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The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report, No. 91-112, explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

#### PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill, as amended, is to enable the beneficiary to file a petition for naturalization. The bill has been amended in accordance with established precedents and to reflect the proper date upon which he first entered the United States as a student.

#### THE CARL HAYDEN PROJECT

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 28) providing for renaming the central Arizona project as the Carl Hayden project was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

#### S.J. Res. 28

Whereas Carl Hayden has served with distinction in the United States Congress for the unsurpassed period of fifty-seven years, including forty-two years of consecutive service in the Senate of the United States; and

Whereas Carl Hayden has dedicated his life-work to public service, having been elected treasurer of Maricopa County, Arizona, in 1904 and sheriff of such county in 1906 and 1908, and having served as a Member of Congress from the State of Arizona since its admission into the Union, first as a Member of the House of Representatives from February 19, 1912, to March 3, 1927, and then as a Member of the Senate from March 4, 1927, to January 3, 1969; and

Whereas, as the result of his vision and ability, and his unrelenting efforts for a period of two decades in participation with the other members of Congress from Arizona, Carl Hayden was successful in bringing about the enactment in 1968 of legislation authorizing the Central Arizona Project; and

Whereas it is fitting and proper that a suitable monument be dedicated in tribute to Carl Hayden and in recognition of his unique contributions: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Colorado River Basin Project Act is amended by striking out "Central Arizona Project" at each place that it appears in such Act and inserting in lieu thereof at each such place the following: "Carl Hayden Project".

Sec. 2. In addition to the amendments made by the first section of this joint resolution, any designation or reference to the Central Arizona Project (described by section 301 of the Colorado River Basin Project Act) in any other law, map, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be held to designate or refer to such project as the "Carl Hayden Project".

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report No. 91-113, explaining the purposes of the resolution.

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

#### PURPOSE OF JOINT RESOLUTION

The purpose of Senate Joint Resolution 28 is to provide a lasting, living monument to one of the greatest of America's legisla-

tive statesmen during the middle half of the 20th century. The measure would accomplish this purpose by amending the Colorado River Basin Project Act (Public Law 90-537; 82 Stat. 885) to provide that the vast "Central Arizona Project", which is the heart of this far-reaching legislation, shall be known as the "Carl Hayden Project." As passed by the Senate on August 7, 1967, the bill that became the Colorado River Basin Project Act, S. 1004, 90th Congress, which was sponsored by Senator Hayden, was titled the "Central Arizona Project Act." This project will bring lifegiving Colorado River water to the arid central part of Arizona where water is in desperately short supply even for the domestic needs of its burgeoning population. Senator Hayden dedicated himself over long years to the project giving unstintingly of himself, his time, and his effort.

The law as finally passed is truly a monument to his career in the Congress of the United States, which spanned an unsurpassed 57-year period, including 42 years of consecutive service in the Senate.

#### SENATOR CARL HAYDEN

Carl Hayden was born in what was then Hayden's Ferry, Ariz., which had been established by his frontiersman father, Judge Charles T. Hayden, a Connecticut Yankee schoolteacher who followed the famed admonition: "Go West, Young Man." At the time the son was born, the population of the United States was but a quarter of its present figure. The War Between the States was a recent memory. The Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II, the cold war with its Koreas and Vietnams were still ahead. The first gasoline engine hadn't turned, the first electric streetcar hadn't moved, the first airplane hadn't flown, motion pictures, radio and television were yet to be experienced. Arizona itself was not to become a State for some 30 years plus.

The young frontiersman, who had been elected sheriff of Maricopa County in 1906, became Arizona's first Congressman upon statehood in 1912, was reelected to seven succeeding Congresses, elected to the Senate in 1926, and reelected six times. He retired at the end of the 90th Congress, at the age of 92. He had been chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and as such was one of the most powerful men in the Senate. He also was one of the most beloved, being known as "the Senators' Senator."

The Central Arizona Project was not by any means the only monumental legislation crowning his long career. The Hayden record shows that he was the sponsor in 1919 of the 19th amendment to the Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to women; that he sponsored and managed the bill establishing the Grand Canyon National Park, and that he was a pioneer in establishing the interstate highway system, among other far-sighted legislation.

#### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The members of the Senate Interior Committee, of which Carl Hayden was a member, unanimously urge prompt approval of S.J. Res. 28. No expenditure of Federal funds is in any way involved, and the name of Carl Hayden Project on the great water works for the State he served so long and so well will be a fitting, well-merited monument to a very great legislative statesman.

#### REPORT ON THE FIELD TRIP TO FLORIDA BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON NUTRITION AND HUMAN NEEDS

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I should like to have the opportunity to reply to the Senator from South Dakota who has spoken earlier on the report of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs field trip to Florida.

I want to say to my good friend from South Dakota that I appreciate his courtesy in sending me, last Friday afternoon, a copy of his proposed remarks relative to the recent hearings held in Immokalee, Fla., among other places.

I have had an opportunity to see the speech briefly this morning. I spent the weekend in Florida, too. Even Florida people like to go to Florida in the winter-time, just as my friend from South Dakota and his committee chose to go down there to enjoy a few days.

