

1964

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A1223

Questionnaire results

	Percent		
	Yes	No	No opinion
1. Should the presidential electoral college be changed?.....	65	21	14
2. Do you believe the United States should support a free Cuban government-in-exile?.....	45	44	11
3. Should Government spending be cut to compensate for any Federal tax reduction?.....	92	4	4
4. Do you favor medical care for the aged by—			
(a) Increasing social security taxes to finance such care?.....	29	65	6
(b) Expanding present Federal-State (Kerr-Mills) legislation?.....	26	58	16
(c) Or do you favor private, voluntary medical plans with no Federal involvement?.....	78	17	5
5. Do you believe that foreign aid spending should be—			
(a) Reduced substantially?.....	88	9	3
(b) Increased?.....	4	93	3
(c) Expanded in Latin America?.....	35	53	12
(d) Approved to countries with Communist governments?.....	2	94	4
6. Do you believe the international Communist conspiracy is a threat to the internal security of the United States?.....	85	11	4
7. Which of the following farm programs do you favor—			
(a) Rigid controls and quotas on individual production, mandatory land retirement—a strictly regulated farm economy?.....	6	86	8
(b) Moderate and flexible price supports, voluntary large-scale land retirement—a gradual withdrawal of Government from the farm economy?.....	91	3	6
8. Do you favor Federal civil rights legislation—			
(a) To protect the right to vote?.....	87	10	3
(b) To enforce school integration?.....	28	64	8
(c) To give permanent status to the Civil Rights Commission?.....	31	51	18
(d) To use the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution to enforce access to public accommodations?.....	27	60	13
9. In your opinion, is the United Nations effective?.....	42	51	7
10. Do you favor Federal funds for—			
(a) Public elementary and high school construction?.....	39	59	2
(b) Public elementary and high school teachers' salaries?.....	20	77	3
(c) Aid to private elementary and high schools?.....	18	79	3
11. Do you favor congressional approval of \$195,000,000 for the civil defense shelter program?.....	19	71	10
12. Should the United States grant diplomatic recognition to Red China?.....	14	80	6
13. Do you believe Congress has delegated too much authority to the President and his executive agencies?.....	58	32	10
14. Do you favor salary increases for—			
(a) Federal employees, Members of Congress, and Federal judges?.....	24	56	20
(b) Only Federal employees?.....	20	57	23
(c) Only Members of Congress and Federal judges?.....	9	68	23
(d) None?.....	51	30	19

from the San Diego Union of February 26, 1964:

STRAIGHT ANSWER NEEDED—WHAT IS POLICY IN VIETNAM?

When an official with the prestige of Senator MIKE MANSFIELD, Democrat, of Montana, speaks on foreign policy it must be assumed he represents the administration or is seeking a public reaction to a policy matter the administration does not wish to offer itself.

Senator MANSFIELD has publicly urged support for the French proposal to neutralize southeast Asia; spoke against military intervention by the United States in South Vietnam, and said the national interest requires no further commitment in that area.

His proposals gain weight as policy statements because President Johnson also has said he will listen with sympathy to French proposals of neutrality for southeast Asia.

The picture, however, gets cloudy fast. The President also has said we will not withdraw from southeast Asia, "because we are not willing to yield that part of the world to * * * communism." In Saigon, Ambassador Lodge has predicted a long and continuing struggle.

Defense Secretary Robert McNamara meanwhile has been ordered to make his second visit to Saigon to survey the anti-Communist operation and possibly recommend changes in our policy there.

Obviously the United States is planning a major policy change toward involvement in South Vietnam but the official word hasn't reached all the troops yet.

If the United States withdraws its support to soldiers of free South Vietnam, or if it neutralizes the area, Peiping will win its first major victory in the lukewarm war.

More is at stake than the freedom of 14 million persons in South Vietnam. Red China must prove to other communistic nations that its hard line against democracy is a winning one, further discrediting the current soft sales pitch used by Russia. The loss of South Vietnam as a beginning would be the loss of freedom for 240 million persons in all of southeast Asia.

Neutralization? Nobody can be naive enough to believe it is anything but a hunting license for Communist guerrillas. An international conference, with Chinese Reds participating, set the true neutrality of Laos. Yet Communist guerrillas still are waging a war in Laos and apparently winning.

