

House of Representatives—that of deputy majority whip. This gives his district an immense influence.

As a person, Moss has not been less faithful. He has gone about his labors quietly, and the example has been felt. He has won a House reputation for integrity among both Republicans and Democrats. He is, in short, a serious man who loves his job, and gets his fulfillment through giving everything in him to his trust.

The testimonial dinner is a formal tribute to a man, an impressive one. The people have been writing their own testimonials to Moss for 14 years now, however, reflecting him by more and more substantial majorities each time. This is the way in which they can best express their appreciation. And to a man in elective office, what testimonial could mean more?

### Passover

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, the story of the Passover is familiar to all those who share the previous heritage of the Jewish faith, for this historical event is a central fact in the Judeo-Christian heritage.

When the Jews were held in oppression and subjection in Egypt, they were rescued and led forth by Moses, under divine guidance and protection, and Pharaoh's pursuing soldiers were swallowed up in the sea. The joy of this salvation, the joy of this justice done to the oppressor, and rescuing of the oppressed, is rightly shared with the recurrence of this festival—not only by all who share the inheritance of Israel, but by all who love freedom and hate injustice and persecution. In this historic happenings are dramatized the ideals of religious freedom, of national independence, and of the unquenchable human passion for justice. Such moral ideals are the shining glory of courage in action. The reliance upon divine providence that characterized the first Passover should be our reliance today.

At this season Americans of all faiths rejoice with American Jews in the celebration of the feast of the Passover, feeling keenly the central place of this event and its memory in the long history of human freedom. We are proud and glad that, for century after century, and down to our own time, the children of Israel still rejoice over the freeing of their nation. We think today not only of that ancient story of Egypt, but of the Nazi persecutions in Europe, and of the joyful establishment of the nation of Israel, as we join in the song of Moses and Miriam and the children of Israel, as it is recounted in the book of Exodus:

The Lord shall reign for ever and ever. For the horse of Pharaoh went in with his chariots and with his horsemen into the sea, and the Lord brought again the waters of the sea upon them; but the children of Israel went on dry land in the midst of the sea. And Miriam the prophetess, the sister of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand; and

all the women went out after her with timbrels and with dances. And Miriam answered them, Since ye to the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea.

### They All Ask: "What About Vietnam?"

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. JAMES F. BATTIN**

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. BATTIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to a most excellent article by the Washington correspondent of the Billings Gazette, Mr. Kenneth Scheibel, following a 6-week tour he made in different parts of the country. Mr. Scheibel recently made an extensive tour of the Midwest, West, and South, and during his travels, interviewed as a good newspaperman will, many people and asked their opinion on different subjects, including our involvement in Vietnam.

The Billings Gazette published the results of his survey which is a good indication of what Americans are most concerned with today:

#### THEY ALL ASK: "WHAT ABOUT VIETNAM?"

(By Kenneth Scheibel)

COFFEYVILLE, KANS.—Near "Death Alley" where the band-robbing Dalton gang met its doom in 1892, Railroad Worker Jerome Franklin eyed the reporter from the East when a question was put.

"Well," he said, "I think President Johnson is doing a good job. But he has me puzzled about Vietnam."

Franklin added as the reporter scribbled furiously, "I notice he doesn't have much to do with you reporter fellows anymore."

In surprisingly concise terms, Franklin echoed major attitudes encountered by the reporter during a 6-week speaking tour embracing 75 speeches, television and radio, talks, followed by question and answer sessions.

Franklin seemed eager to chat. He looked prosperous and had few complaints. "Things are going pretty good," he said, "I can't complain too much."

#### OTHERS DO

But if the overalled Franklin had few complaints, other Americans do today—mostly Vietnam.

Questions put to the reporter after dozens of talks followed in this order:

1. What is our policy in Vietnam?
2. Why has President Johnson quit having press conferences?
3. What will be the outcome on 14(b)?
4. What has happened to Vice President HUMPHREY?
5. What are the Kennedy brothers up to?
6. Is the Vietnam war really a plot to pep up the economy?

These were the major queries. But there were others.

#### CONFERENCE LACK PERPLEXES

The biggest puzzle to Americans today is Vietnam. "Why are we there? What is our policy? Why don't we fight to win?" But overwhelmingly Americans are backing Mr. Johnson's foreign policy even though it may confuse them.

The most surprising query of all, however, was that on lack of scheduled press conferences by President Johnson.

Everywhere doctors, lawyers, housewives, politicians, labor leaders, college and high school students and the man in the street seemed perplexed.

"We like to see the President on television, giving his views," said one Oklahoma executive. "But we want to see him answering questions by the reporters face to face. Why has he stopped this?"

There is no answer. Only Johnson knows and he isn't telling. Gripping about the end of White House news conferences is not confined to the press corps in Washington. Today it reaches across the Nation. Obviously Mr. Johnson is failing to communicate adequately with the American public.

Labor, economic, and business problems occupy Americans today as does the problem of making a living and caring for families. But concern over the foreign situation overshadows everything. Congress no longer seems to be the whipping boy it once was.

#### INTEREST IN HUMPHREY

Much interest was expressed in the fate of Vice President HUBERT HUMPHREY.

"We never hear much about him anymore," complained one former Humphrey fan.

Many Americans fondly recall the late President John F. Kennedy. This is especially noticeable among young people. They seem intrigued with reports on the activities of both Senator ROBERT KENNEDY and his younger brother, Senator TED KENNEDY. One senses a latent hope on the part of many that one of the Kennedys will someday occupy the White House.

One finds paradoxes in traveling the length and breadth of the land. U.S. airlines are puzzling. Planes are glamorous and sleek and highly efficient. Pilots and stewardesses are first class. But clerks and other administrative help often seem poorly trained and inefficient, often making aggravating errors in scheduling and ticketing. And it is possible on short trips to eat two breakfasts, two lunches, or two dinners. It is also possible to travel long distances from early morning until late at night—and not get a single meal.

**Hon. John F. Baldwin**

SPEECH  
OF

**HON. O. C. FISHER**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1966

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, it was my pleasure to know and respect the late JOHN BALDWIN. He was a man of tremendous integrity—always seeking the right solution to the many vexing issues that arose during his tenure of distinguished service in this body. As a result, his contribution to legislation was always accepted as worthy and constructive, because everyone knew JOHN BALDWIN was sincere, forthright, honorable, and dependable.

Few men who have served here have enjoyed a more enviable reputation in that respect. In addition, he was a very able advocate. With a storehouse of information on many subjects, JOHN'S influence was felt on many occasions. He always acted from experience and knowledge. A great patriot, he always put the welfare of the country ahead of partisanship, and faithfully performed his duties in a most able and courageous manner.

To the surviving family I express my deep sympathy during their bereavement.

**Address by Robert W. Scott, Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. JOHN L. McMILLAN**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I insert in the Appendix of the RECORD a copy of a speech recently delivered by Hon. Robert Scott, Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, to the South Carolina Young Democrats on Jefferson-Jackson-Calhoun Day in Columbia, S.C.

I hope all the Members of Congress will have an opportunity to read this excellent speech delivered by the distinguished Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, which follows:

ADDRESS BY ROBERT W. SCOTT, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA, YOUNG DEMOCRAT CLUB JEFFERSON-JACKSON DAY DINNER, COLUMBIA, S.C., MARCH 10, 1966

I am both pleased and honored that you have invited me to join you on your program tonight.

I must confess that the hospitality you have accorded Jessie Rae and me tonight is quite different from that I received on one of my earlier visits to your State. Like many other Tar Heels, I was once invited to an extended stay of 16 weeks—all expenses paid—courtesy of the Federal Government, at nearby Port Jackson. While there, I never once saw downtown Columbia.

It is good, also, to have the opportunity to see again my good friend, Governor McNair, who so ably represented your State during our inaugural ceremonies in Raleigh in January of 1965.

History records what the Governor of South Carolina said to the Governor of North Carolina. But I am not so certain just what the Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina should say to the Governor of South Carolina, who was once a Lieutenant Governor, too. Perhaps it's just as well because historians will probably take little note of the fact that we visited together at all.

Let me make one thing clear at the beginning. You're probably going to come out on the short end of the stick in a trade that has occurred between our States recently.

Less than 2 weeks ago, a fellow South Carolinian of yours was the featured speaker at our annual Democratic fundraising affair, our Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner. He made one of the finest speeches I've heard in a long time. In fact, his speech was so well received that our party officials decided to mimeograph copies of it to distribute across the State. Tape recordings of his remarks are now available to Democrats who would like to have a copy of it to keep and to listen to as many times as they would like. Of course, the speaker was one of your very able and distinguished Members of Congress, the Honorable WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN DORN.

