

Appendix

Civil Rights Act of 1963

SPEECH

OF
HON. H. R. GROSS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 10, 1964

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7152) to enforce the constitutional right to vote, to confer jurisdiction upon the district courts of the United States to provide injunctive relief against discrimination in public accommodations, to authorize the Attorney General to institute suits to protect constitutional rights in education, to establish a Community Relations Service, to extend for 4 years the Commission on Civil Rights, to prevent discrimination in federally assisted programs, to establish a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity, and for other purposes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. I should like to ask some member of the committee to answer the question why we would need an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and an Equal Employment Opportunity Committee, costing the taxpayers several millions of dollars. Please tell me why we would need both.

Mr. Chairman, apparently no one wishes to answer.

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield, if the gentleman can give me an answer as to why he wants to be so profligate with the taxpayers' money.

Mr. GOODELL. The Equal Employment Opportunity Committee to which the gentleman refers is limited to Federal contracts.

Mr. GROSS. Is limited to what?

Mr. GOODELL. To Federal contractors, when Federal contracts are involved, and to Federal employees. I would hope we could eventually eliminate the necessity for that Committee. It was set up under Executive Order No. 10925 of March 6, 1961. Its jurisdiction is limited.

Mr. GROSS. Let me say to the gentleman that I happen to be a member of the Subcommittee on Manpower Utilization of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. I say to the gentleman that the Equal Employment Opportunity Committee activities go far beyond Government contracts. We have investigated the operation of this Committee. The gentleman is not factual when he makes that statement.

Mr. GOODELL. That is the basis for the Committee.

The Commission in this bill, at any

rate, is to operate far beyond that purview. The scope of the Commission is to cover all employers affecting interstate commerce who have more than 100 employees the first year and thereafter down to those with 25 or more employees.

Mr. GROSS. So far as the Equal Employment Opportunity Committee is concerned, there are no holds barred. They go all over the landscape into every facet of employment in this Government.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Iowa yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes. The gentleman from Iowa is not looking for a Federal judgeship. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Chairman, I demand the regular order.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa yielded to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say to the gentleman from Iowa that one of the main reasons for providing for the Commission in the legislative stature. The Committee of which the gentleman has spoken is a Presidential Committee under an Executive order.

It was the well high unanimous, if not unanimous, decision of the subcommittee that that was the compelling reason for the legislation.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. McCULLOCH. I have not finished on the point.

Mr. GROSS. I will yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SIKES. It appears you have struck the opposition where the hair is short. As is so often the case, the gentleman from Iowa is right. With two tables full of experts here in the Chamber scrambling to find an answer to a very simple question, nobody has been able to come up with one which possesses either logic or fact.

It appears pretty obvious there will be under this bill a double layer of officialdom meddling in everybody's business throughout the country. There will be two Commissions—at double cost—competing for priority.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman is exactly right.

Civil Rights Act of 1963

SPEECH

OF

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 10, 1964

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under

consideration the bill (H.R. 7152) to enforce the constitutional right to vote to confer jurisdiction upon the district courts of the United States to provide injunctive relief against discrimination in public accommodations, to authorize the Attorney General to institute suits to protect constitutional rights in education, to establish a Community Relations Service, to extend for 4 years the Commission on Civil Rights, to prevent discrimination in federally assisted programs, to establish a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity, and for other purposes.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Chairman, we have the right to hope, indeed, some of us feel disposed to pray, that the passage of this legislation will add noble new arches and commanding spires to the magnificent edifice of a free America designed by Thomas Jefferson and the Founding Fathers and slowly, tediously, often painfully, but ever-persistently, perfected through nearly two centuries, by the sacrifices, the struggles, and the dreams of the American people.

Armenian Revolutionary Federation Credo

SPEECH OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 7, 1964

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on many occasions in this Chamber and elsewhere my voice has been raised in the righteous cause of the captive nations. Too long have we been dragging our feet in the matter of the creation of a joint congressional committee to give direction and drive to the efforts of the world of freedom to rescue the captive nations from their unhappy plight.

