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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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mation, by requiring a clear statement of the cost of credit and the annual rate of interest.

Our legislation protecting the public from harmful drugs and cosmetics should be strengthened. I shall propose legislation for this purpose.

CONCLUSION

A few years ago, much was heard of the "European economic miracle." Today, across the Atlantic and around the world one hears once again of the "American economic miracle."

For the American economy, in the past 5 years, has demonstrated anew the confident vitality, the internal dynamism, and the enormous productivity which had long been its hallmark. We had settled for a while on what seemed a plateau of affluence; now, once again, there has been the strong thrust of progress—but a newly steady and balanced progress.

We have again shown the world what free men and a free economy can achieve. The peoples struggling toward economic development see with renewed interest that free markets and free economic choices can be a mighty engine of progress.

Moreover, there is new respect in the world for an America concerned with using its abundance to enhance the quality of human life: for a people who undertake a war on poverty along with the defense of freedom; who seek to restore their cities to greatness and to conserve the beauties of their landscape; who are determined to break down a centuries-old barrier of prejudice and injustice; who are resolved to lift the quality of education at every level; who are determined to promote and reward excellence in every endeavor; who have provided new health services and better social security for their older citizens; who offer to share their abundance and technical skills with a needy world.

The new vigor and progress of America can be a source of satisfaction. Yet we cannot rest on past accomplishments. Continuing problems challenge our determination and our resourcefulness.

Perhaps our most serious economic challenge in 1966 will be to preserve the essential stability of costs and prices which has contributed so significantly to our balanced progress.

I do not know what additional burdens of defense the American economy will be asked to assume in 1966. Whatever they are, they will be met, and they will be small relative to the growth of our abundance. But in an economy approaching full use of its resources, the new requirements of Vietnam make our task of maintaining price stability more difficult.

To insure against the risk of inflationary pressures, I have asked Americans to pay their taxes on a more nearly current basis, and to postpone a scheduled tax cut. If it should turn out that additional insurance is needed, then I am convinced that we should levy higher taxes rather than accept inflation—which is the most unjust and capricious form of taxation.

We know that we do not need to put our growing economy into a straight jacket, or to throw it into reverse. But the extent of the fiscal or monetary restraint

that will be needed to avoid inflationary pressures will depend directly on the restraint and moderation exercised by those who have power over wages and prices.

I again ask every leader of labor and every businessman who has price or wage decisions to make in 1966 to remember that his decisions affect not alone the wages of his members or the returns of his stockholders. Shortsighted pursuit of short-run interests falls in the longer run to advance the interests of either labor or management. And it surely does not advance the interests of the Nation.

I am confident that the overwhelming majority of private decisions in 1966 will be sound and responsible—just as I am determined that public decisions will be fully responsible.

If they are, the American economic miracle will remain in 1966 the single most important force in the economic progress of mankind.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

JANUARY 27, 1966.

PROPOSED REVISION OF POSTAL RATES ON CERTAIN FOURTH-CLASS MAIL

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to revise postal rates on certain fourth-class mail, and for other purposes, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE ANTI-BOLSHEVIST BLOC OF NATIONS, INC., PROTESTS CONSULAR CONVENTION WITH THE SOVIET UNION

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I received yesterday from the Baltic people who have an association called the American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevist Bloc of Nations, Inc., with headquarters in Chicago, a memorial which contains 6,000 signatures as a protest against the approval of the consular treaty with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which is presently on the Executive Calendar. I should like to have it filed under petitions and memorials, but I should like also to see it remain available, because there may be some Senators who would wish to come and inspect it. This organization went to a great deal of work and difficulty to obtain these names, and I should not like to see it shuffled off into a storeroom somewhere, where we cannot get at it.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The memorial will be received and appropriately referred, and will remain at the desk, temporarily, for the inspection of Senators.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. MONRONEY, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of

Papers in the Executive Departments, to which was referred for examination and recommendation a list of records transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States, dated January 19, 1966, that appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted a report thereon, pursuant to law.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BURDICK:

S. 2837. A bill to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, so as to prevent the loss of veteran pension benefits as the result of increases in social security benefits authorized by the Social Security Amendments of 1965; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LAUSCHE:

S. 2838. A bill for the relief of Irene Snyder; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2839. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to allow the planting of soybeans on acreage diverted from cotton; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. THURMOND when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. McCLELLAN:

S. 2840. A bill to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for the establishment and development of the Arkansas Post National Memorial in the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MURPHY:

S. 2841. A bill for the relief of Jerssie T. Ramirez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOUGLAS:

S. 2842. A bill to assist city demonstration programs for rebuilding slum and blighted areas and for providing the public facilities and services necessary to improve the general welfare of the people who live in these areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(See the remarks of Mr. DOUGLAS when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MONRONEY (for himself and Mr. BREWSTER) (by request):

S. 2843. A bill to revise postal rates on certain fourth-class mail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

(See the remarks of Mr. MONRONEY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. RIBICOFF:

S.J. Res. 130. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the week of May 8 to May 14, 1966, as National School Safety Patrol Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

AUTHORIZATION OF PRINTING AS A SENATE DOCUMENT AN INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE Pamphlet Entitled "THE TECHNIQUES OF SOVIET PROPAGANDA"

Mr. DODD submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 72); which was referred to the Committee on

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the pamphlet entitled "The Techniques of Soviet Propaganda," prepared for the use of the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, be printed as a Senate Document.

SEC. 2. There shall be printed 20,000 additional copies of such Senate Document for the use of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

ALLOWANCE OF SOYBEAN PRODUCTION ON ACREAGE DIVERTED FROM COTTON

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I introduce a bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to allow the planting of soybeans on acreage diverted from cotton. I ask that the bill be appropriately referred.

