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The paper adds:

The country is fortunate to have his services.

I wholeheartedly agree.

Since the editorial praising the new successor to Ambassador Charles W. Yost will be of general interest, I ask unanimous consent to have it included in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 30, 1966]  
NABRIT AT THE U.N.

Nomination of Dr. James M. Nabrit to succeed Ambassador Charles W. Yost as deputy U.S. representative to the United Nations is a welcome promotion for a respected Washington educator. During his season on leave from the presidency of Howard University as a member of the American delegation Dr. Nabrit already has added to his reputation for conciliation, coolheadedness, and quiet good sense. The incidental fact that he is a Negro has perhaps made his explanations of American policy more convincing; but his selection for the heavy responsibility for backstopping Ambassador Goldberg is based on merit.

Happily Ambassador Nabrit will retain his connection with Howard through extension of the leave of absence—although if his assignment is prolonged this could become a problem for the university. Meanwhile, the country is fortunate to have his services. The wide diplomatic experience of the man he succeeds has made Ambassador Yost a pillar of strength in a role that has been essential but often out of the limelight. Already one of the country's seven career ambassadors, Mr. Yost has earned many good wishes upon his retirement to join the Council on Foreign Relations.

#### DEATH OF SENATOR PAT McNAMARA, OF MICHIGAN

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, I want to pay tribute to the memory of our beloved colleague, Senator Pat McNamara. His death at the close of a long and distinguished career is a sad loss to those who knew him and to the country he served so well. In his two terms in the Senate he fought with courage and with vigor for progressive legislation, and at the time of his retirement he could look with pride on what he had been able to accomplish. He was one of the most ardent supporters of sound medical care legislation, and the medicare program now in effect will serve as a living monument to his memory. As chairman of the Senate Committee on the Aging, on which I have had the honor to serve with him, he showed his great concern for the well-being of our elderly citizens.

A true friend of labor and a man who knew from experience the importance of the labor movement, he nevertheless served all the people, not just one particular interest group. As he said of himself, "I am pro-people, I do not plead guilty to labels."

My sincere sympathy goes to his family and to his many friends at this sad time. But I know that they will take comfort in looking at the accomplishments of Senator Pat McNamara who died full of years and wisdom, and as a man who had

earned the respect and affection of all who knew him.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the Nation and the Senate have sorrowed in the loss of Senator Patrick McNamara, of Michigan. The finality and bitterness of his passing for Senator McNamara's family and friends is softened only by the legacy of achievement which he left.

Many of my fellow Senators enjoyed the privilege of serving with this immensely effective legislator far longer than I. They would be the first to concede that his personal warmth and professional wisdom lightened their burden and illumined their way. It was my honor to serve in the Senate with Pat McNamara during the greatest testing time for liberalism in this century—the 1st session of the 89th Congress. The effect of what was done in this institution last year may not be fully visible for decades to come. But if that effect should be the enlargement of opportunity for personal and societal betterment, a sizable debt will be owing to Pat McNamara. For he was very much a product of the common people, and his brilliantly intuitive grasp of the shape of tomorrow was firmly grounded in the problems of today.

I share with his bereaved family, his friends in the Senate, and the Nation the sadness which his passing leaves. I will miss Senator McNamara, but I will also long remember him.

#### PROPOSED MEETING OF LATIN AMERICAN LEADERS

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, the Washington Evening Star thinks well of the idea of a summit meeting of Latin American leaders, as proposed by President Johnson during his trip to Mexico.

The paper says:

The tremendous welcome given Mr. Johnson by Mexican President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz and 2 million of his people apparently has convinced our President that the time is nearly ripe for a summit meeting with all the hemisphere chief executives.

The Star states that "high-level meetings will go far to impress on the Latins that the United States is firmly with them in the fight against political and social woes."

The editorial is of much interest and I therefore ask permission my colleagues to have it included in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Star, Apr. 25, 1966]  
ON A LATIN SUMMIT

One good abrazo is worth a thousand words in the Latin-American scheme of things, as the Mexican people demonstrated with their astonishing enthusiasm during the visit of President Johnson.

The tremendous welcome given Mr. Johnson by Mexican President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz and 2 million of his people apparently has convinced our President that the time is nearly ripe for a summit meeting with all the hemisphere chief executives. White House aids have indicated Mr. Johnson now approves the idea and doubtless the meeting will take place later this year somewhere in Latin America.

The importance of the projected summit meeting does not lie in measurable results. There will be no new treaties beyond those currently being negotiated with Panama and changes in the charter of the Organization of American States. There will be no new promise of aid.

The real significance will be, to a large degree, a thing of sentiment. The President's first feelers on a Latin summit early in 1965 got a rather cold reception. This probably was due in part to the fact that the Latins did not yet know Mr. Johnson very well and had not recovered from the shock of John F. Kennedy's assassination.

