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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—APPENDIX

July 27

return of boss rule, which we are now happily rid of."

The State official in question? None other than Earl Warren, speaking some 16 years ago as Governor of the State of California.

Viet Mess Laid to Canadians

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1964

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Tribune carried a most revealing article in its editions of Thursday, July 23, which puts a new perspective on our problems in Vietnam.

The article was written by the Tribune's Canadian bureau chief, Mr. Eugene Griffin, who is a most highly respected journalist.

I would suggest that the cynics and the skeptics who have been so quick to sell our own country short in our efforts to deal with the problem in Vietnam, carefully analyze Mr. Griffin's article.

It has become popular in some quarters to see who can most thoroughly belittle American efforts in foreign policy. Those who have been selling our country short would do well to reflect on the many forces currently at work in Vietnam which have led to the present situation which President Johnson is attempting to resolve without involving the United States in all-out armed conflict.

Mr. Griffin's excellent article follows:

VIET MESS LAID TO CANADIANS—CHARGES CONTROL UNIT BOWED TO REDS

(By Eugene Griffin)

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, July 22.—Communist power has been built up in Vietnam because of the ineffective Canadian team that represents the West on the International Control Commission, a former officer with the Canadians has charged in Vancouver.

Squadron Leader Hugh Campbell, now retired from the Royal Canadian Air Force, who served in Vietnam in 1961 and 1962 as air adviser to the Canadian mission, said that, "by 1962 the Canadians in North Vietnam were virtually prisoners under armed guard."

Canada is on the Control Commission with India and Poland to see that South Vietnam and Communist North Vietnam adhere to the Geneva agreement of 1954, which forbids the creation of aggressive force. Campbell said that Canada's performance has become a "farce" and an "international joke," as Canadians allow themselves to be pushed around by the Poles.

Canadians on the Control Commission, he said, have accepted such "ridiculous charges" as one 15-minute inspection a week of trains entering Vietnam on the most important railroad from Red China—"the Canadians being free to inspect only empty boxcars."

"Canadians were forbidden entry onto docks and air fields," Campbell said in the Vancouver Sun, "with such smirking explanations as, 'This is now a private civilian flying club'—the Pole standing by grinning."

"During 10 years of Communist military buildup and Vietcong depredations," Campbell said, "when we should have been battling for every vantage point and screaming to high heaven whenever the Communists vio-

lated the agreement * * * we protested politely, ineffectually, and thrust our head back into the sand.

"We made no serious attempt to win. On the contrary, so casual was our concern, we didn't bother to field our best team. We sent in a scrub team of ill-trained amateurs to face professionals—tough pros who made their own rules and clobbered the daylighters out of us.

"Canadians suffered chivvying and harassment and indignities, and our efforts in Vietnam became an international joke. We should have taken some action. Any action. Even petulant screams would have indicated that at least we cared.

"Instead, we blandly carry on * * * quite unconscious of the fact that a large share of responsibility for today's unholy mess in Vietnam is ours."

Half "Drop Out" in Youth Labor Test

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BURT L. TALCOTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 21, 1964

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, the following is a firsthand report of another attempt by desperate growers to find sufficient labor to prevent field crops from spoiling. In this YMCA-supervised experiment, half of the youths lasted only two weeks. This may be a high record of success for a youth employment project, but it gives little satisfaction to the grower whose crops may spoil within hours after maturity unless properly harvested.

The following report is from the Salinas Californian of July 1, 1964:

NINE DROP OUT IN YOUTH LABOR TEST

Half of the 18 San Francisco YMCA youths who started to work in the produce fields here June 17 have dropped out of the experimental summer employment program.

Pete Bowers, the YMCA worker in charge of the group, said four of the boys returned to San Francisco after the first 3 days of work in the strawberry fields. Another four dropped out of the program before the first week ended.

THREE JOIN

Meanwhile, Bowers said, three additional boys from San Francisco joined those who are remaining here at Merrill Farms' Moon Camp with Bowers and his assistant, Art Mays.

Of the nine boys who returned to their homes, Bowers said, only one left the program for medical reasons.

All of the 18 youths who came here went through a rigorous 3-week training program to condition them for work in the fields.

Bowers told the youngsters that they could expect it to take about 2 weeks before they'd become accustomed to the heavy physical demands of 12 hours a day in the fields.

BECOMING ACCUSTOMED

The YMCA supervisor said that the youths who remained are now becoming accustomed to their jobs and are determined to stick it out through the summer.

Moreover, said Bowers, who chartered the experimental program as a source of summer employment for city youths, half the youngsters who dropped out of the program have indicated they'd like to come back down here and return to work.

"That's up to Merrill Farms," said Bowers. "but I don't think I would recommend them."

PICK STRAWBERRIES

During the first week here, the youngsters picked and hoed strawberries. Now the youths are loading celerly in the fields and picking strawberries.

Bowers said the boys feel the food at the camp is "top notch" and that they're now making contacts and becoming more familiar with the community.

