and profitably by local and state officials working with educators and industrial executives.

During several hours conversation with more than 30 young men who were school dropouts, I rang a bell, in one of which, I heard the kind of plain honest talk that explains more clearly than volumes of academic sociological studies exactly what these boys are trying to do. "I work better with my hands than my head," said a pale-faced, blond boy. "Here at this school they don't put the pressure on you to be better. They want you to be and can't be. They don't look down on you for wanting to be what you want to be."

"All that business about kids being equal is for the youth about to be graduated from the school, where he studied mechanical drawing and with an industrial job waiting for him.

"If I don't make it here at the drawing board than I ever did in school where most of the kids always were ahead of me. I just can't think so fast. I couldn't keep up and the teacher just had to rush everybody along. My family is a mess and school was my chance to get away from them and ahead. But trying to get regular and not learnin' a trade was too much, just too much!"

"Said a boy with an intelligent face showing new-world, "Every day I was telling us that we didn't make it through high school and to me we'd be on the junk heap. My folks took out insurance to send me to college. They said they were giving me a chance to get ahead and do better than they did in life. Well, I've got a job waiting for me when I finish up here that'll pay me more than my dad made. I'm going to write better, and talk better now and I like studying because I can see where it leads to.

"Like all human beings, the present system at Mahoning School was arrived at by trial and error. Early mistakes are now corrected. I never saw a more self-respecting, disciplined, ambitious and purposeful group of young men than the "disadvantaged" youths now in residence at Mahoning Vocational School. The poor-teacher relationship is remarkably good.

"It is not surprising that a veritable pilgrimage to Mahoning is taking place by officials in federal and out-of-state welfare departments.

"Seventy-five per cent of the so-called "problem group" of high school dropouts, out of six months to a year have found jobs and are working.

"In vocational education," says Dr. Byrle S. Showmaker, director of Ohio vocational education, "we weave together the principles of math and science, skills and technical knowledge into a mix which will help youth and adults to enter and adjust to employment opportunities or to upgrade themselves in their chosen fields of work.

"We should force the new attitudes toward vocational education. A terrible disservice is being done to our youth today, in my judgment, by intellectual leaders, including leading executives of government and industrial leaders who keep on telling young people who are destined for poverty and inferiority unless they get a college degree.

"Only 14 per cent of young people become college graduates. Why not train the 86 per cent so that they can answer the basic employment question: 'What can you do?'

"Today 60 per cent of the American work force is in the service occupations. Why not train young people to fill and hold such jobs well and yet often have time left to open to advancement.

"There always is room at the top for boys and girls determined to get there. But why neglect the majority filling the rungs of the ladder from bottom to top?"

**Franche Should Pay Up or Shut Up**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

**OF**

**HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY**

**OF INDIANA**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Monday, December 4, 1967**

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial from the December 1, 1967, Indianapolis News, seems to make a good point: If De Gaulle wishes to set himself up as arbiter and oracle on all things, he should first settle his own country’s obligations:

**FRANCE SHOULD PAY UP OR SHUT UP**

"France should pay up or shut up!" If he and his government would do both, France would have more respect abroad.

During World War II, 184,000 Americans gave their lives helping to liberate France another 300 billion dollars in gold and silver. But the French government, De Gaulle in particular, has continued to pay only 18 million C. I. F. taxes. Small wonder that we are ready to sympolize with the French people. Why should the U. S. continue to pay the French debt when the French government has not paid the U. S. debt?

"De Gaulle, whose country is the world's largest debtor, has been speaking out on what he considers national issues, but it is a different story when he speaks on the national debt. Lending France $6 billion was not an easy decision, but it was the right decision. Now it is time for France to pay up or shut up.

"During World War II, the United States paid $12 billion. And owes almost $7 billion in interest. France, which paid over $2 billion in interest, is the only country that has not paid up.

"If France continues to demand gold for dollars—dollars spent in France by those American tourists and businessmen De Gaulle seems to dislike—the United States should retaliate promptly by announcing to France and to the world that no demand for gold will be honored until France pays her dues to the United States. At the same time other nations who are making a field day out of the gold crisis should be told the same thing. The French dollars that are left are a dead weight on the French economy for which the United States are paid.

"That should bring the screeching halt.

