

1964

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

13347

"Sec. 4. So much of section 407 of the Social Security Act which precedes paragraph (1) is amended by striking out 'under the age of eighteen' and inserting in lieu thereof 'who meets the requirements of section 406(a)(2)', by inserting a comma after 'parent', and by striking out 'relatives specified in section 406(a)' and inserting in lieu thereof 'relatives specified in section 406(a)(1)'."

SITUATION IN SOUTH VIETNAM

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I yield myself 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, this morning the Secretary of State briefed the Foreign Relations Committee on southeast Asian American policy for more than 2 hours. I believe that at least 90 percent of what he said should have been in public instead of in executive session. I told the Secretary of State at the meeting, and on the record, that I was incorporating by reference every speech that I have made for weeks in the Senate against the State Department's policy in southeast Asia and that I stand by every word of criticism I have made of that policy.

I also told him that I would welcome the opportunity to meet him on any platform, or on as many platforms as he wished to select, and debate before the American people what I consider to be the State Department's unsound warmaking American policy in southeast Asia.

It is my opinion that once again the Secretary of State did not give one single valid reason for the warmaking policy of the United States in southeast Asia. In fact, his briefing this morning is already out of date. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a dispatch which just came off the ticker, showing that instead of a lull which the State Department seems to believe is going on in the South Vietnam war, the opposite is true. This dispatch states that the Vietcong have doubled their attacks in the past week, and the casualties of the Government have doubled, whereas the casualties of the Vietcong have been reduced by 20 percent.

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

SAIGON, VIETNAM.—The ministry of defense announced today a sharp increase in Communist Vietcong activity which could indicate a month-long lull in Vietnamese civil war is about to be broken in renewed widespread fighting.

The ministry reported government casualties nearly doubled during the week ending Saturday, while Vietcong casualties dropped 20 percent.

The report said 172 government soldiers were killed or captured during the week, compared to 92 in the previous week. Vietcong losses were 185 compared to 233 in the previous week. Toll of the wounded was not given.

Vietcong operations jumped from 151 the previous week to 217 last week, the ministry said. Only 134 Vietcong-initiated operations were reported 3 weeks ago. Government operations have been stepped up, too, but not to the same extent, from 168 in the previous week to 187 last week.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am more convinced than ever, after listening to the Secretary of State, that we are heading for a major war in Asia if we continue our unilateral military action in Asia. It is an unconscionable policy. We should take the southeast Asia policy to the United Nations without further delay. We have that clear, moral duty to the world and the cause of peace. Our conduct in southeast Asia, in my judgment, is irreconcilable with our international law obligations.

Today's New York Times publishes an editorial that is typical of the "double think" that is characterizing American policy in Asia and those who speak for it. The Times calls the United States "policeman to the world." It points to our joint effort with the United Nations to keep peace in the Mediterranean.

But the Times conveniently overlooks the fact that we are making war, not peace, in southeast Asia. "Independence and a genuine neutrality are legitimate goals," says the Times, just as though the United States were seeking independence or neutrality or both for the people of that area.

South Vietnam is not independent at all. The Khanh government, and its two predecessors, is totally dependent, financially and militarily, on the United States for its existence. The United States has quite carefully backed certain military factions in Vietnam to make certain that that country does not become independent, because with true independence might come neutrality. The United States has come to fear a government in South Vietnam that might neutralize the country as much as it fears a Vietcong victory.

We enforce a peace in Cyprus, because it is not in our interest to have a war there. But we wage war in Asia, because we believe that a peaceful solution would not be in our interest.

When practiced by Britain, that kind of policy was called imperialism.

When practiced by the Soviet Union, it was called aggression.

But when practiced by the United States, its apologists dress it up as an unwelcome burden of policing the world.

The United Nations is the only legitimate policeman in international affairs. That is why we are supporting it in Cyprus. Why are we not supporting it in Vietnam? Only because we know that what we are doing in Vietnam is illegal and would not be endorsed by the U.N.

In recent days I have heard the excuse from the State Department that the U.N. could not finance an operation in southeast Asia. But this allegation was not heard when the Security Council voted to send a peacekeeping mission to Cyprus.

I ask, Why cannot the United States support and cooperate with a similar U.N. mission in Laos and Vietnam?

We can, if we have the will to do so, if we believe the world's policeman should represent the world, and if we appreciate that, in the long run, our own interests will be better served by the United Nations acting in Asia to keep peace than by our unilateral military action.

We should stop our policy of warmaking in Asia, and return to our commit-

ment under the United Nations Charter and the Geneva accords. We should stop being an outlaw nation tested by international law.

SEVENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF FORMER SENATOR PRENTISS M. BROWN

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I yield myself such time as I may need. I shall be brief.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator may proceed.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, June 18 will mark the 75th birthday of Prentiss M. Brown, a distinguished citizen of Michigan, and a former Member of the Senate.

Senator Brown has had a long and active career in business, politics, and public office, and that career is continuing today almost unabated.