I noticed two completely inaccurate figures in his statement about his trip to Immokalee that I should like to advise my friend about.

He declares, for instance, in his statement, that Collier County people—speaking about their willingness to take care of their own—include 22,000 Collier migrants who harvest Collier's \$40 million in farm produce.

Twenty-two thousand is just about 10 times too many. I hold in my hand the official report of the Florida State Employment Service, which is a cooperative service of the Federal Government and the State, showing the figures both of intrastate and interstate—which would be the migrants—on farm labor employed last year, 1968—and this year is not greatly different—and I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the RECORD in full at this time.

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

NUMBER OF MIGRATORY WORKERS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURAL REPORTING AREAS COVERING THE 9TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, 1968

Reporting date <sup>1</sup>	Lake Okeechobee <sup>2</sup>		Lower west coast <sup>3</sup>		Central Ridge <sup>4</sup>				
	Total	Intrastate	Interstate	Total	Intrastate	Interstate			
January.....	4,200	1,100	3,100	4,225	1,625	2,600	8,858	1,615	7,243
February.....	4,400	1,100	3,300	5,135	2,585	2,550	9,027	1,475	7,552
March.....	4,500	1,100	3,400	4,517	2,517	2,000	6,423	1,455	4,968
April.....	4,900	1,200	2,800	5,355	2,205	3,150	6,693	1,416	5,277
May.....	1,300	400	900	8,550	4,950	3,600	7,906	1,880	6,026
June.....	50	50	0	1,520	1,005	515	5,072	1,530	3,542
July.....	0	0	0	70	50	20	1,378	285	1,093
August.....	0	0	0	90	65	25	300	150	150
September.....	0	0	0	265	95	170	200	100	100
October.....	1,900	500	1,400	1,640	290	1,350	280	100	180
November.....	3,400	900	2,500	4,440	1,340	3,100	2,320	500	1,820
December.....	3,800	500	3,300	4,515	915	3,600	5,428	1,400	4,028

<sup>1</sup> Midmonth employment.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Broward, Glades, and Palm Beach Counties.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Charlotte, Collier, De Soto, Hendry (west), Lee, Manatee, and Sarasota Counties.

<sup>4</sup> Includes Brevard, Hardee, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsboro, Indian River, Lake, Martin, Okeechobee, Orange, Osceola, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, St. Lucie, Seminole, Sumter, and Volusia Counties.

Source: In-season farm labor reports, Florida State Employment Service.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, this statement covers not the whole State but does cover in one of its compilations—compilation No. 2—the lower west coast—and does cover Collier County, Charlotte, De Soto, Hendry, Lee, Manatee, and Sarasota Counties.

Those figures show clearly that the number of migrant laborers in each month of the year, 1968, as computed and as shown, would not even begin to approach for that whole area of seven counties the figure mentioned by my good friend from South Dakota.

For instance, in January of 1968, the total number for those seven counties of migrant laborers was 2,600. That is an official figure compiled by the Florida State Employment Service.

Surely someone has misled the Senator from South Dakota in stating to him that there were 22,000 Collier migrants who harvested their crops.

Mr. President, the second part of his statement is obviously completely out of accord with the facts, his statement that there are 4,000—if I may have the attention of my distinguished friend, because I am trying to save him from getting into very grave error which I think he will regret later—in trying to state the situation in Collier County, he states that between 4,000 and 5,000 destitute families are in Collier County.

In the first place, there is no such number of destitute families in Collier County. That number of families would very nearly embrace the population of the county, which was 15,600 in 1960 and which is now somewhere between 25,000 and 30,000, of whom the major portion live in Naples, and are anything but destitute people.

The idea of there being 4,000 or 5,000 destitute families in Collier County is an enormity. I know my distinguished friend has been misled by somebody who told him about those figures, when those figures are completely out of accord with the possible facts.

Collier County is a progressive and prosperous county. The actual residents there could not possibly come under the classification of destitute people. I happen to have known it ever since shortly after World War I. I have visited there repeatedly. I know well of the quality of the Collier County residents. I am talking about residents there. The idea of there being 4,000 or 5,000 destitute families there, when there may have been merely 2,000 or 3,000 migrants there at one time, many of whom do not bring their families, and those who do are not all destitute, is so far from any possible facts that I wanted to call it to the attention of my distinguished friend while he was on the floor.

I hope he will be more careful in stating the result of his various hearings, both the ones he has already held and the ones in the future, and in stating as facts things that simply cannot be facts.

I am talking about something I know something about, because ever since about 1922 a group of friends in my hometown, who like to hunt and fish, have made Immokalee their headquarters. "Immokalee" means "our home." That is a Seminole Indian word. When

we first used to go there, there were few there but Indians. I remember meeting there, at the Episcopal chapel, Deaconess Bedell, who gave such wonderful service to the Indians at Immokalee. I have been there from that time until now. The people who have lived there all these years are very fine people. I know many of the families there.

I am perfectly willing for any facts to appear in the RECORD which relate accurately to the situation either there or anywhere else in Florida, but I would not like my friend to be misled on the numbers involved. There have never been 22,000 migrants in Collier County or in any other similar county of Florida, unless it was Dade County. There are not 4,000 or 5,000 destitute families in Collier County, because there are no destitute families among the resident part of the population there.