But, said the supervisor, "Their free time is precious and at a minimum."

Most of the boys, who've now been here more than 2 weeks, have received their first paychecks and have started local bank accounts, Bowers said.

Bowers said he hopes soon to launch a series of programs for the boys, including the scheduling of speakers during the week. "Also," he said, "we hope to get the parents down here sometime, maybe on the rodeo weekend."

Yosemite Centennial

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. McFALL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1964

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, Yosemite National Park is one of the most famous scenic wonders of the world. Just a few days ago, the 100th anniversary of the creation of this park was marked by appropriate ceremonies.

My good friend and colleague, Representative HAROLD T. (BIZZ) JOHNSON, who ably represents much of the mountainous area of California including Yosemite, traced some history of this world famed park in a speech prepared for the occasion. I would like to share this with my colleagues here in the House of Representatives and at this point I would like to insert his remarks into the RECORD.

Just 100 years ago next Tuesday, President Abraham Lincoln signed the Yosemite grant. This grant—called the act of 1864—transferred from the public domain to the State of California what is described in the language of the grant itself as the "cleft" or "gorge" in the granite peak of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, known as the Yosemite Valley, and what is known as the "Mariposa Big Tree Grove." The grant went on to say that it was made on the express condition that "the premises shall be held for public use, resort, and recreation * * * inalienable for all time."

By this act or grant, Congress established a new concept of public land use—to protect and conserve a specified part of the public domain for recreation and enjoyment. Moreover, the action came when the Nation was torn by Civil War and at a time when much of the continent was still wilderness and unknown.

It adds stature to the memory of Abraham Lincoln and to the greatness of the ideas and ideals upon which our Nation is founded to know that in that act of 1864 was laid one of the great foundation stones of conservation—a recognition by our Government that nature and natural beauty have a vital place in our country.

This idea of preserving for all the people examples of their natural heritage was born in the minds of a few men who loved this Yosemite country and had the vision to see

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conference of Thursday and circulated to the press. It amazed millers, bakers, and the flour trade.

BLIND TO FLOUR RISE OF TO 84.60 CENTS

Amazement over the action of Secretary Freeman in pointing to "no justification for any substantial increase in flour prices this year" was aroused by the fact that the advances in wheat costs to mills over 1963, as reported by his own Agricultural Marketing Service, are equal to as much as 84.60 cents per hundredweight of flour. Other advances in wheat in the principal markets of the United States, as reported by the AMS, range down to 11 cents a bushel or the equal of around 25 cents per hundredweight of flour.

CASH WHEAT PRICE COMPARISONS

Quotations on cash wheat on the principal markets as of July 9 and a year ago, as compiled and published by the Grain Division of the AMS of the Department of Agriculture, together with the cost to mills for flour with the addition of the 70-cent processing tax follow per bushel:

	July 9 market	July 9 with tax	July 9, 1963
Kansas City No. 1 Hard Winter, 13 percent.....	\$1.60-\$1.72	\$2.30-\$2.42	\$2.04-\$2.15
Chicago No. 2 Red Winter.....	1.49	2.19	1.86
Toledo No. 2 Red Winter.....	1.45	2.15	1.79
St. Louis No. 2 Red Winter.....	1.47-1.50	2.17-2.20	1.84-1.89
Minnesota No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent. Fort Worth No. 1 Hard Winter.....	1.74	2.44	2.31-2.33
Portland No. 1 Soft White.....	1.87-1.92	2.57-2.62	2.34-2.44
	1.53	2.23	1.90-1.97

The Kansas City market quotations are up 26 at 27 cents a bushel over a year ago, including the processing tax of 70 cents, or the equal of as much as 63.45 cents per hundredweight of flour. On the Toledo market, No. 2 Soft Winter wheat is up 36 cents a bushel with the tax, equal to 86.4 cents per hundredweight.

The statement by Mr. Freeman ignored the foregoing price facts on wheat of his own Department and even presented criticisms on mill asking prices on flour absolutely without foundation so far as practical milling practices are concerned.

BEFUDDLING ON PRICES OF BREAD

In his comments on bread prices, Mr. Freeman presented loose, befuddling observations that ignored existing realities. He attributed this season's lack of substantial bookings of flour by bakers to July asking prices of the mills in relation to June inventories of wheat when in fact the new weird wheat program with its tax has raised flour costs to levels which bakers cannot absorb through existing bread prices.

SECRETARY'S STATEMENT ON PRICING

The text of Mr. Freeman's statement on wheat and flour, made to the press in mimeographed form, follows:

"All indications point to a very satisfactory transition from one wheat program to another during the past 2 or 3 months. This is the product of close cooperation between the Department and the grain and milling trades.

"The Kansas City Star reported Sunday that the transition from the old to the new wheat program last Wednesday at the Kansas City Board of Trade was as smooth as if the grain trade had been equipped with an automatic transmission."

"At the same time, there are reports that millers have raised flour prices and that bakers may raise bread prices as the new wheat program goes into effect.

"There is no justification for any substantial increase in flour prices this year, nor will the price of wheat and flour justify higher bread prices.

"In fact, there is strong reason to believe that the announced flour price increases of up to 80 cents a hundredweight cannot be sustained.

"During June, for example, millers paid less for a bushel of wheat than at any time in the past 18 years. In Kansas City, the average price of wheat declined by 56 cents between April and June, or an equivalent of about \$1.31 per 100 pounds of flour. Flour prices during June, however, were quoted at about April levels and were slightly above May levels.

"Mills operated at about 25 percent above the June 1963 level in June 1964. This action created a large flour inventory to carry bakers through the first weeks of the new crop year.

"Even at the June asking price for flour from this inventory the milling industry likely would enjoy strong profits since it obtained the wheat at very low cost. But the higher July asking price on this inventory is clearly out of line and the lack of any substantial sales to date would indicate the baking industry reflects this view.

"During consideration and since passage of the cotton-wheat bill in April, we predicted that wheat and flour prices in the coming year would be near the levels of the last 2 years. Prices should be below 1962-63 levels and slightly above 1963-64 levels.

"Bakers are expected to pay about as much for the wheat in a loaf of bread as they did in 1962-63 and about two-tenths of a cent more than last year.

"Bread prices increased slightly in 1963 even though the cost of wheat declined, reflecting other cost factors than wheat and other farm commodities. Since bread prices did not come down when wheat prices declined, there is no justification for saying bread prices should go up when wheat prices increase.

"Any increase in the price of bread beyond two-tenths cent will have to be attributed to other costs. We will be watching the movement of prices closely to insure that consumers will be aware of the cause of any significant change in bread prices."

QUESTIONS ANY TAX SIMILARITY

Asked about the certificate levy of 70 cents a bushel which millers and bakers term a tax, Mr. Freeman said that it cannot be compared to the processing tax which the Supreme Court of the United States invalidated in 1936.

Various reports reaching Washington still indicate that suits will be filed to test the validity of the certificate or processing tax plan.

The question and answer at the press conference on the constitutionality of the certificate follows:

"Mr. Secretary, as you may have heard, various associations are exploring the possibilities of challenging the constitutionality of the wheat certificate program in the courts. And in view of the fact that a similar plan was declared unconstitutional in 1938 by the Supreme Court, what would be your reaction?"

Mr. FREEMAN. "Well, I don't think that this plan is a similar plan or is anyway comparable to what would be declared unconstitutional. I am advised by the general counsel of this Department that there is no really valid legal question and I would only say, personally, having looked at this rather closely, and having felt at one time that I was a very competent attorney, I say that now I don't think that there is any unconstitutional question here."

KANSAS CERTIFICATES \$100 MILLION

In another statement made by Secretary Freeman at the press conference, in which he presented what he termed some "scorecards" for the coming political campaigns, data were presented on payments which farmers would receive through the certificate program. The statement presented an estimate of \$100 million on the certificate value for the wheat farmers of Kansas alone with 100,395 participants. Mr. Freeman placed the average per Kansas farm at \$1,070. But the secretary made no reference whatever in this statement to the fact that the drop in wheat supports for 1964 to an average of \$1.30 as against \$1.82 in 1963 means a potential shrinkage of \$111 million in the basic returns of the Kansas farmers from their harvest of this year.

Fair Legislative Apportionment**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 21, 1964

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, the recent decision by the Supreme Court that in States which have bicameral legislatures membership in both houses must be apportioned on the basis of population has caused widespread reaction.

It is argued in many quarters that a complete reliance on population equality does an injustice to other factors which might rightly be included in determining fair and adequate representation. The case for a differentiation between counties in factors other than population alone is well stated in the following editorial, which appeared in the July 24, 1964, issue of the Indianapolis News. It is of interest that Earl Warren, then the Governor of California, at that time opposed reapportionment of the State senate on a strictly population basis.

WARREN VERSUS WARREN

The Supreme Court under Earl Warren has ruled that both houses of America's State legislatures must be apportioned on a strict population basis.

This decision is revolutionary on two counts. It arrogates to the Federal Government the authority to rearrange the purely internal affairs of the States. And it attempts to impose by fiat a populist, leveling notion of representation which was explicitly rejected by this Nation's Founders.

This being so, rebuttal from a high State official pointing out the fallacy of the Warren Court's decision is very much in order. The "one man one vote" theory is fallacious, said this official on the following grounds:

"Many * * * counties are far more important in the life of the State than their population bears to the entire population of the State. It is for this reason that I have never been in favor of restricting their representation in the senate to a strictly population basis.

"It is for the same reason that the Founding Fathers of our country gave balanced representation to the States of the Union, equal representation in one house and proportionate representation in the other.

"There was a time when [this State] was completely dominated by boss rule * * *. Any weakening of the laws would invite a