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munists have influence in the American Negro community, their followers are encouraged to foment unrest, to take part in Negro riots and uprisings, to seek to provide them with leadership and direction, and to seek to extend the area of hostilities.

So, while the broadcasts of Radio Dixie may not reach as far as Chicago and Los Angeles, it would be a fair conclusion that the contents of these broadcasts coincide with the guidelines laid down by the Castro agents in this country for their followers in the American Negro community. There may not be many American Negroes who follow the Castro-Peiping line. I doubt that there are as many as 1,000, and I think the number would be nearer several hundred. But in an inflammatory situation a handful of trained agitators, committed to violence and arson, can do an awful lot of damage.

It is a matter of record that Communist cadres undergo systematic training in the techniques of organizing riots and breaking through police lines. There is even a Communist handbook on the subject which has been distributed in many languages.

It is a matter of record, too, that quite apart from providing leadership in riot situations, a handful of Communists in key positions can suffice to take over an entire country—as they did in Cuba, as they did in the Brazzaville, Congo, as they did in Zanzibar, and as they recently almost succeeded in doing in the Dominican Republic.

So let no one minimize the capacity for mischief of a handful of Communists. And let no one minimize the danger inherent in the fact that, in every major metropolitan center in the United States, there exists at least a handful of Communist extremists committed to the Castro-Peiping line.

Patterns of Communist activity are difficult to pin down, especially in riot situations. But I do read some significance into the fact that apparently some of the rioters made their first targets the gunshops and pawnshops in the Watts area and that not only did they succeed in escaping with many hundreds of weapons, but they systematically set the torch to all gunshops they had looted so that even the owners could not know how many guns were stolen and how many destroyed. The rioters also made prime targets of drugstores for the purpose of obtaining narcotics, and of liquor stores.

There is, therefore, some serious reason for believing that Castro had a hand, or at least a finger, in the Los Angeles riots, and that we may anticipate more trouble from this source over the coming period.

I don't mean to imply that if there were no Castro-Communist influence in the American Negro community, there would have been no Los Angeles riots. This would be a gross oversimplification.

In order to effectively eliminate the danger of racial explosions like Los Angeles, we will have to eliminate the social conditions that breed frustration and anger and hatred among our Negro citizens.

We will have to eliminate the Negro ghettos.

We will have to conquer the serious residue of discrimination that still exists in our society.

We will have to achieve the goal that the administration has set for our Nation—the goal of a society free from every form of religious and racial discrimination, where every citizen not only enjoys complete political equality, but complete social equality and equality of opportunity as well.

But let us have no illusions. These goals are not going to be achieved overnight, even with the best of intentions and the most energetic programs.

During the period of readjustment to the American society of the future, it is my hope that our Negro citizens will continue to follow the lead of the responsible leaders of the civil rights movement, who have repeatedly warned them against the dangers of violence.

It is my hope that, with the help of these leaders, they will be able to discipline their more unruly members, and expose and isolate the agents of Castro and Mao Tse-tung, who urge the American Negroes to emulate Los Angeles and pursue the fatal path of violence.

FEEDING THE HUNGRY WITH U.S. FARM SURPLUSES

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, ever since he served as director of the food-for-peace program, my distinguished colleague, GEORGE MCGOVERN, has been America's leader in urging us to undertake a more comprehensive, worldwide "war against want." He has seen, as clearly as any man alive, the appalling contradiction between a world where millions starve and a United States where we seek to cut down our food production. He has introduced ambitious new legislation designed to make possible a much larger, more effective American program to use our agricultural bounty to feed the hungry of the world.

In the Newark Sunday News of August 29, there appeared a United Press article which highlights the problem of world hunger and Senator MCGOVERN's role in opening America's eyes to it.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this article, "Senator Would Feed Hungry With U.S. Farm Surpluses," be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

SENATOR WOULD FEED HUNGRY WITH U.S. FARM SURPLUSES

WASHINGTON.—For years, a bountiful America has struggled—and spent millions—to control its farm surpluses.

Now a farm State Senator wants an about-face which would let farmers grow more food on more land and would distribute more of it to the world's hungry millions.

Led by Senator GEORGE S. MCGOVERN, Democrat, of South Dakota, a group of Midwestern Democrats in Congress contend it is neither sensible nor moral for the United States to follow a program of sharply curtailed food production when everyday half a billion people go to bed hungry.

And they warn that strict Federal controls have reduced the Nation's food stockpiles to

such a low point, that there are not enough of some of basic commodities to maintain a 6-month reserve for home consumption.

ADMIT PROBLEMS

They admit that the problems in their plan could be many and complicated. But they argue that the results would be good for American farmers as well as for international relations. They believe President Johnson agrees.

The roots of the food-for-peace (FFP) program lie in a 1954 law which provides for the distribution of surplus U.S. crops to have-not nations. The food may be given, bartered, sold for the currency of the receiving nation, or bought through a 40-year American loan plan.