I could go a great deal further into the matter, because I not only know the area; I know the families who have been there a while and others that have moved there since. I was there between Christmas and New Years and had a considerable chance to visit with some of those old families.

I am just giving this word of caution because I think someone appearing before the Senator's able committee has given figures so extravagant and completely out of line with the facts that I would want him to know that is the case.

I have gone to the trouble this morning of obtaining the latest estimates of the population of Collier County, which goes up to about 30,000 in the census, and half of the population or more lives in the Naples area. There are other towns, if I can give some of them, besides Immokalee—each of which I happen to know, because I am an avid hunter as well as fisherman, and because this is an active area for that. Collier City, Marco, Goodland, Everglades City, and others which I can mention, are in that county, in addition to Immokalee and Naples—Naples, of course, being the metropolis of the whole area.

Without questioning at all either the sincerity or the effort to state the facts of the Senator from South Dakota, I simply want the record to show that someone has misinformed him completely as to the number of migrants there in the first place and as to the possible number of destitute families who are there, because the figures are so thoroughly out of accord with the actual facts in Collier County.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. President, first of all, I want to say to the Senator from Florida—and I know he understands this—that we did not go to Florida to get a general appraisal of all the virtues and weaknesses of the State, but to look at a specific problem, and that is the problem of hungry people in that State. We started our appearance there with statements to the press and to everyone we could get to listen that we were not singling out Florida on any assumption that it had the worst problem in the country. We had plans to go into every area in the country and go into hearings on hunger there.

The New York Times has an article

about a survey in New York City, in which early indications are that problems of very serious malnutrition will be found. We have it in my State, particularly among the Sioux Indians, and we will be going into those areas.

But as to the statistics contained in the report I filed today, there was not a statistic that was not the result of testimony that was taken or official local or State reports. We took the statements of the local people, such as county commissioners, State officials, and others.

I would like to suggest there may be one area of confusion when the Senator speaks of the number of migrant workers. We are using figures representing families as well as workers. We found families with eight or nine or 10 children that might be included in the labor statistics the Senator has referred to as one single person—the father of that family, for example. But the figure of 22,000 for Collier County was the figure—and I think the Senator from New York will verify this, if he recalls the testimony—that was used by persons who came before the committee, indicating that, at the peak of the season, that was approximately the migrant population.

The 22,000 figure was cited by our first witness, Mr. T. Michael Foster. He said at page 26 of our transcript that the entire migrant population of Collier County is estimated by the county's migrant health project to be "22,000 persons during fiscal year 1968."

The figure he cited was taken from "Florida Migrant Health Project Report, 1967-1968," by the Florida State Board of Health in cooperation with the U.S. Public Health Service.

In the Immokalee area alone, the president of the chamber of commerce testified that the peak migrant population was as high as 12,000. That appears at page 152 of our transcript.

He also said that the day the committee was in Immokalee there were approximately 4,000 migrant workers there.

There may be one other area that explains the Senator's somewhat lower figure, and that is that some local officials who testified before the committee said "These people are not residents." One county commissioner, as I remember, said, "They are not Collier people. They are not even Florida people. They are Federal people." That was the statement made. He did not recognize them as residents or citizens or as their having any responsibility at all on the part of the county or his State.

The figure of 4,000 to 5,000 destitute people is the estimate of Mr. E. Lee McCubbin, the commodity distribution director from the State capital, of how many people he thought there were in Collier County, that should be fed by a commodity program in that county.

That being the case, I can only say to the Senator, if these statistics are wrong, it is not because of a lack of effort by our committee to get an accurate picture. We queried witnesses over 2 long days of intensive committee hearings, and we took the word of the local officials on these estimates. They are not guesses on our part. Every one of those statistics ap-

pears not once, but several times, in the testimony taken by our committee. Now, if they are wrong, we will certainly correct the record, but they stand, as far as I am concerned, at this point, as a result of the very careful hearings of 2 days.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McGOVERN. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I have already said in my remarks that I did not question either the intentions of the Senator or the fact that he must have been informed of those figures by somebody else. I am just saying that those figures are not right; that they are incorrect; and the Senator might as well start in this period of investigations—which I hope he will continue—with the understanding that the people who are most interested in these causes of discovering malnutrition, and calling it hunger, and discovering perhaps a few hundred people, and calling them many thousand, are not going to give the actual figures.

I have put in the RECORD already the official figures on migrant workers, not just in Collier County but in the seven counties. I think Collier County had the most of any, but all of them had some.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to question him on that point?

Mr. HOLLAND. I shall in a moment. I have put in the figures for January of 1968 and for every month thereafter. The Senator will see that the largest number in any month was 3,600 in the whole seven counties. That is the workers, now, the migrant workers. The statement that this does not include the 22,000 migrants who harvest Collier's farm crops simply cannot help but be grossly exaggerated, regardless of who gave the figures; and it is to that fact that I am calling attention.