His speech was inspiring to us as Democrats and as Americans. I think the thing that impressed me most was the very eloquent and moving statement he made about our Government's objectives in Vietnam. We will welcome him back any time you can spare him.

I might add that Congressman Dorn married a Tar Heel girl. But we were able to

retaliate by enticing from Clemson that outstanding basketball coach, Press Maravich, who has done a tremendous job at my alma mater, North Carolina State University.

We in North Carolina have often noted, not without just a little envy the great strides you are making in industrial growth, educational advancement, and resource development—just to name a few.

We strive mightily in a spirit of friendly competition with you, and you are to be congratulated on leading the southern region last year in industrial capital investment with a total of more than \$600 million.

Your number of new jobs doubled last year and so did the total value of new and expanded industries. This is probably a major reason why for the first time since World War II, South Carolina's population grew faster than that of the United States. You're giving your young people something to do.

To me, those are dramatic statistics. But I noticed somewhere that Governor McNair recently said in a speech to your general assembly that this would be just a "curtain-raiser for things to come," if South Carolina remains awake in every area of governmental and economic responsibility. Evidence indicates that she will.

Canada Iron Foundaries is building a new plant out near the airport, which is bringing in 20 new Canadian families.

Carolina Eastman is putting up its new \$5 million facility.

Both agriculture and industry will benefit from the new Campbell Soup Co. plant near Sumpter—an industry, incidentally, that we tried very hard to land in North Carolina.

North Carolina, too, has made significant gains as shown by the fact that we led the region last year in the number of new employees added to the industrial payroll. Our growth has prompted Governor Moore to say that North Carolina "stands on the threshold of greatness."

There is much in common between our two States. There are historical, social, and economic ties that draw us together. We move forward together on the broad highway of progress.

I feel that the progress of our two States are indicative of the dramatic growth of the South. Everywhere we go, we see new shopping centers, new housing developments, new industrial parks. Along with this, we see new schools, better roads, more hospitals.

There is a spirit of optimism in the air. The morale in the business community is good. Young people pour into our universities, colleges, and trade schools. Mechanization frees the farmer—and the housewife—from long hours of drudgery. People have more leisure hours, greater mobility, and more spendable income to enjoy our parks and recreation areas.

Truly, the slumbering giant of our South is awakening.

You and I, and our children, are going to be moving into the year 2000—and we are going to be caught up in a revolution unprecedented in our time. This revolution will be a revolution of ideas, of economics, of education, of technology, of culture. And whether we want to accept it or not, we'll be a part of it—a vital part of it or a stagnant part of it—depending upon our enthusiasm and our involvement.

The number of people in the United States has doubled in the past 50 years and this, in turn, has placed stresses and strains on the educational and economic structure of every section of the Nation. By the year 2000, we are told, the population will double.

There will come a burst of technological development and the uprooting of old cultural patterns. Men in government will be directly involved in making adjustments and enabling our people to adapt to the changing times.

And I believe that nothing could be more exciting, or rewarding, or demanding than

to be a part of this revolution—because the air will be charged with challenges and pregnant with possibilities for service to humanity.

Jefferson said: "The care of human life and happiness is the first and only legitimate object of good government." And good government demands that good men step forward to provide leadership and direction.

It is true that when a man offers himself for public service he must be prepared to strip himself naked before his people, to lay his conscience bare before them and to set himself up as a target for caustic comments, critical analysis, and cogent complaints—just as a dart board is the target for the darts. But, then, isn't this the way it should be?

Because of these very factors, it is demanded of each of us who are Democrats to seek after those persons who are strong and courageous enough to become government officials or to consider offering themselves for public service. For we can no longer afford to practice government by remote control.

The opportunities that are yours here in South Carolina—that are ours in the South—will demand the best in leadership that we can produce.

In North Carolina where the Young Democratic Club movement was born, we many times refer to our very active YDC members as the "working force" of the Democratic Party. Many times they are the ones who do the footwork in a political campaign. From this training in leadership, many of them are now offering themselves for public service.

For this new era we are even now entering, we need in the Democratic Party the youth, the vision, the enthusiasm, and the zeal of the young Democrats.

Though many still vividly remember the depression years, we can no longer attract young members to the party by recalling the "Black Friday" on Wall Street, the Hoover carts, the bread lines, or the fact that the auctioneer's hammer was heard more often than the carpenter's hammer. The day is gone when we can expect a young voter to be a Democrat simply because his father and grandfather was.

Rather, the appeal of the Democratic Party must be on a positive basis. We must point out what we have done and show what we can do.

I am proud of the Democratic Party and its record of progress; the Democratic Party that has brought lights, telephones, and paved roads to rural areas; the Democratic Party has built classrooms and laboratories and libraries; and has upgraded our educational programs to train children to cope with the problems of a modern age; the Democratic Party that has made available old age assistance and medical care for our elder citizens; the Democratic Party that has made great strides in developing our natural resources; the Democratic Party that has shown concern for the physically and mentally handicapped.

I am proud of the great traditions of our party because we have championed the cause of the underprivileged. We appeal to the elderly and we challenge the youth of our land.

Early in the history of our young Republic, our people were pitted against federalism. But the philosophy of Thomas Jefferson won over the Federalist philosophy of Hamilton and the great Democratic Party came into being. The Jeffersonian philosophy, which is the philosophy of the Democratic Party shows special privilege to none, but offers opportunity for all.

Jefferson, as the founder of our party, used his prestige to promote unity, harmony, and the welfare of all. He never forgot the man in the log cabin on the frontier, or the small businessman in town. He never lost faith in

the men at the grassroots. He fostered internal improvements, trade, and commerce and ushered in an era of prosperity.

The first great product of Jefferson's philosophy was Andrew Jackson, who came from a log cabin to the White House, dramatic proof of Jefferson's belief in equal opportunity. "Old Hickory" demonstrated the people's ability to think for themselves and that a country boy could be President of this great land without monopolistic wealth.

These two great Americans—Jefferson and Jackson—were the forerunners of many able Democratic presidents who have served our Nation and its people well. Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Harry Truman, John Kennedy, and Lyndon Johnson, who is showing the world that America will not yield to the aggression of communism, either at home or abroad.

Yes, from Jefferson to Johnson, our Nation has moved to a position of world leadership. During the democratic administrations from Jefferson to Johnson, our Nation has moved forward culturally, socially, and economically. Today, we enjoy unprecedented prosperity in this Nation of ours and we are the envy of the world.

Today, we are still a land of opportunity and we in the Carolinas and throughout this great Southland are situated right on the apex of this opportunity.

I am convinced that the Democratic Party offers the best means to capitalize on this opportunity.

I am convinced that the Democratic Party has the best platform to correct the deficits that yet remain.

I am convinced that the Democratic Party offers the best leadership to meet the challenges of the space age.

Because I believe the record of the Democratic Party can be summed up in one word: "Progress."

And I believe the posture of the Democratic Party is: "Forward."

But if our party is to retain this posture, if it is to maintain its honored tradition of human concern and of being responsive to the needs of people, if it is to remain true to the philosophy of Jefferson and Jackson, its umbrella must be broad and its policy must be flexible to meet the challenge of the times. Because we must never forget that in a democracy the people are supreme. Governmental processes may grind slowly, but in the end it is the voice of the people that is decisive.

I would not try to convince you that we live in a utopia. That we have much yet to do and a long way to go is clear to all of us. But the challenge and the opportunity is here, now, within our reach.

Therefore, we must include within our ranks many divergent viewpoints. We must remain big enough to accommodate liberals, conservatives, and moderates. We need not only the vision and enthusiasm of the young Democrats, but we need the experience, loyalty, wisdom, and knowledge of our senior Democrats.

For in so doing, we add strength and vitality to our ranks and we remain a party of the consensus—just as we have been the party of consensus—for as long as we can remember.

If there is one thought I would leave with you tonight, it is this: the young man and young woman of this now-awakening South have a tremendous opportunity, a great challenge, and a grave responsibility to help guide the unprecedented growth and development we will surely witness.

One of the best ways to do this is to become interested and involved in the processes of government through active participation in the work of the Democratic Party.

You have the opportunity to help shape the destiny of your proud State, to mold the progress of the South, and chart the future of America.

You, the young Democrat, are the young man and the young woman of opportunity. You can do much to build the kind of tomorrow that we want and that we desire our children to have in this great land of ours.

Perhaps Will Allen Dromgoole expressed it best in the words of his poem, "The Bridge Builder," when he said:

"An old man traveling a lone highway,  
Came at the evening cold and gray,  
To a chasm vast and deep and wide,  
Through which was flowing a sullen tide.  
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,  
The sullen stream held no fears for him;  
But he turned when safe on the other side,  
And builded a bridge to span the tide.  
'Old man,' cried a fellow-pilgrim near,  
'You're wasting your time in building here.  
Your journey will end with the closing day;  
You never again will pass this way.  
You have crossed the chasm deep and wide,  
Why build you this bridge at even-tide?'  
The builder lifted his old gray head:  
'Good friend, in this path I have come,' he said.  
'There followeth after me today  
A youth whose feet must pass this way.  
This stream which has been as naught to me,  
To that fair-haired youth may pitfall be:  
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim—  
Good friend, I am building this bridge for him.'"

