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the Columbia Broadcasting System and N.B.C., where one key executive made an authorized exception in the case of "The Bell Telephone Hour," reiterated yesterday their overall disapproval of such an arrangement.

The position of A.T. & T. is that a cultural undertaking needs the benefit of aroused audience curiosity if viewers are to tune in in the first place and be apprised of what not to miss. To know what to look for, the company says, could be a significant contribution to the long-range elevation of television.

The networks have a practical argument in rebuttal. A preview makes sense where reasonable judgment suggests the ensuing attention will be beneficial, but this does not diminish the larger risk. Critics for newspapers, press associations and weekly news magazines may turn thumbs down and thereby effect the size of the tune-in, a matter of overriding importance to sponsors eager to catch the mass audience.

Moreover, the networks argue, they lack the technical facilities to give TV critics across the country an equal opportunity to see shows for advance review, and the arrangement could also be an obstacle to last-minute changes or program pre-emptions. But basically the roadblock to advance reviewing is dollars and cents. The networks do not feel that they can have one policy for qualitative efforts and another for the potboilers in TV's schedule.

As a minimum journalistic service to readers, there is no gainsaying that advance reviews of TV shows, as in the instance of Broadway plays and books, would be helpful and constructive, but access to hits and not to flops clearly holds formidable perils, not to mention the massive expansion of personnel that would be required by both broadcasters and newspapers alike.

Presumably the day will come, if A.T. & T. is satisfied with its innovation and exerts an influence on other major corporate concerns. But last night the prospect of advance reviewing appeared as dark as ever.

The magnitude of TV makes critics of millions of set owners and separates the medium from Broadway, where a handful of aisle sitters can exert a life or death judgment. The superficial assumption that all media can be handled in the same manner is not substantiated in actual application.

The A.T. & T. experiment provided accommodations for a review by a single critic in an otherwise unoccupied room. The program was not projected on a misleading large screen with booming sound—it was shown on a conventional color TV receiver.

The restless viewer had the option of moving about without the hazard of disturbing others watching the show. The commercial announcements were included, a condition that does not always prevail under industry prescreening. Extraneous disturbances, if any, were less marked than might reasonably occur in a normal home, and the chairs were eminently comfortable.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 23, 1967]

#### TV CRITIC PREVIEWS ENDORSED BY FCC

The chairman of the Federal Communications Commission endorsed yesterday as a guide to public viewing the practice of allowing critics to write reviews of television programs prior to their broadcast.

The chairman, Rosel H. Hyde, commented on the practice at a news conference following his address to broadcasters at the year's opening luncheon of the International Radio and Television Society at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

His reference was to an experiment introduced earlier this week by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company that allowed TV critics to review in advance "The Many Faces of Romeo and Juliet." The program was televised last night on the National

Broadcasting Company's "Bell Telephone Hour." Reviews of the program appeared prior to the telecast in yesterday's editions of The New York Times, The Washington Post and The Chicago Tribune.

The networks, despite the one exception, earlier reiterated their over-all disapproval of such an arrangement. They claimed the practice would limit their flexibility and asserted that the risk of unfavorable reviews would be too great.

#### SUPPORT EXPRESSED FOR JOB CORPS

Mr. MONDALE, Mr. President, as a Senator from Minnesota, and as one who has had the opportunity and privilege of working closely on many programs of social importance with a longtime representative of Minnesota—the Honorable HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, Vice President of the United States—I invite to the attention of Senators several items which are relevant to our discussion of the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1967.

These items include a series of letters received by the Vice President from a group of corporate executives who heartily endorse the Job Corps effort. Also included is a letter concerning the Job Corps program sent by Vice President HUMPHREY to the editor of the Minneapolis Tribune.

Mr. President, these letters represent excellent testimony to the widespread support which exists for the continuation of the Job Corps. I believe that Senators and other readers of the RECORD will find them both interesting and informative. I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the RECORD.

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

ANN & HOPE,

Cumberland, R.I., August 7, 1967.

