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The next night Mrs. Miller and her husband drove to a nearby town.

"We drove out of the garage and there were white tire marks in the black-coated ground. When we opened the door and walked in, our friends said: 'You are alive. We've been trying to reach you. They say people are dropping like flies in Donora.'"

"The thing is that we didn't know the extent at the time. You felt ill yourself but didn't realize how many others were ill.

"It seemed like the typical smoky atmosphere of autumn, maybe a little worse. We were used to a dose of fumes from the mills. It could make you feel nauseated at times."

It seems that most of the people of Donora had grown accustomed to the acrid air and sooty fallout. Mrs. John Tokach, who then worked in a zinc plant, remembers the gray smoke that seeped into the offices so she couldn't see 10 feet away. Sometimes the office girls became sick with "zinc plant jitters."

But by the fourth night of Donora's smog siege, it was clear it wasn't the normal fall haze. People were collapsing on the streets and in their homes.

John Volk was Donora's fire chief then and still is, as wiry as ever. He was busy sending out inhalators and oxygen tanks on the Friday night of the smog.

"Suddenly it struck me that the cars wouldn't idle. There wasn't enough oxygen in the air."

On Saturday night it started to sprinkle, and a Sunday rain washed out the dirty air.

Funeral services for most of the victims—five women and 15 men, most elderly with cardiac or respiratory histories—were held Tuesday after two days of drenching rain.

As Rudolph Schwerha, who then ran the largest funeral parlor in Donora and is now retired, was to recall later:

"I think I have never seen such a beautiful blue sky or such a shining sun or such pretty white clouds. Even the trees in the cemetery seemed to have color. I kept looking up all day."

On the following Monday, Donora held a town meeting. A state of emergency had been declared.

The zinc plant cut back operations for several weeks. A town ordinance forbade refuse-burning in backyards. The mills agreed to put washing equipment on some smokestacks. About 40 smog victims got an expense-free vacation in North Carolina.

Then people went back to work and their daily routine.

Today heavy black smoke pours from one of Donora's schools.

"It keeps the children warm. Soft coal is easier on the taxpayer," Mrs. Costa explains.

Today Donora lives in the reality of a dwindling population and the need for jobs and factories. The smog of two decades ago is not forgotten but it is something in the past.

"It would be sad if we hadn't learned something from the tragedy," says Mrs. Miller.

### BIG BROTHER

Mr. LONG of Missouri. Mr. President, this week's issue of *The Machinist*, the publication of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, reports that the AFL-CIO's executive council has expressed enthusiastic support for President Johnson's Right of Privacy Act of 1967. This support is, indeed, welcomed.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the *Record* the March 2, 1967, article published in *The Machinist*.

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

### LABOR APPLAUDS BAN ON BUGGING

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has expressed "enthusiastic support" for President Lyndon B. Johnson's far-reaching proposal to ban electronic eavesdropping and wiretapping.

If enacted by Congress, the President's proposals would prohibit employer bugging and wiretapping of workers on the job. According to the *Wall Street Journal* such snooping is increasing.

One national detective agency was recently quoted as reporting that its undercover operations are up 10 percent over a year ago.

Phones of employees with access to company secrets are commonly tapped, the *Wall Street Journal* reported.

In a statement adopted at its mid-winter meeting, the Council noted that "successive constitutional conventions of the AFL-CIO have reiterated the concern of American labor for full recognition and protection of the right of privacy."

Existing law on this subject, the statement continued, is totally unsatisfactory, partly because of the development of new types of bugging and partly because of the way the Department of Justice interprets the law.

The Council said that labor welcomes and endorses the proposals sent to Congress by President Johnson and the Attorney General.

The proposals would ban all wiretapping and mechanical and electronic eavesdropping, whether by law enforcement officials or private citizens.

The sole exception would be that the President could authorize wiretapping and eavesdropping by Federal security agencies in circumstances where he finds the security of the nation to be at stake.

Even then, no evidence so obtained could be used in any court.

### AMERICAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE UNDER THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS ATTACKS WORLD FOOD PROBLEMS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I should like to address myself to another dramatic and positive step toward the accomplishment of the objectives of the Alliance for Progress.

On Friday, February 24, 1967, a vital new program in the war against hunger was initiated by the signing of a contract between the Agency for International Development and the Pillsbury Co. of Minneapolis.

A fact of life—daily becoming more acutely discernible—is that population is rising at a much faster rate than food production. The result is deprivation and suffering and the undermining of efforts to promote economic and social progress.

World per capita food production is declining and is now less than it was in the 1930's.

Even at realistic maximum rates of world food production, including our country and its surpluses, total food output will probably be insufficient to prevent mass starvation in several of the lesser developed countries in the comparatively near future.

