PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADDABBO: H.R. 14653. A bill for the relief of Fen Leng Kuo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARRETT: H.R. 14654. A bill for the relief of Annette Mary Lynch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARBSTEIN: H.R. 14655. A bill for the relief of Sun Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINO: H.R. 14656. A bill for the relief of George Konins; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HYOT: H.R. 14657. A bill for the relief of Antonio Corsaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON: H.R. 14658. A bill for the relief of Franz Soni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of California: H.R. 14659. A bill for the relief of Wayne Waitman and Deborah Waitman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KRESS: H.R. 14660. A bill for the relief of Andrew Condor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SANDERS of Ohio: H.R. 14661. A bill for the relief of Luis Donato Rodrigues; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROOKS of Colorado: H.R. 14662. A bill for the relief of Ella D. Chisholm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUOT: H.R. 14663. A bill for the relief of Annette Sugita; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KREBS: H.R. 14664. A bill for the relief of Georgios Amine Hanna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACK: H.R. 14665. A bill for the relief of Hideo Yahashi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE: H.R. 14666. A bill for the relief of Gerar Amine Hanna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUTH: H.R. 14667. A bill for the relief of Kyoko Sugita; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of California: H.R. 14668. A bill for the relief of Leonard Prado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Salute to Tanzania

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF
HON. ADAM C. POWELL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, the people of Tanzania today mark their second independence anniversary of a united republic, and I am happy to extend warm felicitations to the President of Tanzania; and His Excellency Michael Lukumbya, Tanzania's Ambassador to the United States.

This union of the former independent states of Tanganyika—gained independence in December 1961—and Zanzibar—independent in December 1963—serves as an independent and united Republic of Tanzania, and therefore, I am happy to extend warm felicitations to His Excellency Dr. Julius Nyerere, the President of Tanzania; and His Excellency Michael Lukumbya, Tanzania's Ambassador to the United States.

Tanzania has a substantial and still growing range of consumer goods industries such as aluminum, soft drinks, cigarettes, bricks and tiles, concrete, chemicals, and textiles.

Realizing the need for an educated citizenry, Tanzania has given urgent attention to expanding educational facilities, particularly at postprimary levels. Great Britain has assisted through supplying some teachers for Tanzanian schools, and American Peace Corps volunteers have played a significant role in educating Tanzania's younger citizens of tomorrow.

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H.R. 14653. A bill for the relief of Fen Leng Kuo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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Mr. Speaker, the people of Tanzania today mark their second independence anniversary as an independent and united Republic of Tanzania, and therefore, I am happy to extend warm felicitations to His Excellency Dr. Julius Nyerere, the President of Tanzania; and His Excellency Michael Lukumbya, Tanzania's Ambassador to the United States.

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Realizing the need for an educated citizenry, Tanzania has given urgent attention to expanding educational facilities, particularly at postprimary levels. Great Britain has assisted through supplying some teachers for Tanzanian schools, and American Peace Corps volunteers have played a significant role in educating Tanzania's younger citizens of tomorrow.

Tanzania has played a leading role in the international community, and is a very active member of the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth, the United Nations, and with Kenya and Uganda, of the East African Common Services Organization.

I am well aware of the awesome tasks which President Nyerere and his people have undertaken as they attempt to mold a modern and unified state, but I am also certain that they have the courage and determination to see their problems through. As they take a few brief moments to observe their second independence anniversary of a united republic, I extend my warmest greeting and best wishes for the future and congratulate them on a job well done.

“Mr. United” Retires

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF
HON. SAMUEL L. DEVINE
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, as many of our colleagues know, Mr. W. A. Patterson, affectionately known as "Pat" to his close associates, through his dynamic leadership, has won the respect of all persons interested in the continued sound growth and progress in our air transportation system.

Over 38,000 United Air Lines employees will sorely miss the guidance, wisdom, and foresight of "Pat" as well as his qualities of humanity and compassion.

Railroad Mergers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF
HON. BYRON G. ROGERS
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, the Interstate Commerce Commission is now considering a proposed merger of the Union Pacific and the Rock Island Railroads. This proposal is of great concern to the people of the State of Colorado. Particularly to the people of the city and county of Denver because the economic interests of the State are vitally affected by the outcome of this proposal.

