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These observers say that the continued timidity of American investors toward joint ventures is playing into the hands of their enemies. Joint ventures, they say, offer foreign investors their only real hope of turning aside nationalistic charges that the Latin American economy is in pawn to outsiders.

If these charges are not answered convincingly, they warn, the nationalists eventually will become strong enough to impose really harsh restraints on foreign capital. If that happens, the eventual result will be not only the loss of the sizable stake that U.S. private enterprise has in Latin America but the end of the capitalist system in a region to which the United States has important geographic, strategic and business ties.

#### THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, 50 years ago a group of officers and men of the American Expeditionary Force met in Paris to form a veterans organization upon their return home.

In mid-March 1919, these men were not far in time or space from the horrors of battle on the western front. Not long out of the muddy trenches, they sought not to forget, but to remember those for whom the armistice brought only a quiet grave, a lonely hospital or an uncertain future.

For at that time no broad program of benefits awaited these veterans. There was no Veterans' Administration. There were no veterans' hospitals.

That meeting in Paris, and subsequent veterans' meetings in American cities, led to the formation of the American Legion later in 1919; and with the Legion as their champion, veterans were soon to receive assistance.

Those men, who met in Paris, would not see an end to war. Their sons and sons' sons would take up arms, fight, be wounded, and die. They do so today.

If we have failed to bring peace to the world, we have at least sought to ease the painful wounds and dislocations of those who have fought for our country.

By example and urgings, the American Legion has directed our efforts toward positive steps to assist our veterans, to ease their suffering and to assure them that the Nation, which stood behind them in battle, stays with them when the battle is over and the scars slowly heal.

During this 50th anniversary year of the American Legion, I salute those pioneering Legionnaires and all their successors for their unceasing efforts on behalf of those of whom we have asked so much and who have given us more than we can ever repay.

#### LEGAL SERVICES FOR THE POOR ACT OF 1969

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, recently I introduced a bill designed to expand the legal services program of the Office of Economic Opportunity and give it specific legislative endorsement. In introducing this bill, I made reference both to the innovative nature of the services being provided by the program, and to the widespread support legal services have received across the country.

An article published in the March 7 edition of Time magazine gives a good

example of what I mean. Discussing the legal services project in Atlanta, Ga., the article highlights the important work of lawyers in the program in consumer education, and in legal matters. As the director of the program points out, the true need is just beginning to be met. And what is true in Atlanta is true in other parts of the country as well. I believe Director Padnos and his staff are to be congratulated, as are all the other legal services program participants. Further, I believe their pioneering efforts should be expanded as I propose in my bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article, entitled "Saturday's Lawyers," be printed in the RECORD.

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

##### URBAN LAW: SATURDAY'S LAWYERS

Bus passengers in Atlanta have been staring at some unusual posters in recent weeks. "They fixed my porch, but then they took my house!" one proclaims. "I'd rather walk clean across town than pay 45¢ for a bunch of greens!" advertises another.

Part of a publicity campaign by the city's Legal Aid Society, the slogans warn the poor—most of them uneducated Negroes—against some common forms of exploitation. They also serve as a warning to the exploiters. Under a Legal Aid Society program, some of the smartest young lawyers in Atlanta's top firms are taking their Saturdays and other days off to defend the poor.

Young lawyers in many cities are representing the poor in their spare time. They handle everything from criminal matters to consumer complaints and even divorces. But Atlanta has one of the most aggressive programs. The Legal Aid Society has 21 regular staffers and 58 volunteer lawyers who spend their weekends hearing complaints in ghetto offices. They are responsible for seeing each case through, even if they must work on it during the regular work week. Their employers do not seem to mind. In fact, the society's board of directors is composed mostly of senior lawyers from the volunteers' firms.

##### REDUCING THE BILL

The volunteers are doing pioneer work in a comparatively new field of law: the rights of the poor. In an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, the Legal Aid Society seeks to have the state's tenant- eviction statute declared unconstitutional because the law makes it all but impossible for the evicted persons to defend themselves in court. Volunteer lawyers are also challenging in a federal court state welfare laws that provide payments for a parent's first three children but none for any born thereafter.

Responding to complaints about high prices and sales of spoiled food, the Saturday lawyers persuaded the owner of a ghetto supermarket to make improvements and to meet regularly with a committee of his customers. Society Director Michael Padnos also arranged to have Grady Hospital, which treats many of the city's poor, review the financial status of certain patients—and perhaps reduce their hospital bills—before bringing lawsuits to collect the money.

The Saturday lawyers try to retaliate against those who take advantage of others' ignorance to make their own living. In a typical case, an illiterate woman came to Legal Aid because she had been tricked into putting up the deed to her home as security for \$700 worth of household repairs. After the repairs were completed, a loan company claimed that with interest and other charges she actually owed \$1,900. When the company threatened to take over her home, Bill Ide, one of the Legal Aid volunteers, promptly filed suit for his client. Charging contractor

and loan company with a "fraudulent conspiracy," Ide asked for \$25,000 in punitive damages. The claim against the woman was quickly dropped—and so was Ide's suit.

##### STARTING TO SCARE

Director Padnos, 33, a University of Chicago Law School graduate, is the man most responsible for turning the Atlanta Legal Aid Society into an effective and exciting organization. "We're just scratching the surface," says Padnos, who wants to double the size of his volunteer staff to 100 lawyers this year. "There are still plenty of people being victimized for every one we help." But the weekend lawyers are at least beginning to fight back against those who once took advantage of the poor without risk of either exposure or interference.

##### IN BEHALF OF THE REAL STUDENT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, I wish to speak in behalf of the American college student—the real student.

He is a conscientious and law-abiding student, who attends his college or university for the purpose of acquiring an education. He is not one who would use the campus as his forum to put forth his views on overthrowing the so-called establishment or to extoll the virtues of communism or some other theory dedicated to disruption of the greatest, and most free, Nation—the United States of America. He does not try to disguise his motives behind such fictitious labels as "Students for a Democratic Society."

Yet this student, in his peaceful and diligent pursuit of knowledge, suffers from the label being placed upon the entire college community by the actions of a small minority of agitators.

We would do well to lend our support to the college administrators who have the fortitude to uphold regulations and deliver justice to those who bring violence to the campuses. One such administrator is Acting President S. I. Hayakawa, of San Francisco State College. Dr. Hayakawa is an intellectual and one of what we could choose to call the thin gray line of heroes standing between our educational institutions and total disruption.

Dr. Hayakawa has not chosen to face down the advocates of violence in any attempt to lessen the voices of dissent. Dissent is to be encouraged in the United States; no place is it better understood or appreciated than in the Congress, where those in the minority appreciate the privilege just as those in the majority value the contribution of the "loyal opposition."

We, and Dr. Hayakawa, honor the right of dissent. But we do not recognize a right to violence. The Supreme Court of the United States also has recognized in recent rulings that students forfeit their right to dissent when they resort to violence.

Dr. Hayakawa has fought to grant to the real student, who actually represents the vast majority of students, his right to pursue his quest for knowledge.

When the irresponsible few force a classroom to shut its doors, the responsible many suffer. And the responsible many now find they must suffer for the bad reputation of the irresponsible few.

We have no laws in this country, to my knowledge, that force a dissatisfied