HON. HUBERT HUMPHREY,  
Vice President of the United States,  
The Capitol,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: I had the privilege of attending the meeting of the Mass Merchandising Research Foundation and the American Retail Federation with the Office of Economic Opportunity on July 26, 1967, and on the same day meeting with you and listening to your address concerning the Job Corps.

I learned a great deal that day. I must admit that previously I had many misconceptions regarding the Job Corps. I now know that the newspaper and magazine reports on the Job Corps I had previously read were not entirely accurate and, I am afraid, in some cases were deliberately misleading. Mr. Kelly, the Director of the Job Corps and his staff, and particularly the impressive young people who represented the membership of the Job Corps at this meeting helped me to see the Job Corps in an entirely new light. As a result, my feelings toward the Job Corps, previously rather luke warm, have completely changed. Now, individually, and as a member of the Mass Merchandising Research Foundation, I heartily endorse the Job Corps program. I sincerely believe that the Job Corps is a vital ingredient in the overall program to make useful and productive citizens of our disenfranchised Americans.

Again, may I express my personal appreciation to you for giving us of your valuable time and for your most inspiring message.

Respectfully yours,

JULIUS BLUM,  
General Manager.

MAMMOTH MART, INC.,

Brockton, Mass., August 2, 1967.

HON. HUBERT HUMPHREY,  
Vice President of the United States,  
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: It was indeed a moving and thrilling experience for me to meet with you and Mr. Kelly in Washington on the 26th of this month, and may I thank you for the time that you gave to our retailing group.

I am sure that I share the views of all who were present when I say that we are in full support of the Job Corps Program, and in particular, we at Mammoth Mart will do our utmost to see that the program succeeds. Our employment roster runs in the neighborhood of 2,000 people and with the assistance of Mr. Kelly and Mr. Abe L. Marks, we will do whatever we can.

Once again, may I thank you for your time, as well as the memento of my visit to the office of the Vice President of the United States.

Sincerely,

MAX COFFMAN, President,  
Chairman of the Board.

JAMESWAY CORP.,

New York, N.Y., August 8, 1967.

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: As a representative of my Corporation, a chain of discount department stores, I was privileged to visit with you on Wednesday, July 26, 1967. This visit was with the Mass Merchandising Research Foundation Group concerning the Job Corps.

On behalf of myself and our organization, you can be certain that we fully support the efforts of the Office of Economic Opportunity in relation to the Job Corps. I shall personally be happy to participate in a program designed to help place graduates of the Job Corps Centers in our industry.

Permit me again to express my thanks for your taking the time from your busy schedule to meet with our Group.

Respectfully yours,

HERBERT FISHER,  
President.

[From the Minneapolis Star, Aug. 22, 1967]

HUMPHREY ON JOB CORPS

To the Editor:

The Minneapolis Star article of July 31 outlines the arduous process of "reach out" necessary to locate the hard core poverty girl. These are the disadvantaged, suspicious, rejected youth in whom must be engendered the motivation to help themselves by volunteering for the Job Corps. Their recruitment is not easy. But the situation is definitely improving.

The Women in Community Service (WICS) have pioneered a most difficult field of social endeavor. There is reason for them and all Americans who would serve our disadvantaged youth to be heartened. The Job Corps dropout rate is down: from 33 per cent who dropped out within 30 days in 1966 to 21 per cent in 1967. The dropout rate for girls who stayed less than 30 days is only 11 per cent in 1967. Job Corps youth are showing higher educational gains: 38 per cent completed senior and advanced training in 1966; 51 per cent in 1967. The WICS in following up the girls they recruit, have provided guidelines to improve Job Corps operation: permissiveness is out; a commitment executed by parents and youth for a 180-day stay at a center has been instituted to alleviate the initial homesick dropout lass.

The cost of \$7,000 a full year at a Job Corps center compares favorably with the costs at a university like Harvard. These university costs stand over \$10,000 when the contributions from endowment and alumni gifts are prorated per student for the 9-month aca-

demid year. Further, the Job Corps cost includes clothing; travel; pay and allowances for an enrollee's family; and the sometimes extensive medical and dental care these poverty youth require.