In 1961 the program was designated food for peace, with MCGOVERN as its first director. But he found his office carried little authority. He resigned in 1962 to run for the Senate. But his 18-month exposure to FFP left its mark.

On one side of the world he had seen mass graves of those who had starved to death; children whose gaunt limbs and distended stomachs testified to their hunger, and some blind from lack of proper nourishment.

At home were millions of acres taken out of production in a continuing battle against too much food, even while farmers declared that their private economic depression could eventually engulf the cities.

BILL LACKING

President Johnson suggested in his farm message to Congress establishment of strategic reserves of food but he submitted no bill to accomplish this.

Representative CLAIR A. CALLAN, Democrat, of Nebraska, did so June 3 with a measure which called for reserves of food equal to half a year's requirements.

Under his proposal, for example, 600 million bushels of wheat would be kept on hand. That would leave only 41 millions for distribution abroad.

Two weeks later MCGOVERN submitted to the Senate an International Food and Nutrition Act of 1965. It would authorize an additional \$500 million of foods of all kinds, not merely those now surplus, for distribution to hungry nations.

The program would be increased at the rate of \$500 million a year until it reached \$3.5 billion in 10 years.

FULBRIGHT BILL

His bill went to the Foreign Relations Committee whose chairman, Senator J. W. FULBRIGHT, Democrat, of Arkansas, has indicated he believes FFP should be stepped up from the mere dumping of surplus foods to providing the vitamins and proteins which hungry children require.

Support for his plan was forthcoming.

Vice President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY promised whatever help he could give. Senator WALTER F. MONDALE, Democrat, of Minnesota, claimed that MCGOVERN's plan would work for this country's own interests.

"For every 10 percent the less developed countries increase their income level, they expand their dollar purchases of our farm products by 16 percent," he said. "Italy, Japan, and Nationalist China have moved from the status of food aid recipients to major dollar customers for our farm exports."

But some Members of Congress doubt that MCGOVERN's proposal would do the job.

NO FORMULA

Senator KARL E. MUNDT, Republican, of South Dakota, said attempts have been made in the past to feed the world's hungry but that no workable formula ever was devised.

Representative VERNON W. THOMSON, Republican, of Wisconsin, conceded the appeal of a program which would allow farmers to produce to capacity. But he questioned

whether the United States could afford this and its other obligations.

"I don't think we can protect and feed the world as a full-time activity," he said.

McGOVERN said he did not expect the 1965 farm bill, now before Congress, to include his proposal, or that the administration would accept his bill unchanged. But he believes the outlook is bright for the principle.

PHIL ROSE, COURANT NEWS EDITOR, RETIRES

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, an old friend of mine retired yesterday. He was a newspaperman—and there are not many like him any more. Not many people have heard his name—he did not wander around the world, golfing with presidents or lunching with kings. But he was very important to all of them, for at his job, he supervised and edited the news for a great paper: the Hartford Courant. His name is Phil Rose. His legacy will be that of a kind heart and an exacting task—not only well, but excellently done. All of his friends, I know, will join me in wishing him many, many years of happiness—and continued good works.

Mr. President, I ask that the Courant's story about Mr. Rose and its editorial be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

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

AN EDITOR RETIRES

When R. Phillip Rose began his career at the Courant 45 years ago, many a city room was more like the moviegoer's idea of it than it is today. During the change to a quiet, highly organized operation, Phil Rose filled many roles. As reporter, State editor, and news editor, he was given full opportunity to develop his instinct for searching out the news. Now that he is retiring, the work will be continued by men he has helped train, and for whom he has set an example.

Mr. Rose was concerned with the immediate, the concrete part of the news. As a working newspaperman who spent his entire professional life in the city room, he developed technical proficiency that won the respect of his colleagues. The daily flow of events, the specific in the affairs of men and governments, was his life. His career is typical of the sort of newswriter who is responsible for the headlines without ever appearing in them.

COURANT'S NEWS EDITOR, PHIL ROSE, WILL RETIRE

R. Phillip Rose is the Courant's news editor until this Wednesday. His job for 46 years, as reporter and editor, has been people who make news, and after that long he becomes one of them.

He has spent his life looking for people and stories that other people should know about. He knows what they should know, and what they want to know, and has each day balanced the vital with the frivolous in the daily product that's intended to last a few hours but is really, as Phil Rose knows, the chronicle of modern history.

DEDICATED TO NEWS

Rose came to the Courant in 1920, after about a year at other newspapers. He came from New York City's East Side. His father, a Talmudic scholar and teacher, brought the family there from Pinsk, Russia, when Phil Rose was 3 years old.

He was a reporter only a few years, covering everything from sports to finance, before becoming, successively, assistant city

editor, Sunday editor, State editor, and news editor.