Yes, that's what we all do in one way or another, we build our bridge—a bridge from today until tomorrow.

You can help build this bridge by your concern for your community and its institutions, by your concern for your government, and by your concern for the Democratic Party and your active participation in it.

Self-interest demands it. Patriotism pleads for it. Intelligent reasoning overwhelmingly justifies it.

**U.S. Navy Has Major Role in Vietnam Conflict**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF  
**HON. ED EDMONDSON**

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, our U.S. Navy continues to play a major role in the Vietnam conflict, and it is a role which continues to reflect great credit upon the officers and men of that great service.

The Washington Daily News, in an editorial dated April 4, 1966, has commented upon the importance of the Navy role, and upon the case being made thereby for construction of another nuclear-powered carrier to strengthen American naval power.

The text of the News editorial follows:

**OUR NAVY'S VIETNAM ROLE**

The enemy we're fighting in Vietnam has no navy, but that doesn't mean our own Navy has nothing to do in such an unconventional war. Far from it.

The U.S. Navy, of course, includes the Marine Corps whose units are in the thick of the land fighting. But the role of our big plane carriers again was emphasized in Navy officials' testimony last week before the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Both Adm. David McDonald, Chief of Naval Operations, and Secretary Paul H. Nitze,

urged approval of a new nuclear-powered carrier like the *Enterprise*, whose planes have been doing a top job against the Vietcong.

Shoreline duty of our carriers and smaller vessels is more important and pays off better than in previous wars because the Communist guerrillas control and use a thousand miles of the South Vietnamese coast. This means seaborne infiltration is all the easier—unless our patrol ships are on the job, which they are.

Besides that is the obvious great value of sending combat planes into action, carrying out air-sea rescue operations and providing logistics support. The Navy officials made out a good case for their arm of service, and correspondents covering the war vouch for it in almost daily accounts.

**What Kind of Peace**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. JAMES A. BYRNE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, in a recent editorial the Philadelphia Inquirer decries those demonstrators for peace who would have peace at any price.

It points out that marchers whose signs proclaim, "Negotiate To End the War in Vietnam" ignore the facts, namely—

The United States has made repeated offers, through every conceivable diplomatic channel of communication, to negotiate a peaceful settlement on Vietnam based on self-determination.

The paper wonders—"What kind of peace do they want?"

This editorial masses some very worthwhile observations, and I offer it in its entirety for inclusion in the RECORD:

[From the Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer, Mar. 28, 1966]

**WHAT KIND OF PEACE DO THEY WANT?**

Let it be emphasized, at the outset, that those Americans who are opposed to administration policy in Vietnam, and who seek an end to U.S. participation in the war there, have the unquestioned right to assemble peaceably and to make their protests known.

But what is it, precisely, that the protesters seek? What, specifically, are the objectives of these marchers, many of them young people, who operated under the banner of pacifism in Philadelphia and other cities over the weekend?

Whose peace, exactly, are they interested in?

Bearers of signs demanding "Bring the Troops Home Now" may be sincerely interested in winning for themselves the peace of mind that comes from not needing to worry, for a while, about being drafted to fight a foe of freedom in a far-off land. But what about the Vietnamese people and other southeast Asians? They cannot simply pull out and go home—now, or any other time. They must stay and, if abandoned, suffer the unpleasant fate of those who are conquered by a cruel Communist enemy not noted for being merciful.

After all, there's nothing quite like joining with full-throated enthusiasm in the holiday spirit of a parade for peace to Independence Hall and then, at day's end, to return to the quiet sanctuary of one's own living room. For the villagers in Vietnam—

where the Cong move in, with the setting sun, and where the meaning of atrocity is known in all its horror—it is not so easy to proclaim in favor of being left alone in peace.

Some Americans who carry for peace raise a spurious racial issue by denouncing U.S. participation in a war against Asiatics. These protesters would have us believe that they are champions of the Asian peoples. What they really are advocating is that the United States turn its back on peoples of Asia and let them be engulfed by the Red tide.

"Negotiate To End the War in Vietnam," some of the marchers say in their signs. "Self-Determination for Vietnam" is the plea of others. Conveniently ignored, of course, are the facts; namely that the United States has made repeated offers, through every conceivable diplomatic channel of communication, to negotiate a peaceful settlement in Vietnam based on self-determination.

In the lexicon of peace demonstrators it is always the United States which is at fault, never the Communists of Vietnam or China.

As for those who defiantly wave the flag of the Red Vietcong on the streets of U.S. cities, while American sons and husbands die in Vietnam, no words could adequately express our utter contempt.

### Tired of Tired Americans

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, it has become fashionable of late, in certain quarters, to describe oneself as a "tired American." All of us, I suppose, have seen the tired letters from these tired people expressing fatigue over the many problems and challenges confronting them in our rapidly changing society.

Psychologists say that people who fail to respond to life's challenges, who never make choices between existing alternatives, who merely dream of living in some other world with more congenial options, are neurotic. I think it is quite clear that these tired Americans fall into that category. And I think it is even more clear that they are offering no positive alternatives to the programs and actions they decry; their posture is merely to complain.

Mr. Speaker, with this background I should like to call the attention of my colleagues to a delightful commentary on the tired American which appeared recently in one of my hometown papers. Under unanimous consent I shall insert it at this point in the Appendix:

[From the Tucson (Ariz.) Daily Citizen, Mar. 28, 1966.]

#### I AM TIRED OF TIRED AMERICANS

To the Editor:

I, too, am a tired American.

I am tired of people who use the phrase "ugly American" in exactly the opposite of the correct sense, having apparently been too tired to read the book and find out that the ugly American was the good guy—the hero.

I am tired of people who preach subversive doctrine with the preface, "I'm against censorship, but—"

I am tired of those obscene people who constantly pretend to fight obscenity, but whose real object is to fornicate my mind with their own particular brand of "purity."

I am tired of Americans who don't have enough faith in freedom to extend it to their fellow Americans—who don't have enough faith in truth to use it without embellishment.

I am tired of tired Americans who never do anything but gripe.

ROE FOWLER.

### Poverty War's Front

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the community action program, the local front in the war on poverty, has demonstrated again and again that the American people, when provided with imaginative leadership, can respond successfully to great and demanding challenges. The war on poverty is as demanding a domestic challenge as we have known: In every place where it is to be fought and won, all the resources of the community must work together in a united effort.

I believe such a united effort is now underway in the city of Miami and with unanimous consent I would like printed in the RECORD an article by the associate editor of the Miami News, Clarke Ash, which appeared in the Miami News on February 9, and which describes one of the command posts in our community action program:

#### POVERTY WAR'S FRONTLINE COMMAND POST

(By Clarke Ash)

The old building at 490 Northwest 11th Street, holds many unhappy memories for residents of Miami's central Negro district.

Once it was "the precinct," the Negro police substation. In those days, it was not only a visible reminder of a segregated police department, but also the focal point for much of the frustration, misery, and despair that haunts a big city slum.

There is a certain poetic justice in the fact that today, the old precinct is a neighborhood center for the economic opportunity program—a frontline command post in the war against poverty.

Richard Weatherley, EOF director for Dade County, feels that the community action program is the key to the antipoverty war—the catalyst that will stimulate the growth of the 15 other related Federal programs.

#### A NEW ROLE

From the center at 490 Northwest 11th Street and its counterparts in other Negro areas, the lines reach into the very alleys and tenements to enlist the impoverished in their own crusade.

It is early yet to tell how the battle is going. The old precinct has been open in its new role for only 9 months. But a visitor there Monday evening found evidence that the program is catching hold.

In a clean and brightly lighted assembly room on the second floor, 39 persons had gathered to adopt bylaws for a newly-formed Tenants League.

The aim of the Tenants League is very simple. It is to improve living conditions in the central Negro district. And those tenants

who might have pictured the league as an instrument for waging war on the landlords learned quickly—from their own elected officials—that the majority of members wanted to look first to their own responsibilities by launching a massive cleanup campaign. ("If we show what we can do, maybe the landlords will show what they can do.")

During the meeting, a counselor, Harold Farmer, and an unpaid adviser, Leon Earles, hovered nervously in the background, and listened as the members firmly but unanimously changed the first article of the bylaws. As proposed, the article restricted membership to the downtown area. The members decided to make it Greater Miami.