"Of course, this is bare medicine for the United States to prescribe, but, in its own defense, if for the safety of the free world, there is no other way to stop this run on the U. S. gold reserve and the place to start is to tell France to pay up or shut up.

"We Broke His Pencil, Tore Up His Notes, and Swatted Him With His Arithmetic Book" Because the Sixth-Grader Figured Out 1 1/2 Percent Per Month Is 18 Percent a Year—Editorial From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on "Revolving Credit"

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

**OF**

**HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN**

**OF MISSOURI**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Wednesday, December 6, 1967**

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I think all of the Members will join me in a chuckle over an editorial which appeared this week in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch commenting on the special-interest department store exemption in the truth-in-lending bills for open-end, or revolving credit.

This, of course, is the big issue to be decided in the House when H.R. 11601, my Consumer Credit Protection Act, comes before us early next year, following approval by the Committee on Banking and Currency. The committee, by a vote of 17 to 14, wrote into the bill an amendment exempting revolving credit from the requirement to state finance charges to consumers on an annual rate basis.

The independent merchants who do not have computers, and depend largely on installment credit rather than revolving credit, feel very deeply that the special treatment for revolving credit is unfair. They feel that the banks and furniture stores extending credit under terms which do not fit into the revolving credit exemption also oppose the special treatment for revolving credit, since they would have to express their rates on an annual basis.

Even where the credit terms are identical in dollar costs, a monthly percentage rate appears to be very modest compared to the same rate expressed on an annual rate basis. So that is what the argument is all about.

"Computers Confounded"

From the consumer’s standpoint, the special exemption for revolving credit will make it extremely difficult to compare one type of credit offer with another,
It is not a case of the department stores being unable to give an approximate annual rate for revolving credit transactions; they just do not want to admit to the figure of 18 percent a year, which is what most of them charge on unpaid balances after a certain grace period.

The editorial referred to, poking fun at the position of the big retailing firms on this issue, is as follows:

"(From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Dec. 4, 1967)

COMPUTERS CONFOUNDED

A department store that can calculate with remorseless efficiency the interest charge on a revolving charge account would positively strangle on its own computer tape if asked to express that same charge in annual terms.

It is a fact that the department stores can hardly be blamed. In any case the House banking committee exempted them from the truth-in-lending bill now stands, most creditors will be required to disclose in unmistakable language the annual cost of the credit they are extending, but Americans who have revolving charge accounts will not be told because, so it is said, no way has been devised to figure it out.

A sixth grader of our acquaintance, after scribbling over a pad for a few minutes with a blunt pencil, informed us that a person with an unpaid department store balance of $40 would pay a charge of 60 cents if the "service fee"—euphemism for Interest rate—were 1.5 percent a month. That works out to an annual rate of 18 percent, or $7.20 a year.

A man touched by cynicism and sorrow. These are times when few people admire anyone. And this is a year in which few men believe in anything except the power of their own strength and the heroism of those who are not heroes.

But the man who has not merely convictions, but passionate convictions. He is a man who knows what cynicism is, and has not been corrupted by it. He has not been elated by the adventures of heroes, but he sees the heroes nonetheless. Such a man is a man with a touch of greatness in them. Moses LeRoy is a man with a touch of greatness.

This is a world stilled by the singing and the song. But while we seek our heroes in some pantheon, we expect to hear of them in story and song. And, while we seek our heroes in the panchoyds of society. These heroes are not well known and may be real heroes, but there are no heroes otherwise. Such a man is worthy of praise. Such a man deserves our close examination—"we can learn from him and profit by his example.

A man touched by greatness is different from other men—not in important ways. Ordinary men have certain beliefs, but they may form other considerations of their beliefs. An ordinary man may believe in his civil rights, but he may not say much because he may be fearful of what others may think. He is afraid to believe with strength and without reservation, and with his convictions, a man who has a touch of greatness, is a man who has a touch of greatness.

He does not test the wind to see which way it is blowing before acting on his ideals. He does not wait for people to be popular before committing himself to it. He, in fact, he is right, he is not afraid to start a movement. Or start an argument if it is necessary. He, in fact, is a man of greatness.

"We expect to hear of them in story and song. But while we seek our heroes in some pantheon, we seek to hear of them in story and song. But while we seek our heroes in the panchoyds of society. These heroes are not well known and may be real heroes, but there are no heroes otherwise. Such a man is worthy of praise. Such a man deserves our close examination."