As State editor, the post he held longest, he was demanding of correspondents and news sources alike as he ran down stories, big or little, that he thought would make tomorrow's paper a better one.

He did it, he says, with "accuracy, fair play, and compassion in dealing with people." They were newspaper guidelines he learned early and passed on to scores of others.

He would print the story about the swindler or the rapist with equal attention to the miscreant and the innocent victim. "Nothing is to be gained by sensational journalism," he says.

But he always printed the story. "He was the guy who fought to get every inch of news in the paper," one former correspondent says of Rose.

His dedication to the news of the day and his attention to the facts of a story were contagious. "When in doubt, leave it out," he still tells reporters.

DEMANDED GOOD WORK

His advice to his writers often came in bursts over the telephone under the pressure of a deadline, when their image of him as "the great white father" might be brought into question.

One reporter who incurred Rose's last-minute wrath over the mishandling of a story thought he was fired. Nothing could have been further from the truth. "I do not now have, and never want, the power of economic life or death over a man," Rose told the reporter.

He simply wanted a good job done. Wasn't he, after all, the man who sent a cake to the reporter he had called away from his son's birthday party to cover a story, and wasn't he the man who collected the funnies daily to send to hospitalized children?

He was, and he was also the man who told a reporter to be in Winsted at 3 p.m. and in Middlefield at 4 p.m. to cover both stories. The men who had come to know him never questioned his assignments, even when they showed a scanty regard for geography. "With Phil you didn't fool around," one now says as he recalls his year under Rose.

Rose, news editor for the past 15 years, still puts all the news in the paper, and has a trained eye for the things that brighten the paper. "Anything with human interest," he says. "You can't do without it. It has almost 100-percent readership."

His job as news editor makes him the last link between the news and the people who want to know about it. His enthusiasm today is the same as the day he started. He starts his day by reading several newspapers to keep abreast.

His day ends at about 2 a.m., and by then he's ready for the next day. "Every day is a new chapter," he says. "It's a new adventure, an unusual adventure—informing the public of modern history."

At 66, he's a little reluctant to leave the business. He still feels like he did the day in the twenties when he was a general assignment reporter and was asked if he would pinch-hit in the sports department—"It was like asking a kid if he wanted to go to the circus."

A CRISIS FACES THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, in recent weeks I have spoken on several occasions, and at some length, about the crisis which is now facing the American merchant marine.

More and more news analysts and commentators apparently are recognizing the situation which has developed. A most informative article by George

Carmack, a staff writer on the Scripps-Howard News Service, appeared in Tuesday's Washington Daily News. Mr. Carmack deals with the decline in the American fleet and the almost minute percentage of American trade carried in our own vessels—a mere 1 percent of liquid cargo, for instance.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Carmack's analysis be printed in the RECORD.

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

WE'RE NOT SHIPSHAPE (By George Carmack)

The crisis in Vietnam is calling attention again to a serious U.S. problem—our growing weakness in ocean transportation.

Our lack of ocean shipping has not handicapped our effort in Vietnam and there is little likelihood it will. But our weakness is a fundamental one. Even though we spend many millions on it each year, the problem grows worse.

A recent report by the Maritime Commission makes the trend clear.

When the Commission was established in 1950, there were about 3,400 ships in our merchant marine. Now there are about 2,500.

Then there were 1,200 privately owned ships. Now there are 963.

Then the Government had 2,200 ships—mostly World War II ships in mothballs. This has now dropped to 1,542.

The portion of American exports and imports carried in American ships is surprisingly low. We carry about 32 percent of our own general cargo. But we carry only 5 percent of our dry bulk cargo, such as grain or coal.

And in liquid cargo—such as oil—we carry only 1 percent. Two points, however, should be made. Much oil is carried in American tankers between U.S. ports. And there are also tankers owned by American oil companies which operate under foreign flags.

To try to maintain our ocean shipping strength, we pay three types of subsidies.

First is an operating subsidy. This amounts to \$200 million per year. This goes to 15 companies operating about 300 ships, one-third of our total private ships.

About 83 percent of the subsidy goes to pay the higher wages drawn by American seamen.

The second subsidy is for ship construction. The Maritime Administration will pay the difference between having a ship built in a U.S. shipyard and abroad.

The third program is cargo preference and directly or indirectly it costs many millions.

For example, the Armed Forces can carry only about 25 percent of their normal peacetime cargoes in the vessels of the military sea transportation service. The remaining 75 percent are carried by privately owned vessels and Congress says these must be American ships except in emergencies.

THE STATE OF MARYLAND, THE PARTNER OF THE STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO IN THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, the Alliance for Progress is surely among the most noble programs of international cooperation in which this Government is engaged.

A vital part of this Alliance, one not well known or fully appreciated, is the partners of the Alliance program in which the citizens of various States or-