The last thing the United States can afford to do is back down from its policy of giving technical assistance, instruction and material to free nations defending themselves from Communist attacks.

Instead of trial balloons, the public is entitled to a straightforward statement of U.S. policy in southeast Asia as well as hard facts on how the battle for freedom is going.

Wheat Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 10, 1964

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, the Senate passed a wheat-cotton bill on Friday, March 6. I have had many inquiries as to differences in the Senate bill and the Purcell bill which is still pending before the House Agriculture Committee. The Purcell bill was forwarded from the Wheat Subcommittee to the full Committee on Agriculture without recommendation.

A brief summary follows:

New York Times Urges Congress To Take Joint Economic Committee Report As a Guide to Economic Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 10, 1964

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, in a March 7 editorial entitled "Light on the Economy," the New York Times takes note of the annual report of the Joint Economic Committee released March 2 and calls it one of its most intelligent and thoughtful efforts. Pointing out that both the majority and minority views are happily free of hyperbolic cliches the Times says that both sides have done their economic homework, with the minority offering alternative solutions to the problems posed by the balance of payments, poverty, and unemployment.

As the senior minority member of the committee, I heartily second the conclusion of the Times that legislative debate and decisions on economic policy will be enhanced if the committee's report gets the attention it deserves from Congress.

Under unanimous consent I include this editorial from the New York Times in the Appendix of the RECORD:

LIGHT ON THE ECONOMY

Congress Joint Economic Committee has no legislative powers. But its members have conscientiously sought to educate themselves and the Nation on the problems confronting the economy. Its latest study, a review of

the President's Economic Report, is one of its most intelligent and thoughtful efforts. Both the majority and minority views are happily free of hyperbolic cliches. Instead, they offer concise critiques that reveal a thorough acceptance of modern economic theory.

The Democratic majority generally supports the stimulative policies of the administration. However, it calls for more stress on international cooperation in eliminating the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit and for the maintenance of monetary expansion as long as there is no clear threat of inflation. It also points out that the passage of tax cuts does not lessen the need for basic reforms of the tax structure.

The minority offers alternative solutions to the problems posed by the balance of payments, poverty and unemployment. Senator JAVRS adds a series of new proposals to enlist private enterprise in the fight against poverty.

This report makes clear that both sides have done their economic homework. They do not pretend to have all the answers, but they make a contribution by shedding light on the problems and by their clear-cut statements of differing viewpoints on how to solve them. Legislative debate and decisions on economic policy will be enhanced if the committee's report gets the attention it deserves from Congress.

What Policy in Vietnam?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 10, 1964

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article

Provisions	House bill (H.R. 9780), known as Purcell bill, pending now before House Agriculture Committee, without recommendation	H.R. 6196, known as Cooley cotton bill, as amended by Senate to include wheat
1. Years applicable	2 years without marketing quotas (1964 marketing quotas turned down in referendum May 21, 1963, and bill suspends marketing quotas in 1965). Mandatory program thereafter.	Same.
2. Support level	For 1964 crop: \$1.30 loan, 25-cent export certificate on 500,000,000 bushels; 70-cent domestic certificate. For 1965 crop: 65 to 90 percent of parity on domestic supports; 0 to 90 percent of parity on loan and export certificate.	For 1964 and 1965 crops: 65 to 90 percent of parity on domestic supports; 0 to 90 percent of parity on loan and export certificate. (NOTE.—Legislative history in Senate indicates a 70-cent domestic certificate and a 25-cent export certificate on the 1964 crop.)
3. Repeal authority to set price supports from 75 to 90 percent of parity in the event that marketing quotas are not proclaimed.	No	Yes.
4. CCC sales price	105 percent of support price on noncertificate wheat (or \$1.30) plus carrying charges.	Same.
5. Eligibility for price support	Contingent on compliance with wheat allotment and diversion.	Same.
6. Marketing quotas	No; farmers turned down in 1964 and bill suspends in 1965. Marketing quotas in effect for 1966 and subsequent years.	Same.
7. National allotment	For 1964 crop: 49,500,000 acres. For 1965 crop: Not less than 49,500,000 acres.	Same.
8. Million-acre reserve for additional allotments subtracted from 49,500,000-acre allotment.	No.	Yes.
9. Anfusio amendment (history loss)	Suspended for 1965 crop. In effect for 1964 and 1966 and subsequent crops.	Same.
10. Storage of wheat under bond to avoid loss of history under Anfusio amendment.	No.	Yes; applicable only to 1965 and subsequent years.
11. Acreage diversion	Yes; equal to difference between 55,000,000 acres and national allotment in 1964 and 1965. Additional diversion allowed up to 30 percent of allotment or 15 acres. Rate of diversion at 20 percent of normal yield times noncertificate loan price. Diversion contracts for 1 year. Diverted acreage devoted to conserving uses or oilseed crops at lower rate.	Same.
12. Transfer of allotments allowed in event of natural disasters.	No.	Yes.

