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(PAGES 22197 TO 23658)

"(2) it is necessary to increase substantially the timber yield from national forest commercial timberlands in order to increase the supply of wood products which are needed to meet increasing national demands, including the demand for home construction;

"(3) it is necessary to provide a reliable and adequate source of funds required to increase timber yield rates on such national forest commercial timberlands; and

"(4) a substantially increased yield of timber can be produced from the national forests within the policy of the Congress stated in the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 215)."

On page 4, strike out lines 9 through 13 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(5) planning, preparation, and supervision, including marking, thinning, salvage, understory and overstory removal, and harvest sales;"

On page 4, lines 14, 15, and 17, change "(7)" "(8)", and "(9)" to "(6)", "(7)", and "(8)" respectively.

On page 5, line 10, strike out "which will result from" and insert in lieu thereof "expected to result when there is".

#### CONTINUATION OF PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1964—AMENDMENTS

##### AMENDMENT NO. 134

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, today I submit an amendment to S. 1809, a bill to improve and extend the authorizing legislation for the Office of Economic Opportunity. This amendment to S. 1809, which I will offer in the executive sessions of the Employment, Manpower, and Poverty Subcommittee, provides an increase in the authorized appropriations for the legal services program from the suggested \$50 million to \$90 million.

As recognized in the 1965 authorization for the Office of Economic Opportunity's legal services program, provision for adequate legal counsel has special importance for the poor. Though endowed with special needs and problems, impoverished persons have for years been denied the attention which those problems require: Their interests have been neglected for decades, their rights have been victimized by century-long exploitation. Especially for the poor who are members of minority groups—for the black American, the Mexican American, the Puerto Rican, the American Indian, the Japanese American, and the Appalachian dirt farmer, "equal justice" has been an empty slogan, a promise never fulfilled and an ideal never attained.

Some of this injustice inheres strictly from "bad laws"; some of it results from misconstruction by the courts; and some of it is plainly a natural outgrowth of economic or racial prejudice. But most of it is the result of a very simple fact: the price of equal justice is adequate legal counsel, and the cost of adequate legal counsel, for many Americans is prohibitive.

When a poor person is the defendant in a civil lawsuit, his fate depends upon his ability to realize the possible effect of the action against him, and to obtain assistance or marshal the law to his own

defense. An indigent almost never takes affirmative action to redress his grievances. Favorable court precedents do not automatically apply to him; someone with a knowledge of the law must see that his problem is one with an existing legal remedy. And if new law is to be developed to meet the problems of the poor, someone must know the problems and begin the long process of filing creative lawsuits.

By providing free legal counsel to poor and minority groups, the legal services branch of the OEO reflects the increased national awareness of the important relation between sound advocacy and equal justice. In its brief history, legal services has had a great impact on the poor and on the law, and is, perhaps, the most successful of OEO operations.

Statistically speaking, legal services was funded last year at \$46 million, supporting 265 programs and 1,400 lawyers in 49 States. During that period, over 600,000 cases were handled, over 2 million client contacts were established, and an assortment of services for clients was rendered: tenants were represented in disputes with landlords, consumers were protected against hidden credit schemes, and welfare recipients had their rights established. In addition, legal services attorneys have enforced Government minimum standards, fought for civil rights and the constitutional right to be heard, asserted Indian land claims, exposed the harmful effects of pesticides on farmworkers, and pushed for better living and working conditions for migrants.

For many people, legal services has made the difference between hope and despair; it has meant more than mere advice on legal matters; it has been the only authoritative, sympathetic, and trustworthy outlet available, the only symbol of hope in the culture of poverty.

Although it is making an important contribution, legal services is not receiving adequate funds. The 1,400 field lawyers now in legal services have not even come close to meeting the total legal needs of the poor; it is estimated that due to present limitations on the program's size, only 15 percent of the poor have access to legal services or VISTA lawyers. There are few projects in rural and sparsely populated areas such as Appalachia. Although an estimated 45 percent of the poor—those with incomes below the poverty line—about \$3,300 for a family of four—are located east of the Mississippi and south of the Mason-Dixon line, only about 12 percent of legal service's lawyers are located there now. OEO records show that applications totaling \$40 million in new programs from over 100 communities had to be turned down last year for lack of funds. And many of the country's metropolitan areas have no organized legal aid services. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a list of these communities, indicating their size and location, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

