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ing's ears," Clymer recalled, "the Governor sadly admitted that his appointment was his 'big mistake.'"

It was such fearlessness in the face of authority, Clymer said, that helped make the Salina Journal a good newspaper under Austin's leadership.

SERVED AS CHAIRMAN

Gov. John Anderson reappointed Austin to a 4-year term on the board of regents in 1962. He was the chairman in 1961.

Austin, an honor graduate of the University of Wisconsin, is a past president of the Kansas Associated Press and is a trustee of the William Allen White Foundation.

In receiving the citation, Austin said of his experience with White:

"You learned to write by writing. You learned to report by excavating the facts and putting them together accurately. You were a showman and a gossip. You lived by surprise. You also were a historian devoted to truth, however dark the glass.

"You were a booster and a critic, a father confessor * * * a political huckster and a statesman, an errand boy and a prophet.

"But first of all you were a reporter, using your legs, your eyes, and your brains and writing the Kansas language."

The annual meeting of the White Foundation is held on February 10, the birthday of the famed editor of the Emporia Gazette who died in 1944.

Repair Job Needed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. AUCHINCLOSS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 13, 1964

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, while I am definitely in favor of adequate legislation strengthening the civil rights of all our citizens, I must confess that I voted for H.R. 7152 with very little enthusiasm. Judging from conversation with my colleagues, I learned that many had a similar feeling.

This lack of enthusiasm was due very largely to the fact that the measure was brought to the floor of the House without the careful and penetrating study which such an important and all-embracing measure deserves and demands. Furthermore, it gives to the President and others very broad authority that could be abused to the everlasting detriment of our Nation if exercised by irresponsible or politically minded people.

I feel confident and, indeed, I hope my confidence is well founded, that before taking final action on it the Senate will give this measure the study and penetrating analysis which it deserves. My thoughts in this respect are well expressed and summed up in the attached editorial which appeared in the Evening Star of Tuesday, February 11, entitled "Repair Job Needed." This editorial analyzes the bill passed by the House in a constructive manner with a spirit of helpfulness, and it appears to me it is based on unassailable foundations. The editorial follows:

REPAIR JOB NEEDED

The House now has passed what has aptly been described as the most far-reaching civil rights bill ever put before Congress. This is

no exaggeration. And as enacted by the House, the bill is very much in need of an overhaul.

The fact is that the bill—though new civil rights legislation is both desirable and necessary—did not receive anything like adequate consideration in the House. A few facts will illustrate the point. At present, there are 432 Members of the House. Every quorum call was answered by at least 400 Members. So the legislators were in attendance. But in votes taken on 21 issues affecting the bill, some of them of great importance, the average was 131.7 against amendment and 64.6 in favor. Why did less than half of the House membership take part in the debate and in the votes on amendments? Simply because those who were against the bill or who wanted to modify it, Republicans as well as Democrats, knew they were beaten before the first speech was made. They had no stomach for the fight and were more than willing to pass the battle on to the Senate, meanwhile trying to harvest a little partisan hay.

In the Senate, where the steamroller tactics so effectively used in the House cannot be employed, the entire bill will receive the careful consideration it deserves. This is proper. For a meaningful civil rights bill, when it becomes law, will have a profound effect—not only in the South, but in other sections of the country as well. It is better to consider it with care now than to regret ill-advised action later on.

There are three aspects of the House-approved bill which we think are especially in need of repair work in the Senate.

One is the failure of the bill to provide for jury trials in contempt proceedings except in title II, which concerns public accommodations. Critics asked why, for instance, was no jury trial provision contained in title III, relating to desegregation of public facilities. The answer was that defendants under this title generally would be public officials, and why give them jury trials? This is strange doctrine in legislation which is supposed to have some relationship to equal protection of the laws. Because a man is a public official does not make an indeterminate jail sentence at the hands of some arbitrary judge any more palatable—or equitable. We think that in all cases the jury trial provisions of the civil rights act of 1957 should be incorporated in this bill.

Our second point concerns title VI, authorizing the cutoff of Federal funds as an aid to desegregation and fair treatment.

This section vests an enormous power in the hands of the President and his subordinates. That it could be outrageously abused by a politically minded and irresponsible President is beyond question. The late President Kennedy was asked at a press conference last April about a Civil Rights Commission recommendation that the President seek power to cut off or suspend Federal aid funds to States which fail to comply with the Constitution and the laws. Mr. Kennedy's answer was that it probably would be unwise to give the President that kind of power.