A year ago, at the time of the Dominican intervention, the Johnson image probably sank to a new low in Latin America. But once that shock was over, his stock began slowly but steadily rising. He scored heavily at the Rio Conference of OAS Foreign Ministers by declaring the Alliance for Progress would go on indefinitely. He gained further stature by opening U.S. doors to refugees coming in on the Cuban airlift.

But the clincher probably was the anger aroused in Latin America by the Communists at the Tri-Continental Conference in Havana, where they boasted of their timetable for violent subversion in a number of Latin nations. By contrast, the United States was making it clear that our Dominican aim is to insure a return to constitutional government and then speedily remove our troops.

Thus, the atmosphere has cleared and relations are growing steadily warmer. Since form is often more important than substance with Latins, President Johnson undoubtedly will cement good relations even further with a personal visit to one or more Latin capitals.

A Johnson visit or a summit meeting, of course, will not of themselves eliminate hunger, provide jobs, build houses and schools or wipe out dictatorships of the right or left. But high-level meetings will go far to impress on the Latins that the United States is firmly with them in the fight against political and social woes.

#### SERIOUS EFFECTS OF THE FOOD CRISIS IN INDIA

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, we continue to receive reports in India on the serious effects of the food crisis in that country, and on the efforts which India is making to bring about a rapid increase in agricultural production. Two particularly informative articles appeared on Sunday in the Washington Post, which give increasing evidence of the need for us in the United States to reshape our food-for-peace program to adequately meet world needs.

I ask unanimous consent that these two articles, "India Tries To Close Fertilizer Gap," by Warren Unna, and "India Rationing Grows," by the same author, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

[From the Washington Post, May 1, 1966]  
INDIA TRIES TO CLOSE FERTILIZER GAP  
(By Warren Unna)

NEW DELHI.—A stench is beginning to arise from India's fertilizer problem, caused by politics as well as economics. Fertilizer is regarded as the key to improvement of the nation's sluggish agricultural and food programs, and they in turn are the key to success for the fourth 5-year plan, which is just starting.

The foreign aid discussions in Washington between Indian Minister of Planning Asoka

Mehta and U.S. Government and World Bank officials hinge on the soundness of the 5-year plan and on what India is prepared to do to attract the foreign capital needed to build nitrogen fertilizer plants.

"Socialist" India, during the last days of the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, and now under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, has made major concessions to attract private capital.

But American oil firms, which have the kind of kitty it takes to invest in fertilizer plants, have been raising the ante on what they expect in return. And leftist members of India's ruling Congress Party, such as former Defense Minister V. K. Krishna Menon and former Mines and Fuel Minister K. D. Malaviya, are warning in Parliament about a "sellout" to Western financial imperialism.

#### REASON FOR APPREHENSION

This push and pull is threatening India's chances of attracting enough capital to build the plants in time to pace the agricultural step-up. Some highly placed people in and out of the Government now doubt that India will attract the necessary investment at all.

India has neither the hard currency foreign exchange nor the trained technicians to do much on her own. Recently, the Government decided to give up waiting for private money and to borrow expensive short-term funds from Italy to build Government-owned, or "public sector," plants at Durgapur in West Bengal and at Cochin in Kerala.

On the point of American oil firm investment, from the Indian viewpoint, there is reason for apprehension. An American oil combine variously represented by Gen. Lucius D. Clay and the Bechtel Engineering Firm of Oakland, Calif., proposed to build five nitrogen fertilizer plants in India with an investment of \$155 million.

But every time India tried to meet the American terms, the ante went up. First, a guaranteed free price and distribution market was wanted—and India granted it. Then the Americans wanted a guarantee that the Indian Government would buy the fertilizer the company couldn't sell at a fixed price.

Finally, when the combine demanded that India also agree to concessions for crude petroleum distribution, the Indians said never mind. Top officials of the World Bank and the U.S. Agency for International Development assured the Indians that they had done the right thing.

#### STANDARD OIL PROPOSAL

Now a group affiliated with Standard Oil of Indiana is negotiating to build a big fertilizer plant in Madras. At first, the group wanted free distribution and price rights. In a major policy move last December, India granted this in order to attract further investment. Now the oil company is asking that there be no other fertilizer plant or addition licensed in the state of Madras.

Armour, the Chicago meat firm, in combination with the Indian industrial house of Birla, is negotiating for a fertilizer plant in Goa and reportedly wants similar assurances that there be no new plant competition within the two neighboring States of Mysore and Maharashtra.

To add to India's apprehension, the World Bank has asked the Government to consider abandoning the planned use of naphtha, a petroleum byproduct which India has in abundance, as a fertilizer base in favor of ammonia, which is siphoned from wasted natural gas from Western oil properties in the Middle East.

The potential American investors, of course, have a case in wanting to be sure of their investment. India's target of a 2.4 million ton nitrogen fertilizer production ca-

capacity by 1971 is ambitious. An oil company board of directors in the United States needs hard convincing that the Indian farmer is so anxious for fertilizer that his demand will rise by 25 to 35 percent a year for the next 5 years.