In Chicago, on September 1, 1964, Dr. Raymond Ewell, in an address given before the Division of Fertilizer and Soil Chemistry, American Chemical Society, said:

If present trends continue, it seems likely that famine will reach serious proportions in India, Pakistan, and China, followed by Indonesia, Iran, Turkey, Egypt and several

other countries within a few years and then followed by most of the other countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America by 1980. Such a famine will be of massive proportions affecting hundreds of millions, possibly even billions, of persons.

In neighboring Latin America, the population growth statistics are staggering. In 1920, Latin America had 90 million inhabitants. By 1960 the population increased to 212 million. In other words, in 40 years there was an increase of 250 percent. If this situation prevails until 1980—a mere 13 years from now—the 212 million of 1960 will have grown to almost 400 million.

Among all the multiple problems emerging from this awesome growth, the immensely important need of human nutrition becomes immediately apparent as well as demanding of our attention and scientific know-how to create carefully prepared programs to alleviate this insistent pressure.

President Lyndon B. Johnson, in his message on foreign aid said:

We will wage War on Hunger. Together, the world must find ways to bring food production and population growth into balance.

The Agency for International Development and the Pillsbury Co. have responded to our President's admonition and have launched the first phase of a planned 3-year program designed to increase supplies of protein foods in developing countries.

The Pillsbury Co., one of America's great private enterprises, has developed a vast knowledge derived from its 98 years in the food business and, in its contract with AID, continues to participate in the vanguard of food production in the markets of the world.

Pillsbury has developed and now will test a new complete nutritional food that will supplement the diet and furnish quantities of marginal food components, particularly for the young and the expectant mothers.

The area for initial work will be undertaken in El Salvador. That country has accomplished great gains under the Alliance for Progress and has been one of the more important elements figuring in the success of the Central American Common Market which has been characterized by President Johnson as "one of the most promising innovations in the developing world."

CNF—Pillsbury's "complete nutrition food"—will be produced in El Salvador as a formulated drink using production equipment and facilities available there and will be composed of protein materials which can be produced in ready supply in the Central American area, such as cottonseed, peanuts, and soybeans. Local Salvadoran labor will be used and the plant and business will be financed in part by Salvadoran capital. All of this induces a greater measure of self-help by the people of El Salvador in the development of their own economy.

President Johnson recently asserted:

The only obligation ties to our aid is the recipient's obligation to itself . . . to mobilize its own resources as efficiently as possible.

El Salvador is doing this.

I am pleased, indeed, to offer my congratulations and best wishes to the people of El Salvador, the Pillsbury Co., and the Agency for International Development for success in this unique undertaking which should do so much to alleviate the immeasurable problems in food production that are developing ahead of us.

#### HENRY R. LUCE

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, William H. Ewing, of Honolulu, editorial consultant to the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, is one of Hawaii's finest journalists.

Bill Ewing is a "newspaperman's newspaperman" who writes with great style and clarity. For many years he was managing editor and editor of Hawaii's largest newspaper.

This week, Bill Ewing paid tribute to a fallen giant in the field of American journalism—Henry R. Luce.

I ask unanimous consent that Bill Ewing's reminiscences of Mr. Luce be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Honolulu Star-Bulletin,  
Mar. 4, 1967]

#### HE WAS A PRO

I did not know Henry Luce very well. Well enough to call him Harry without feeling either familiar or presumptuous. I stood somewhat in awe of him. He had accomplished so much in so little time. To have ended his career so soon seemed almost as tragic as his death last Tuesday at 68. In other words, the more creative one has been, the more far-reaching the change when creativity is over. Henry Luce achieved what is given to very few men, the fact of leaving the imprint of himself, his ideas and his personality, on the time he lived in. But after that he could only stand by and watch it slip through his fingers.

Such thoughts occurred to me as I watched him enjoying his grandchildren on the beach at the Outrigger or listening quietly to lesser people who courted the company of a famous man. He was slightly deaf, which he made no effort to conceal. But he was not old in any sense. He did not talk a great deal, preferring to listen. When an occasion arose to speak he spoke immediately.

Once, we were arranging a luncheon for Dr. Edward Teller, the physicist, who likes to talk and talks very well indeed. I offered to invite a general officer known to be highly articulate. "Now wait a minute," Harry said, "Which do we want, the general or the scientist? We can't have two stars." "What about you?" I said. "Oh, me. I just listen." And he did.

Reporters have written that he barked at them and there is some justification for this criticism. He had a staccato way of speaking with a tone of finality in whatever he said. So far as the reporters were concerned, he probably had been taken over the jumps in the newspapers often enough to justify his wariness, just as his own publications have taken the newspapers to task. This is a curious thing. Publishers and editors rarely are willing to talk to reporters.

In appearance Mr. Luce gave the impression of a venerable lion, with hair brushed straight back to form a graying mane framing his angular face with the firmly-set mouth and keen eyes beneath bushy brows. He was a tall man, probably over six feet, causing him usually to stand leaning slightly forward to catch the words of the person addressing him. He took to aloha shirts

at once on arriving in Hawaii. They became his standard garb unless the occasion called for something dressier.