The history of the economic growth in the State of Colorado shows that there should be a transcontinental railroad through the State of Colorado. When transcontinental railroads were being constructed, none of them came through the State of Colorado or to the city and county of Denver. It became necessary for the public-spirited citizens of Denver to construct a spur line to a transcontinental railroad in order to have railroad service in Colorado.

When the economic development of the State became more secure, railroads were constructed from Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Kansas City, Mo., to the city and county of Denver. Thereafter the
Rio Grande Western Railroad extended railroad service to the West.

When the good citizens of Colorado brought to light the plan of a Moffat Tunnel there was established a central gateway which maintained a competitive central transcontinental route. This has contributed to the continued growth of the State of Colorado, and it is absolutely essential that we should maintain a competitive transcontinental route through the State of Colorado, and it is my hope that when the cross-examination of witnesses in connection with this matter is conducted, a complete explanation can be obtained as to the intention and purposes of the railroads' operation in the State of Colorado in the future. It should be made clear that nothing must weaken the position of Denver and Colorado as a transcontinental rail gateway. Further, it should be made clear that the competitive situation should continue and not be diminished, as I believe that fully complete competitive transcontinental systems contribute to the economy of all the people of the West and assist our national defense transportation system.

There are alternative methods whereby competitive situations may continue in the future. One would be to permit the continued operation of the Rock Island Railroad to the city and county of Denver. Should it be necessary to dispose of the Rock Island Railroad, a competitive situation could continue by permitting the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad to acquire the same, as the Union Pacific had previously agreed to dispose of that part of the Rock Island system south of Kansas City and Topeka, Kans. It is logical that there should not be a monopoly on rail transportation west of the Missouri River.

The continued economic growth of the city and county of Denver will depend upon the final decision in this case. Should the competitive situation be eliminated or weakened, then many employees will lose their jobs. The businessmen will be restricted and denied a competitive situation that could lead to their ultimate elimination from the economy of Denver.

It is my hope that the Commission will continue the competitive situation that now exists.

The 160th Anniversary of the Valspar Corp.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, during 1966 the Valspar Corp., which has its national headquarters in the 16th Congressional District of Illinois, is celebrating its 160th anniversary as one of our Nation's oldest and largest companies. Of even greater historical significance, however, is the fact that Valspar's early founding makes it America's first varnish manufacturer.

The story of Valspar's founding and its subsequent growth is symbolic of the achievement possible only in our great free enterprise economy.

R. J. Baudhuin, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Valspar recently stated while announcing commemorative plans for the corporate's anniversary, "The Valspar name appears on varnishes, clears, primers, and allied products that are marketed nationally. In addition, through its divisions, the company sells products regionally under various trade names, such as Clipper and Keystone in the East, Rockcote in the Middle West, and McMurtry in the Rocky Mountain area.

Poland: A Millennium of Pride

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF HON. RONALD BROOKS CAMERON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. CAMERON. Mr. Speaker, this year two European nations are celebrating important and inspiring anniversaries. Seen in an historical light, their anniversaries bear some remarkable resemblances and some instructive contrasts. It was 50 years ago that a small band of Irish patriots staged an heroic though unsuccessful rebellion against British rule in Ireland. Five years later Ireland gained her independence and has swiftly become one of the more responsible countries in the community of nations.

The other country which deserves our congratulatory attention, of course, is Poland, now in her 1,000th year of civilization and nationhood. Besides the fact that both of these countries have given much to the world through their talented and energetic peoples, they share in common a Catholic heritage, which has proved a significant factor in their social development.

While under the grip of British despotism, the Irish Catholic priests did much to keep the spirit of Irish nationalism alive and dynamic. We see the same phenomenon now operating in Poland as the Catholic Church, represented by the indomitable Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński,ו the Polish people from being intimidated by the factitious floodtide of an atheistic Communist regime. Communist boss, Władysław Gomulka, has sought for years to suppress the traditional Polish Catholic Church and subject it and its followers to an acceptance of state supremacy in

America's World War I aerial workhorse, the "Jenny," was covered with Valspar finishes, as were later airplanes, including Lindbergh's Spirit of St. Louis. In 1932, they honored C. William Beebe set his diving record. They followed America through World War II. When men looked to space for new conquests and problems, and even Valspar associated with new venture, the Apollo space program.

The Valspar's nowehhning varnish was developed early in the 1900's and the current trademark, showing a man pouring boiling water on a table top to demonstrate the varnish's waterproof qualities, became famous at that time.