#### TARGET AREAS OF UNMET LEGAL SERVICES FOR THE POOR\*

##### METROPOLITAN AREAS OF OVER 100,000 POPULATION HAVING NO ORGANIZED LEGAL AID SERVICES, COMBINED POPULATION OVER 2 MILLION

Glendale, Calif.....	119, 442
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.....	441, 000
East Moline, Ill.....	339, 000
Joliet, Ill.....	191, 617
Anderson, Ind.....	130, 000
Muncie, Ind.....	117, 000
Terre Haute, Ind.....	167, 000
Lexington, Ky.....	159, 000
Jackson, Miss.....	271, 546
Asheville, N.C.....	143, 000
Steubenville, Ohio.....	170, 000
Altoona, Pa.....	137, 000
Memphis, Tenn.....	818, 650
Galveston, Tex.....	157, 000
Norfolk, Va.....	715, 409
Wheeling, W. Va.....	281, 000
Green Bay, Wis.....	137, 000

##### CITIES OF 75,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION HAVING NO ORGANIZED LEGAL AID SERVICES

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	103, 545
Davenport, Iowa.....	95, 796
Sioux City, Iowa.....	89, 159
Fall River, Mass.....	99, 942
Lowell, Mass.....	92, 107
Quincy, Mass.....	87, 409
St. Joseph, Mo.....	79, 673
Springfield, Mo.....	95, 865
Raleigh, N.C.....	105, 722
Hampton, Va.....	89, 258
Huntington, W. Va.....	83, 627

##### CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION HAVING NO ORGANIZED LEGAL AID SERVICES

Columbus, Ga.....	116, 779
Newport News, Va.....	113, 662
Portsmouth, Va.....	144, 773

##### CITIES HAVING NO ORGANIZED LEGAL AID SERVICES (BUT HAVING A VOLUNTEER BAR ASSOCIATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM)

Mobile, Ala.....	202, 779
Montgomery, Ala.....	134, 393
Chico, Calif.....	14, 757
Ablene, Tex.....	90, 368
Tyler, Tex.....	51, 230
Bellington, Wash.....	34, 688
Yakima, Wash.....	43, 284
Oshkosh, Wis.....	45, 110

\*Source: National Legal Aid and Defender Association.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, another indication of the need for increased funding for legal services is provided by figures detailing the tremendous case load handled by OEO lawyers. On the average, most lawyers in the United States handle no more than 100 clients per year; yet many of the present OEO lawyers serve from 600 to 1,000 clients each year. Such heavy case loads indicate not only the popularity of Legal Services in poverty-ridden communities, but also reflect the great burden placed upon its lawyers. Clearly, there is a need for increased Federal support for this important program.

In response to this need, the American Bar Association recommended in 1967, and again this year in compelling testimony before the Employment, Manpower and Poverty Subcommittee, that funding for the legal services program be increased to \$90 million. With that authorization, several improvements could be made:

First, existing offices could improve services by increasing the number of lawyers and para-legal assistants assigned

to them, decreasing the case load burden, and allowing for more work on time-consuming appellate litigation.

Second, 200 new offices could be opened in areas not now reached by the program.

Third, an additional 600 lawyers could be put in the field, raising the total to 2,000; 1,500 lawyers could be added overall.

Fourth, support could be given innovative "research and demonstration" programs, providing for the conduct of study into judicial administration and minority legal education.

Under this point, Mr. President, I wish to mention specifically one important demonstration project now being funded partially through OEO legal services, the "Council for Legal Educational Opportunities."

Since its inception in 1968, the Council has attempted to correct the deficiencies in minority legal education by recruiting and preparing minority group college graduates for entry into law schools.

Chartered under the sponsorship of the American Bar Association, CLEO reflects a growing concern for underrepresentation of minority groups in the legal profession. Blacks, for instance, account for only 1 percent of the Nation's 300,000 lawyers. On the average, there is one lawyer in the United States for every 637 people, but only one black lawyer for every 7,000 Negroes and less than one Indian lawyer for every 100,000 Indians.

By providing summer institutes and financial aid for minority group students, CLEO is helping to correct these imbalances. However, the \$500,000 it presently receives from the OEO is inadequate for provision of adequate service; much more is necessary. I highly commend OEO for its contributions, and I strongly urge that support for its efforts be sizably increased.