I do not question the Senator's objectivity. I do not question his kindness nor his sense of charity. Everyone knows he is an evangelist, and I am glad that we have two or three evangelists in the Senate.

Mr. McGOVERN. I think we have more than that.

Mr. HOLLAND. But the fact of the matter is that the figures are just inaccurate, and I know something about it, because this has been one of my own stamping grounds for many years, and I know all of the old families there and many of the newer ones. The idea of there being 4,000 or 5,000 destitute families there, when, to the contrary, there could not be half that many of migrant workers all told, at that time or in any 1 month, in that particular county, is also not in accord with the facts.

I do not mean by that that the testimony was not given, because I am sure it must have been, or the Senator from South Dakota would not have so reported it. I have never known the Senator to misstate anything on the floor of the Senate, and I do not ever expect him to, and I have made that very clear. I am simply calling his attention to the fact that someone has led him down an alley here, which does not lead to a sound conclusion, because it does not give the proper facts. I hope the Senator

will appreciate that, because that is the point of view from which I have made this statement.

I have not tried to give him any general answer to his hearings, although I have a great deal of material that might be brought into the matter later. But on these two figures, I know the situation well, and since the hearings—as a matter of fact, only over the weekend—I called in to obtain, not from the witnesses the Senator talked to, but from the most credible sources in Collier County and the most credible sources at the capital, the true information, and I have already placed in the RECORD information upon which the Senator can rely as to the number of migrant workers in the three groups of counties.

One of those groups contains Collier County, and the three groups are the counties named in the list; it does not cover the whole State.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, would not the Senator agree that there could be a difference based on the criteria that he has used?

When we talk about migrant workers, that is a different matter than talking about the migrant population, which includes the children, the mothers, the boys and girls, and the whole families. I think that may be one discrepancy that exists between the figures the Senator is using and the ones I am using.

When we talk about a hungry person, it does not make any difference whether it is an adult or a 6-month-old infant, though the latter certainly cannot be classified as a worker.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator's words, in his statement, are as follows:

... does not include the 22,000 Collier migrants who harvest Collier's \$40 million farm crops.

There never has been any such number of migrants who harvested Collier County's farm crops. To the contrary, the official figures show that in the seven counties of which Collier County is a part, in January of 1968, there was about a tenth that number of actual migrant workers, and that in the maximum month in 1968, the population of migrant workers in those seven counties was 3,600.

So there is a discrepancy, but it is not in what the Senator from Florida has said; it is in the wording of the statement of the Senator from South Dakota; and it is that to which I am calling his attention.

Mr. McGOVERN. I think the 22,000 figure will have to stand, on the basis of our hearings, but it may be that the Senator has a point, that that ought to be worded so as to make it very clear that it includes the children of migrant workers, the wives, and the elderly who are unable to work.

In other words, it embraces the entire migrant worker population, including those who actually labor in the fields, the children, and those who are unable to work.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield further, the office at Tallahassee has just completed the compilation for January for all counties in the vegetable growing areas of the State.

It shows that in January of this year, there were 2,628 in Collier County, in February, there were 2,902, and in March there were 2,799. I believe the hearing was held in late February, was it not?

Mr. McGOVERN. It was in March.

Mr. HOLLAND. Early March?

Mr. McGOVERN. Yes.

Mr. HOLLAND. Well, the number could not have changed greatly.

Mr. McGOVERN. The 22,000 is a peak figure.

Mr. HOLLAND. So when you come to compare that figure, or rather contrast it, with the 22,000 reported in the Senator's statement, you can see there is gross exaggeration in the figures given to the Senator by somebody who testified before his committee, because I am sure he used figures that were given to him.

SENATOR JAVITS REMARKS ON FLORIDA FIELD HEARING

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I apologize to my colleague Senator McGOVERN, the chairman of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. I was attending a luncheon for the Prime Minister of Canada and asked to be excused before his address because I was anxious to come to the floor to discuss this matter.

As the ranking minority member of the committee, and because I was in Collier County with Senator McGOVERN, I can certainly verify the fact that the witnesses who should have known the facts, the county officials, testified that there were 22,000 migrant workers—not families, but workers—at the peak of the season.

The officials indicated that this large migrant population was responsible for county agricultural sales amounting to \$40 million last year. Mr. President, I am sure that we will be able to ascertain how the State arrived at the figures to which the Senator from Florida has referred and I am certain that the Senator from South Dakota, or I, will insert them in the RECORD precisely as they were derived. The same procedure will be followed for the figures reported by the committee's witnesses to whom Senator McGOVERN referred earlier. By so doing, I am confident that any discrepancy will be clarified. However, and because of the circumstances, I must view the committee's figures as being factual and representative of the situation until such time as there is definite evidence to the contrary.

Mr. President, I think it is most important that we do not defy the evidence as seen through our own eyes. Whatever the number—and committee witnesses stated the figure at 22,000—it is capable of being defined in terms of the production of vegetables, fruits, and other produce. This is what the witnesses were referring to—the labor force and its circumstance of being.

Our visible evidence was of malnutrition amounting to hunger, and the philosophy of the county officials supported that situation, as the Senator from South Dakota has stated. They spoke of "Federal people," and that the Federal Government is not taking care of the people—the migrants—who are responsible

in great measure for the agricultural production, sales and wealth of the county.

I challenged the officials on their attitudes and by stating that here I am not repeating anything that was not stated to them in person. But notwithstanding the migratory workers' enormous contribution to the county's economy, the officials said they were "Federal people," and that they—the officials—were really not responsible for them. They further said that if the Federal Government wanted to give the migrants free food stamps, it was someone else's job and not theirs.

They came before the committee with the philosophy that migrants were going to be paid for what they produced, and that the county had no further responsibility to them. This was not all. The county officials further testified that their philosophy was that the only way they were going to get migrants to work in the fields was by operating with a "No work, no eat philosophy." This is what it really amounted to and in those primitive terms.

Mr. President, most important for us, because it has so shocked the conscience of this country, is not how many people are involved, but the extent to which the problem exist at all? I am convinced that it does exist. I am also convinced that it exists not only in Immokalee but throughout the country, including my own State of New York. For this reason, I organized a statewide committee composed of the deans of the 12 medical schools in the State of New York to investigate the extent of malnutrition and hunger. The New York Times this morning says there are hungry people in the city of New York. I do not dispute this. I do not know. I shall be shocked and saddened if it is so, just as any Senator would.

I can understand perfectly how the Senator from Florida feels. Nevertheless, the problem exists. This is something, previously unknown, that has been uncovered by the struggle against poverty.

If anything will spring us to the kind and scale of action that ought to be, it will be this specter: that there is actually such malnutrition in our country as to amount to hunger, not in one place but in many and perhaps even in our biggest cities with the best welfare programs.

Mr. President, I value, of course, whatever any Senator may say about his own State, attempting to clarify the facts and determine the magnitude of the problem. However, I rise today in an effort to point out that whatever our experience may have been, it does not diminish our responsibility nor the impact of the problem upon us.

I have been in this very struggle for a long time as a member of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. I was involved in the matter before this phase began. There is movement, and there will have to be more.

There is nothing sacrosanct about food stamps. They may have to be given free to the poorest of the poor, because food stamps are a very effective way to get food distributed.

We must all resolve—whether it is 2,700 migrants as the Senator from Flor-

ida (Mr. HOLLAND) says, or 22,000 as we and the county officials say—that something must be done about it

We actually saw women with children who had no other means of subsistence except to go out on the farms and work. One woman told us that if she did not work—and she, though unmarried, had several children—she did not know where, using her words, she "could have somebody help" her out

Even the doctor in the community who operated the local health clinic—although he was only one man and had only one helper—said that even by prescription he could not do very much. He felt that if any county should have had a case of starvation called to its attention that that county would find a way to relieve the situation. He said that Collier County had allocated \$7,500 of the budget for food assistance.

If the figures are remotely correct—2,700, let alone 22,000—that is a very small and sorry figure.

I have explained the philosophy involved. Whatever the right figure may be, this situation should not exist in our country. We must undertake a solemn resolution to deal with the situation in whatever form we have to deal with it, whether by an amendment to the law dealing with food stamps and the distribution of food or money, or some other way. We will do whatever we must do.

Then the work of the committee will have been a blessing. The committee is limited. It must develop these facts all over the country.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, of course the Senator from New York is used to dealing in large numbers. When he talks about malnutrition in his own city, he could easily talk about thousands and maybe many thousands. When we get into a rural county, however, where there is a small vegetable industry and a sizable cattle industry, using the figures in the statement, it is so out of proportion that I thought it my duty to call the matter to the attention of the Senator from South Dakota.

My friends who are so dedicated to this committee work are like others who are trying to solve the problem. It is primarily a problem of malnutrition rather than of hunger.

Last November Secretary of Agriculture Freeman came to me and asked to have relief funds from section 32, which is a very dear section to me, to set up a group of 5,000 paid workers to learn something about nutrition and then to circulate in the more poverty stricken areas, both of the cities and of the country.

They are working and have been working on this subject. And I think that the real answer to the problem is going to be one of education as to what is sound nutrition.

Although I did not attend the hearings because I had hearings of my own here, I found in the papers repeated statements as to the fact that some of these migrants were eating nothing but beans and grits and fatback. There are many thousands of people that have been living on just that kind of food. It may not be a very balanced diet and, as far as I

am concerned, I probably would not live very long on it alone. I have probably eaten more grits than any three other Members of the Senate. It has not done me any harm.

The fact is that the people do not know what a balanced diet is. The real job is to let them know what it is.

I make the point that last fall the Department of Agriculture began a program. The testimony is that there were 5,000 of these workers, and quite a number of them were in two counties in South Carolina, where free food stamps were available.

The present Secretary of Agriculture came to me as the chairman of the Agricultural Subcommittee on Appropriations and asked me to help because something needed to be done to make available free food stamps to the very deprived people in those two counties. I did so. Yet I did so reluctantly, because I think that the mere ability to purchase does little good in providing a balanced food diet if the people who are doing the purchasing would rather have something that is not nutritious and is not balanced and insisted on buying that.

