

JOHN TROTMAN, OF ALABAMA, NEW PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, January is the traditional month for changes in leadership for many civic, business and cultural organizations. The American National Cattlemen's Association, one of the most prominent of our national farm-related groups, is no exception, and the new president of the association is fellow Alabamian John Trotman of Troy and Montgomery. This is not only an honor for Mr. Trotman, but it is a signal honor for Alabama because this is the first time in 75 years that a man from east of the Mississippi River has been named president of the American National Cattlemen's Association.

In the Sunday, December 19, 1971, edition of the Birmingham News, Thomas F. Hill, one of Alabama's finest reporters, has written about Mr. Trotman's cattle raising operations and of his efforts to improve the quality of beef grown for the American consumer. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

SETS PRECEDENT—ALABAMIAN TO LEAD CATTLEMEN OF NATION
(By Thomas F. Hill)

MONTGOMERY.—Sometime next month a youthful looking, nattily dressed Alabama cattleman will board a jet plane for Denver to attend a convention. He will walk away from that convention as president of the American National Cattlemen's Association.

He is John "Bubber" Trotman, Pike County native who has one of the state's largest beef operations, sometimes moving as many as 1,000 head of cattle in a week.

Elevation of Trotman from first vice president to president is a signal honor for Alabama as well as for the personable cattleman, for this is the first time in 75 years that a man from east of the Mississippi River has been named president of the beef association.

A past president of the Alabama Cattlemen's Association, and long-time active worker in affairs of the state and national associations, Trotman is a Pike County native who was born into the livestock business and elected to stay with it.

"My father was in the horse and mule business and had a good-sized farm devoted to general agriculture," he said.

Trotman presently has about 1,500 acres on his home operation near Montgomery and also has acreage in Pike County.

He was president of the Montgomery County association in 1960, and headed the state organization in 1960. During 1968 and '69, Trotman was regional vice president of the national association, traveling over six southeastern states. He was moved to first vice president of the national association in 1970.

Trotman will have a large cheering section rooting for him at the Denver convention in January, for Alabama cattlemen are chartering a jetliner for the trip and expect to have it filled.

"We have 48 states affiliated with the national organization," Trotman said. "Plus all the breed associations."

Alaska and Hawaii have state associations now. The 1969 convention was held in Honolulu.

Trotman has a strictly cow-calf operation, maintaining a brood cow herd. He also buys

steers. The Trotman Cattle Company also operated by him, buys and sells stocker and feeder cattle.

He grows the calves out on grass and then ships them into about 25 Midwest and Western states for feedlot finishing out to market size. He also is a cattle feeder, sending his own cattle to feedlots and then shipping them back.

His ultimate goal is to get a U.S. choice grade out of a steer weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds.

Trotman's cattle are cross bred, with lots of Charolais blood in them.

"We don't care what color they are," he said. "We are interested in gaining ability on grass or the feedlot."

The size of his herd varies, as it is constantly moving. Some days it will expand to several thousand head. He has handled as much as 1,000 in a week.

E. H. (Ham) Wilson, who has guided the Alabama Cattlemen's Association for the past 20 years as executive vice president, said Trotman's elevation to the presidency of the American National Association was something for which the state could feel proud.

"He will make them an outstanding president," Wilson said.

Trotman graduated from Auburn University after attending grade and high schools in Troy. He is married to the granddaughter of the late Mayor William A. Gunter, for whom Gunter Air Force Base was named.

The Trotman's have four sons, Randy, 19, who is associated with his father in the business; John, 15, Charles, 13, and Robert, 9.

JANUARY BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARIES

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, this month we mark the birthday anniversaries of three outstanding American leaders . . . men of different generations, men who were giants.

January 15, 1929, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was born.

January 17, 1706, Benjamin Franklin was born.

January 19, 1807, Gen. Robert E. Lee was born.

Mr. President, the outstanding accomplishments of each of these men have been written in the pages of American history. I think it appropriate that from time to time we reflect upon their innovations, their leadership, their determined efforts to help build this great Nation.

TAX REFORM AND REDISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a broad program of tax and welfare reform which I recently proposed be printed in the RECORD.

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

TAX REFORM AND REDISTRIBUTION OF INCOME
INTRODUCTION

Many Americans feel themselves the victims of economic discrimination at the hands of the Federal tax system. Although that system is, in many respects, one of the most enlightened in the world, it is an undeniable fact that millions of ordinary, working middle income families pay their taxes as required by law, while many of the wealthy use a variety of devices to escape their rightful tax burden. At the same time, the man in the middle sees billions of dollars going into welfare programs that don't work. In

short, many Americans pay their taxes dutifully and feel that others are exploiting the tax and welfare systems.

