name of the program from "code enforcement" to "stronger neighborhoods." This would reflect the change in the program from one which emphasizes regulatory policy to one which concentrates on neighborhood revitalization.

Second, it would broaden the activities which a community could undertake in such a neighborhood. Specifically, the public agency would be able to purchase and demolish a limited number of deteriorated properties when it is not economically feasible to save these properties.

Third, it would expand the public improvement projects which would be eligible for Federal assistance in a code enforcement neighborhood to include water, sewer, and storm drainage projects.

In addition, the bill would modify the rehabilitation grant program, section 115 of the National Housing Act. Presently, this program provides grants to low-income families who own and occupy property in a code enforcement area. These grants are limited to property improvements to bring the dwelling up to code standards, and cannot exceed \$1,500. This bill would amend the program in the following ways:

First. Raise maximum grant limit to \$2,500.

Second. Raise the income limits to \$3,500.

Third. Give the Secretary the authority to increase the maximum grant above \$2,500 in high-cost areas.

Finally, the home improvement loan program, section 312 of the National Housing Act would be amended to permit loans for general property improvements. The present language restricts these loans only to improvements which will bring the property up to code standards.

Mr. President, these amendments are necessary to insure that our efforts in neighborhood improvement will be effective. We cannot skimp in our attempts to revitalize neighborhoods. We must make sure our programs will create lasting neighborhoods. Thus we must give the communities tools to accomplish this task.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the Record at this point.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately

referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3255) to amend the Housing Act of 1949 and the Housing Act of 1964 to strengthen the existing programs of code enforcement and financial assistance in deteriorated or deteriorating urban areas, introduced by Mr. MONDALE, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3255

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 117 of the Housing Act of 1949 is amended by striking out the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts to make, and to make, grants as provided in this section (payable from any grant funds provided under section 103(b)) to cities, other municipalities, and counties for the purpose of assisting such localities in carrying out programs for the strengthening of neighborhoods in deteriorated or deteriorating areas in which such programs, together with those public improvements to be provided by the localities involved, may be expected to arrest the decline of the areas. Any such program (1) shall include concentrated code enforcement activities, and (2) may also include the acquisition by the appropriate local public agencies of residential property in the code enforcement area for the purpose of the demolition and removal of buildings and improvements on the property, or for the purpose of the repair and rehabilitation of such buildings and improvements for guidance purposes or for resale for dwelling use or as related facilities; except that activities described in clause (2) in any code enforcement area may be carried out only to the extent necessary to eliminate unhealthful, unsanitary, or unsafe conditions, lessen density, eliminate obsolete uses of any other uses detrimental to the public welfare, or otherwise prevent the spread of blight or deterioration, and the total property acquired in such activities may in no case include more than 5 per centum of the total number of dwelling units in the code enforcement area."

(b) Section 117 of such Act is further amended by striking out "and similar improvements within such areas" and inserting in lieu thereof "water, sewer, and storm drainage systems, and improvements of other public facilities within such areas".

(c) The heading of section 117 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"STRONGER NEIGHBORHOODS"

SEC. 2. (a) Section 115(b) of the Housing Act of 1949 is amended—

(1) by striking out "\$1,500" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$2,500";

(2) by striking out "\$3,000" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "\$3,500"; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this subsection, the Secretary may by regulation increase the maximum amount of the grants authorized by this section by an amount not to exceed 45 per centum in any geographical area where he finds that cost levels so require."

(b) The second sentence of section 115(a) of this Act is amended—

(1) by striking out "a structure" and inserting in lieu thereof "property"; and

(2) by striking out "such structure" and inserting in lieu thereof "such property".

SEC. 3. (a) Section 312(a) of the Housing Act of 1964 is amended—

(1) by striking out "of concentrated code enforcement activities" in the first sentence;

(2) by striking out "to finance rehabilitation" and all that follows in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "to finance improvements required to make the property conform to applicable code requirements or to carry out the objectives of the urban renewal plan for the area and, in addition, to generally improve the condition of the property."; and

(3) by striking out "rehabilitation" in the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "improvement".

(b) Section 312(b)(1) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(1) the term 'improvement' means conservation, repair, restoration, rehabilitation, conversion, alteration, enlargement, or remodeling of any real property";

(c) Section 312(b)(3) of such Act is amended by striking out "rehabilitation".

