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istic and generous people known to history. The record shows that for 100 years or more Americans have responded with quick and magnanimous sharing whenever the peoples of other lands have been victimized by such calamities as famine, floods, and fire. The hungry, the homeless, and the destitute—countless millions of them—of Europe, Asia, and Africa have been the beneficiaries of our heartfelt assistance.

We have helped these millions of unfortunate from our own pockets as individuals and we have aided them through our Government as taxpayers. Over these many decades of succor to our fellow humans in need, the American people have proved time and time again that they are indeed their brother's keeper.

We are now engaged in a great war to abolish poverty for once and for all from the face of our most affluent and abundant of all lands. If we succeed our achievement could be an inspiration and an example for the rest of the world.

Moreover, if we do succeed, it will mean that America will be in a far more favored position than ever before to help our less fortunate global neighbors and assist in many ways the millions of people who, throughout their entire lives, wake up hungry in the morning, remain hungry during the day and go to bed hungry each night.

But there is so very much to be done before we eradicate poverty and hunger and malnutrition in the United States. There are at least 28,000,000 or more impoverished Americans still living among us today.

There are, I am saddened to say, 4,000,000 or more hungry American children. This shocking figure, an appalling picture of millions of American tots and youngsters waking up and going to bed hungry each day like the other millions in Asia and Africa, becomes even more shocking and appalling in view of our action in the U.S. Senate in slashing in half—from \$100,000,000 to \$50,000,000—the amount authorized by the House of Representatives for free or very inexpensive meals for needy schoolchildren.

Because there is still time to undo the damage this action can wreak on 4,000,000 innocent and defenseless children, I wish to bring to the attention of Senators a trenchant and meaningful editorial on this subject published in the New York Times on July 26. I ask consent that the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the New York Times, July 26, 1968]
HALF A LOAF

A couple of months ago when his department was under intense fire for failing to provide more food for the hungry, Secretary of Agriculture Freeman complained that he was hamstrung by a shortage of funds.

"Time and time again when the poor cried for a full loaf of bread they were forced to settle for a half because the public support to fund anti-hunger campaigns was weak or nonexistent," Mr. Freeman told the House Labor and Education Committee.

Last week, the poor were handed half a loaf again when the Senate cut to \$50 million a \$100 million House authorization to provide

free or reduced-price meals for needy school children. One argument used to support the Senate reduction was a letter from Secretary Freeman saying his department could spend no more than \$50 million on expanding the program this year.

Surely, the United States can do better to help an estimated four million hungry children whose needs are not now being met. Surely, House conferees will fight for the higher sum—and they should do it soon so there will be as much time as possible for Secretary Freeman and local school authorities to prepare the necessary programs.

BIAFRA

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, although Biafra is one of the richest areas in all of Africa, 2 million of its citizens are suffering from hunger. Food is stockpiled nearby, but satisfactory political arrangements for its delivery have not been reached. Meanwhile, 1 million children face death by starvation before the end of August.

The risky nighttime airlift from Lisbon brings in only a trickle of food and medicine. The Red Cross has halted its mercy flights because of technical difficulties. The Biafrans, who fear poisoning, refuse to accept food brought through unprotected land corridors, and the Nigerians refuse to allow food to be flown to Biafra, even if given the opportunity to inspect the cargo before delivery.

There is no longer time to argue about the means of inspection and transportation. Food must now be taken into the area by a massive air and sea lift and by overland relief columns. The death of thousands, most of them protein-starved children, will continue each day until the United States abandons its cautious approach based on the niceties of political nonintervention.

I urge the Nigerian and Biafran Governments to accept the establishment of demilitarized land, sea, and air corridors for the shipment of food both to Biafra and to the neighboring territories under Federal control.

I believe that the United States can assist by endorsing and seeking the immediate implementation of an internationally policed demilitarized zone.

The United States can offer food, with suitable guarantee to the Nigerian Government that no arms will be included in the shipments and to Biafra that food shipments will be internationally supervised.

The United States can make available both food and transportation facilities to neutral, international agencies and charitable relief organizations.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an article entitled "In Biafra, Death by Famine Strikes Everywhere," published in today's New York Times, be printed in the RECORD.

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

IN BIAFRA, DEATH BY FAMINE STRIKES EVERYWHERE—RELIEF AIDES INSIST MASSIVE FOOD AIRLIFT IS THE ONLY HOPE FOR SALVATION
OBINZE, NIGERIA, July 29.—Statistics on the food crisis here in the secessionist republic of Biafra pall before the onscene, everyday reality of death.

Death strikes everywhere—in hospitals, in mission stations, even by the roadside. At

the Okpala Mission 80 miles west of here, the Rev. Ken Doheny is close to weeping as 7,000 children assemble at dusk, their bony hands outstretched.

"They used to come here every night for a little soup—milk or beans," he reports. "Now we have nothing left. This is a children's war. They're all doomed, the lot of them."