The extent to which he continued to influence Time's policies after retiring as editor-in-chief in 1964—to become editorial chairman—can only be estimated but it must have been considerable. To this observer the most remarkable thing about Time Magazine is the fact that, over a period of more than 40 years, it has remained so constant to the image created in the 1920's by Luce and his partner, Briton Haddon, who died in 1929. The people who edit it have been switched many times but the magazine has changed very little. And this is probably because Henry Luce was still around.

Even after his retirement as editor-in-chief he was constantly trying to anticipate the course of national and international affairs—the important things. For example, he knew while on a visit to Honolulu in the summer of 1965 the plans of the Johnson Administration, then unannounced, for a big buildup in Vietnam. He believed it would work, too. He thought the end would come sooner than it has, that the pressure simply would be too great for the enemy to withstand. Of course he was not the only one who was mistaken. The President, for example.

He respected Mr. Johnson's strength of purpose, which was natural, this being one of his own outstanding characteristics. He let his regard for the President spill over into other, more personal areas. Once, ordering a drink, he asked for Cutty Sark. "That's what the President drinks," he explained with a twinkle. "I figure if it's good enough for Johnson it's good enough for me."

When it came to politics he allowed Clare, his wife, to do most of the talking, which she was quite able and willing to do. Once he was asked whether he had followed Clare into the Catholic Church. (The story, no doubt apocryphal, is still told of the time when Clare, a fresh and enthusiastic convert, on a visit to the Vatican tried to interest the Pope in joining the Church.) Luce said no, that after Clare found the true faith she tried to bring him into the fold, but he told her he thought he would stick with the Presbyterians.

Mrs. Luce, whose talents and accomplishments are many and varied, admired her husband greatly. "Harry is the smartest man I ever met," she said once. "But I never heard anybody call him an intellectual. And I know the reason why. You have to get a reputation as a liberal, a Democratic liberal, at that, and then everybody starts calling you an intellectual."

The Luces had one or two changes of plan after acquiring the Orvis property on Kahala Avenue, one plan being to raze the old structure and build an entirely new house. Luce became concerned over speculation that, in time, the strip between the avenue and the beach might be rezoned for apartments. "How long do you think that might be?" he asked me once. "Ten years?"

I said I didn't know.

"Well," he said, "I expect to live longer than 10 years." (This was in the summer of 1966.) "But I'd like to feel some assurance that for at least that long I wouldn't have an apartment house going up beside me."

Time, circumstance, industry, imagination, perseverance, all these and more go into the making of a man like Henry Luce. Among other characteristics he understood the peculiar bond of mutual respect and appreciation that exists among people—not all of them—who process information into news. He made a great deal of money but it was his feel for news that made it possible. Some people have it and some haven't. It is the difference between being a pro and not being one. Henry Luce was a pro.

—WILLIAM EWING.

#### LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I regret that a longstanding previous engagement in my State of Alabama made it impossible for me to be present yesterday to vote on the final passage of S. 355, the proposed Legislative Reorganization Act of 1967 which passed the Senate 75-9. Had I been here, I would have voted for the bill.

It is my privilege to serve on the joint committee which recommended this proposal. I know how diligently the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the chairman of the joint committee, has worked over the months, first to help formulate this bill of needed changes and then to provide the leadership on the floor of the Senate for its passage by the Senate. The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] has done an outstanding job, and I am pleased to have been associated with him.

The bill was thoroughly and carefully considered in committee and extensively debated in the Senate. I am hopeful that the House will take the measure up soon, which may lead to its early enactment.

#### AFL-CIO APPRAISES THE WAR ON POVERTY

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, probably no American organization has a deeper interest or greater stake in the success of the war on poverty than the AFL-CIO which represents more than 13½ million union members and undoubtedly, also, represents the sentiments and hopes of millions of others who are unorganized.

Recently at its midwinter meeting the AFL-CIO executive council subjected the 2-year-old war on poverty program to a careful scrutiny and appraisal. The AFL-CIO finds itself in an excellent position to make such an appraisal because—in the council's words:

Organized labor has not only given moral support to this program, but it has been involved at all levels. Today hundreds of AFL-CIO members serve on community action boards and committees. In addition, AFL-CIO unions have assumed active sponsorship of anti-poverty programs.

The AFL-CIO's thoughtful assessment of the war on poverty program—what it has accomplished and what directions it should follow from here—deserve a conscientious reading by Members of Congress and others. The council statement deplored the cutbacks in funds authorized by Congress for the operation of the Economic Opportunity Act and urged the 90th Congress to provide the funds necessary to permit the continuation and expansion of those programs directed toward the elimination of urban and rural poverty.

The council also declared:

The AFL-CIO remains convinced that our country has the material resources and human talents to meet both its international requirements and its homefront needs. A retreat now—through a failure to appropriate adequate funds to carry the war on poverty forward—will dash the hopes of those millions of Americans who have yet to rise out of poverty and who are still denied full and equal opportunities.