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mail-order sales of rifles and shotguns, as well as handguns.)

"Such a system would prevent the impulsive purchase of weapons and would enable law-enforcement officers to keep track of who was armed with what in case of a shooting. Gun purchasers would have to show identification and sign their names (in most states today such proof and signature are not required) before they can pick up their guns, after the specified waiting period. Ammunition, it follows, would be sold only to holders of firearms permits, which would be required of present as well as prospective gun owners.

Soon after the assassination of his brother, and again a year ago, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy appeared before the subcommittee on juvenile delinquency, chaired by Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, and pleaded for the regulation of all firearm sales. All citizens should ponder his sober words of warning:

"We have a responsibility to the victims of crime and violence, a responsibility to think of the tragedy of sudden death. It is a responsibility to put away childish things—to make the possession and use of firearms a matter undertaken only by serious people who will use them with the restraint and maturity that their dangerous nature deserves—and demands. The time for enactment of legislation is now. It would save hundreds of lives in this country and spare thousands of families the grief and heart-break that may come from the loss of a husband, a son, a brother or a friend.

"It is past time that we wipe out this stain of violence from our land."

LEWIS G. ODOM, JR., STAFF DIRECTOR AND GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE, RETURNS TO PRIVATE LAW PRACTICE

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, Lewis G. Odom, Jr., recently announced that he is resigning his post as staff director and general counsel of the Banking and Currency Committee to practice law in Montgomery, Ala.

Lewis Odom has a long record of outstanding service to the Senate. He has served as administrative assistant to the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] and, for several years as staff director and general counsel of the Select Committee on Small Business prior to his assumption of duty with the Banking and Currency Committee. During this period of time, his devotion to duty and the excellent manner in which he performed his job have won him many friends and admirers in the Senate.

I regret very much that the committee is losing his services. I am sure he will be missed. However, I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to him for his long and outstanding service to the Senate, and I wish for him every success in his future career.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: BATTLER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, our history has not been without its trials and tribulations. Our freedom was secured by men of great principle deeply committed to a just cause. Our Constitution was forged by the fires of a Revolutionary War. The principles upon which this country is founded have served as shining examples for many an emerging nation.

Right now, another country is fighting for her freedom, her right to make her own decisions. She has seen fit to brave all odds in her struggle for the human rights I'm afraid we have taken for granted. The small country of Czechoslovakia, surrounded by seemingly insurmountable obstacles, has looked to the Western world and made her decision. It is a decision that she has been forced to make alone.

In its resolve for freedom, Czechoslovakia has ratified eight out of the nine Conventions on Human Rights. The Czech people have realized the need for freedom of association and protection of the right to organize. They understand that all women as well as men have the right to stand up and be counted in the political process. Czechoslovakia has not been without its own historical racial difficulties, but it is trying to do something positive about it. It has agreed that the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination is an ideal to which it must add its voice and force.

Mr. President, have we forgotten the principles of our Founding Fathers? Have we lost sight of these in the flurry of modern living? I hope with all my heart that we have not.

I plead with the Senate to pledge itself again to our constitutional ideals—which also have been embodied in constitutions other than our own. I ask that we realize and appreciate those principles that drive men to fight for their freedom.

I ask that the Senate ratify the Human Rights Conventions. If once we have shown the way, let us not permit others to overtake and overshadow us in this day with all its many complexities. Let us join together with all nations and fight for those high principles that bind men together as a nation and a people, man to man.

WILD ANIMALS IN DANGER OF EXTINCTION

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, the wild animals of this planet have disappeared and are disappearing at an alarming rate. In this century alone man has succeeded in eradicating over 60 species or subspecies of mammals alone, besides innumerable birds and fish.

Some of these animals are threatened by expanding civilization, and all we can do is to try to soften its impact. The greatest number, however, are threatened by nothing more necessary than human vanity; vanity which creates a frantic market for exotic furs, and vanity which rejoices in hunting for no purpose but to kill a rare animal. The great cats in particular are threatened by this double demand to gratify egos, and the slaughter every year by hunters and poachers is appalling.

The Christian Science Monitor on July 19 published a very fine editorial, endorsing my bill, S. 2984, as a means of saving threatened species. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Christian Science Monitor,
July 19, 1968]

SAVE THE ENDANGERED SPECIES

Among the important bills which Congress should certainly pass before adjournment is the Endangered Species bill, S. 2984 in the Senate and H.R. 11618 in the House.