"I think they are making a mistake," whispered Earles. "But it's their organization and they can do what they want. If they have trouble, they correct things as they go along."

Farmer and Earles live in the area, as do all of the staff members. There are eight counselors, a director and assistant, and two secretaries. They know the district well, and they are becoming even better acquainted through the organization of small neighborhood groups called "block clubs."

Forty-four block clubs have been formed so far, and Sam Moncur, director of the center, hopes to make it 100. The clubs are the eyes and ears of the program. Through them, the counselors learn what the residents want and need, what their gripes are, and what might be done about them.

Moncur, 38, used to manage a hotel in the district before resuming his education at Florida A. & M. He received his law degree there last June and was talked into lending a hand with the poverty program while waiting to be accepted in the bar association.

#### YOUNGSTERS BUSY

It is a busy way to wait. While the Tenants League met upstairs, covies of youngsters clustered around a ping pong table and a pool table in the recreation room (it used to be the cell block); 2 rooms were occupied by groups of 8 to 10 persons who were expanding their knowledge of the three R's. And from time to time, other people drifted in to inquire about housing and jobs.

Other activities underway include an educational planning committee, which Moncur hopes will interest district residents in paying closer attention to their schools, and a family planning committee, which will stress consumer education, and basic cooking and sewing.

Counselor Arthur King, once a chief custodian in the public school system, is the center's specialist in job placement. He figures he has found work for a couple of hundred persons in the past 9 months.

### L.B.J. Is Justly Proud

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, in a recent editorial the Sacramento Bee speaks highly of this administration for its domestic programs, and especially for its achievements in the field of civil rights. In surveying what has been accomplished, the President "has reason for pride." The summation of the steps toward true freedom and democracy for all citizens is outlined in this editorial.

A1924

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include the amount of Federal excise tax or the exact amount of the tax be set forth in the advertisement.

The Commission believes the industry as a whole should be given a 60-day period in which to bring its price advertising practices into conformity with the law. Accordingly, guide 15 will not go into effect until 60 days from this date. All members of the industry are expected to revise their advertising practices within this 60-day period to conform to the requirements of the new guide.

The staff has been directed to monitor all automotive tire advertising. If appropriate changes are not observed at the end of 60 days, the Commission will take action on a case-by-case basis to obtain strict compliance at all levels whether it involves seeking civil penalties for violation of existing orders or the issuance of new complaints. Copies of the proposed guides are attached. Inquiries with respect to these guides should be addressed to the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF  
INDEPENDENT BUSINESS,  
San Mateo, Calif., March 10, 1966.

Re tire advertising and labeling guides.  
HON. PAUL RAND DIXON,  
Chairman, Federal Trade Commission,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN RAND: It goes without saying that the release of the Commission of Thursday, March 10, is one of the most interesting and constructive findings to come out of the Commission as it applies to the practices prevailing in the rubber tire industry. I say this in view of my experience in the rubber tire industry for over 50 years and the Commission is to be congratulated in this important step with the hope that the tire producers, one and all, will come forward and support the Commission's actions.

In the second paragraph of the release it states: "Trade practice conference rules for the rubber tire industry were promulgated in 1936." Well do I recall that important incident with the writer then in his official capacity as secretary and general manager of the National Association of Independent Tire Dealers—a new organization succeeding the heretofore National Tire Dealers Association.

Through my action with the cooperation of Judge McCorkle and Mr. Henry Miller in charge of the Trade Practice Division, ordered hearings on the proposition for all members of the rubber tire industry and such a public hearing was held in the Stevens Hotel in Chicago in June of 1936. Commissioner Robert Freer presided at the hearing. The hearing was well attended by the great majority of real independent tire dealers from many sections of the Nation. Commissioner Freer remarked openly at the hearing that he was amazed at the lack of cooperation by the tire producers to assist the Commission and more important, their failure to attend the conference. That was a start.

Rules were finally approved by the Commission and publicly announced at the Tire Dealers Convention in the Chase Hotel, November 1936. It was the first set of rules approved under the provisions of the Robinson-Patman Act. The speaker at the Convention was the Honorable WRIGHT PATMAN, of Texas. To the amazement of those in St. Louis, the banquet hall was jammed with those wishing to hear the address of Congressman PATMAN on the overall of the Robinson-Patman Act.

The thinking of the dealers many times was that they could see a rare hope for correction of the unfair practices emanating in most instances from the tire producers themselves.

As usual, taking the bull by the horns, certain major tire producers in around 1939 introduced a nationwide infamous "50 off"

sale on automobile tires—their original price list was inflated, which brought down condemnation nationwide by many better business bureaus, with criminal action taking place in certain cities throughout the Nation on misleading advertising. In around 1938 or 1939, in my official capacity, I attempted to get the Bureau of Standards to set up standards for the industry. They advised me "no cooperation from the tire producers on the request." Nothing was done.

I was very much interested in the proposed rule on original equipment tires. The real damage was done when certain tire manufacturers, in cooperation with car manufacturers, monopolized the fifth or spare tire on passenger automobiles. The public never had a chance from that time on.

As to the responsibility of the real independent dealer nationwide, I repeat the real independent, it is a safe conclusion to say that they would welcome the Commission's action and would be pleased to abide by the full regulations. In the majority of cases (nationwide) the dealers are the real victims of the deceptive and misleading advertisements which appeared in the Nation's daily press.

Finally, it is my hope and trust for the overall good of the industry itself, that the tire producers will cooperate and assist the Commission or on the other hand, they can look forward to more drastic regulations by the many States and Federal Government.

It is my hope that you will bring this letter to the attention of your fellow Commissioners. It is all factual.

Sincerely,  
GEORGE J. BURGER, Vice President

### Who Supports Negotiations In Vietnam?

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, on September 4, 1965, I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a Gallup poll report showing the results of a poll of a cross-section of the Nation's adults to the question:

If a candidate for Congress in your district said that we should try harder to reach a compromise peace settlement in Vietnam, would you be more inclined or less inclined to vote for him?

Sixty-eight percent of the respondents said then that they would be more inclined to vote for such a candidate.

The response to the same question as of today is shown in a report appearing in the Washington Post this morning. The most striking aspect of today's poll is that the results are virtually identical to those of 6 months ago—67 percent today say that they would be more inclined to vote for such a candidate, compared to 68 percent last September.

Since I have consistently urged that the administration try harder to reach a negotiated settlement in Vietnam, and have urged my colleagues in the House of Representatives to take the same position, I am naturally interested in this indication of the views of the American people on this issue. There is no question whatsoever that the American peo-

ple do want a settlement in Vietnam and will support the party and the candidates who seek such a settlement.

Another indication of this sentiment in a report of the Harris poll, also printed in today's Washington Post, on the question of United Nations' arbitration of the Vietnamese conflict. By a nearly 2-to-1 margin, the respondents favored U.N. arbitration, regardless of its outcome, and those respondents planning to vote Democratic this year favored U.N. arbitration by considerably more than 2 to 1.

It is obvious from these poll results that the American people are very interested in bringing the Vietnam war to a close, whether by negotiation or arbitration, and are extremely flexible on the conditions attached to a settlement. This is hardly surprising, in the light of the considerable confusion and uncertainty that exists as to why we are in a war in Asia and what our goals are in such a war.

I want to again urge my colleagues to give serious thought to the question of how best to end our involvement in Vietnam, and to supporting much stronger administration efforts in that direction.

The two articles referred to are as follows:

THE GALLUP POLL: VIET WAR APPEALS BIG ISSUE IN TWO PARTIES

PRINCETON, N.J.—The Vietnam war will almost certainly be a major issue in the coming congressional campaign.

The results of a survey recently completed indicate that whether the candidate is a Republican or a Democrat, his strongest position on this issue, it now appears, is to advocate greater efforts toward reaching a compromise settlement in Vietnam.

Here was the question asked: "If a candidate in Congress in your district said that we should try harder to reach a compromise peace settlement in Vietnam, would you be more inclined or less inclined to vote for him?"

The findings, nationally, and by party affiliation:

National:	Percent
More inclined.....	67
Less inclined.....	15
No opinion.....	18
Republicans:	
More inclined.....	65
Less inclined.....	19
No opinion.....	16
Democrats:	
More inclined.....	69
Less inclined.....	14
No opinion.....	17
Independents:	
More inclined.....	65
Less inclined.....	16
No opinion.....	19

THE HARRIS SURVEY: VIET ARBITRATION BY U.N. BACKED 2 TO 1

(By Louis Harris)

A singular mark of American public opinion about the Vietnam war has been the desire that every avenue of peaceful negotiations be explored while at the same time the military struggle is pushed in the field.