Relief workers here believe that only a massive airlift of food, so far blocked by politics and pride can save the people of Biafra from the starvation that now appears rampant.

JUST A TRICKLE SO FAR

Just a trickle of food and medicine has reached this breakaway region of Nigeria aboard blockade-running planes landing at night. It has been a drop in the bucket.

So far, the Nigerian Government in Lagos has refused to authorize planes to fly direct to Biafra by day, but has said that it wants a land corridor into Biafra from Enugu, north of the front line.

Asked about the death toll, Dr. Herman Middlekoop, an official of the World Council of Churches, say: "This week I just can't give a figure. It's accelerating every hour. It's a desperate situation. That's all I can say."

On the roadside near this muddy little junction town in southern Biafra, eight old women sit motionless in the rain, too weak to walk. A ninth woman, who is cradled on the arms of her friend, is dead. But her friend keeps talking to her as if she were still alive.

Nearby, a man buries his three-year-old daughter in a drainage ditch, using his hands as a shovel to scoop out a grave in the mud. They are all refugees along this road. Most are on foot. A few are on bicycles. Some push handcarts piled high with furniture and bedding. There are more than 10,000 on this road alone, fleeing before Nigerian troops slicing north in an attempt to seize Biafra's last airfield near Owerri.

The same refugee exodus can be witnessed in almost every sector near Biafra's front line, where fighting continues unabated despite forthcoming peace talks in Addis Ababa a week from now.

Biafra's nearly one million refugees are not the only ones dying from lack of nutrition. Death is also stalking settled villagers and townspeople. For many of them cannot afford the high price of what little protein-producing food is still available. In the village market here a goat's leg sells for \$12. A scrawny dog can be bought whole for \$35 and rats bring 35 cents a pound.

Relief agencies here believe the Biafrans need a bare minimum of 200 tons of food a day to survive. The job could be done, experts say, with two American Air Force C-130 transports, flying daylight shuttles from the offshore islands of Fernando Po and Sao Tome, where more than 2,000 tons of food have stacked up. And more is on its way.

The Lockheed C-130, specially designed to land heavy loads on short trips, has already proved itself in flying relief to remote strips in the Congo and has become the main cargo plane in Vietnam.

But Nigeria and Biafra are still stalemated over which shall control the flow of relief. Biafrans have rejected the land corridor on the ground that it would be taking food directly from the hands of the enemy.

Instead, the Government here has suggested that planes land in Enugu, where the Nigerians could inspect the cargo. The planes would then fly on to Biafra. But late yesterday, a federal Government spokesman dismissed this proposal.

RED CROSS FLIGHTS HALTED

GENEVA, July 29.—The International Committee of the Red Cross announced today that its mercy flights of medical and food

supplies to Biafra had been halted by technical difficulties.

Top officials of the all-Swiss committee declined to expand on the announcement at a news conference except to say that the difficulties concerned arrangements for landing in the territory of the rebel region of Nigeria.

Only last week the committee dispatched a chartered four-engine plane from Geneva to continue the shuttle from Fernando Po, a Spanish island off the Nigerian coast, to the encircled Biafrans, who have been at war with the federal Government for over a year.

A total of 16 flights were flown since the start of the aid operations last April, but Roger Gallopin, an executive director of the humanitarian agency, stressed that the air transport of emergency relief supplies from Fernando Po had always been considered to be "only a temporary and precarious arrangement."

Only the opening of a land corridor through the fighting lines would permit food supplies to reach the famine-stricken Biafrans "in sufficient quantities to meet the needs," Mr. Gallopin said.

ISSUE LEFT OVER

The Red Cross official declined to attempt to estimate the number of deaths resulting from starvation in Biafra. But he said that of the eight million people in the cut-off Biafran territory about two million were known to be suffering from hunger.

Samuel A. Gonard, the committee president, said that the failure to reach agreement on the opening of a relief corridor at last week's preliminary peace talks between Biafra and Nigeria in Niamey, Niger, was very regrettable. More people will die from starvation because the issue was left over for the full-scale peace conference that is to open in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, by Aug. 3, he said.

The red cross officials said that three advanced depots near the Biafran-held territory were being stocked with 3,400 tons of emergency supplies for transport into Biafra whenever a mercy corridor is opened.

A further 12,000 tons of relief supplies are en route for Nigeria, with 7,500 tons earmarked for Biafra, they said.

The Nigerian relief action was described by the Red Cross officials as their most important undertaking since World War II. An appeal by the committee last week for Swiss truck drivers and mechanics, radio operators and medical workers to volunteer for duty in Nigeria had already brought 1,000 offers, they said.

REPEAL OF SECTION 315(a) OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, the editorial section of yesterday's Washington Post contained a well reasoned statement entitled "Preconvention TV Debates." I quote from the first paragraph of that editorial:

This would be a good year to inaugurate television debates between the leading contenders for the presidential nominations of the two parties.