The most urgently needed change in our systems of taxation and public assistance is to place far greater emphasis on fairness. Each American should feel that he is getting his money's worth and that he is being treated exactly like every other American. Each American should pay his fair share and each American should receive his fair share. That is clearly not the case now.

TAX REFORM

The purpose of taxation

In the United States, taxes pay for those activities which we wish to have carried out by government rather than by the private sector. The costs are supposed to be carried by each income group paying its share and by those within each income group paying a similar amount. The progressive tax system asks those who are better off to bear a greater share of the load than those who have less ability to pay. In general, the progressive system is one of the most positive elements of our tax system.

Individual income taxes

Previous efforts at tax reform have failed to bring our system closer to a truly progressive one. Every effort at reform shows that the cloth of our tax codes is so worn that every patch rips another hole somewhere else. Even more importantly, efforts to promote fairness by giving everyone his own loophole are slowly dismantling the progressive federal income tax.

The actual tax system is just about half as progressive as it is supposed to be, according to the tax rates adopted by Congress. While nominal rates range from 0.1 percent at low incomes to 69.2 percent for those with incomes over \$1 million per year, actual rates on average range from 0.7 percent to 34 percent.

Two taxpayers with the same annual income pay quite different taxes. A factory worker or a school teacher whose taxes are withheld from his wages cannot take advantage of loopholes. They may expect to pay almost \$1,000 in taxes on earnings of \$10,000. A wealthy person who receives \$10,000 income from state and local bonds will pay no Federal taxes at all. Clearly this system is unfair.

And these inequities are not theoretical. On the basis of 1969 tax returns, the last year for which figures are available, some 21,317 people earning more than \$20,000 paid no Federal taxes whatsoever. That includes 56 people with incomes in a single year of \$1,000,000 or more.

Because the effort to close one loophole at a time has been a failure and because to do so would still leave a great number of inequities until all were closed, we should shift to a really effective minimum tax. While a minimum tax was created in 1969 tax legislation, it is actually windowdressing and is not effective. Recent reports indicate that some who earn over \$1 million still pay no taxes.

I propose a minimum income tax so that the rich could not avoid their share of the tax burden no matter what loopholes they used. One possible formula would be a minimum income tax to apply to all those with total incomes in excess of \$50,000. The entire income of any person in this range would be subject to payment of taxes at a rate of 75 percent of the current nominal rates at the rate that they would have to pay if there were no loopholes. All income regardless of source would be included. (Of course, if the computed tax exceeds the minimum tax, it would be payable.)

If this minimum income tax were now in effect it would bring in approximately \$5 billion during the present fiscal year and \$6 billion in fiscal 1973. That would amount to about a 7 percent increase in receipts

important as models for younger women of alternative roles that can be attained. Recommendations urge the development of legislation against sex-discrimination in education, changes in Office of Education student aid policies, and related research in the areas of adult learning and teacher-counselor attitudes toward sex roles.

Discrimination Against Women in Vocational Education and Job Training

Vocational education and job training programs perpetuate sex-typing of women in jobs that are traditionally lower in status and earnings than those men are trained for in these programs. Women are also discriminated against within programs where legislation and guidelines include preferences for which family member will be eligible for available services. HEW is urged to seek changes in legislation, to eliminate discrimination in the guidelines of its own programs, and to work with the Department of Labor in programs operated jointly by both Departments. Research recommendations call for more data on the nature and effect of sex-role typing in these programs.

Domestic Workers

Private household work is a major field of employment for women. It is characterized by low wages, poor working conditions, few fringe benefits and minimal opportunity for advancement. Domestic workers are rarely covered by the protective legislation afforded other workers and many—for a number of reasons—generally do not participate in the Social Security system, despite their eligibility. Recommendations urge HEW to work with other Departments to expand social security participation through better communication of its benefits, and suggest tax deductions for employers to induce them to pay their share of the Social Security tax. Because HEW's programs are not directed toward the problems of domestic workers, the Department is urged to analyze their problems and needs to develop program recommendations for a more direct response.

Older Women

Men die at earlier ages than women in America and women are often left alone with the complex problems of aging, complicated by realistic fears of a changing world beset with differing values, economic pressures, and violence. It is a time of great uncertainty for many and the cumulative effect of negative social attitudes about women comes to fruition in an almost acceptable disregard for the older woman. The Report focuses on the special problems of widowhood, income and social services, employment, leisure time and continuing education, legal services, and consumer protection. Recommendations include working with other Federal agencies to more fully assess the special needs of older women that can be met by HEW, the expansion of education and career opportunities, and attention to problems of communication and mobility in the provision of social services.