In no case is the desire for a peaceful settlement more decisively demonstrated than in a recent Harris survey. People were asked how they would feel about turning over the entire Vietnam war to a special three-man United Nations committee for arbitration and a decision binding on all parties. By nearly 2 to 1, the American people said they would favor that.

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Security Council, manage the Government's stockpiles, and serve as the President's representative to all the Governors and direct Federal relief efforts after natural disasters.

It's a big job.

And President Johnson selected a capable man.

### FTC Tire Guides Issued To Promote Safety on Highways

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 16, 1966

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, during recent years there has developed a widespread demand that the Government issue standards and other regulations designed to protect consumers against unsafe tires and also against certain unfair merchandising methods that have been used rather extensively by many members of the tire manufacturing industry.

In an effort to acquire firsthand information about these problems, the Federal Trade Commission held extensive hearings during January of 1965. This past week the Commission issued a proposed set of guides that deal with these matters.

Under unanimous consent, the Commission's announcement, which summarizes and explains the guides, will be reprinted in the Appendix of the Record.

Our genial friend, Mr. George Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business, and a former independent tire dealer, has long urged the Federal Trade Commission to take more effective steps to protect consumers in the purchase of automobile tires. Upon release of the FTC tire guides last week, he wrote to Chairman Nixon, commending the Agency for its action. His letter contains interesting, historical information about the tire industry, and under unanimous consent it will also be reprinted in the Record.

The Commission's tire guide press announcement and the letter of Mr. Burger follows:

#### FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION: TIRE ADVERTISING AND LABELING GUIDES

The Federal Trade Commission announced today the publication of proposed tire advertising and labeling guides, relating to tire safety, grade, quality, guarantees and related matters, for consideration by the industry and other interested or affected parties. Simultaneously, the Commission also announced the adoption of a new guide relating to tire pricing. The pricing provision is effective 60 days from this date.

The Commission has been concerned with the marketing of automobile tires for some period of time. As a means of providing guidance to the entire industry and to seek widespread voluntary compliance, trade practice conference rules for the rubber tire industry were promulgated in 1938 and tire advertising guides adopted in 1958. Orders to cease and desist from various improper activities including deceptive pricing, performance and quality misrepresentation, price fixing and discrimination and similar practices are presently outstanding against many manufacturers and marketers of tires.

Notwithstanding these prior efforts, problems have again developed in connection with the marketing of automobile tires. To evaluate these matters, in January of 1965 the Commission held public hearings on these problems which included the important questions of the safety of tires offered for sale, the adequacy of existing industry minimum safety standards, the need for Federal minimum safety standards and a grading system, price misrepresentation and guarantees. The purpose of the hearings was to afford the Commission the benefit of the views of all concerned to determine whether, and if so, what action was warranted on the problems under consideration.

Representatives of practically every major tire manufacturer and marketer participated in the hearings. Trade associations representing the manufacturers and retailers made extensive presentations. During the 3 days of hearings and in the 3,000 pages of written materials submitted and obtained, the Commission was able to obtain the views of all interested parties. Since the hearings, the staff has continued to gather materials and to study the problems to incorporate recent and current developments.

The Commission, on the basis of the materials and information developed, has concluded that substantial problems exist and require immediate attention.

1. Tire safety and grading: The Commission is convinced that there is a need for mandatory minimum safety standards and a system of tire grading. The materials developed indicate clearly that existing voluntary safety standards, even as recently revised, are inadequate to insure the American public of safe automobile tires.

Further, the Commission proceeding demonstrated an urgent need for a system of tire grading. Because of the unique nature of automobile tires, grading is directly related to safety. At this time there is no valid industrywide system of tire grading. The lack of such a system contributes substantially to consumer deception and can result in the selection of an improper tire for the use intended. Over 1,000 different brands of tires are available to the American consumer, sold under the manufacturers' labels, subsidiary labels and private labels. The consumer, however, has no means of accurately comparing the relative grade or safety of these products and accordingly is unable to make an informed and intelligent purchase.

The Commission is convinced that the preferable means of obtaining adequate mandatory minimum safety standards and a grading system is through Federal legislation. In accordance with this conclusion the Commission has expressed its support and endorsement for pending legislation which would provide such standards and grading.

Adoption of Federal standards and grading for tires will require several years. The Commission feels it must exhaust the means it has available to provide any assistance or relief in the marketing of tires even though it is recognized as inadequate and stopgap.

Accordingly, the Commission is publishing today proposed tire advertising and labeling guides. The proposed guides represent a revision and enlargement of the tire advertising guides adopted in 1958. Among the significant changes are:

(a) A requirement that the load-carrying capacity of tires be disclosed to the consumer to assist in the selection of the proper and safe tire for the use intended and that such information respecting load-carrying capacity be based on actual tests utilizing adequate and technically sound procedures, with the results and the procedures set forth in writing and available for inspection.

(b) A requirement that whenever any representation is made as to "grade," "line," or "level" of a tire, a clear disclaimer be included that no industrywide or other ac-

cepted system of quality standards or grading of tires exists.

(c) A prohibition against the use of the expression "ply rating" and a requirement that the actual ply count be disclosed.

Before these guides are promulgated in final form, members of the industry and other interested or affected persons are invited to submit written comments, objections and suggestions to the Commission within 45 days with respect to these proposed guides.

2. Guarantees: Based upon the information developed on this subject, including that presented at the public hearing held before the full Commission on January 13, 14 and 15, 1965, the Commission has concluded that the industry's current guarantee practices have generally been found to be deceptive and that remedial action is necessary. The nature of these deceptions is set forth in the attached guide 16.

Accordingly, the Commission is of the present opinion that the best means of eliminating the deception would be to provide that guarantee adjustments should be computed on the original purchase price or the dealer's actual selling price at the time of adjustment. Guide 16 of the proposed tire advertising and labeling guides reflects this proposed remedy.

Before adopting guide 16 in final form, the Commission has decided to allow 45 days during which the industry and other interested or affected parties are invited to submit written comments, suggestions, or objections. Industry members are specifically requested to comment on the desirability and feasibility of adjusting guarantees (1) on replacement tires either (a) under the formula set forth in guide 16 (d) or (b) on the basis of the original purchase price only; and (2) in the case of tires received as original equipment on new automobiles, on the basis of the dealer's actual selling price at the time of adjustment.

If difficulties or inadequacies are found in these proposed formulas for adjusting guarantees, it is expressly requested that proposed alternatives be submitted in detail, providing all supporting data necessary to demonstrate that such alternative proposals would in fact fully protect the public.

3. Pricing: The Commission, on the basis of the materials offered during the hearings, has concluded that extensive improper price advertising of tires exists and requires immediate attention, particularly as respects the advertising of purported bargains and sale prices which are in most instances fictitious. Widespread improper advertising was found which utilized as the basis of represented price reductions and sale claims prices other than the advertisers' regular selling price, resulting in providing the consumer with only the illusion of a bargain and no actual savings.

To provide assistance and guidance to the industry in its implementation of the necessary corrective procedures, the Commission has revised the existing guide 8 of its tire advertising guides relating to pricing. This new guide is set forth as guide 15 of the tire advertising and labeling guides. It has been expanded and revised, applying knowledge and information on pricing practices the Commission acquired from its hearings and study to the particular problems of this industry. It interprets the general guides against deceptive pricing as they apply to the automobile replacement tire industry.

The new tire guide requires that advertised reductions in price and savings claims be based on the actual selling price of the tires in the recent regular course of business in the trade areas where the representations are made. Claims based on no trade-in price can only be used where it is clearly shown that they set forth actual monetary savings to the purchaser. The new guide also requires that advertised prices either

The only condition a majority of the public would place on such an arrangement is that the Communists would have to agree in advance, as would the United States, to abide by whatever settlement resulted. Up to now, of course, both North Vietnam and Peking have refused to consider any U.N. solution.

The idea of U.N. arbitration holds broad, bipartisan appeal throughout the country, except in the South where a plurality opposes it. Those who voted for Barry Goldwater in 1964 favor it, though by a narrow margin. People planning to vote Republican in 1966, however, back it 3 to 2. Voters who intend to back Democrats this year support it better than 2 to 1.

The breakdown:

*U.N. arbitration of Vietnam war*  
[In percent]

	Favor	Op- poso	Not sure
Nationwide.....	51	27	22
By region:			
East.....	60	20	20
South.....	33	37	30
Midwest.....	53	28	19
West.....	58	25	17
By politics:			
Republicans.....	53	29	18
Democrats.....	49	26	25
Independents.....	51	27	22
Will vote Republican in 1966.....	49	32	19
Will vote Democratic in 1966.....	53	23	24
By sex:			
Men.....	49	33	18
Women.....	52	21	27
By views on Vietnam War			
Want more military pres- sure.....	43	38	19
Want more negotiations.....	64	16	20

People on the "dove" side in Vietnam are 4 to 1 for turning over settlement to the U.N. So-called "hawks" also favor such a solution, but by a slim margin.

