

delete some of the programs as impractical. We may make basic changes.

I think that the critics of this bill have little faith in their own Chamber here on the Hill.

Governor WELSH. As I say, I am sure that Congress would take such action as is necessary.

Mr. PUCINSKI. My final question. I am sure you did not mean when you gave your figures on page 2 of the selectees that have been rejected, indicating some 50 percent, that all of these youngsters were rejected because of some deficiency in Indiana's educational system. I presume that these youngsters have been rejected for a whole myriad of reasons—emotional, physical, various others—and undoubtedly perhaps their educational handicap might have played a part.

But the question was, If 50 percent of the young people in Indiana are being rejected, what has happened to your education system? I am sure that is an unfair question if it is intended to indicate that your system is not teaching young people how to read or write.

Is that fair assumption?

Governor WELSH. I am sure that our educational system is quite good, one of the better ones in the country.

The 50-percent figure to which you referred—this is the selective service rejection percentage?

Mr. PUCINSKI. If you recall the question—

Governor WELSH. The rejections were based on mental, physical, and all causes.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Of course, the corollary to this question is that your public school system must keep a child in school through his 16th year, I believe.

Governor WELSH. Yes.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Regardless of what his mental capabilities may be, whereas the Army, when it examines them, sets up a very high, and properly so, criterion. So that there really is no correlation in trying to judge the effectiveness of an educational system necessarily because a number of youngsters are rejected by the draft. That is the point I am trying to point out.

Governor WELSH. I think there are different standards.

Mr. BRADEMAS. I regret that my good friend from Indiana, Mr. Bruce, is not now with us, but I do want to read into the record the following facts because he expressed such great concern about the increase in the Federal debt and deficit financing. I made reference to the article of Mr. Lippmann, published in the Washington Post a few days ago.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent it be printed following my remarks at this point.

Here are the facts to which I earlier referred as cited by Mr. Lippman:

The percentage of increase in private debt in the United States from 1947 to 1963 is 279 percent. The percentage of increase in State and local debt from 1947 to 1963 is 382 percent.

The percentage of increase in the Federal debt from 1947 to 1963 is 26 percent.

So, I would reiterate that I think the views of my good friend from Indiana are not well founded.