How HEW Helps Us

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. KATHARINE ST. GEORGE
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 10, 1964**

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, the following article appeared on March 5 in the Walden, N.Y., Citizen Herald, in my district.

This article brings up the silly side of big Government. It would be quite funny if it were not so depressing. After all, the jokes are all well paid for by the American taxpayer. Maybe this is a rather high price for humor.

The article follows:

How HEW Helps Us

When the Federal Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was organized the American people were assured it was to be a vital arm of Government, deeply concerned with grave problems within the field of its jurisdiction.

Undoubtedly it has addressed itself to such problems, but it also has built up a bureaucracy that has had plenty of time and taxpayer money to indulge in some of the most ridiculous frivols in American Government.

For example, if one isn't hep to watching a football game with a practiced eye, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will step in to prevent any possible embarrassment. HEW has a pamphlet, available to anyone free of charge, giving instructions in this vital subject. It is entitled: "How to Watch a Football Game."

Are you having trouble bowling? Maybe you're baffled by the mysteries of the score sheet. If so, your worries are over; HEW will provide you free with an unabridged edition of "Bowling Scoring."

And what about roller skating? Don't just put on skates and head for the nearest sidewalk. First write to good old HEW and get your copy of a free pamphlet on how to roller skate. Better get one; you've been paying for it.

The game of bridge apparently has come into the scope of health, education, or welfare. For HEW has written a pamphlet, yours for the asking, on how to play bridge.

Not oblivious to the problems of the lone-some male, HEW has compiled prolific information on girl watching into a handy manual. Under the title, "Directory of Girls, Category 18," labeled "The Untouchables," this definition by HEW should prove interesting: "The girls that have a tendency to cry easily or have chronic complaints or appear to be nervous most of the time are the emotionals."

Under classification 19, "The Unmentionables" are defined as follows: "The unmentionables are not in the watchable category because they are generally those girls out of the past and you don't mention them to the wife or current date."

These are but a few examples of how the Federal Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is spending your money in its massive program to improve the health, the education and the welfare of the American people.

Panama Policy

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HALE BOGGS
OF LOUISIANA**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 10, 1964**

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson's handling of the explosive Cuban crisis has been exemplary, as an editorial in the March 2 issue of the New York Journal-American pointed out. He has met provocation with patience and strength.

PANAMA POLICY

President Johnson displayed a combination of fairness and firmness in outlining, at his press conference Saturday, the administration policy toward Panama.

The President emphasized what he had said before—that we are prepared to talk

with Panama anywhere, any time, any place, but we will not commit ourselves in advance to any action or pledge, such as specific changes in the Panama Canal treaty.

Mr. Johnson said it is quite possible that a treaty which dates from 1903 needs review in 1964. If Panama acts to restore diplomatic relations which it broke off in petulance and because of political expediency, the United States is willing to talk but it is not willing to negotiate under the gun.

The President's attitude was calm and reasonable. Is it too much to expect that Panama will follow suit?

Christian Science Monitor Praises Republican Poverty Program

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS**

**OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 10, 1964**

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, on February 26, Republican members of the Joint Economic Committee issued a lengthy statement analyzing poverty in America and offering seven suggestions for dealing with it. I was pleased to note that in its March 2 issue the Christian Science Monitor took note of our proposals and praised them as "useful touchstones for any poverty program." The Monitor also praised the Joint Economic Committee minority for "launching suggestions instead of just hurling the darts of criticism."

Under unanimous consent, I include the editorial in the Record at this point:

REPUBLICANS VERSUS POVERTY

With President Johnson's message on poverty coming soon, the Republicans are not just crying politics but offering an anti-poverty program of their own.

This is all to the good. As legal historian Mark De Wolfe Howe wryly said the other