The reasoning of the public in support of U.N. arbitration stems from two widely held beliefs: (1) such peacemaking is precisely what the U.N. was set up for in the first place; (2) any reasonable solution for settling the war is better than expending more lives and money.

*Views on U.N. arbitration*

	Percent
Why favor:	51
Just what U.N. set up to do.....	16
Favor anything that might work.....	11
Should give U.N. a chance.....	10
Sounds reasonable.....	9
Save a lot of lives.....	3
Would strengthen U.N.....	1
Save a lot of money.....	1
Why oppose:	27
U.S. can go it alone.....	8
Committee may be Communist.....	5
Can't trust Communists.....	5
Committee too small.....	4
No faith in U.N.....	4
Can't settle by talking out.....	1
Not sure.....	22

**Activities of Representative Edna F. Kelly**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**  
OF

**HON. EDNA F. KELLY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, on January 10 and under cloudy skies, the sec-

ond session of the 89th Congress opened. In southeast Asia, the suspension of the bombing of North Vietnam did not produce the desired results; the Communist factions showed no desire to end the conflict through peaceful negotiations. President Johnson's worldwide peace offensive, initiated shortly thereafter, as well as many other direct and indirect contacts, fell short of achieving that goal. And in the meantime, new strains began to tax the ties which—for the past two decades—bound the members of the North Atlantic alliance in our pursuit of mutual security. New problems cried out for solution in Latin America, in the Middle East, and in South Africa, as well as in the Far East.

Is the United States too deeply embroiled in these areas? That is the question. We find the United States blamed wherever there is trouble, as there appears to be little sharing of the world's burdens. The United Nations, for the time being, has only a limited capacity in helping to keep order in the world. There is an urgent need, therefore, for special review of all U.S. policies, and your Congress, in every committee, has turned to this task.

On my own activities, I talk to you briefly.

In preparation for the work which would confront your Representative in the field of national security during this session of Congress, I traveled to Europe in December 1965. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, I have legislative responsibility for the area which stretches from the shores of the Atlantic through the vast reaches of Soviet Russia.

I visited several capitals of Europe. I met with a number of our Ambassadors, with other foreign affairs specialists, and with the officials of foreign governments. The latter included the French Foreign Minister Couve de Murville; Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro; the Deputy Foreign Minister of Poland Jozef Winiewicz; and the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Sr. Pedro Cortina, of Spain.

The future of NATO, the problems of the Common Market, East-West relations, and the conflict in Vietnam, were among the key issues which we discussed during these meetings. I have been deeply concerned for some time about General de Gaulle's ominous—and increasingly antagonistic—comments about the future of French participation in NATO, which may reverse the progress toward Western European integration and result in the reemergence of Germany as a dominant power. Since March 17, your Subcommittee on Europe has been probing the prospects of the North Atlantic community, directing our immediate attention to the crisis in NATO, including President de Gaulle's call for the removal of U.S. and NATO military facilities from France and his announced intention to terminate French participation in NATO's military structure. Witnesses who have testified before the subcommittee to date have been our Ambassador to France, Charles Bohlen; Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, John Leddy; Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, John McNaugh-

ton; Supreme Allied Commander for Europe, Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer; and Under Secretary of State, George Ball. It is anticipated that Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara may wind up the hearings.

Equally disturbing is the continuing trade between some of our allies and adversaries, for example, the building in Red China of a steel mill by the German Government. These things place strains on our alliances. While not ignoring the issues which divide us, we were trying to find areas in which we can cooperate for our mutual well-being and security. This is a never-ending task; nothing in this world is impervious to change, and our relations with our allies must be subject to constant adjustments if open ruptures are to be avoided.

The Kelly amendment to the Mutual Security Act of 1951 led to the establishment of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM), and I am proud that over the years this organization has helped with the resettlement of some 1.4 million human beings, including close to 640,000 refugees. I was delighted to receive recently a report from Mr. Walter Besterman, who was formerly with Congressman EMANUEL CELLER, of Brooklyn, and worked with this program since its inception—and who is now the Deputy Director of ICEM in Geneva, Switzerland—that ICEM has been instrumental in solving the unemployment problem in Italy and France, and in facilitating redistribution of labor surpluses in other countries. The success of ICEM again underlines the importance of international cooperation in solving various regional problems. It should serve as an example as we tackle some of today's difficult issues.

Your House Committee on Foreign Affairs, in its various subcommittees, has also undertaken studies relative to the apartheid issue in South Africa, our foreign buildings program, and further amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

It is understandable that our national security is the prime concern of this Congress—but hovering close in the background is the need to follow up on many domestic issues. These are most important. We have made enormous strides in enacting social legislation during the first session of the 89th Congress. I reported to you on those achievements in my Annual Report of 1965. Now we must make certain that this legislation is properly implemented.

In this regard, I have notified organizations and thousands of my constituents to seek out persons over 65 years of age and urge them to enroll and thus safeguard their rights under the medicare program. Too many persons are still unaware that substantial benefits are theirs under this program. As a result, I have introduced a bill, H.R. 14103, to extend the time for enrollment to January 1, 1967 and I have requested the President to send a message to Congress in support of this extension. Since the introduction of H.R. 14103, the President has recommended that the deadline for enrolling be extended 2 months; however, I will continue my efforts towards a longer extension.

April 4, 1966

Considering the tremendous scope of social legislation enacted last year, it is not surprising that problems arose and errors were made in its administration. In the economic opportunity program, many problems have come to our attention. These are being studied and, I am sure, will be corrected. One program under the act which has proved very successful is Project Headstart.

One further guarantee of civil rights for all our citizens would be to end discrimination in the selection of juries for Federal and State courts. This is under review by Chairman EMANUEL CELLER's House Committee on the Judiciary, and it is expected that action will be taken in this session of Congress.

Other programs which I have been reviewing within my congressional district have been the progress in much-needed housing and urban renewal, education, health care, and job training—all of which need refining.

Not only my attention, but the attention of the entire New York congressional delegation is centered on the specific issues of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the Brooklyn Army Terminal. The creation of jobs by relocation of industry to this area and the establishment of employment opportunities for those displaced by these closings are important to the maintenance of the economy of the city of New York—particularly to the Borough of Kings County.

Last but not least are the important Immigration and Nationality Act amendments—Public Law 89-236—which deleted the national origins quota as the basic criterion for welcoming immigrants to our country. This amendment to correct the inequity in the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 was initiated by me and was one of my first acts as a Member of Congress. More than 52,000 immigrant visas have been issued since the new law went into effect last December and thousands of families in my district, with my assistance, have been reunited.

The many urgent problems facing your representatives on the Federal, State, and local levels, which must receive the support of all peoples and all organizations, should transcend party lines.

The first bills enacted into law in the 2d session of the 89th Congress were supplemental authorizations and appropriations. These represented primarily requests for national defense and, second, for the implementation of laws enacted prior to last session—in other words, for the operation of domestic programs such as assistance by way of matching grants, veterans compensation, and pensions, and increased pay for military and civilian personnel. Additional obligations were met for educational programs, for health insurance for the aged, and for credits to social security trust funds.

It was with a heavy heart that I voted for a delay for 1 year in carrying out the Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1965. Since 1951 I have sponsored legislation to repeal this law; however, in view of the needs of national defense and at the request of President Johnson, I voted for

this delay in enacting a tax reduction which I fully supported in the first session. Estate tax liability provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 were amended. The Bank Merger Act amendment clarifies the applicability of the antitrust laws to bank mergers to maintain a sound banking system. The Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act extends educational and housing benefits to veterans of active duty since January 1955. Additional circuit and district judges were created. The Federal Coal Mine Safety Act amendments were adopted to reduce casualties in coal mines. U.S. participation in the Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in Dade County, Fla., in cooperation with the Inter-American Center Authority was authorized.

Other bills which have passed the House of Representatives this session, and are awaiting Senate action are: provisions for an official residence for the Vice President of the United States. A nationwide marketing order for cotton to be established for the purpose of administering the financing to augment cotton produce research and promotion. To amend the Railway Labor Act to provide for the establishment of a special adjustment board to eliminate the backlog of claims before the National Railroad Adjustment Board. Provisions for more efficient mail service to servicemen.

To protect the American consumer, Congress is also considering legislation in regard to the proper labeling and packaging of products, credit contracts, and provisions to close the gap in dealing with cosmetics and medical devices.

While Congress is in session, you may contact me at my Washington office which is open year round for your service.

### A. H. Kirchhofer Retires

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 31, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, one of the great newspaper editors of our day has stepped aside in favor of younger, experienced editors he has trained to take charge of the editorial side of the Buffalo Evening News, Buffalo, N.Y.