For each year of this century, a species or subspecies of mammals has vanished, as well as a number of birds and fish. Conservationists are now deeply concerned for the large spotted cats, such as the cheetah and the Somali leopard, for whose skins there is what the Smithsonian's Dr. S. Dillon Ripley calls an "almost insatiable market." World wildlife authority Dr. Lee Talbot, also of the Smithsonian, says that "for the price of one Somali leopard coat we could send a trained man into the field for a year to learn enough to save hundreds of spotted cats from extinction." The "exotic pet" trade is stripping the jungle of birds, and scientists demand hundreds of thousands of monkeys and apes for laboratory use. The United States furnishes the biggest market for these and other creatures, many of which are in danger of extinction.

The provisions of the Endangered Species bill, curtailing this destructive traffic, are sound, reasonable, and crucially needed. H.R. 11618 has already been cleared for a full vote in the House. Hearings on S. 2984 are scheduled for July 24. Members of Congress, and their constituents back home, should get behind these bills and see that they go through in this session.

PROPOSED REQUIREMENT THAT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES SEEKING FEDERAL ASSISTANCE EXPAND FACILITIES AND TEACHING STAFFS TO ACCOMMODATE A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF "C" STUDENTS

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations memorializing Congress that colleges and universities seeking Federal assistance be required to expand their facilities and teaching staffs to accommodate a high percentage of "C" students.

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

RESOLUTION H. 1154

Resolution memorializing Congress that colleges and universities seeking Federal assistance be required to expand their facilities and teaching staffs to accommodate a high percentage of "C" students

Whereas, There is a large group of untapped talent in America which falls within the category of the "C" student; and

Whereas, Colleges and universities who seek federal assistance under the various titles ought to be required as a condition of their grant that facilities and teaching staffs will be expanded to accommodate a high percentage of "C" students; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the state of Rhode Island, through its assembly, now requests the congress of the United States to give consideration to this serious situation so that colleges and universities will be required to expand their facilities and teaching staffs to accommodate a higher percentage of "C" students who desire to go to college; and be it further

Resolved, That the senators and representatives from Rhode Island in said congress be and they are hereby earnestly requested to use concerted effort to bring about this great-

ly-needed assistance to "C" students desiring to go to college; and the secretary of state is hereby authorized to transmit duly certified copies of this resolution to the senators and representatives from Rhode Island in said congress:

Attest:

AUGUST P. LA FRANCE,
Secretary of State.

UNIFORM AND HIGHER DISCOUNT RATE ESSENTIAL FOR REAL PROGRESS IN CUTTING SPENDING

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, on Tuesday, the Joint Economic Committee began the first of 3 days of hearings on the question of consistent interest rate and discounting procedures in the analysis of public expenditures. These sessions climax the series of hearings which the committee has held dealing with questions of interest rate policy and discounting procedures in the various branches of the Federal Government.

The earlier hearings on this matter involved both the testimony of professional economists on the appropriate interest rate concept and its current size and a report by the Comptroller General's office on actual discounting and interest rate policy in the agencies. Witnesses at these hearings agreed on a number of propositions about discounting policy. Among them are the following:

First. Interest rates to be used in evaluating public expenditures should reflect the opportunity cost of the funds utilized by the project.

Second. The use of an interest rate of 3¼ percent in evaluating public investments is too low and results in serious misallocation of the Nation's resources. Moreover, under current conditions, it is also inflationary.

Third. The appropriate interest rate to be used in evaluating current public expenditures should not be less than the current yield on long-term Government securities.

Fourth. Currently, there is substantial disparity among agencies in the application of discounting procedures and in interest rate policy.

Over past years, the Joint Economic Committee has had a deep interest in the establishment of sound analysis and budgetary policies in the Federal Government. It, therefore, welcomed and strongly supported the President's 1965 Executive order which established a planning-programming-budgeting system within all agencies of the Federal Government. Since that time, the rapidly increasing demands on the Federal budget make it even more essential that we develop a meaningful set of techniques by which to measure the economic worth of alternative Government expenditures.

To focus on questions of the relative effectiveness of alternative Federal spending programs is particularly pertinent in this period of congressional budget-cutting. It is only through competent benefit-cost and cost-effectiveness analysis that Congress can rationally choose among alternatives rather than apply the crude and wasteful "meat-ax" to the Federal budget.