Today, the Valspar Corp. has 9 divisions, 8 factories, 10 sales offices and warehouses, and 4 foreign offices and affiliates. The Valspar name appears on varnishes, clears, primers, and allied products that are marketed nationally.
draw strength from that Frenchman, Alfred de Musset, who once observed, "Christianity ruined emperors, but saved peoples." Let the Polish people take inspiration from the example of Ireland and be convinced that the struggle for independence can be won.

To a nation which has given the world Chopin, and a Wanda Landowska, I join with my colleagues in extending Poland grateful congratulations on her, 1,000th anniversary.

Questionnaire Results

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF
HON. CATHERINE MAY
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 26, 1966

MRS. MAY. Mr. Speaker, in early March of this year I polled my constituents expanded their views, and these letters are indeed helpful to me as their representative in Congress.

Under unanimous consent I am pleased to report the tabulated results of the questionnaire for the 12-county Fourth Congressional District of the State of Washington as follows:

Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1967

- -----------------------------------------------8. Repeal of sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which permits States to adopt right-to-work laws?
  □ Yes □ No □ No answer

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Counties in the Fourth Congressional District are Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima.

Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1967

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Culver Praises Clinton Engines Corp.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF HON. JOHN C. CULVER
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, one of the least understood aspects of our efforts to assist the developing nations of the world to help themselves is the important role played by U.S. manufacturers. During 1965, for example, American business and industry supplied 92 percent of the commodities financed under the foreign aid program. We are, in fact, through the commercial import program of the Agency for International Development exporting goods and services, rather than dollars.

Last year, when aid procurement contracts with industries in the State of Iowa exceeded $2,200,000, one of the most important contributors was the Clinton Engines Corp., located in Maquoketa, Iowa. As the leading American exporter of gasoline engines of less than 10 horse-power, the Clinton Engines Corp. is in a strong position to importantly assist in developing the American economy. My recent visit to the Maquoketa plant during the Easter recess of Congress offered further impressive evidence of the dedicated efforts of officials and employees which have brought the company to this position of leadership.

A chief beneficiary of the productive ability and growing export sales operations of the Maquoketa firm is South Vietnam. Approximately $2 million worth of Clinton engines, ranging in size from 2.7 to 6 horse-power, have been shipped to South Vietnam and are being used effectively to help farmers in the problem of how to pump water short distances. The Mekong River Delta solve the area’s basic tances from canals to productive fields.

As a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, I had the opportunity to visit South Vietnam and travel extensively in Southeast Asia last fall. Perhaps the most vivid recollection from the trip was the firsthand inspection of the area’s basic need for assistance. "The problem of how to pump water short distances. The Mekong River Delta solve the area's basic tances from canals to productive fields.

It is painfully clear that progress and freedom in this troubled sector of the world are inextricably linked to the ability of the governments to provide a better way of life for their people by effectively dealing with the prevalent problems of hunger, disease, and ignorance. To assist in meeting these critical problems our aid efforts are being more heavily concentrated in the basic areas of agriculture, health, and education. In the specific field of food production, we are attempting to develop the agricultural potential of these countries by furnishing fertilizer, machinery, and technical knowledge and assistance on the adoption of national policies which encourage agricultural growth.

The equipment manufactured by the Clinton Engines Corp. is importantly furthering the objectives of our foreign policy by reducing the cost of food production and increasing the ability of the South Vietnamese to meet their own needs at this difficult time. I am, therefore, extremely proud to bring these accomplishments to the attention of my colleagues, and commend the company for its outstanding contribution to the cause of stability and peace throughout the world.

Horton Recognizes National Library Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF HON. FRANK HORTON
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, last week, April 17-23, we celebrated National Library Week, a nationwide operation designed to encourage reading and the use of libraries. The observance was in its 8th year of sponsorship by the American Library Association and the National Book Committee, two distinguished nonprofit organizations.

One of the most important areas of library growth is in our Nation's public schools. The support given a schoolchild by a school library and an enthusiastic librarian is vital, especially for children from a deprived background—a fact recognized by Congress in the passage last year of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The Act provides that the city of Rochester, N.Y., with a population of over 300,000, has a library and a librarian in each of its secondary schools—and 3 of these schools have 2 librarians each. And the Rochester School District has 800,000 can provide only 50 cents worth of books for every elementary child, and $1 worth on the junior and senior high school level. The city has sought to double these allocations in fiscal 1967. Combined with funds from the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, granting of this request would put the schools within hailing distance of those in Rochester—and all would still fall short of the ALA standards of an investment of $4 to $6 per student in library books.