Born in 1889 in St. Ignace, Mich., on the northern tip of the Straits of Mackinac, Prentiss Brown first attained public office in 1914 as prosecuting attorney for Mackinac county.

He held that position until 1926 and served also as city attorney for St. Ignace from 1916 to 1928.

Senator Brown began his congressional career with election to the House of Representatives for the 73d Congress—taking office March 3, 1933.

Reelected to the 74th Congress—he next ran for the Senate and served in this body from November 19, 1936, until January 3, 1943.

After brief duty as Administrator of the Office of Price Administration in 1943, Senator Brown returned to Michigan to resume his business activities full-time.

Prentiss Brown's executive and business ability carried him to the chairmanship of the board of the Detroit Edison Co.—southeast Michigan's major electric supplier—and he held this position until 1954.

Today Senator Brown refuses to retire completely from business and civic affairs.

His most recent public duty has been chairmanship of the Mackinac Bridge Authority—the organization responsible for the construction of the 5-mile bridge connecting Michigan's Upper and Lower Peninsulas.

Mr. President, I am sure that his colleagues who still serve in the Senate join with his many friends in Michigan and elsewhere in wishing Prentiss Brown a happy birthday and many more years of productive effort.

I ask unanimous consent that an article written by James Pooler on Prentiss Brown, published in the June 14 issue of the Detroit Free Press may be printed in the RECORD.

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

SPOTLIGHT ON SENATOR PRENTISS BROWN, SERVANT OF THE STATE
(By James S. Pooler)

Big Mac stands as a monument to him—
And 30 grandchildren have swelled the ranks of his 7 hometown Democrats.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

June 15

There are laws in the land that he wrote—like that one that rallied the wealthy to save the banks here and throughout the Nation.

And to think that next Thursday Prentiss Brown will be 75 years old.

In honor of the occasion, Governor Romney saluted him Friday, and proclaimed June 18 as "Prentiss M. Brown Day" in Michigan.

You go out to the River House thinking that this has been quite a career since that day in 1914 when, fresh out of his bar exams, he was elected prosecutor of St. Ignace, to go on to Congress, to the Senate and also to contribute mightily to the economic life of his State.

And there's the "Senator," gray-haired now but, Good Lord, you should believe your years like that—just a gray thatch on top of young vigor. Bouncing around, like spending a week in his apartment at River House when he comes down for board meetings of the National Bank of Detroit or the Detroit Edison and then 3 weeks "at home," St. Ignace, where the old roots are.

But his heart is all over Michigan, and there's intimacy with so much of it and us, for you start off reminiscing of the Great Lakes fishing tugs, the fishing families, the famous wrecks and the hinge turns on the fact that the old Senator keeps a hand in things today.

Like writing our new Senator, PHIL HART, in support of his plan to turn Canadian rivers into the Great Lakes—"anything to keep the level up"—and reminding him that "away back when I was in the Senate there was a plan to build a weir at Fort Huron to diminish the flow out of Lake Huron" in which there still is interest in Washington.

Which was a great point to plunge into those colorful years of the great depression, the Roosevelt era, when Prentiss Brown first went down to Washington.

This was in the years when he said that there were so few Democrats in the Upper Peninsula he had to raise his own—seven of them—but there turned out to be enough to send him to Congress in 1932, the first Democrat ever elected in Michigan's 11th District.

There he landed on the House Banking Committee in a position to influence some mighty important legislation—not just for those times but into today.

"I saw one thing wrong—that double liability on bank stockholders—they were liable for the amount they had in stock," he said. - The law was amended—bank deposits were put in—and double indemnity on bank stockholders removed.

Which brought two benefits. The wealthy, no longer "threatened with being socked twice," rallied to save the closed banks. And today you still get your savings insured up to \$10,000.

Then on to a little-known story of loyalty and politics. Normally Republican Michigan elected Democrat Brown to the Senate in 1936. Before he could take his seat, Senator James Couzens died and there were 2 months left to serve in his term.

True to the old school tie of Upper Peninsula boys, Brown wanted the grand old man of Michigan politics, "my friend and supporter," ex-governor Chase S. Osborn, given the honor of serving out Couzens' unfilled term.

"But Gov. Frank Fitzgerald said, 'No,'" Brown recalled. "He said if he appointed me it would give me seniority on the other new Democrats elected to the Senate that year."

It may have been a kick in the teeth to loyalty but it turned out to be good practical politics. For Senator Brown, with his 2 months seniority, went on two of the top committees—Finance and the Banking and Currency—most vital of those troubled economic times.

He sponsored such legislation to gladden the average man's heart as putting Govern-

ment employees, even Federal judges, under income taxes like the rest of us, and led the fight against inflation with such matters as his draft of the law for the Office of Price Administration—which didn't do him any good politically with such groups as farmers and others who didn't want controls.

It was the kind of integrity, you remembered, which got him voted by the press "the most typical American in the Senate," and praised for his "intelligence, industry, and courage."

That last word—courage—reminded you that he'd gotten in bad with President Roosevelt.