Our feeling is that this section in the pending bill needs to be much more carefully drawn. Funds can be cut off when there has been a finding that a person has been subjected to discrimination. But discrimination is not defined. What, precisely, does it mean? We agree with the observation that, under this section, the innocent are damned with the guilty if a Federal executive agency can terminate Federal programs in an entire State or in some geographical portion of a State because one citizen was 'discriminated' against by one State official or by a fellow citizen. There is the further point that in the South at least Negroes would probably suffer most when Federal aid is cut off.

Our third objection goes to title VII, generally known as the fair employment practices

section. This section hits hard at both management and union practices which keep Negroes from obtaining jobs commensurate with their abilities. We wholeheartedly agree that legislation to accomplish this is needed. The pending proposal, however, is a draftsman's horror. Once again, key terms are not defined. No standards of evidence are set forth to guide the commission which would be created to administer the section. In the absence of standards, the commission might readily fall back on some form of quota system, which, by all means should be avoided. If this section is accepted by the Senate, it should first be drastically overhauled, tightened up, and clarified.

That this bill was railroaded through the House is beyond dispute. Representative MEADER, Republican, of Michigan, is a believer in civil rights and was a member of the Judiciary Subcommittee which initiated work on this bill. At first, he says, the measure was seriously considered. Then a curious change took place. Without any debate in the subcommittee, three sections were suddenly added by the majority—FEPC, broader powers for the Attorney General to intervene in suits, and a more sweeping public accommodations section. Then, on October 29, the full committee knocked out the language of the subcommittee bill. Substitute language, which was not drafted by the committee and the origin of which is not clear, was approved. Mr. MEADER first saw the completed draft when a copy was delivered to his home at 10:10 p.m. on the following Monday. The committee met the next morning at 10:30 and declared the bill not subject to amendment. That afternoon, following a recess necessitated by a meeting of the House, the bill was reported out.

Fortunately, this sort of thing can't happen in the Senate. The Senators will go over the bill line by line and clause by clause. We hope that an effective bill will be brought to a vote after full debate and passed without a filibuster. This will not happen, however, unless modifications are accepted. If they are not accepted, the only alternatives will be to invoke cloture or wear out the objectors. We do not believe that either can be successful.

Bill File
Bills To Create a Freedom Commission and Freedom Academy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWIN E. WILLIS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 13, 1964

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask permission to place in the RECORD the text of a press release of the Committee on un-American Activities. This release reveals that the committee will hold hearings on February 18-20 on various bills to establish a Freedom Commission and Academy. Because the concept of a Freedom Academy has evoked considerable interest, I thought that Members of the House might be interested in knowing of the hearings to be held next week.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Representative EDWIN E. WILLIS, Democrat, of Louisiana, chairman of the House Committee on un-American Activities, announced today that on February 18, 19, and 20, 1964, the committee will hold public

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hearings on various bills to create a Freedom Commission and Freedom Academy which have been referred to the committee.

The bills in question are: H.R. 352, introduced by Representative A. S. HERLONG, Jr.; H.R. 1617, introduced by Representative CHARLES S. GUBSER; H.R. 5368, introduced by Representative HALE BOGGS; and H.R. 8320, introduced by Representative ROBERT TAFT, Jr.; and H.R. 8757, introduced by Representative RICHARD SCHWEIKER.

All persons desiring to present testimony on these bills during the February 18-20 hearings should contact Mr. F. J. McNamara, staff director, Committee on un-American Activities, room 226, Cannon Office Building, Washington, D.C.

A Tribute to Our Flag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS,
OF

HON. WM. J. RANDALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 13, 1964

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, in recent correspondence from a distinguished constituent, Mr. Thomas Quickel, who has enjoyed a career of prominence as a journalist, we received a tribute to our flag created by John W. W. Cumming, rear admiral, U.S. Navy, retired, Portsmouth, Va. In Admiral Cumming's letter to our constituent he requested anyone who might be interested to help disseminate the tribute, emphasizing he sought nothing for himself but only that it might help America.

Admiral Cumming relates to Mr. Quickel that it was in 1942 while he was on convoy trips during World War II that most of the thoughts in the tribute came to his mind. He says he then tried to create something fundamental and basic with simplicity and yet would awaken response. Admiral Cumming is so eminently right when he says:

Thoughts are things so to speak. Everything is born in the thought world before it is manifested or expressed in some form in the physical, material world.

The admiral proceeds to say in his letter that—

The symbolic significance of our flag draws its theme from our Declaration of Independence, particularly from the glorious second paragraph of that immortal document.