Let me say in response to that editorial that any year would be a good year to inaugurate such debates. Back in 1959, I introduced legislation to temporarily suspend section 315(a) of the 1934 Communications Act, and it was passage of that bill which made possible the historic Kennedy-Nixon television debates. I had said at the time and I still believe that any law which has to be temporarily suspended is a poor law and should be stricken from the books. However, many

Members of Congress and the majority of the FCC were not ready to take that complete action, and as a consequence, section 315(a) was only temporarily suspended with the understanding that further action would be taken if debates were found to serve a valuable public purpose.

Those who remember the 1960 debates will agree that the candidate exposure which television affords is of genuine service to the electoral process. Accordingly, I have reintroduced this session two bills regarding section 315(a); one which would repeal altogether this bothersome law, and one which would again temporarily suspend section 315(a) for the 1968 general election. Once again, Members of the Senate and a majority of the Senate Committee on Commerce opted to suspend section 315(a), rather than to repeal it altogether. The measure passed both the Commerce Committee and the full Senate, and was referred to the House of Representatives. Regrettably, progress in the House is at best uncertain; action does not appear to be forthcoming at the present time.

Mr. President, the airwaves are public property, and I do not feel that Members of Congress should prohibit the use of those airwaves when obvious public benefits are forfeited as a consequence. The health of our electoral system rests in large measure on the quantity and the quality of public information which can be made available to the average voter. There is no better way to generate this information than through free and open debate between the candidates, and there is no better way to bring these debates to wide public attention than through the medium of television.

Eventually, I would hope that party nominations as well as the final presidential election could be preceded by open TV debates between active candidates. For the present, however, debates between the respective party nominees will represent a significant achievement. Accordingly, I am hopeful that the House will take affirmative action on the suspension of section 315(a) so that the upcoming campaign can be conducted under the best possible circumstances.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

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

PRECONVENTION TV DEBATES

This would be a good year to inaugurate television debates between the leading contenders for the presidential nominations of the two parties. Since the Republican National Convention will be held first, the process ought to begin with a confrontation between Richard Nixon and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller. Both have been invited to appear on "Meet the Press" next Sunday just before the Convention opens at Miami, but this will not be equivalent to a full-fledged debate.

Some kind of verbal bout between Vice President Humphrey and Senator McCarthy, before a nationwide television audience, now seems to be assured before the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. This fact should weigh heavily in favor of a similar contest between the leading Republican candidates. Governor Rockefeller is willing be-

cause such public exposure would be a distinct advantage to himself as well as to his party. Mr. Nixon has declined because he does not wish to share with his opponent the stronger limelight beating upon his front-running position. But if he is as far ahead as his spokesmen claim this appears to be an especially ungenerous posture that will work to the disadvantage of his party in November.

On the Democratic side, Senator McCarthy seems to be getting some advantage out of his strong TV-debate position. The Senator from Minnesota accepted the proposal of the networks for a series of debates with the Vice President beginning on July 27 or 28. His preference is for one session on foreign policy, one on economic problems featuring inflation and one on governmental processes and the function of the Presidency. Certainly this would not be too much if the two leading Democratic candidates are to explore their differences in any depth for the benefit of the electorate.

Although the Vice President is willing to debate, he is said to prefer only one face-to-face contest with Mr. McCarthy in the week before the Democratic convention. The reason for this reluctance is as obvious in his case as in Mr. Nixon's, but it is nevertheless awkward for a great exponent of free public expression and a highly skilled practitioner of the art to take so restrictive an attitude when his own bid for the Presidency is at stake. This newspaper would like to see a full exploration of the issues within both the major parties before nationwide TV audiences.

THE IMPENDING RETIREMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE HORACE R. KORNEGAY, OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina. Mr. President, when the 91st Congress convenes next January, familiar faces will be missing both in this Chamber and in the House.

One of them will be that of Representative HORACE R. KORNEGAY, who is returning to private life at the end of this year, after serving four terms from North Carolina's Sixth District.

His departure will have a special significance for me because he has been not only a helpful and valued colleague of mine here for the past 8 years, but actually my own Representative because he represents my own home district.

There is abundant record that he has represented it ably and well and with complete dedication to the interests not only of his own people but of those of the State and country as well.

He has served with unique distinction as a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and has displayed a legislative talent reflecting credit to the entire North Carolina delegation in Congress and to the State.

There is ample evidence of the high regard in which he is held by his colleagues. A few days ago, more than 70 of them joined in a formal tribute to him on the House floor.

Recently, in Burlington, the residents of Alamance County demonstrated their respect and affection for him with a special gift and salute in which his predecessor, former Representative Carl Durham, had a part.

Congress, his State and, his district will sorely miss the services of HORACE KORNEGAY. So will I.