"Yes," he grinned. "I was one of the handful of Senators who went up to the White House and told him he couldn't win on his decision to pack the Supreme Court."

But he didn't stay in the presidential "doghouse" long for after Roosevelt appointed Senator James Byrnes to the Supreme Court, he "needed help in the Senate" and called on Brown.

Later he was to appoint friend Prentiss as Administrator of the Office of Price Administration—the law for which, Brown says not without some pride, "still is on the books for Presidential emergency."

But you can lose a man in the pattern of politics or even big business. Brown was to come back to chairman the board of Detroit Edison, to serve on innumerable other business boards, to head brotherhood weeks, to chairman fund drives for his old alma mater, Albion.

But here is the fellow who got his "first tailor-made pair of pants by hitting .402 on the Albion baseball team in my sophomore year," and who knows how an athlete can outrank even a U.S. Senator.

This was in the days when Forrest Evashevski, now his son-in-law, was courting his daughter, Ruth. The two of them were bound for Washington in a new car. It was the week after Evashevski had quarterbacked the Michigan team to a whopping victory over Ohio State.

"And we got nailed by a speed cop in, of all places, Ohio," Brown said. He flashed his credentials—a U.S. Senator is immune to such misdemeanors as speeding.

The cop ignored them. He got to peering at Evashevski—"the last guy you'd want him to recognize"—and insisted on his name.

"Gee," said the cop, "the guy, who beat Ohio State. I never expected to meet you," and waved them on, grandly, a man who could distinguish quarterbacks from mere Senators.

Here is a man who is a lawyer—"I might have been a good one if I'd had more time for it," he said wryly.

His clients go back to pennypinching lumber barons. There was one, worth \$8 million, who nursed his Cadillac along and at Gaylord always stopped and put in 10 gallons of "blue" gas, the cheapest grade. One day Brown finally asked why.

"Haven't you figured it out," the millionaire said. "It's downhill all the way from Gaylord to Bay City."

From such characters a young lawyer got a very small fee, even when fighting cases involving millions.

At 75 a man can look back on many things—and ahead if he's young in heart—and so you come to that big thing, the Mackinac Bridge, that probably only an Upper Peninsula boy, knowing the importance of linking Michigan's two peninsulas, could see from a dream to a reality. Prentiss Brown has been chairman of the bridge authority since its beginning in 1948.

He knows the tough fight it was to sell those \$80 million in 4 percent bonds and the \$20 million second lien 5 1/2 percent—the little Mackinac Bridge authority bought \$2 million worth and then a bigger one \$8 million.

He can take pride that there now is \$6

million in reserve. When there's \$12 million they can start to retire the bonds.

Dreamer, businessman, looker-ahead, Prentiss Brown is the "authority" all right.

"I think the northern part of the State is in for a great era," he predicts. "Touristwise things are going great. And mining's reviving with the pelletizing of low grade ore."

With an eye on agriculture he says potatoes are coming on great—"the climates like Maine's"—and doggone if he can't cite record crops to the acre. It looks a little rosy for the once neglected Upper Peninsula.

Which is more than enough to gratify a man. But there's family too. His 7 homegrown Democrats have multiplied to 37 with the 30 grandchildren.

The old drive is still going. Beside all his continuing links to industry and banks, the family still runs what likely is "the oldest passenger line on the Great Lakes," the Arnold Transit Co. operating a ferry line between Mackinaw City, St. Ignace and Mackinac Island.

And he has enough vigor left over to head up the \$100-a-plate dinner for President Johnson here on June 26.

Which is why next Thursday a large number of citizens will be saying "Happy Birthday" to Prentiss Brown who, during three-quarters of the century of living, has contributed so much to his State and Nation.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McNAMARA. I am glad to yield.

Mr. HART. No opportunity is more welcome than this, to join in the appreciation which has just been voiced by my distinguished colleague the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], as we observe the birthday anniversary of former Senator Prentiss M. Brown.

My colleague has cited some of the public contributions that have been made by former Senator Brown over a long and useful life. I should like to comment on the quiet role that he has played in his private life.

He has been a good friend to many people in need, but never with ceremony or public attention. He has been a quiet counselor to all who have sought his counsel. Not all of them are among the great and mighty. His attitude is the same toward all, and reflects a deep religious conviction and good sense of values, which all in Michigan have come to admire.

He is a neighbor of ours. Senator Brown's home is on St. Ignace Island, a small island in the Straits of Mackinac. Our home is on Mackinac Island. There Mrs. Hart and our children met and came to know Senator and Mrs. Brown and their children.

This has been an enriching experience to our family, one that I prize.

I believe that Senator Brown was the first Senator I ever met. The first impression could not have been finer, and his good counsel has helped me over the intervening years. I welcome this opportunity publicly to acknowledge it.

VISIT TO THE SENATE BY DR. S.M. SADJADY, PRESIDENT OF THE IRANIAN SENATE

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, it is my great honor and privilege to present to the Senate the distinguished representative of the Iranian Senate, Dr. S. M. Sadjady. We are happy to have him with us. [Applause, Senators rising.]