His comment upon the word "defend" is that the word was intentionally and purposely used. No sane person wants war just for the sake of war. In life situations or occasions are encountered in which only moral courage may be required; some may require only physical courage; some may require both.

We believe the "tribute" has a creed for all patriotic people to live by and our crystallization of thoughts about the flag are brought into an orderly theme. The tribute to the flag follows:

A TRIBUTE TO OUR FLAG

(By John W. W. Cumming, June 8, 1942)

A salute to thee, Old Glory, the Stars and Stripes—our flag. Thou was born, June 14, 1777.

Thy field of blue with 50 stars of white doth represent the Union of States while

thy 13 stripes of red and white, the original colonies; the first States to form the United States of America, our country; but—thou art more.

Thou are a silent symphony of red, white and blue, the harmony of home and country composed by God, himself, the master of life, liberty, equality, and the pursuit of happiness—thy glorious theme.

Thy canton of blue, like the firmament, displays now a galaxy, a constellation of bright shining stars in one of which each of us has a home, yet, every other star is likewise a home for each of us—one for all and all for one—a perfect union.

Thy stripes of white, six in number, emblazon on high, the purity of purpose of creation by the the Almighty God whose omniscience and omnipotence, in 6 days, brought into being all there is, including earth and overall therein gave He dominion to man—and—God was pleased because all was good; thus was thy birth first planned.

Thy stripes of red, seven in number, one for each day of the week in which to render passionate, living, virile worship and service to the infinite, by man serving man in joy and sadness, in plenty and poverty, in health and sickness, regardless of cost, sacrifice, race, color, or creed; thus do our part by providence planned.

I salute thee, my flag, because thou dost symbolize all I hold most dear—God, home, country—and I will defend thee against all enemies; domestic and foreign.

I salute thee.

A Salute to the Future Farmers of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WILLIAM H. NATCHER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 13, 1964

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, the National Future Farmers of America Week will be observed this year from February 15 through 22, and it is with pleasure that I pay tribute to this organization.

The motto of the FFA, "Learning to do, doing to learn, earning to live, living to serve" emphasizes their purpose of preparing to become experienced, skilled farmers of the future. These young men fully deserve our support and encouragement in their endeavors as we will be depending upon them to utilize the rich, productive land that is our heritage. The training they are receiving assures us that the future of American agriculture will be in competent hands.

The FFA organization is a young, growing one. Launched in Kansas City, Mo., on November 20, 1928 by 35 vocational agriculture students with their leaders, it has become the largest farm boy organization in the world. Approximately 400,000 members participate in this intracurricular school group, composed of boys studying vocational agriculture. Membership is voluntary and the FFA has no political or religious affiliations.

The FFA trains young men to be not only farmers with skill and technical knowledge, but farmers with leadership

experience and potential. This aspect is realized through public speaking contests, parliamentary procedure followed in meetings, and officer training. These young men have a creed which envisions the path along which their leadership will take them.

I believe in the future of farming, with a faith born not of words but of deeds—achievements won by the present and past generations of farmers; in the promise of better days through better ways, even as the better things we now enjoy have come up to us from the struggles of former years. I believe in leadership from ourselves and respect from others. I believe that rural America can and will hold true to the best traditions in our national life and that I can exert an influence in my home and community which will stand solid for my part in that inspiring task.

This is the ultimate goal of the leadership expected of each of them.

Recognizing that a continual supply of talent is needed in America's largest single industry, and that FFA, accompanying and complimenting the vocational agriculture program, is a vital source of this talent, I salute the FFA chapters not only in the Second District of Kentucky, but all the FFA participants throughout America for its invaluable service. I wish them continued success and agree with their creed which states, "I believe in the future of farming."

No Easy Answers to Wheat Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. MARK ANDREWS

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 13, 1964

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, everyone in Congress is aware of the need for a sensible and realistic wheat program. Sometimes, however, we overlook the fact that one of our greatest assets in this world struggle against communism is the ability of our American farmers under our free enterprise system to produce an abundance of that most important commodity—food. This can be our hole card in dealing with the Kremlin, but only if we are wise enough to use it in a positive way.

I cannot help but feel that we are not winning the friendship of the man living in a grass hut with children suffering from malnutrition who hears that America is telling her farmers to cut back on their production. In order to utilize this food in the world today, it would seem that any farm program that is written must avoid export subsidies on wheat.

The Fargo Forum, a Pulitzer Prize-winning newspaper in my First District of North Dakota, has been running a series of thought-provoking editorials on the agricultural situation. I would like to give the other Members of Congress the opportunity to read the February 9 editorial, entitled "There Are No