The struggles so graphically related in the Star are the growing pains of a new venture to provide in Job Corps centers what is probably a last chance for America's disadvantaged youth.

The Jobs Corps mission to recruit, train, and find employment for America's neglected youth will never be easy, but it is moving forward. The Job Corps centers are now successfully helping over 41,000 hard core poverty youth in 123 centers for men and women across the nation. The volunteer assistance of WICS in recruiting disadvantaged girls for the Women's Centers is appreciated.

WICS, representing 27,000,000 women across the country, not only screen and recruit, but also utilize community resources for girls who do not qualify or are unable to take the step to leave home. Because of the direct involvement of thousands of women in this work, communities all over the country are much more aware of the need to do something about young women in poverty. As leaders in their towns and cities, WICS have increased the awareness of others to this need and have sought to work out alternate solutions at the community level.

Every young woman contacted by the WICS benefits in some measure from their concern and interest.

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,  
Vice-President.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

#### RABBI ABRAHAM J. FELDMAN

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, one of the leading rabbis of the Nation, Rabbi Abraham J. Feldman, of Temple Beth Israel, West Hartford, Conn., has just announced his forthcoming retirement. Rabbi Feldman is a deeply religious man, a great spiritual and community leader. No worthwhile cause is beyond his active commitment. Not only his congregation, but the entire Connecticut community wishes him well in the years ahead. While he has earned his retirement, I know that he will always remain active for the good of mankind.

Personally, I wish Rabbi and Mrs. Feldman good health and happiness in the years ahead.

I ask unanimous consent that an editorial from the Hartford Times of October 16, 1967, and from the Hartford Courant of October 17, 1967, be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

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

[From the Hartford Times, Oct. 16, 1967]

#### RABBI FELDMAN RETIRES

Rabbi Abraham J. Feldman works simultaneously at enough careers to keep a roomful of ordinary men busy full-time.

He is an editor, a teacher at two institutions of higher learning, chaplain of four organizations, a counsellor and lecturer, and a prolific author. He startled the congregation of Temple Beth Israel at a Yom Kippur service by announcing his decision to retire as its spiritual leader. "I've never had a day off," he said. "I want to observe the Sabbath as a member of the congregation."

Rabbi Feldman will of course continue to be—as he has always been—a stirrer of the pot in which things are cooking. He has been involved either immediately or more remotely in most of the progressive changes in the Greater Hartford community during his 43 years at Temple Beth Israel. His counsel is

frequently sought and always valued by men and women on whom civic responsibility rests. His influence extends far beyond Connecticut, for his scholarship is widely recognized.

We wish Rabbi Feldman many happy and fruitful years. But retirement? Nonsense!

[From the Hartford Courant, Oct. 17, 1967]

#### RABBI FELDMAN PLANS FOR HIS RETIREMENT

It hardly seems as if retirement were the word for what Rabbi Abraham Feldman has in mind. True, he has told his congregation at Temple Beth Israel that he would like to lay down the administrative duties he has borne there so notably for 43 years. And since in nearly four and a half decades he has never had a day off from them one way or another, one can understand that he will feel something of a load lifted from his shoulders when he steps down.

But retirement? Hardly. The Hartford community, Jewish and non-Jewish, knows there is too much dedication and vitality in the man for him to hide himself off somewhere and fold his hands in repose, however much it may be owing to him. Nor does the prospect that Rabbi Feldman has outlined for himself sound the least bit like retirement. He plans to continue preaching, lecturing, counseling. He has books to write. He still is a member of the board of every Jewish organization in Hartford. The Connecticut Jewish Ledger will still want its editor to continue in the post. He may step down from the pulpit, but he will also remain very helpful and actively in the community's midst.