By increasing legal services' funding to \$90 million, \$35 million could be provided for the funding of existing programs, \$29 million could be allocated to the expansion of those programs, \$8 million could be allotted for new programs in cities, \$13 million could be earmarked for new rural projects, and \$5 million could be reserved for demonstration projects such as CLEO. This support would provide what the ABA considers as "absolutely the minimum acceptable" program size, and would substantially improve upon what the administration's budget request of \$55 million would provide.

The level of interest in the program indicates that \$90 million authorization could be easily handled. According to legal services' estimates, an additional 1,500 lawyers could be recruited within 1 year if funds were available. Many young lawyers wish to serve in VISTA and the legal services, but limitations on the funds prevent them from performing needed tasks: of the 1,200 applications submitted by lawyers to the OEO Reginald Heber Field Service Fellowship program, only 250 could be accepted because of financial limitations.

Clearly, therefore, there is a need for more legal services to the poor, and for a supply of attorneys available to meet

that need. All that remains to be made available is adequate financial support from the Government. "Equal justice under law," it has been said, is the objective of responsible government; raising the authorization for the OEO's legal services program to \$90 million would be significant progress toward making that objective a reality.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received and printed, and will be appropriately referred.

The amendment (No. 134) was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF RESOLUTIONS

S. RES. 211

Mr. BROOKE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the next printing the name of the junior Senator from Virginia (Mr. SPONG) be added as a cosponsor of the resolution (S. Res. 211) seeking agreement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on limiting offensive and defensive strategic weapons and the suspension of test flights of re-entry vehicles.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

S. RES. 223

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at the next printing, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. HANSEN) be added as a cosponsor of the resolution (S. Res. 223) expressing the sense of the Senate of the United States with respect to establishment of at least one standard metropolitan statistical area in each State.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON S. 2577, ADDITIONAL MORTGAGE CREDIT

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions of the Committee on Banking and Currency will hold hearings on S. 2577, a bill to provide additional mortgage credit, and for other purposes.

The hearings will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, September 9, 10, and 11, 1969, and will begin at 10 a.m. in room 5302, New Senate Office Building.

Persons desiring to testify or to submit written statements in connection with these hearings should notify Mr. Kenneth A. McLean, room 5300, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; telephone 225-7391.

#### NOTICE OF HEARING SCHEDULED FOR AUGUST 12 ON THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S MANPOWER CAPABILITY TO OVERSEE OIL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY IN ALASKA

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, the Special Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has scheduled a hear-

ing for tomorrow, August 12, on the Federal Government's capability to manage and administer resource development activities in the State of Alaska. The hearing will be held in room 3110 of the New Senate Office Building at 1:30 p.m.

The purpose of the hearing is to review the Department of the Interior's manpower and funding requirements to oversee the growing development activity associated with the oil discovery on Alaska's north slope and the proposed 48-inch, 800-mile pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez, Alaska.

Witnesses scheduled to testify are Under Secretary Russell Train of the Department of the Interior and Mr. Carl Schwartz, Director, Natural Resources Programs Division, Bureau of the Budget.

#### NOTICE CONCERNING NOMINATION BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the following nomination has been referred to and is now pending before the Committee on the Judiciary:

Marvin G. Washington, of Michigan, to be U.S. marshal for the western district of Michigan for the term of 4 years, vice, Floyd Stevens.

On behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in this nomination to file with the committee, in writing, on or before Monday, August 18, 1969, any representations or objections they may wish to present concerning the above nomination, with a further statement whether it is their intention to appear at any hearing which may be scheduled.

#### SURVEILLANCE OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CONTRACTS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I voted against the amendment offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SCHWEIKER) for the following reasons:

First. The Committee on Armed Services, in early January, instituted a program of surveillance of contracts by its own staff members, and obtained the services of men highly qualified in this field—some of the top men from the General Accounting Office on a reimbursable basis;

Second. The Armed Services Committee is now receiving quarterly reports on a number of major contracts representing, I understand, about 75 percent of the amount in dollars involved in defense appropriations;

Third. The Secretary of Defense has put in motion his own surveillance plan;

Fourth. The President of the United States early this year appointed a special panel made up of outstanding members to make a report as to what most needs to be done;

Fifth. Under the amendment, there is no estimate on the number of persons who would be required as new employees and no estimate of the cost of the operation;

Sixth. The Comptroller General of the United States has stated in a letter ad-