The most recent amendment to the Agricultural Act of 1949, and the act to which this proposal is primarily directed, is the Food and Agriculture Act of 1955. Title IV, the cotton section, of the 1955 act contains a section specifically naming the crops which can be produced on acreage diverted from cotton, upon the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. The bill which I am introducing today would add soybeans to the list of crops which may be approved by the Secretary for production upon this diverted acreage.

The Department of Agriculture favored including soybeans in the list when the agriculture bill was being considered by Congress last year. However, projections which were made at that time indicating greatly increased production, both on a yield per acre and an overall basis, resulted in Congress' omitting soybeans from the list.

The latest figures and projections available now indicate the per acre and overall production increase will be nowhere as great as was expected. In addition, consumption of soybeans, both domestically and for export, has been greater than was anticipated. The market for soybeans is very strong and the price is continuing to rise.

Mr. President, soybeans are an important source of proteins and the export of soybeans by farmers in our country is a valuable contribution to the diet of people abroad. Soybeans is also an important crop to the farmers in our country. The enactment of this proposal would be of untold value, not only to the cotton farmers of the United States who have cooperated under the cotton bill enacted last year, but also to the starving nations of the world.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2839) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to allow the planting of soybeans on acreage diverted from cotton, introduced by Mr. THURMOND, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

CITY DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill

to assist city demonstration programs for rebuilding slum and blighted areas and for providing the public facilities and services necessary to improve the general welfare of the people who live in these areas.

President Johnson in his message to the Congress of January 26 said that this year of "1966 can be the year of rebirth for American cities." He has proposed a demonstration cities program which, in his words, "will offer qualifying cities of all sizes the promise of a new life for their people." I am privileged to introduce this legislation today.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill and a section-by-section analysis be printed in the RECORD.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and section-by-section analysis will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2842) to assist city demonstration programs for rebuilding slum and blighted areas and for providing the public facilities and services necessary to improve the general welfare of the people who live in these areas, introduced by Mr. DOUGLAS, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2842

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Demonstration Cities Act of 1966".

FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby finds and declares that improving the quality of urban life is the most critical domestic problem facing the United States. The persistence of widespread urban slums and blight, the concentration of persons of low income in older urban areas, and the unmet needs for additional housing and community facilities and services arising from rapid expansion of our urban population have resulted in a marked deterioration in the environment of large numbers of our people while the Nation as a whole prospers.

The Congress further finds and declares that cities, both large and small, do not have adequate resources to deal effectively with the critical problems facing them, and that additional Federal assistance is essential to enable cities to plan, develop, and conduct programs to improve their physical environment, increase their supply of adequate housing for low- and moderate-income people, and provide educational and social services vital to health and welfare.

It is the purpose of this Act to provide additional financial and technical assistance to enable cities, both large and small, to plan, develop, and carry out programs to rebuild or revitalize large slum and blighted areas and expand and improve public programs and services available to the people who live in such areas.

It is further the purpose of this Act to provide the additional financial aid needed to enable cities to participate more effectively in existing Federal assistance programs.

It is further the purpose of this Act to assist cities to coordinate activities aided under existing Federal programs with other public and private actions in order to provide the most effective and economical concentration of Federal, State, local, and private efforts to improve the quality of urban life.

BASIC AUTHORITY

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to make grants and provide technical assistance, as provided by this Act, to enable city demonstration agencies (as herein defined) to plan, develop, and carry out comprehensive city demonstration programs.

COMPREHENSIVE CITY DEMONSTRATIONS PROGRAMS

SEC. 4. (a) A "comprehensive city demonstration program" is a locally prepared and scheduled program for rebuilding or restoring entire sections and neighborhoods of slum and blighted areas through the concentrated and coordinated use of all available Federal aids and local private and governmental resources, including city-wide aids and resources necessary to improve the general welfare of the people living or working in the areas.

(b) A comprehensive city demonstration program is eligible for assistance under sections 6, 8, and 9 only if the Secretary determines that—

(1) the program is of sufficient magnitude in both physical and social dimensions (i) to remove or arrest blight and decay in entire sections or neighborhoods, (ii) to provide a substantial increase in the supply of standard housing of low and moderate cost, (iii) to make marked progress in serving the poor and disadvantaged people living in slum and blighted areas with a view to reducing educational disadvantages, disease, and enforced idleness, and (iv) to make a substantial impact on the sound development of the entire city;

(2) the rebuilding or restoration of sections or neighborhoods in accordance with the program will contribute to a well-balanced city with adequate public facilities (including those needed for transportation, education, and recreation), commercial facilities adequate to serve the residential areas, good access to industrial or other centers of employment, and housing for all income levels;

(3) the program provides for educational and social services necessary to serve the poor and disadvantaged in the area, widespread citizen participation in the program, maximum opportunities for employing residents of the area in all phases of the program, and enlarged opportunity for work and training;

(4) adequate local resources are, or will be, available for the completion of the program as scheduled;

(5) administrative machinery is available for carrying out the program on a consolidated and coordinated basis, the local governing body has approved the program, and local agencies whose cooperation is necessary to the success of the program have indicated their intent to furnish such cooperation;

(6) there exists a relocation plan meeting the requirements of the regulations referred to in section 9;

(7) the program is designed to assure maximum opportunity in the choice of housing accommodations by all citizens; and

(8) the program meets such additional requirements as the Secretary may establish to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(c) In making the determinations under subsection (b), the Secretary shall give maximum consideration to whether—

(1) substantive local laws, regulations, and other requirements are, or can be expected to be, consistent with the objectives of the program;

(2) the program will enhance neighborhoods by applying a high standard of design and will, as appropriate, maintain distinctive natural, historical, and cultural characteristics;

(3) the program is designed to make maximum use of new and improved technology