Obviously the congregation at Temple Beth Israel is going to miss him acutely. In nearly a half century as its spiritual leader, Rabbi Feldman has witnessed the growth of the congregation from 225 to 1,500 member families. He has brought honor and distinction not only to himself but to the congregation for the outstanding role he has played both locally and in national Jewish life. He may rightfully observe that the intensification of religious and Jewish loyalties here has been most meaningful in his time. Thus the congregation of Temple Beth Israel may experience moments of melancholy at the thought of his relinquishing his longheld duties. But they, and the whole community of which he has been so wise, faithful and helpful a part, can take comfort in the fact he will not be far off when his counsel and effort are needed in the future. So, with cheerful as well as grateful hearts, Hartford may wish Rabbi Feldman joy in his richly-earned . . . u-h-h, what was that word again? Oh yes, retirement.

#### INSURANCE COMPANIES HELP IN GHETTO REHABILITATION

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the insurance giants of this country have offered America a most unusual tithe—the investment of \$1 billion in housing located in the urban slums of our land. I ask permission to have inserted in the RECORD this editorial from the Salt Lake Tribune which addresses itself to the full meaning of this deeply patriotic decision.

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

[From the Salt Lake Tribune, Sept. 17, 1967]

#### INSURANCE COMPANY HELP IS A WELCOME ALLY

Decision by some of the country's 348 life insurance companies to pool one billion dollars of investment funds for use in ghetto rehabilitation illustrates again that government and private enterprise need not be deadly enemies. It particularly supplies moral support for the administration's most controversial antipoverty project, the 1967 rent supplement bill.

This is not the first time private business

has operated alone or in partnership with federal and local government in solving public problems. It is one of the largest such joint undertakings in terms of funds dedicated to the task, however, and as such could signal a new U.S. trend in community awareness.

As reinforcement riding to rescue stricken rent supplements, the insurance company proposal should be doubly welcomed by President Johnson. The administration asked Congress this session for 40 million dollars to finance rent subsidies next fiscal year and the House of Representatives buried the item. Resurrection in the Senate was the last hope and things looked bleak until the insurance company plan appeared.

Although the one billion dollars is reportedly banked for other types of slum improvement and job-producing industrial loans, much is initially marked for projects creating federally-supplemented rental units. The rent subsidy has been attacked as an intrusion into the traditional home rental field. Except for welfare cases, taxpayers have never before been expected to help pay someone else's rent.

But, the insurance company offer accepts the rent supplement concept adding weight to support already given by the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

In going beyond mere acceptance of the proposition that American cities have problems requiring ambitious solutions, the insurance companies are offering to put their money up as well. The billion dollar contribution will neither obviate federal housing expenditures nor alleviate all ghetto conditions calling for Uncle Sam's aid. It will augment federal public housing funds, allowing them to stretch farther. As for other demands, there are currently two 10-year programs being advanced on Capitol Hill by urban congressmen, civil rights, labor and religious groups with price tags ranging from 185 to 300 billion dollars.

Obviously, appeals for funds to battle inadequate education, unemployment, poor health, crime and slum living will continue. It is at least heartening to see more of the private capital sector enlisting against the allies of civil unrest and disorder.

#### ONLY SENIOR STUDENTS SHOULD BE TAUGHT DRUG THERAPY

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, a few days ago I received a letter from an eminent physician in Milwaukee, Dr. Adolph L. Natenshon, who has corroborated several points made during the course of the investigation into prescription drug prices by the Senate Monopoly Subcommittee.

Dr. Natenshon, who has been in active practice for 28 years and has engaged in clinical investigation of new drugs for leading manufacturers, stated that when a student becomes a junior or senior in medical school, he has forgotten practically all he learned in his sophomore year about pharmacology, prescription writing, and materia medica.

As the result, the drug company detail man becomes the largest single source of knowledge for the doctor regarding therapy and drugs.

Dr. Natenshon makes the point that continuing education for the doctor is of utmost necessity. According to his statement:

It is practically impossible for any physician to keep up with new drugs which have been appearing on the market at the rate of at least one new drug a day for the last ten years.

He suggests that the pharmaceutical manufacturers could contribute to a spe-