In an attempt to assist the effort of analysts to evaluate alternative public

investments, the Joint Economic Committee is conducting a comprehensive study of planning-programming-budgeting concepts and techniques. The objectives of this study are to establish communication among agency people and Congress on the progress, problems, and potential of applying economic criteria to public expenditures, to focus the talents and interests of economists and other experts outside Government on the problems of measuring social benefits and costs, and finally, to assist the Congress in developing a sound response to improved analysis in the agencies.

Tuesday, the committee heard from three witnesses who are knowledgeable in questions pertaining to interest rate and discounting policies, especially as they apply to benefit-cost analysis in the water resources agencies. Kenneth Holum, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, presented the statement prepared by Secretary Udall as chairman of the Water Resources Council. With Assistant Secretary Holum was Dr. Henry Caulfield, executive director of the Water Resources Council, who discussed some of the conceptual issues of interest-rate policy and the rationale supporting the Council's proposed revision of the interest-rate regulation.

In addition, Mr. Fred Hoffman, Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget, described for us the Bureau's position on the interest-rate question and advised us of the efforts of the Bureau in assisting the agencies to adopt appropriate discounting procedures.

Wednesday, the committee heard the testimony of two prominent academic economists on the interest-rate question. Professors Eckstein and Harberger provided us with the best advice of the economics profession on the appropriate interest-rate concept, the procedures for its calculation on an on-going basis, and their best estimates of the current rate.

TRADE AND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL ABUSES

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, some 5 million Americans, more than 10,000 of them in my State, are signed up for correspondence and trade courses through private vocational schools. Some of these schools are excellent, but a great many others are engaged in what a Minnesota high school guidance counselor has called the last legalized con game in America.

Such schools, while advertising that their graduates receive top salaries as medical technicians, heavy equipment operators, computer programmers, and the like, frequently are more concerned about profits than education and offer their students inadequate facilities and training, and misinformation about job opportunities.

All too frequently, the prospective student has no way to find out in advance whether a particular correspondence or trade school will give him the marketable skill which he seeks. Such advertising phrases as "accredited" and "GI approved" are not necessarily reliable guides for students seeking such training.

In an excellent series of articles published recently in the Minneapolis Tribune, Mark Wyman has examined in detail this "legalized con game" and has offered some imaginative suggestions for State and Federal regulation that would provide the public with protection. I ask unanimous consent that the articles be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Minneapolis Tribune,
July 10, 1968]

MANY VICTIMIZED BY MISLEADING SCHOOL PITCHES

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the first of four articles on the effectiveness and sales practices of private trade and correspondence schools in Minnesota.)

(By Mark Wyman)

The salesman's story sounded exciting that evening to Jack Powers—a chance to become a highly-paid heavy-equipment operator, with plentiful jobs, a new career.

So exciting that when salesman Helmer Myhre of Mahtomedi left an hour later, he had collected Power's check for \$200 and his signature on a contract for Associated School, Inc.

The \$900 course was to include 60 correspondence lessons and two weeks' training in Texas.

But Powers, a factory worker, began to have second thoughts.

Encouraged by his wife—the couple live with their two small children in a modest suburban home—he called Associated General Contractors (AGC) the next day.

AGC's advice: Get out! It called the course worthless and said equipment operator jobs were scarce, wages far below those suggested by Myhre.

Powers got out—but the \$200 was "nonrefundable."

The continued existence of such short-term schools in Minnesota prompted the AGC and the Operating Engineers union to issue a joint statement warning that a graduate "would be hired on the same basis as a totally inexperienced applicant."

Both groups recognize only one training program, the 21-month heavy-equipment course at the area vocational-technical school in Staples, Minn.

Powers' case is fairly common, according to high school counselors, lawyers and state officials who see the victims of over-selling by private trade and correspondence schools.

"One of the problems is the residents of Minnesota don't know what's going on," said Mrs. Tobey Lapakko of St. Paul, president of the Minnesota Consumers League.

"This is the last legalized 'con game' in America," said Dr. Gerald Thompson, a St. Louis Park High School counselor who has led a long battle against such schools through the American School Counselor Association (ASCA).

At the heart of the ASCA's opposition is the fact that victims frequently are people grasping for a way out of poverty: "They prey on the less-than-average, the lower-motivated, as the way to transcend their difficulties," said Lorse Benson of Hopkins High School.

But the counselors emphasize that there are many excellent private vocational schools, and they point specifically to such well-established institutions as Dunwoody Institute, Northwestern TV and Electronics Institute, Brown Institute and the traditional business colleges located in several Minnesota cities.

From some other schools, however, counselors collect such "horror stories" as: