

the gentleman from New York [Mr. HORROW].

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, 5 days ago in Rochester, N.Y., I sponsored a citizen's conference on the Selective Service System. At that conference, which included 4½ hours of testimony and questioning, nearly every shade of opinion on the question of draft revision was discussed. As a result of that conference, and of my study of the whole area of military manpower needs and procurement methods, I am today introducing a comprehensive plan for revision of the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

The plan I am submitting today seeks to eliminate a great number of inequities and weaknesses in the present law:

First, it eliminates the preferred position and treatment afforded deferred students under the present system;

Second, my bill follows the announced preference of the Defense Department for younger inductees;

Third, it provides for a shortened period of draft eligibility;

Fourth, it offers a plan whereby during peacetime, the period of uncertainty for a potential inductee would be shortened from seven to no more than two years;

Fifth, it provides for the maximum utilization of acquired skill and specialization of an inducted individual;

Sixth, it provides liberalized and improved procedures for appeal of classification and induction decisions;

Seventh, it provides for selection of inductees from a national manpower pool, established under clear priority categories;

Eighth, my plan provides for random selection of inductees from the national pool;

Ninth, it provides for national standards and regulations governing student deferments and occupational deferments; and

Tenth, it provides for a mandatory period of first priority eligibility for one year, with certain exceptions, for students who have completed one postsecondary school educational objective for which they have been deferred. Under this provision, those receiving undergraduate degrees who had not previously fulfilled a year of first priority eligibility and who are not going directly into medical or dental training, would be required to fulfill this first year of undeferred eligibility before obtaining a second educational deferment for graduate study.

Since, under my bill, one receiving a student deferment automatically waives any right to a marital or fatherhood deferment after the expiration of his educational deferment, this provision will tend to lessen the number of husbands and fathers who will be eligible for induction without deferment. Since a higher percentage of graduate students

marry than undergraduates, this provision will tend to eliminate uncertainty and/or the service obligation before a student becomes a husband or a father.

A second object of this provision is to eliminate induction of too many men after they have completed highly specialized graduate education. One of the persuasive points brought out at the Rochester conference was that a large number of graduate specialists are drafted and assigned to nonspecialized duty. This means that specialized manpower goes underutilized, since it is limited by the Defense need for the particular specialty. Also, it means a costly career interruption for many such specialists. This provision makes a choice for the prospective graduate student, which will interrupt his career at a less crucial time.

THE LATE WHARLEST JACKSON, A NEGRO CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, Monday night, February 27, 1967, Wharlest Jackson, a Negro civil rights leader, was killed in Natchez, Miss., thereby becoming the 83d person to die in civil rights strife since 1951. This list of deaths is already a national disgrace which we can never expunge. We can at least serve notice now that such cowardice and injustice shall no longer be tolerated.

Mr. Jackson, treasurer of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, recently had been promoted to a higher job in one of the local industries on the basis of merit. Whether this fact, since he had displaced a white person, or his civil rights activities was the cause of the dastardly attack is at this time unknown.

The killing, another in a long series of racial violence on the Mississippi Delta, again reveals to the world a weakness in our system of justice that has permitted a long list of such attacks on our citizens to go unpunished. It is precisely such practices that have gone a long way in producing the crisis in race relations now facing our country, North and South alike.

While city and county officials in Mississippi have joined in condemning the murder as irresponsible, their concern must be viewed within the context of a system that too long has been tolerated in our Southern States—that whites are not to be brought to trial, or if tried, then not to be convicted for the slaying of a Negro.

Unfortunately, the record to date offers little hope that this southern tradition is likely to be broken in this case or in the foreseeable future.

The incident, however, points up again, if emphasis is needed, another reason for the early enactment of a Federal civil rights law providing more adequate protection to civil rights workers, equal em-

ployment opportunities, and jury reforms.

Pertinent to this point is a telegram which I received today from the executive secretary of the NAACP, Roy Wilkins, which I insert at this point in my remarks:

NEW YORK, N.Y.,
February 28, 1967.

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Last year the House passed the 1966 civil rights bill although it later was killed in the Senate. The House was right and the bill, containing the provision for Federal prosecution in cases where persons are persecuted and even killed for seeking their human rights, should have been passed by the Senate. Yesterday Wharlest Jackson, father of six children, was murdered in Natchez, Miss., by a bomb in the engine of his pickup truck which exploded as he was driving away from his work at the plant of the Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company. Jackson, who had just been upgraded by the company, had been treasurer of the Natchez NAACP. In August 1965, George Metcalfe, then president of the Natchez NAACP was maimed for life by a bomb in the engine compartment of his car in the parking lot at the Armstrong plant. The Civil Rights Bill of 1967 sent to Congress February 15 should be enacted without delay unless the Congress wishes to give abatement to Natchez killers.

ROY WILKINS.

Mr. Speaker, the killers of Wharlest Jackson must be apprehended and brought to trial. Likewise, we must redouble our efforts in this Congress to provide added protection in such cases at the Federal level which seems necessary if such protection is to be provided at all. It is clearly up to the advocates of home rule and States rights to prove, which thus far they have failed to do, that such Federal action is not required in the enlightened self-interests of our country.

ADVERSE EFFECT THAT MOUNTING TEXTILE IMPORTS ARE HAVING UPON OUR DOMESTIC TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, I pointed out to my colleagues in the House recently the adverse effect that mounting textile imports are having upon our domestic textile industry.

My congressional district has the heaviest concentration of textile plants of any section in the United States. Many of the textile mills in my district have been forced to curtail operations due to the unfair competition brought about by low-wage textile imports. As a result, many textile employees are working only 2 or 3 days a week, and in some instances plants have temporarily suspended operations.

The Gastonia Gazette at Gastonia, N.C., recently carried a series of very fine articles concerning the difficult situation