But American as well as Indian experts contend that the farmer is convinced that fertilizer will help his crop and see no end to his demand for it. On the average, Indian farmers use 3 pounds of fertilizer per acre while it is 55 pounds in the United States, 125 pounds in Taiwan and 275 pounds in Japan.

India plans to send a team of officials abroad to try to "sell" fertilizer investment.

Prime Minister Gandhi, doing her best to knock down political criticism at home, said last Sunday in a nationwide broadcast: "The fear that we are likely to be dominated by foreign capital is absurd. Two-thirds of the fertilizer capacity proposed to be established by the end of the fourth plan will be in the public sector \* \* \* Is there a country today which needs nothing from others?"

[From the Washington Post, May 1, 1966]

#### INDIA RATIONING GROWS—SHOPOWNERS FEEL PINCH; BACHELORS HARDEST HIT

(By Warren Unna)

NEW DELHI.—The real victim of food-short India's rationing program is the bachelor living on his own in a big city.

Monday evening now is cerealless in India's cities of over 1 million population. This means that no hotels or restaurants are allowed to serve anything made of wheat or rice—the staples of the Indian meal—after 3 p.m.

A bachelor has to scrounge his meal from family friends with kitchens. And more often than not he is asked to loan his ration card to the family so that they can draw enough grain to compensate.

#### GENEROUS RATION

Not that the actual ration isn't generous. Here in India's capital, an adult is permitted a ration of 4.4 pounds of grain a week. The pinch comes on hosts with unexpected guests. It takes 48 hours to obtain a temporary rationing card for the guest and the guest usually has departed by the time the rationing inspector arrives.

About 95 percent of the residents of areas in the capital's lower middle income neighborhoods now are drawing their full rations, and about 85 percent of those in the upper middle income groups.

Since Delhi is a city of well over a million, it came under the first phase of the Government rationing program, begun at the end of last year. Government-supervised rationing, at controlled prices, now is being extended to cities of over 300,000 in population and, within a few months, to cities with over 100,000. India has 107 cities with a population of over 100,000.

#### READIER ACCESS

The theory is that smaller communities, near the source of food on the land, have readier access to the grains and so have less of a distribution problem. However in villages badly hit by the current drought, the worst of the century, Government "fair price shops" have been established as well.

"Fair price" is an apt name. For black-market wheat now is selling for 50 percent more than that under Government control, and black-market rice for 100 percent more. Even so, it has been estimated that some 882,000 pounds of coarse grains, and some 331,000 pounds of wheat and rice now are being smuggled into Delhi daily.

Rationing has been tough on the private shopowner. Here in Delhi, for instance, there used to be 350 wholesale grain traders, 5,000 licensed and 10,000 unlicensed retailers and 600 grain brokers. Now most of them are out of business.

The few who have elected to stay on in Government-licensed fair price shops as a "lok seva," or public service, acknowledge that they really hope to prevent old customers from running off to black-market shops. One proprietor here in the capital made a profit of only \$151.15 from last December 8, when his ration accounts began, until the end of the fiscal year, March 31. And this didn't include the cost of hiring extra hands to run the ration shop.

Indian shopowners readily admit that it has been the speeded-up American grain shipments which have enabled them to supply their customers, and at such a rate that queuing up is generally infrequent.

But they hasten to add that the bread-like chapatti pancakes they make from imported wheat harden when not eaten immediately.

#### CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1966

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, in recent years the Congress has enacted strong civil rights legislation which has had a significant impact in eliminating racial injustice from many areas of American life. But as President Johnson said last August when he signed the Voting Rights Act:

No Civil Rights Act, however historic, will be final. We would look in vain for one definitive solution to an injustice as old as the Nation itself—an injustice that leaves no section of the country and no level of American life unstained.

The proposed Civil Rights Act of 1966 is directed at several areas where racial injustice and inequality still persist. These areas are:

First. The jury box—where all Americans are entitled to serve without discrimination on account of race, color, sex, religion, national origin, or economic status.

Second. Public schools and public facilities—where discrimination has been illegal as a matter of law but persists in some places as a matter of fact.

Third. The houses where many of our citizens are forced to live in deprived conditions because they cannot leave the racial ghettos and live where they choose.

Fourth. The enjoyment of activities protected by Federal laws which is still denied to citizens by intimidation and terror.

Title V of the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1966 is designed to bring to justice those persons who would seek to frustrate by violence and threats of violence the free exercise of federally protected activities. This title does not supplant the primary duty of the officials of each State to uphold the law. But it grants the Federal Government effective power to bring criminal prosecutions where local officials are either unwilling or unable to prosecute effectively crimes of racial violence. The other reason for permitting the Federal Government to act is that it is Federal rights which are being interfered with—and no government can afford to leave to others who may be unwilling the task of carrying out its own laws.

The enactment of title V will reaffirm for all that the rights we have so recently granted are real and that interference with their enjoyment will not be tolerated. I urge prompt enactment of this bill.