Mr. Alfred H. Kirchhofer, associated with the News since 1915 and in charge of the news department since 1927, has announced his retirement effective last Friday.

As editor of the News, Mr. Kirchhofer has devoted his efforts not only to the development of his newspaper and to one of the great metropolitan newspapers of the Nation, but also has worked tirelessly for the cultural, educational, business, and industrial development of Buffalo and the Niagara Frontier. Those of us in public life are well aware of the progressive influence which Mr. Kirchhofer has had on our community. He has been a tower of editorial strength both

through the news columns and on the editorial page. Those of us who differ politically have never doubted the sincerity and integrity of his convictions.

I know I speak for our Buffalo community in expressing regret that he is putting aside some of his responsibilities at the News. However, although he is doffing his editor's hat, he is going to continue as president of WBEN, Inc., a radio-television subsidiary of the News, and on special projects for the News.

Mr. Kirchhofer's wide activities were included in a Buffalo Evening News story on April 1, announcing his retirement.

The story follows:

#### A. H. KIRCHHOFFER RETIRES AS EDITOR OF EVENING NEWS

Alfred H. Kirchhofer retired today as editor of the Buffalo Evening News but will continue as president of WBEN Inc., which operates WBEN AM-FM and WBEN-TV, the News radio and television stations.

Mrs. Edward H. Butler, president of the News, in announcing Mr. Kirchhofer's retirement also announced appointments to two new positions on the newspaper.

Paul E. Neville, managing editor, was named executive editor responsible for the entire news operation. Millard C. Browne, chief editorial writer, becomes editor of the editorial page.

The retiring editor, whose distinguished newspaper career has been nationally recognized by many high honors and awards, joined the News in 1915.

#### CONTRIBUTED IMMEASURABLY

He served as a reporter and political writer, assistant city editor, Albany correspondent, Washington correspondent, and in 1927 was named managing editor. He became editor in 1956 upon the death of Edward H. Butler, Jr.

"Mr. Kirchhofer," Mrs. Butler said in a notice to the employees, "has contributed immeasurably to the progress and development of this newspaper which has been profoundly influenced by his competence and character.

"He will undertake some future special assignments for the News and, of course, will conduct the operation of our radio and television stations which have always been conducted in close cooperation with the News."

#### GREATEST DAYS LIE AHEAD

In a letter to members of the news and editorial staff Mr. Kirchhofer reminisced about his 56 years in newspaper work, 51 of them with the News.

"These have been wonderful years," he wrote, "in which to report, present, and interpret the news of a fast-changing world. But the past is prolog. The greatest days of the News surely lie ahead.

"The newspaper which intelligently serves its constituency will continue to be an indispensable source of intelligence and civic leadership. There is no substitute for news honestly and intelligently reported in the printed form."

Mr. Kirchhofer has long been active in improving standards of journalism education.

#### HEADED NATIONAL PRESS CLUB

A former president of the American Council on Education for Journalism, which serves as an accrediting committee for college and university journalism schools, he helped organize the accrediting program.

He is also a past president of the National Press Club, Washington, D.C., and was president when the \$10 million, 12-story National Press Club Building was constructed in the heart of the capital.

He is a former president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and is a member of the prestigious Gridiron Club com-



# Appendix

## Why the United States Is in Vietnam

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. JOHN N. ERLBORN**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. ERLBORN. Mr. Speaker, radio station WJJD, Chicago, is one of the foremost broadcasting outlets in the Middle West, and there are those of us who believe this makes it a leader in the United States. It recently sponsored an essay contest. The winner, among several hundred high school students, was Timothy Krentz, a 16-year-old youth from Addison, Ill., a high school junior, and a citizen in my district.

A part of his prize was a visit to Washington, and it was my privilege to meet and talk with him and his mother, Mrs. Harold Krentz. Tim's father and mother are both teachers: Mr. Krentz in St. Paul's Lutheran School in Addison, and Mrs. Krentz in the Addison public school system.

Tim attends Bethany Lutheran School, Mankato, Minn.

I think he states his case extremely well, and I congratulate station WJJD and its judges for their selection. I am pleased to include Timothy Krentz' essay as an extension of my remarks in the RECORD:

#### WHY THE UNITED STATES IS IN VIETNAM

In my beloved country I am guaranteed, among other things, freedom of speech, which is greatly to be prized. I have the right, therefore, to disagree with my Nation's policy in Vietnam if I wish. But it behooves any citizen who values his rights and privileges to use them wisely. It reminds him that along with the freedoms guaranteed by our Nation's Constitution also go some responsibilities. In the case of the U.S. policy in Vietnam, it is my responsibility to become as well informed on the subject as possible before making a decision, and certainly before publishing my decision. I am sure that the leaders of the United States do this before they decide or act on any policy that involves my country.

From my reading and studying of the Vietnam crisis, I am convinced that the North Vietnamese have committed numerous acts of aggression against the South Vietnamese in the past 10 years. Even small and weak nations can take only so much of such communistic tyranny before they decide to fight for their rights against vast odds. Americans love peace as much as anyone anywhere, but not a peace maintained by hiding their heads in the sand while Communists continue to threaten and attack any small nation they want.

Our Nation has followed a consistent pattern in one crisis after another from Korea, Berlin, and the Congo to Vietnam. She refuses to walk away from her obligations; she does not offer up small nations as peace offerings. She goes to the aid of the wronged and oppressed with the idea that her power

and might may cause an aggressor to see the error of his way and desist. America is not trying to destroy the Hanoi government, but to persuade it to leave South Vietnam alone.

To accomplish this, I firmly believe that the United States should and will continue its buildup of men and munitions in Vietnam, expecting to stay as long as the communistic threat exists there. There is no other choice, really, for a nation which loves freedom and values human dignity. Yet while the buildup continues there, President Johnson has offered repeatedly to talk peace with Hanoi. There is no reason to suspect that our President plans to surrender South Vietnam to the north to achieve that peace. No man should value peace that highly.

But the Vietcong, backed by Red China, refuses to talk peace at this time. They are counting on history to repeat itself, even though the war is going badly for them now. They are counting on the comfortable Americans at home to lose their will to fight, now that they have discovered that they cannot drive back those valiant men at the front. When the people on the homefront in France lost their will to fight, the war over Indochina also was lost. They are counting on small but loud groups of American young people to demonstrate and "carry on" until our whole Nation becomes upset, and pressure is applied on our leaders to get out of an unpopular war in any way possible. This would give Hanoi the upper hand in peace negotiations which they do not now possess.

Americans, however, are not losing their will to fight. The anti-Vietnam demonstrations did not have the effect Hanoi hoped for. The draft card burning parties did not get off the ground. These failed to gain momentum because serious and thinking students all over our Nation rallied to their flag when they saw such un-American activities get under way. The anti-Vietnam demonstrations rather served to unite young Americans in a common cause by awakening in them a stronger sense of right, of freedom for those who love freedom, and of loyalty to their country and its fighting men.

Our Nation has never backed down from an unpleasant situation, or turned back once it has "put its hand to the plow." We will not start now. A few dissenting voices cannot change a policy that is noble and good, that of aiding another nation to be free from communistic tyranny, even as we are free. Americans at home are just beginning to find out what our soldiers in Vietnam have known all along \* \* \* and that is: what we are really fighting for.

## Salute to Helen Delich Bentley, Maritime Editor of the Baltimore Sun

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. THOMAS M. PELLY**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I had the honor and pleasure of attending a testimonial dinner for the maritime editor of the Baltimore Sun, Helen Delich Bentley,

given by the Iron Shipbuilders International Marine Council of the International Boilermakers Union.

Certainly, there is no one today, in the entire Nation, connected with the press covering maritime affairs, more deserving of the tributes and honor paid her on the occasion of that dinner.

In this connection, the remarks of her own Senator, DANIEL B. BREWSTER, were especially appropriate.

Because of the fact that the House Merchant Marine Subcommittee is presently holding important hearings having to do with shipping policy, with special reference to Vietnam and, because, furthermore, many of us in Congress are greatly concerned at the present sad lack of any forward-looking constructive policy, I believe it is timely to place the Senator's testimonial remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

I urge my colleagues to read Senator BREWSTER's remarks, which, under unanimous consent, are included at this point:

SENATOR DANIEL B. BREWSTER'S REMARKS AT TESTIMONIAL FOR HELEN BENTLEY BEFORE THE IRON SHIPBUILDERS INTERNATIONAL MARINE COUNCIL, MARCH 23, 1966

Helen, members of the Iron Shipbuilders Council, distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen.

It is a very great pleasure for me to be here tonight to participate in this salute to a distinguished Marylander, a distinguished journalist, and an effective advocate of those maritime policies which all of us believe are essential to the continuing strength of our economy and our defense.

Helen's television series has borne the title "The Port That Built a City and a State." All of us know that she has given unceasingly of her energy and her talent to build that port.

In this period of division and uncertainty in maritime affairs, it is good to find something about which we can all agree. On the distinctive contribution of Helen Delich Bentley to an understanding and appreciation of the meaning and importance of sea power there can be no disagreement.

Knowing Helen, as I do, I am certain that nothing we could say here tonight would be more welcome than our collective pledge to continue to fight at her side for a stronger American merchant marine; for a merchant marine built in American shipyards, manned by American seamen, carrying the bulk of American trade and ready to answer any call as a vital element of American defense.

All of you who are here this evening are familiar with the present unsatisfactory condition of the American merchant marine. All of you are familiar with the deterioration which has characterized this great industry in recent years. All of you recognize the danger to the industry, to the American economy, and to American security in construction abroad, runaway flags, slashed budgets, idle shipyards and decreasing numbers of skilled operators and skilled labor.

These are the weaknesses in the current maritime situation and in current maritime policy. These weaknesses have not developed suddenly, but they have suddenly taken on an urgency which requires that positive corrective action be undertaken immediately.

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The emergency which we face in Vietnam has had at least one positive value—it has served to demonstrate and highlight for the public what we have all known for a long time—that the Government is guilty of negligence in its handling and mishandling of the 1936 Merchant Marine Act and in its inattention to a vital factor in the equation of national power—seapower.

Anyone familiar with ships and the sea knows that the essential tools of seamanship are the anchors, the rudders, and the engines. A ship which has none of these is destined to drift aimlessly—to drift toward the rocks and shoals—to drift toward inevitable disaster.

In the simplest analysis, it is drift that has characterized U.S. maritime policy. We have had no anchor in policy, no seamanship at the wheel, and no propulsion to move us forward.

A few illustrations will highlight the rocks and shoals onto which we have drifted.

1. The 14-knot dry cargo carrier is supposed to be the elite of our merchant fleet. Of the 901 ships in that fleet, 80 percent are 19 years old or older. In fact, the average age of the 643 active ships is 21.8 years. The condition of the inactive ones we have been recalling to meet our needs in Vietnam is already on the record.

The time required to activate these World War II ships, their deficiencies in speed, the obsolescence of their winches, booms, and riggings, plus the repeated breakdowns have proved that our Reserve fleet is a myth—a paper tiger—a sample of our weakness, not our strength.

2. By 1970, we will have only 200 dry cargo liners under 25 years old. Such a fleet would be insufficient to support even a Vietnam-type operation.

The most shocking thing about this fact is that the leadtime required for design and construction of modern ships makes it already too late to change those figures.

3. The American shipbuilding program is now 90 ships behind and we are currently carrying only 9 percent of our own exports in American bottoms.

4. If our level of spending remains at its current trickle, our replacement program may never be completed. It could be 1980 before we finish and even then we wouldn't have made a beginning on our tramp and independent fleet which currently averages 23 to 26 years old.

5. What about competition? Lloyd's reports world shipbuilding at an alltime high. Japan ranks 1st as a builder, with Great Britain 2d, and the United States in 11th place with only 340,061 tons on order.

Soviet Russia is building ships at a rate 14 times greater than ours. She has 612 vessels on order or under construction, compared to our 44.

Not only our ships but our crews are in short supply and overage.

6. Under normal peacetime conditions we need an annual supply of about 1,000 newly licensed officers to maintain even our present fleet. This year all our maritime schools combined will graduate less than 550 men.

Today the average age of the American seaman is 50. Approximately 44 percent will be eligible for retirement in a few years.

7. Our maritime work force ashore is faced with a similar problem as I'm sure you all know. Highly skilled and qualified men are leaving the industry—some through retirement, but others because action and inaction by the Government gives little promise of a future at the shipyard.

8. The problems which afflict our maritime industry are not limited in their effect. They have serious implications—as we have discovered—for our defense posture. They have, also, a depressing effect on our balance of payments and our domestic economy.

American-flag ships must be built, repaired, and supplied in American shipyards. The cost of materials and services combined with

the salaries to the American labor force constitute a major contribution to our economy.

When foreign flags are utilized, 73 cents on every freight revenue dollar is carried from our shores.

We cannot allow the current contribution of more than \$1 million to our balance of payments to dwindle.

These are the cold facts of the situation as those of us concerned with the merchant marine find them.

Now what must we do about it? When the President created the Maritime Advisory Committee in June 1964, he said it was to seek long-range solutions. When he delivered his state of the Union message to the Congress in January 1965, the President promised to submit a new maritime policy. We are approaching June 1966, and still there is no policy. In fact, the recent transportation message completely omitted any suggestion of such a policy.

Normally the President proposes and the Congress disposes. But on this critical matter there may not be time to wait. Too much time has been wasted already.

The interagency task force report is in. The Maritime Advisory Committee report is in. The Defense Department is currently studying a seafit posture for 1970-80, and the comparative cost of seafit and airfit.

My colleague, Chairman GARMATZ, has been holding very important hearings on maritime problems as they relate to Vietnam.

On the 9th of May, I will commence a series of hearings on maritime matters for the Senate Commerce Committee. Our study will be particularly directed at the adequacy of our lift capacity and of U.S. construction and repair facilities as well as at the present and future training and availability of a skilled labor force to build, sail, and maintain our merchant fleet.

And so the dialog continues. I don't think that this dialog is a bad thing. It has done much to get the problems of the merchant marine before the public—to attract attention to the industry and to stimulate study and ideas.

I think that I should say here that over the course of these many months, it has been our own Helen Bentley who has given this dialog life. It is she who has made the dramatic presentation of our case to the American public. Helen is the most respected maritime reporter in the business. She is the most knowledgeable, and has the best sources. Her story is inevitably the first and the most complete. It is our great good fortune that Helen is, as well, our finest advocate.

Helen has put the cause of the merchant marine and the words of this great debate on the front page. But dialog and front page stories are not enough. What we must have is action.

The responsible public officials and government agencies must stop talking and start moving. Stories about the problems of the maritime industry and differences between recommendations for the solution of these problems should now give way to announcements of policies, decisions, and programs of implementation—programs which will guarantee a resurgence in the construction and operation of the American-flag fleet—programs which will guarantee a return to America preeminence as a maritime power.

Let me say to all of you here tonight that it is toward this end that I am consistently directing my efforts as a member of the Senate Commerce Committee.

I grew up in the port that built a city and a State. We are proud of that port and of the associated industries and skilled labor which make Baltimore a center of international trade.

I want to close with a promise. So long as I am able to speak and Helen is able to write, the needs of the maritime industry will have a hearing before the Congress and the public.

Helen, we salute you.

## Permanent Special Milk Program for Children

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 28, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, today it is my pleasure to introduce a bill providing for a permanent special milk program for children. This bill will benefit both schoolchildren and dairy farmers. It will benefit schoolchildren by giving them at reduced prices pure and wholesome milk so necessary to growing bodies and it will benefit dairy farmers by providing a fluid milk market for their product. Our entire Nation thereby benefits by having healthier children and a stable dairy industry.

In the past, Mr. Speaker, the special milk program for children has grown at a remarkable rate; however, the fiscal 1967 budget request is for a drastic cut in the funds for this program with the result that the entire program is in jeopardy.

In Wyoming alone funds will be cut from \$129,000 in fiscal 1966 to approximately \$27,000 in fiscal 1967. There is nearly an 80-percent reduction in funds for this nutrition program. This reduction will most assuredly not benefit schoolchildren since they will not be able to purchase and consume as much of nature's most perfect food.

Neither does the cut benefit dairy farmers. They will lose a substantial fluid milk market and probably have to process manufactured dairy products from this milk. This will result in a large reduction in the already low dairy farmer income, and in turn will cause the increased departure of many dairy farmers from the industry.

In 1960 milk production in Wyoming was 192 million pounds. However, in 1965 it had decreased to 175 million pounds. There has also been a large reduction in milk cows. In 1960 Wyoming had 35,000, and in 1965 it had only 27,000.

This bill, which has already generated wide support and interest, will eliminate the harm done by this proposed cut-back. It will restore these funds and add some additional funds. These additional funds are necessary for three reasons: The first reason is that the present funds are not enough to reimburse the schools now in the program.

My bill will insure that the schools now in the program will be reimbursed. The second reason for some increase in the present program is that school population is growing and thus more children will need to be covered. Third is that more schools will continue to join the program. This bill insures that adequate funds will be available for schools joining the program. This bill will make this program permanent realizing the benefits given to schoolchildren, dairy farmers, and society are of true and lasting value.

By continuing this special milk program for children a rate expanding with