The real answer is, of course, in a better dissemination of the information long spread by the domestic science agents in every county in my region, and I assume by the workers in most counties of the Nation as to how family heads can best feed their families.

So far as I am concerned, to talk about malnutrition makes sense to me. But when we talk about hunger in an area where, so far as residents are concerned, there was never any hunger to exist, and I do not think there ever will be, that is quite a different thing.

The only purpose for my speaking this afternoon is that I do not want the figures placed in the RECORD by the Senator from South Dakota, to go unchallenged, of 22,000 migrant workers in Collier County, when there has never been that many there. Collier County has never had that many migrants. Someone has misinformed the Senator. I do not want to have that figure go into the RECORD unchallenged.

Neither are there 4,000 to 5,000 destitute families. That number of destitute families would make up more than half the population of the county; and, incidentally, more than half the population of the county lives in the opulent end, in and around Naples.

I felt that I should communicate these facts to the Senate. I am not ready to discuss the greater issues until I find out in which direction the committee wants to go. But I am not going to support any program that will make the food stamp program a free stamp program or a general welfare program, because that was never the purpose of it.

I agree with Representative SULLIVAN, who has been the head of the movement in the House and who believes that to put the program on that sort of basis would simply wreck it. I have not seen the Senator's bill; he introduced it only today. I hope we can work out good legislation, but I do not want it to be, and I hope and believe it will not be, by way of making food stamps free to any large seg-

ment of people, or to place the program in the control of anybody who has no knowledge of what is malnutrition and what is sound diet.

Mr. JAVITS. I am sorry, but I cannot accept the fine words of my colleague, the Senator from Florida, about the fact that this is not a balanced diet. I saw these kids, and so did the other members of the committee, and this was not a matter of their having an unbalanced diet. It was a matter of the larder being empty. In many cases, we actually looked into the larder to find out.

I also point out, that one of the figures in this area which is fascinating is the fact that the post-neo-natal mortality rate per thousand live births—that is, deaths from 1 month to 1 year after birth—in respect to this particular area is approximately three times the national average for the United States. For nonwhites it is 14 per thousand live births. For Collier County it is 40 per thousand live births. These are Federal Government statistics and I would like to ask unanimous consent to have these statistics placed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the figures were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATISTICAL CHART SUBMITTED BY SENATOR JAVITS

POST NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE<sup>1</sup> PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS<sup>2</sup>  
1966

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS<sup>2</sup>

	United States	Florida	Collier County
All persons.....	6.5	8.1	20.3
White.....	5.0	5.1	15.8
Nonwhite.....	14.0	15.6	40.8

<sup>1</sup> Deaths from 1 month to 1 year after birth.

<sup>2</sup> All figures taken from "Vital Statistics of the United States—1966," vol. I (natality), vol. II pts. A and B (mortality), U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics.

Mr. JAVITS. I think it is my duty, as it was the duty of the chairman of the committee, to testify to what we saw and heard; and we saw and heard about conditions which are equivalent to hunger, not just an unbalanced diet, in this particular part of the country.

We have seen it before in South Carolina, where a distinguished Senator, Senator HOLLINGS, testified to it himself. We have seen it—that is, a previous subcommittee on which I served with former Senator Clark, Senator MURPHY, and the late Senator Robert Kennedy—in Mississippi, and I feel we have seen it in Florida.

I said before that we may see it in New York. If we do, I will be the first one on the floor of the Senate to inveigh against anyone who is responsible. I do not care who it is or how high an official he may be. I shall do it. I shall not do my best to defend my State in some superficial way if my State has not done what is right.

That is all anybody asks; that is all anybody has a right to ask; and I should think that the people of any State would be proud of the fact that an effort would be made to correct a situation such as that. Conditions such as those described today can only cause the con-

sciences of the people of any State to be deeply disheartened and sickened, that such conditions could exist in our country.

SENATOR JAVITS' STATEMENT ON THE ADMINISTRATION AND HUNGER

I understand that the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. McGOVERN), said before I arrived in the Chamber that we needed a very massive effort to solve these problems and that he was not satisfied that the administration's reported expenditures in this area were sufficient to meet the needs. That is premature. We do not know what the administration will do. However, I do not mind the injunction on one proviso. I do not think any of us would be so arrogant personally as to assume that the President of the United States or any Senator is less concerned about a matter of this kind than we are.

I feel that when the President does come to a conclusion and lays it before us, he has every right to be challenged. I will join with my colleagues in such a challenge if the President's decision does not meet the needs.

We ought to give the President the benefit of the doubt until such time as he lays a program before us. We should not allow hunger, malnutrition, and their related evils to take second place to money. On that point I agree with the Senator from South Dakota.

I think these conditions exist in many places and States, places in which we never dreamed they existed.

It is deeply shocking to the Nation. It may show us what statements about poverty actually mean as they relate to the action of the administration. Secretary of Agriculture Hardin and Secretary of HEW Finch have done their utmost to move bureaucracy in a way that was never done before.

The problem of hunger and malnutrition is entitled to No. 1 priority in this country. If America can do what needs to be done in matters of defense, then it can afford to do what needs to be done in matters involving malnutrition and hunger.