(d) Section 312(c) of such Act is amended—

(1) by striking out "rehabilitation" in the matter preceding paragraph (1); and

(2) by striking out "rehabilitation" in paragraph (2) and each place it appears in paragraph (4) and inserting in lieu thereof "improvement".

S. 3256—INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO REVISE THE HATCH ACT

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, during 1967, a distinguished group of citizens spent many months in work, study, and research on the problems associated with the political activity of public employees. I refer to the Commission on Political Activity of Government Personnel. And today I am introducing a bill which is the result of that work. It will, in my judgment, bring long overdue reform to the Political Activities Act of 1939, generally referred to as the Hatch Act, by providing effective protection from political coercion to all public employees, while at the same time permitting a measure of political freedom heretofore denied our civil servants.

Let me take just a minute and describe the Commission on Political Activity and the mandate under which it operated. It was established by Congress in October 1966, and directed to "make a full and complete investigation and study of the Federal laws which limit or discourage the participation of Federal and State officers and employees in political activity with a view to determining the effect of such laws, the need for their revision or elimination, and an appraisal of the extent to which undesirable results might accrue from their repeal."

The Commission carried out its mandate, Mr. President. The distinguished junior senator from California [Mr. MURPHY] and I had the honor of serving with the other commissioners in all phases of the work. The other commissioners were able and informed citizens. Dr. Arthur Flemming, a former member of the Civil Service Commission, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and now president of the University of Oregon, served as chairman. Congressmen NELSEN, of Minnesota, and OLSEN, of Montana, were members. Mr. Robert Ramspeck and Mr. Roger Jones, both former chairmen of the Civil Service Commission, served on the commission, as did two distinguished political scientists, Prof. Austin Ranney, of the University of Wisconsin, and Prof. Charles Jones of the University of Ari-

zona. Mr. Frank Pace, Jr., former Director of the Budget Bureau and Secretary of the Army; Assistant Attorney General Frank Wozencraft; and Dr. Malcolm Moos, president of the University of Minnesota; all participated in the work of the Commission. It was bipartisan, it was knowledgeable, it was hard-working, and its report merits serious consideration.

Mr. President, I cannot improve on the commission's own language when it comes to stating the problem to be resolved. Let me quote briefly from volume 1 of the commission's report:

The overriding problem confronting this commission was to accommodate and reconcile two vitally important, but sometimes competing objectives.

On the one hand, in our democratic society it is important to encourage the participation of as many citizens as possible in the political processes which shape our Government.

All citizens must have a voice in the affairs of government.

On the other hand, it is equally important to assure integrity in the administration of governmental affairs and development of an impartial civil service free from partisan politics.

In attempting to accommodate both of these important principles to a maximum degree, the commission recognized that any restrictions on the freedom of government employees to engage in political activity must be consistent with the rights of free speech and association guaranteed to all persons by the Constitution. At the same time, it recognized that protection against coercion and official pressure is essential if the government is to succeed in attracting and retaining capable, dedicated, and impartial employees.

In the opinion of this commission, the best protection that the government can provide for its personnel is to prohibit those activities that tend to corrode a career system based on merit. This requires strong sanctions against coercion. It also requires some limits on the role of the government employee in politics. It was the unanimous view of the commission members, however, that these limits should be clearly and specifically expressed, and that beyond those limits political participation should be permitted as fully as for all other citizens.

Mr. President, I submit that the bill I introduce today accommodates those competing aims as equitably as humanly possible. To assure itself of this, the Commission undertook a nationwide study of Federal employee attitudes in the political area. That study, done for the Commission by the survey research center at the University of Michigan, was the first attempt ever made to determine just how Federal employees really feel about political activity. I want to discuss that survey in more detail later, but let me list some of the other research the Commission did in assuring itself that all opinion was fully considered.

It held public hearings in six cities across the country; conducted a mail survey of all State political party chairmen and nearly 500 county party chairmen; conducted a case study of State employee opinion and attitudes in four States; analyzed all prosecutions brought under the Hatch Act; performed a comparative analysis of the political activity restrictions in all 50 States and in the major industrial nations of the world; and it solicited statements from Federal and State officials, community leaders, union officers, Congressmen, legislators,