Women and Social Security

Women today play a multiplicity of roles during their lives: they are single workers, wives and mothers outside the labor force, part-time workers, and very often divorced, widowed, or married working women with and without children. It is likely that the pattern of work and then marriage and child-rearing will no longer be keeping women out of the labor force most of their lives. There has been a growing public concern about the impact of the Social Security system on women, and the Report urges the Social Security Administration to intensify its research efforts into the changing work and life patterns of women and their implications for Social Security. Consideration is also asked for the extension of Social Security benefit coverage to uncompensated homemaking services for dependent children or

disabled adults in recognition of the contribution women, or men, who perform such functions make to a household, and the economic hardships which their death or disability can cause a family. This recognition of the years taken out of the labor force for child-rearing would eliminate the accumulation of zero years of income which seriously affects the amount of benefits to which homemakers might become entitled should they later return to the labor force. Another recommendation seeks the extension of survivor benefits to husbands and widowers of working wives.

Child Care

Good child-care facilities are seen as important for the child, the parents, and the society. Because the majority responsibility for child-rearing is usually assumed by women even when they are working, either their jobs outside the home suffer from unexpected disruptions or their children suffer from makeshift arrangements that may not meet their needs. According to the Department of Labor, more women will be working more of their lives, regardless of the state of the economy or the state of unemployment, so the answer to this dilemma will not be a return to the home for American women. Recommendations include the need for planning expansion of community child care centers, the development of concepts of individuality in young children that do not limit social characteristics to one sex or the other, and the development in cooperation with the Department of Labor of part-time and flexible-hour training programs and job assignments for women in employment training programs.

The Report concludes with a statement of the future functions and organization of the Department's women's program, which includes the Women's Action Program, an advocacy office concerned with the policies and practices of all HEW programs, and the HEW Federal Women's Program, charged with responsibility for meeting the needs of women employed in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., DAY

(Mr. RYAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, Saturday, January 15, marked the birthdate of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. I believe that it would be most appropriate that this day be permanently set aside as a national holiday to pay tribute to this great leader. And I have joined in sponsoring legislation to achieve this by congressional action.

Martin Luther King, Jr., was a man of all races; a leader who fought for dignity and an equal chance for both black and white; a critic who never doubted that American society could be redeemed.

The inspirational leadership he provided to the civil rights movement in both the South and the North helped make possible the enactment of the landmark Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The Poor People's Campaign, his final great effort, eloquently demonstrated the plight of millions of Americans who, without a voice and without much hope, suffer from pervasive poverty and who lack a share in our country's abundance.

As we who survived Martin Luther King stand and face the uncertain future, we must be sustained by his enduring legacy—the striving for justice, compassion, and human dignity.

Surely there can be no question of the magnitude of Dr. King's contribution to this country. The goals and aspirations which he championed are goals for which every American must continue to struggle until the dream he had of one America at peace becomes a visible and substantive reality.

The permanent celebration of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday as an official holiday would honor a great American and remind future generations of his great contribution and the need to carry on his work.

J. EDGAR HOOVER SPEAKS OUT

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, the January 1972 issue of *Nation's Business* carries an excellent article by one of the great Americans of our time, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

So that as many of his fellow countrymen as possible may have an opportunity to read the article, I include it for insertion in the RECORD at this point.

J. EDGAR HOOVER SPEAKS OUT

Almost 48 years ago, a hard-working young Justice Department lawyer was called into the office of then Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone and told: "I want you to take over as acting director of the Bureau of Investigation."

J. Edgar Hoover reflected for a moment. A Justice Department employee since 1917, he had been assistant director of the Bureau for three years, agonizing all the time as it became increasingly a product of the political spoils system.

"I'll take the job, Mr. Stone," he replied, "on certain conditions":

The Bureau must be divorced from politics. Appointments and promotions must be based on merit, and the Bureau must be responsible to the Attorney General only.

"I wouldn't give it to you under any other conditions," the Attorney General said. "That's all. Good day."

In the years since then, John Edward Hoover has seldom been out of the public eye as he has molded the Federal Bureau of Investigation into a model law enforcement agency and kept it that way. (The word "federal" was added to the Bureau's title in 1935. The word "acting" was dropped from Mr. Hoover's own title a few months after his appointment.)

"FBI" became an abbreviation that commanded the respect and cooperation of citizens.

"G-Man" became a nickname feared by criminals and subversives.

Mr. Hoover set a rigid standard of personal behavior for himself and for the people of the FBI. To attain a goal of excellence, he believes there is one essential: integrity of self and deed. With absolutely no compromise.

A lifelong bachelor whose work is his first love, he does find time for other interests, too. In the evenings at his two-story house in a pleasant Northwest Washington neighborhood (a housekeeper oversees the establishment), he relaxes in front of the television set and in the company of his two cairn terriers. ("Naturally, they're spoiled. They boss me around.")

He loves gardening and is proud of his roses. And now that he's put down artificial turf in his spacious back yard, "I can forget about seeding grass every year. This stuff is wonderful."

His favorite sport is horse racing. A big

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