Mr. President, that is all I have to lay before the Senate.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator mentioned some vital statistics about the children, their rate of mortality, and so forth.

I was distressed to note, in reading the press accounts of the hearings down there, that this able committee would not even hear the State health officer of the State of Florida.

I want the RECORD to show something about who that officer is, because I brought him to Florida when I was Governor of that State. He was a very highly regarded member of the Public Health Service in Washington. I brought him to Florida because we had as our State health officer a man who was of some age and approaching retirement. Dr. Wilson Sowder became the State health officer of Florida very shortly after that time. He has been a man of great distinction, recognized all over this Nation for what he has done here and for some periods in Latin America, as a matter of fact.

When this committee went down there

and declined to hear or allow to be heard the State health officer of Florida, a man of that distinction, on questions which he could have told them the truth, I regretted it exceedingly, and I voice that regret now, because I assume that what this committee wants, and what it should get, is the facts from the best possible sources.

I do not know what their reason was for declining to hear him. The newspaper reports that they did decline to hear him.

I want to make clear that not only do I know Dr. Sowder, but also, I brought him to Florida; and the Public Health Service was very reluctant to let us have him. They let us have him first, as I recall, on a 2- or 3-year-loan basis. Finally, I had to offer to make him the head of our Public Health Service as they would not permit him to stay there longer on a leave basis; and he resigned and came there, to do a magnificent job for our State. I am sorry that my distinguished friends did not see fit to hear him on a subject on which he could have told them more nearly what the facts are in an authoritative way than any of the OEO people and others who appeared before the committee.

Mr. McGOVERN. The health officer to whom the Senator has referred did submit a statement to our committee, which was incorporated in the committee hearings, and to that extent the press reports were mistaken.

We suggested to the health officer that since we were not on a general investigation of health conditions but were there to look primarily into the problems of nutrition, he send his nutritionist who is attached to the Office of Public Health. With the consent and cooperation of Dr. Sowder, his nutritionist did appear, he did testify, and he brought with him the statement from Dr. Sowder, which he read into the record; and then, for a period of well over an hour, the State nutritionist attached to Dr. Sowder's office fielded questions from all members of the committee.

I found nothing in Dr. Sowder's statement that was at variance with what his nutritionist had to tell us. As a matter of fact, we pressed the interrogation considerably beyond what could have been expected of the committee. We had only two days there, but we did give the Public Health Office a good chance to make their case on this nutritional problem by calling a man in that department who is an expert in that field.

Mr. HOLLAND. My information is that Dr. Sowder sent the committee a wire before the committee left Washington, requesting the right to be heard before the committee, and he was never given that right. Is that correct or incorrect?

Mr. McGOVERN. What we suggested to him was that we had his nutritionist scheduled to testify and that he was the man who could best give the committee the information we were seeking. But we did accept the doctor's statement, and it became a part of the hearing record. He filed a full statement.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the distinguished chairman of the Senate Select

Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs (Mr. McGOVERN) has delivered an excellent report on the committee's field investigation in Florida on March 10 and 11, 1969. In support of the report, I ask unanimous consent that a statement which I issued to the press in Minnesota on March 16, 1969, be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### BACKGROUND STATEMENT

(By Senator WALTER F. MONDALE)

There are times in the life of a public official when he is brought face to face with the shocking reality of hunger and dire poverty. I have just had such an experience in visiting depressed areas of Lee and Collier Counties in Southwest Florida as a member of the Senate's Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

We saw many who lived in shacks which were unfit for human habitation. We saw children and old people who regularly missed one or two meals a day and who depended on grits and fatback to survive. And we saw people of all ages who were obviously defeated by these conditions.

In the evenings I met privately with migrant workers, who constitute a large segment of the population of Southern Florida. They told me a story of unequalled human misery and despair—of seldom having enough to eat, of seldom knowing where or when their next job would be, of seldom being eligible for community services we take for granted. They are often unable to vote, and rejected by the communities they help make prosperous. To put it very simply, they are treated as less than human beings.

The people I talked with travel the length and breadth of our land in search of jobs. They do not know what it means to have a place to call home, or to have their children enrolled in fewer than 3 or 4 different schools every school year. They are the dispossessed and the disoriented—people who are chasing the American dream, but destroying themselves and their families in the process.

What I saw during the day and what I heard at night had a profound impact on me. But it is the faces of listless and undersized young children that I cannot get out of my mind—faces which stared straight ahead, indicating no comprehension of the world around them. The condition of these children was the vivid and terrible proof of what nutritionists and pediatricians have been telling our Committee for the past several months, i.e., that children who are malnourished suffer irreversible brain damage, as well as injury to the body's tissues.

I could see the result of many years of malnutrition and sordid living conditions in the parents of these children. It is not over-dramatic to characterize their existence as a "shadow-life"—hemmed in by poverty in its most extreme form and yet too weak, too ill, and simply too worn down to press for change.

As a result of this trip, I now know to be true what I had suspected for some time.

To begin with, the effects of hunger and malnutrition are even more severe than the testimony of experts would lead one to believe. I am convinced that malnutrition and primitive living conditions have a direct causal relationship with the "shadow-life" existence of so many of the people we saw.

