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(PAGES 4083 TO 5460)

TABLE OF COLLECTION PRIORITIES—Continued

Subject	Key cities	Other areas, United States	Other areas, foreign	Subject	Key cities	Other areas, United States	Other areas, foreign
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(l) Training: Are skills useful in civil disturbances taught, e.g., fabrication of Molotov cocktails, firearms? Communication training. Countersurveillance, other countermeasures. Clandestine skills (infrared photog, SW). Training areas, instructors. Sources of training support.	2C	2C		(20) The presence of news media representatives in the disturbed area.....	1A	1A	
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<sup>1</sup> As relates to civil disturbances only.

**APPENDIX D (DISTRIBUTION) TO DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY CIVIL DISTURBANCE INFORMATION COLLECTION PLAN (ACDP) (U)**

**1. DOD agencies:**

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USAREUR	2
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Seventh U.S. Army	2
Eighth U.S. Army	2
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USAJFKCENSPWAR (ABN)	2
III Corps	3
XVIII Airborne Corps	3
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TAG	(1)	Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Border Patrol	(2)
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\* (One copy for each CONUS State AG)

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NWC	2
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Dir, Scty Policy, ASD (Admin)	1

**2. Non-DOD agencies:**

Organization:	Number of copies
The President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board	2
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United States Intelligence Board	2
Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)	5
Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard	2
Department of the Treasury: Office of the Special Assistant (Enforcement)	5 (1)

**MINNESOTA SUPPORT FOR RURAL JOB DEVELOPMENT**

Mr. MONDALE, Mr. President, I was delighted to give support to the Rural Job Development Act sponsored by the Senator from Kansas (Mr. PEARSON).

There has been a great deal of talk but precious little action and even less resources allocated to the renovation of our rural areas and the restoration of some balance in our population and our economy.

I think an editorial in the Marshall Messenger written by Editor Don Olson gives us an indication of the kind of support this measure has in many of our smaller towns and rural areas.

I wish to call attention to Mr. Olson's editorial as a representative of the kind of understanding and support which these and similar measures have, I believe, throughout our smaller cities, towns, and countryside.

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

**SENATOR MONDALE'S WELCOME SUPPORT**  
(By Don Olson)

Last week Sen. Walter F. Mondale announced his support of legislation aimed at encouraging industry to locate in "job-starved" rural communities. The specific bill he is supporting is the Rural Job Development Act, which was authored by Sen. James B. Pearson, a Kansas Republican.

Sen. Mondale's support of a measure such as this is not surprising because he always has been a strong champion of the countryside. But it should not go unnoticed by those of us who share his concern and appreciate his efforts.

Commenting on the Pearson bill, Sen. Mondale said, "Because we have not effectively used rural America's excellent human and natural resources, we have forced rural Americans to migrate to metropolitan centers in their search for economic opportunity.

"The cities are busting at the seams," he added, "while much of rural America becomes more and more economically depressed."

The bill, which was introduced in the Senate last week, would make a series of tax incentives available to new job-creating enterprises that locate in rural development areas. It would be administered by the secretary of agriculture.

These are the incentives:

A seven per cent tax credit on personal and real property. The credit would be increased to 10 per cent in areas having a population density of 25 persons per square mile. (Lyon county has a density of almost 35.)

An accelerated depreciation of two-thirds the normal, useful or class life of machinery, equipment and buildings.

A tax deduction equal to 50 per cent of the wages paid to workers for whom the enterprise must provide on-the-job training, an encouragement to hire and train local people who lack required skills.

**AMENDMENT OF RULE XXII OF THE  
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE**

The Senate continued with the consideration of the motion to proceed to the consideration of the resolution (S. Res. 9) amending rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate with respect to the limitation of debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUMPHREY). Pursuant to the previous order, the next hour will be controlled respectively by the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CHURCH) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. ERVIN), and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. ALLEN). Which Senator now yields time?

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I yield myself 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, we have talked and talked about the merits of a rules change. We have given historical arguments; we have given arguments relating to the wisdom of minorities and majorities.

But I want to add one further observation.

In my judgment, an intransigent insistence upon retaining the cloture rule in its present form is a way of informing the American people that we in the Senate regard ourselves as being under siege.

We are saying that we 100 Senators are gathered in this Chamber primarily for the purpose of saying "No."