Armenia is numbered among the captive nations. I am indebted to Arthur Kaprelian, a constituent of Armenian blood residing at 11915 South Wallace Street, Chicago, for a copy of the credo recently adopted by the Armenian Revolutionary Federation. It is an inspiring document worthy of place in the world's literature of freedom. That it may be read by my colleagues, I am extending my remarks to include the complete text of the credo, as follows:

THE ARMENIAN REVOLUTIONARY FEDERATION CREDO

The supreme aim of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation is the realization of a free, united, and independent democratic national homeland established on the territories of the historic fatherland of the Armenian nation.

We believe that the realization of this aim can only be possible in a free democratic world context. A world in which the danger of war is permanently eliminated, and where the existing and potential international dis-

putes can be resolved by peaceful means through the agency of a powerful international organization which shall be endowed with the necessary means of imposing its supreme will on great or small nation alike.

We believe that it is the indisputable and inviolable right of all nations, great or small alike, to possess their own independent government and to live and prosper under the canopy of its protection.

We believe that each nation, even the smallest and the weakest, can best develop its creative talents and its unique national individuality in its own, free and independent state.

We believe that each man, regardless of sex, race, or denomination, has a birthright to live out a free and happy life.

We believe that when a nation's fatherland is under the yoke of a more powerful alien nation, and the ruling nation is reluctant to end its tyranny by peaceful legitimate means, the nation which is ruled has the inviolable right to fight against that rule, and to resort to revolution and armed conflict, if necessary, for the liberation of its own fatherland.

We believe that each nation has an undeniable right to govern itself as it wishes and to express its collective will only through the medium of the free, universal secret ballot.

We believe that a nation, even within the limits of its independent national state, can best prosper and live the happy life when all its members, regardless of sex, race, or creed, enjoy the freedoms of press, of religion, and public assembly, the freedom to organize, to work, to travel, to move, and to communicate with others—conditions of which the Armenia of today is deprived.

We believe that when a nation is independent, and enjoys the benefits of a democratic government which is elected by the free, universal and secret vote of the people, any changes in the constitutional order are made only through constitutional channels; namely, by peaceful and legitimate means. Consequently, it is a crime which is tantamount to treason to effectuate any changes in the free constitutional order by armed force or by revolution.

We believe that a nation not only has the right, but it has the duty to dispense social justice to all the classes of society without discrimination, and to create such socio-economic conditions in which the humblest classes of the nation shall have the opportunity to enjoy a life which is in keeping with human dignity, fully adequate to meet the necessities of life.

We believe that the Armenian nation, as every nation, can best preserve and develop its unique physical and spiritual existence in a free and independent national homeland.

We believe that any nation, as well as the Armenian nation, in this atomic age when science has made gigantic strides in the fields of travel and communication, cannot develop and prosper in an isolated life. Science has wiped out the limitations of space and has brought the nations closer together, that all nations, great or small, aside from their aspirations to be free and independent, necessarily have need of cooperation, because, by virtue of their economies, their means of intercommunication and their cultural activities, more than at any other time, they are interdependent, and can meet their needs only through mutual understanding and close cooperation.

We believe that, as long as Armenia continues to remain under the Soviet rule, and as long as Armenia's historic territories are held by an alien power, it is the sacred duty of all Armenians to pursue the cause of the fatherland's liberation with all the possible means at their disposal.

THE WORLD CONGRESS OF THE ARMENIAN
REVOLUTIONARY FEDERATION.

Britain Has Case in Bus Sale Deal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JAMES T. BROYHILL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 10, 1964

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the recent announcement that a British firm will sell buses to Cuba is an ominous and discordant note in the U.S. effort to persuade our allies to join in an economic quarantine of Fidel Castro's Cuba. This announcement and subsequent events involving shifts in French policy are warnings of serious difficulties unless our Government can formulate a consistent policy opposing trade deals with the Communist bloc.