I am also convinced that the often heard cries that the poor are lazy and that their sole purpose in life is to obtain welfare benefits are among the great myths of our time.

Few people in this country work as hard as the migrants living in Collier County; the work is so difficult that many are physically "washed-out" at the age of 45. And in Lee County, representative of the people I

talked with was a sixty-three year old woman who had only recently stopped picking tomatoes because of failing eyesight, despite the fact that she was afflicted with arthritis and varicose veins.

As to the notion that the poor are constantly in search of government handouts, how does one explain the fact that in Lee County, where there is a commodity food program, many of those eligible and in desperate need of food do not participate in the program? Their failure to participate in this program as well as their failure to obtain other welfare benefits for which they were obviously eligible, is certainly inconsistent with the myth.

And finally, I realized the grave harm which results from the Federal Government's failure or inability to provide sufficient food for people when the local government has abdicated its responsibility to do so. Collier County officials have repeatedly refused to participate in the Commodity Program, ignoring their citizens' pleas for participation and ignoring the overwhelming need for such a program. In a county where there are often as many as 22,000 migrants in residence, the attitude of these local officials was best expressed by one Commissioner's assertion that the county had no responsibility for these individuals since they were "federal people."

And even in Lee County, the harsh and restrictive administration of the Commodity Program by the county welfare director has led to a situation where less than 2% of the County's population receive commodity foods, while 32% of the population earns less than \$3,000 per year. The officials in this county have repeatedly refused to hire outreach workers or to set up food distribution centers nearer to the depressed areas of the county.

But it would be a mistake to assume that extreme poverty and malnutrition exist only where there are indifferent and disdainful local officials. I am sure that equally intolerable conditions can be found anywhere in the country. I know, for example, that similar conditions exist in Minnesota on some of our Indian reservations and in the ghettos of our cities.

The truth is that we have all failed the poor and hungry in this country, and those of us who are public officials must accept a large share of the blame for this failure. What is even worse is that it is impossible to calculate the damage which has occurred as a result of this failure. For example, while we know that in Collier County 41 out of every 1000 infants die before they are one year old, there is no way to estimate the amount of irreversible brain damage in the children who survive.

As to the federal government's role in eliminating hunger in the United States, I think the following actions must be taken immediately:

1. Free food stamps must be made available to those under the poverty level, as well as to those whose income prevents them from attaining a fully adequate and nutritious diet.
2. A county should be able to participate simultaneously in the food stamp program and the direct food distribution program.
3. The Federal Government should distribute all commodities, whether or not in surplus, to supplement the food stamp program.
4. An applicant should be eligible for these programs after submitting an affidavit, with no onerous red tape.

These measures and others are contained in the Domestic Food Assistance Act of 1969, which I re-introduced in this session of Congress. I hope that there will be sufficient public pressure as a result of the Select Committee's investigations to insure passage of this legislation.

In addition, the school lunch program must be expanded to provide every needy

child with a free lunch; at the present time the school lunch program reaches less than half of the nation's school children. Even more importantly, the school breakfast program, which has only been established on a pilot basis, must be expanded to reach all children from poor families. Our committee has repeatedly been told that a child's ability to learn is greatly enhanced after he has had a decent breakfast.

And finally, we must devise a food distribution system which will enable pregnant mothers and pre-school age children to have an adequate and nutritious diet. Such a system is absolutely essential, for it is from the pre-natal period to age five that hunger and malnutrition are most devastating to the mental and physical condition of a young child.

#### S. 1664—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO BROADEN THE PRESENT DEFINITION OF BANK HOLDING COMPANIES

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I introduce, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SPARKMAN), a bill to broaden the present definition of bank holding companies, reaffirming a major principle of the U.S. economy—namely, the separation of banking and commerce.

We are witnessing today a clear and present danger both to sound banking practices and to the diversity we have all come to recognize as being basic to the American enterprise system.

Sound banking practices—which have a decided effect on our economic structure—must be preserved. Reasonable, but immediate restraints must be placed on those activities which tend to erode the basic tenets which characterize our economic practices and system.

The dangers we face are the growing number of bank acquisitions by industrial conglomerates and, conversely, the potential for multi-billion-dollar banks to acquire large and diverse nonfinancial businesses.

Although this trend is just emerging, it must be stopped. If permitted to continue, it seems predictable that our economy could shift during the next few years from one where power is now widely dispersed among a vast number and variety of interests, into one dominated by a few large power centers, each comprising a major industrial-financial complex. If this trend goes unchecked, we could witness the insertion of a new word to the American business vocabulary—"zaibatsu," which means, according to one definition, "financial clique."

This bill provides an equitable—although stringent—regulation that is needed to prevent such a concentration. It draws a clear line—and that is what we need now, this year, in 1969—to prevent financially related activities from being drawn under a single roof with commercial and industrial-related activities.

While achievement of that objective would appear to be reasonably simple, it can only be brought about by a quite sophisticated statute. I believe that this bill, developed by all the relevant sections of the executive branch, will effectively separate banking from commerce. At the same time it will give full con-