To proceed under the present cloture rule is to insist that the Senate, part of the supreme legislative assembly in our Nation, remain insulated, in the maximum degree, from the most pressing problems of the American people. We are saying that we want to resist, insofar as possible, the resolution of our most bruising domestic and international problems. It is as if we covet the thick masonry walls that surround us.

I insist, Mr. President, that such an attitude reflects a negatively charged vision of our duties and responsibilities as legislators for our Nation. I think such an attitude is unfortunate; I think it bodes ill for the future reputation of the Senate; I fervently hope we do not insist on such a position. These reflections, Mr. President, are not merely my own. They are shared by the American people.

Only this week, the results of the Harris poll, published in the Washington Post 2 days ago, show that the American citizens queried gave the Congress an extremely low grade.

Interestingly enough, the Harris poll shows that the American people gave the Congress high marks in 1965 and 1966, years during which we acted positively and constructively—in the fields of environment, medical care, education, and consumer protection.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the results of the Harris poll printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 1, 1971]

**CONGRESS GETS POOR RATINGS**

(By Louis Harris)

By 63 to 28 percent, the American people give the 91st Congress negative marks on the job it did in 1970—a new low.

President Nixon receives scarcely better treatment: by 59 to 28 percent, he is given low marks in dealing with Congress.

Yet when the public is asked whether it is better for the country to have the executive branch and Congress in control of the same party or different parties, people opt for continuing the present arrangement by 49 to 36 percent. Their reason: at a time when politicians and politics are held in low esteem, most Americans feel "it is good and healthy to have Congress and the executive branch keeping each other on their toes."

A cross section of 1,627 households was recently asked: "Do you like the idea of having a Congress of a different party from the President as a check on him, or do you think having different parties running Congress and the White House makes it difficult to maintain proper government in Washington?"

[In percent]			
	Good idea	Bad idea	Not sure
Nationwide.....	49	36	15
Republicans.....	41	49	10
Democrats.....	58	29	13
Independents.....	45	35	20

The cross section was asked, as comparable cross sections had been asked in previous years: "How would you rate the job Congress did in 1970—excellent, pretty good, only fair or poor?"

[In percent]			
	Positive	Negative	Not sure
1971.....	26	63	11
1970.....	34	54	12
1969.....	34	54	12
1968.....	46	46	8
1967.....	38	55	7
1966.....	49	42	9
1965.....	64	26	10

People were asked: "How would you rate the job Congress has done in the past year on the following—excellent, pretty good, only fair, or poor?"

[In percent]			
	Positive	Negative	Not sure
Requiring pollution-free car engine.....	76	15	9
Banning cigarette advertising on TV.....	64	26	10
Extending Federal aid to education.....	59	26	15
Giving vote to 18-year-olds.....	55	36	9
Rejecting SST subsidy.....	38	28	34
Passing expanded ABRI.....	37	34	29
Passing anti-crime bill.....	36	39	25
Turning down Haynsworth and Carswell.....	26	35	39
Overriding Nixon veto on hospital bill.....	26	35	39
Not passing Nixon welfare reform bill.....	25	48	27
Not increasing social security.....	13	71	16
Not passing revenue-sharing bill.....	10	46	44

Congress receives its highest marks for its measures in the consumer area, as well as aid to education and granting the vote to the 18-year-olds. It is criticized, however, where it did not go along with the major elements of President Nixon's legislative program.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I yield myself 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, today's will be the third vote on the question of cloture to end debate with respect to Senate Resolution 9. I do not believe that there has been a great deal of change in the sentiment of the Senate since the first two votes were taken, resulting in 37 votes against cloture on the first vote and 36 against cloture on the second vote.

Senate Resolution 9 does not represent an idea whose time has come. The junior Senator from Alabama submits that if the idea, the thought, of a change in the Senate rule with respect to cutting off debate in the Senate were being supported at this time by two-thirds of Senators, we would see more Senators on the floor at this time to take part in the "kill." No, the idea of a change in the Senate rules on debate limitation is not an idea whose time has come.

Mr. President, it has been suggested, and the distinguished Senator from Idaho, in one of his speeches the other day pointed out, according to the committee print on the Senate cloture rule, that prior to the cloture votes on the pending question, there had been, since 1917, 49 cloture votes taken in the Senate. Only eight cloture motions received the required two-thirds vote, which on the face of it would indicate that 41 is-