Certainly, there seems little doubt that our wheat sales to Russia and some of her satellites have weakened the moral arguments that have been persuasive with our allies in the past. If we continue to pursue a double standard in international trade policy, our arguments will not have much weight with our friends.

I wish to call to the attention of the House of Representatives a thoughtful editorial on this important matter which appeared in the January 29 edition of the Concord (N.C.) Tribune:

BRITAIN HAS CASE IN BUS SALE DEAL

The British have snubbed the U.S. economic blockade of Cuba, and the general reaction among the American people seems to be that it was a lowdown trick for one ally to pull on another.

Britain has approved a multimillion-dollar sale of buses to Cuba, and has set up a 5-year credit plan to facilitate it. This was done despite an official expression of American opposition while the sale was being negotiated.

When the deal was complete, the U.S. Department of State commented that the sale "certainly does not help our effort to isolate the Cuban regime."

But there is another side to this coin.

In Britain, the sale is considered routine. It is a transaction between two nations which have a history of trade, and it involves what the British believe to be non-strategic materials. Britain is not observing an economic blockade of Cuba, although Cuba is included in a general British ban on selling war materials to Communist countries.

The British manufacturer who won the bus contract was bidding against firms in France, West Germany, Japan, Spain, and Czechoslovakia.

The United States has long sought, and with some success, to discourage trade with Cuba by non-Communist countries. A U.S. law forbids aid to countries which violate strategic aspects of this ban.

Communist bloc countries have filled in with Cuban trade zooming above the billion-dollar level.

But non-Communist countries are still doing more than \$200 million worth of business a year with Cuba. Japan is the biggest dealer, with Morocco, Britain, Egypt, Canada, Netherlands, West Germany, Chile, Spain, Tunisia, and Greece coming in for a share.

And when you get right down to it, the United States sounds a bit hypocritical in grousing about the British bus deal when the truck is not long dry on our own pact to sell wheat to Russia, the heartblood of the

Communist organism. And our Government is willing to back up Russia's credit on the deal.

Which pot is accusing which kettle?

Wee Care Nursery Symbol of Community's Backbone

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1964

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is interesting to note that with today's trend toward centralization of governmental functions the citizens of Belle Glade, Fla., have taken it upon themselves to handle their own problems, right in their own community. Belle Glade has always relied on migrant labor to aid in the harvesting and planting of crops, and this created a need for a nursery center to care for the children of the migrant workers. Belle Glade is now in the process of completing a community nursery which not only shows its concern for the families of migrant workers who so vitally aid the community, but also the determination to solve their own problems rather than pass them on to a higher up.

I submit for the RECORD an article which appeared in the Palm Beach Post, by Mr. Jonathan Koontz, on February 2, 1964, telling of the nursery and its development:

WEE CARE NURSERY SYMBOL OF COMMUNITY'S BACKBONE

(By Jonathan Koontz)

BELLE GLADE.—The building going up in the 100 block of Southeast 10th Street here is modern and airy in appearance, and will be a definite asset to its part of the city.

But it is much more than a desirable architectural addition.

Wee Care Day Nursery will provide care for 100 children of working mothers whose planting and harvesting jobs in the lush, green fields surrounding Belle Glade take them away from their families for many hours each day—sometimes as much as 12 hours daily.

It will be the only day care nursery in the city, where the need for day care for at least 300 children is easily demonstrated.

But the building is a symbol of much more than its humanitarian function.

In agreeing to provide administration for the nursery, the Salvation Army has stepped into a brand new role in its Palm Beach County history.

The nursery is factual evidence that home-grown human talent and energy can succeed without county, State or Federal aid in an era when effective local action is disappearing under the impact of stronger governmental control.

In its planning and building, lasting ties of cooperation and friendship are being formed. Belle Glade is a city less divided against itself than before the days of the Wee Care Day Nursery.

No one knows who first recognized the need for the nursery, but the dream which finally materialized was born in the Belle Glade Interracial Council, a group of the leading white and Negro citizens of Belle Glade.