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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

September 14

REPORT ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED WITHOUT FORMAL ADVERTISEMENT

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on military construction contracts awarded without formal advertisements, for the 6-month period ended June 30, 1964 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT OF U.S. ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

A letter from the Chairman, the U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Commission, dated August 1964 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT ON UNNECESSARY COSTS BEING INCURRED FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND PAYMENT OF ALLOTMENTS OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on unnecessary costs being incurred for the maintenance and payment of allotments of military personnel, Department of the Army, dated September 1964 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN DEFECTOR ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders entered granting admission into the United States of certain defector aliens (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TEMPORARY ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders entered granting temporary admission into the United States of certain aliens (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PLANS FOR WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT IN IDAHO AND OREGON

A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, plans for works of improvement on Montpelier Creek, Idaho, and Sutherlin Creek, Oreg. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Works.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, and referred as indicated:

By the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A letter in the nature of a petition from Vera Richardson, president of the Noncommissioned Officers' Wives, Fort MacArthur, Calif., relating to the closing of military commissary stores and exchanges; to the Committee on Armed Services.

A resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Newberry, S.C., favoring the issuance by the Federal Power Commission of a permit to the Duke Power Co. to construct a steam generating plant at Middleton Shoals in Anderson County, S.C.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the M. & A. Electric Power Cooperative, of Butler, Mo., favoring the adoption of a constitutional amendment which would specifically exclude the question of apportionment of State legislatures from

Federal courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the Black River Electric Cooperative, of Reynolds County, Mo., favoring the exclusion from Federal courts of the question of apportionment of State legislatures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

H.R. 7348. An act for the relief of Frank B. Rowlett (Rept. No. 1557).

By Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

H.R. 4989. An act to amend title 28 of the United States Code to transfer the counties of Genesee and Shiawassee in the State of Michigan from the northern division to the southern division of the eastern judicial district and to authorize a term of court at Ann Arbor (Rept. No. 1556).

By Mr. BAYH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 416. A bill for the relief of Patrick E. Eagan (Rept. No. 1543);

S. 2243. A bill for the relief of Clarence C. and Lucy W. Russell (Rept. No. 1544);

S. 3117. A bill for the relief of Vermont Maple Orchards, Inc. (Rept. No. 1545);

S.J. Res. 45. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women (Rept. No. 1558);

H.R. 5500. An act for the relief of Lt. John P. Mann (Rept. No. 1546);

H.R. 6593. An act for the relief of Earnest O. Scott (Rept. No. 1547);

H.R. 7788. An act for the relief of Jack B. Fisher (Rept. No. 1548);

H.R. 8300. An act for the relief of Gordon W. McGrew (Rept. No. 1549);

H.R. 8596. An act for the relief of Patrick J. Clyne (Rept. No. 1550);

H.R. 9201. An act for the relief of Capt. Charles H. Glassett, Jr. (Rept. No. 1551);

H.R. 10526. An act for the relief of Marvin S. Kline (Rept. No. 1552); and

H.R. 10634. An act for the relief of the Quality Bedding Co. (Rept. No. 1553).

By Mr. BAYH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment:

S. 2578. A bill for the relief of M. Sgt. Richard G. Smith, U.S. Air Force, retired (Rept. No. 1554); and

H.R. 9976. An act for the relief of Elmer Levy (Rept. No. 1555).

By Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment:

S. Con. Res. 96. Concurrent resolution to print additional copies of a committee print entitled "Catalog of Federal Aids to State and Local Governments" (Rept. No. 1559).

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,

The following favorable report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. BIBLE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

Edward A. Beard, of the District of Columbia, to be associate judge of the District of Columbia court of general sessions.

JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

A joint resolution was introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. JAVITS:

S.J. Res. 204. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to permit any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population with the approval of a majority of its voters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. JAVITS when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appears under a separate heading.)

AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961—AMENDMENT (AMENDMENT NO. 1272)

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON], I submit an amendment to House bill 11380, the foreign aid authorization bill, to increase the amount of domestic beet sugar and mainland cane sugar authorized for marketing during 1964, and the years 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1969.

I submit this amendment, Mr. President, because it has become quite obvious that the administration does not plan to propose any new sugar legislation for congressional consideration this year.

In the absence of congressional approval of new sugar legislation, the current sugar global quota system will expire December 31. This leaves the assignment of foreign sugar allocations entirely within the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. I submit, Mr. President, that such a situation would be chaotic. It would leave our beet sugar and mainland cane growers dangling on a rope with a half-tied hangman's noose.

It has been implied that the inability of cane sugar refiners to strike a compromise with mainland sugar growers has resulted in the lack of enthusiasm to submit new legislation. No public hearings have been scheduled or held so that the refiners and mainland growers could tell their story publicly.

It is indeed strange that we should forgo a clarification of our world and domestic sugar policy, that we should condemn the producers to a period of chaos, because of an intraindustry fight and without at least a reasonable congressional effort to resolve it.

The administration has permitted a state of confusion to develop in the hope that some compromise on a cutback of mainland sugar acreage could be reached which would satisfy the importers and refiners. Last week industry discussions reached an impasse when our mainland growers understandably refused to accept a 20-percent reduction in their marketing quota as demanded.

Since when has the legislative process been required to await a compromise on the part of conflicting sugar interests to define our national policy?

Since 1962 our mainland sugar growers have filed their quota to supply sugar required by the Nation. This production was increased at the request of our Government which feared a world sugar shortage because of crop failures among many of our foreign suppliers.

Now that the sugar market supply has been stabilized, the administration is ready to acquiesce to a domestic cutback, to return to the bosoms of foreign sup-

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pliers, and to leave domestic producers dangling in midair. Nearly 40 percent of our annual sugar supply comes from foreign countries, many of which trade with Eastern-bloc nations in direct opposition to U.S. trade policies, and, in many instances, have records of unstable governments. Without increases in domestic sugar marketing quotas, the administration would again leave this Nation in the precarious position of trusting foreign sugar sources when domestic producers have a background of reliability. The administration would again undermine an expanding and profitable aspect of agriculture when many other parts of our agricultural economy are on the decline.

I propose this amendment also to focus attention on the necessity for new processing plants required to process the domestically grown sugar. Unless some stabilization of marketing quotas is provided by new sugar legislation, financing for new plants will be nonexistent. You simply do not arrange for capital investment in a \$20 million processing plant with uncertain acreage and marketing quotas extending only a few months ahead of present crops.

Mr. President, I introduce my amendment with full knowledge that the increased marketing quotas called for must come from the global quota. The hour is far too late to once again return to an unreliable foreign supply when domestic agriculture can serve a larger proportion of our needs. I believe it is completely unreasonable to cut the ground out from under responsive domestic producers for the benefit of foreign producers who have failed to meet their responsibilities.

I am not suggesting, Mr. President, that we entirely disregard our friends in foreign countries for the sake of domestic sugar production. Rather, I am insisting that we attempt to bring our domestic agricultural situation back into balance.

My amendment is not designed to rob Peter to pay Paul. Rather, it was developed to accent the need for a revision in our present national sugar policy. We cannot continue to rely on old programs with new coats of paint to perpetuate a propped-up phase of our agricultural economy when this portion of it, if given half a chance, can become self-sufficient.

Mr. President, I ask that the amendment be held at the desk for 2 days for additional cosponsors.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table; and, without objection, the amendment will be held at the desk for additional cosponsors, as requested by the Senator from Kansas.

NOTICE CONCERNING NOMINATION BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, the following nomination has been referred to and is now pending before the Committee on the Judiciary:

Charles E. Casey, of California, to be a member of the Board of Parole, for the term ending September 30, 1970.

On behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in this nomination to file with the committee, in writing, on or before Monday September 21, 1964, any representations or objections they may wish to present concerning the above nomination, with a further statement whether it is their intention to appear at any hearing which may be scheduled.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON CERTAIN POSTMASTER NOMINATIONS

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, pursuant to the rules for committee procedure of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the standing Subcommittee on Contested Nominations will hold a hearing in room 6202, New Senate Office Building, Thursday, September 17, 1964, at 10:30 a.m., on the following postmaster nominations:

New Jersey: Brielle, Hackettstown, Holmdel, Levittown, Normandy Beach, Quakertown, Rahway, Vincentown, and Waretown.

Pennsylvania: Fairfield, Laceyville, Stoneboro, West Hickory, and Farrell.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. MCCLELLAN:

Address by Representative WILBUR D. MILLS on August 27, 1964, delivered before the annual meeting of the east central area of the Arkansas Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Stuttgart, Ark.

WOMEN PIONEERS IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, recently the Christian Science Monitor carried a moving story about the pioneering spirit of women of South Africa who were in the United States participating in an 11-week community service program sponsored by the Women's Africa Committee of the African-American Institute.

During their visit to Washington this group talked with Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Katie Louchheim, who has done so much to help the cause of women throughout the world.

This account of their achievements is most inspiring and encouraging. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD as a tribute to these courageous people and the fine work by Secretary Louchheim.

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

NEW AFRICA: WOMEN PIONEERS

(By Josephine Ripley)

They came filing quietly, almost shyly, into the office of Deputy Assistant Secretary

of State Katie Louchheim in the State Department.

They were a long, long way from home, these women from Africa—from Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

Most of them were teachers. Two were nurses. One described herself as a "businesswoman." Another was wife of a chief. All in Western dress.

They seated themselves in chairs around the room. Present also were several women with high-ranking jobs in the American Government, and two newspaperwomen. The purpose, a brief exchange of views and experiences.

I looked at them with awe—these women pioneers in the new Africa. Women who faced an enormous task. "So few of us," they said, "to do so much—to teach other women and to teach our children."

The informal conference was bright with vivid word pictures, as each of the visitors told of her work.

One woman from Southern Rhodesia said her school had trained 400 teachers.

"There was one woman," she said, "who walked a great distance to come to our school. She had to cross a river. Sometimes it was waist deep. She came with her clothing all wet.

"And after school, she returned home to take care of her children."

A teacher of young children explained: "Some of our pupils walk 6 or 7 miles to school. They have to start so early they come without breakfast.

"No; we have nothing to give them to eat. But we let them out early, by 11 o'clock, so they can go home and be fed."

Another told of her work in adult education. "So many women do not know how to read or write. If they wish to write to their husband who works in the city they have to find someone to do it for them.

"This matter of communication is a real one," she explained. "For there, many of the men have jobs in the city but their families remain in the countryside."

It takes about 3 months to teach a woman to read and write, by means of a special, simplified American system.

Classes are held at the YWCA. Some of the women taught there in their spare time, they said.

They often teach very elementary things—cleanliness, neatness, "how to dress up and make themselves pretty. We show them how to cut out a dress; how to use a sewing machine."

An attractive young woman, with a lively expression described herself as a broadcaster. She makes recordings, in two native languages. They are directed to the woman in the home.

"I tell them how to take care of their children. How to teach them cleanliness. How to make a dress. How to cook simple, nutritious meals.

"These are broadcast daily. Where there is no radio in the home, the women congregate in some hall, or a home, where there is one."

The "businesswoman," too, was very young. She had a store 17 miles out of town. "I sell soft goods and food," she said. "Soft goods" meaning dry goods, clothing.

"At first, I brought my goods to town by bicycle. Later I bought a secondhand car and learned how to drive. In 3 weeks," she added with a smile of achievement.

This was in 1954. Now she has two stores and two cars. "Yes," she said, "I am the only woman in my part of Africa—in this business."

It was another world they had brought with them. A world of emerging nations. Northern Rhodesia will become an independent nation in October. It will be known as Zambia.