Not only books but people countained, friendly librarians to show a child how to understand the storehouses of knowledge. Although Washington's secondary schools now have one or more librarians aplece, about 50 of our elementary schools still have no central library facilities and no professional or voluntary library personnel. Their library books are dispersed, for want of staff, among the classrooms or packed away in storage.

For fiscal 1967 the city proposes to add 21 more elementary school librarians to the 43 now employed. This will still leave over half the elementary schools without librarians. These are primarily the smaller, older schools so crowded with children that they lack a separate room of any kind for a library. For the following fiscal year, the school administration is trying to work out ways to use office space in these schools to create a tiny working space for a librarian—even though the books might have to be rotated among the classrooms.

The schoolchildren in the District of Columbia deserve, in my opinion, the equivalent of what is provided for the children in our own districts. I support the goals of National Library Week, and hope to see them translated into fact for the schools of our Nation's Capital.

The Land of the Fee, or the Land of the Free?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF HON. DURWARD G. HALL
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, today the House's Public Works Subcommittee on
I testified in support of H.R. 13759 and as one of the sponsors of this legislation, I believe adoption of legislation similar to this is a small reservoir. There is a question about entrance fees, but I am sure users fees will be charged.

The chairman then reminded that the use of the White River project, one which has been studied in detail, is correct, providing the administration can be implemented. On the subject of recreation benefits, Colonel Brown said, in part: "It is a good project, one which has been studied for many years and shown to have a good cost-benefit ratio, one that will furnish more benefits than its cost. It would provide you with assurance that these recreation benefits will not be reckoned in dollars and cents...."

If the entrance fees to public-use areas are now collected, the present assurance that these recreation benefits will not be reckoned in dollars and cents will prove to be hollow.

I have followed the debate during consideration of the Land and Water Conservation Act. An amendment was to have been offered to exclude Federal reservoirs because they are primarily flood control projects, rather than recreation projects. But when assurances were given that no charge would be made for the use of the water, the amendment was not pressed.

Under present plans, however, the only way the water can be used, without paying the fee, is to either float his family down a tributary, or drop into the lake by parachute or plane. He may not have to pay to use the water, but he has to buy a permit to reach the water. I think the committee will agree with me that this evades the intent of the act, and is an attempt to postpone the implementation of the entrance fees last June, but they were unable to do so. I can only presume that, under pressure from the Secretary of the Interior, they were eventually required to promulgate regulations.

When I asked the Director of Civil Works to postpone the implementation of the entrance fees, he advised: "During 1965, the Chief of Engineers caused a series of studies to be made to determine at which of the numerous public access areas at reservoir projects not outleased to others it would be economically feasible to impose entrance fees during 1966. These studies indicated it was extremely difficult to make fair and reasonable determinations on an equitable basis. They also indicated that the cost of collection would be extremely high, if manned collection points were used at each access point.

"In an effort to cooperate with the program and to carry out the intent of the act, the Secretary of the Army agreed with me that the Corps of Engineers would make the entrance fee chargeable at a number of reservoirs... as designated areas. Visitors to corps-operated access points at designated projects will be expected to have one of the various required permits.

These regulations, Mr. Chairman, are a direct result of pressure from the Secretary of the Interior, according to a letter which I have from the Director of Civil Works of the Corps of Engineers, and which I will submit for the hearing record. He says:

"The regulations of the Secretary of the Interior for further implementation of Public Law 88-578 and published as part 18, title 43, CFR, specifically refer to the projects of the corps and set the range of fees for entrance, admission, and user charges."

Now, in advance of the effective date, they’re thinking of $100 fines for violators who are apprehended.

One organization, the Hermitage, Mo., Lions Club, already has felt compelled to ask the Corps of Engineers to lift or waive the fee in the area planned for the display and race, and was turned down. I fear that many other public organizations in the area were deterred so long as visitors must pay the required entrance fee, and I’m confident this was never the intention of Congress.

Thousands of older people who live on small retirement incomes shouldn’t have to pay an admission fee to gain access to these recreation areas, which their taxes have already paid for. I am perfectly willing, Mr. Chairman, for my bill to be amended and struck out the word "user" fee, so that it provides government-provided facilities, such as shower rooms and other improvements, can be maintained and improved through "user" charges that is a much less restricted charge, than the broad admission, or entrance, fees that have been imposed.

I would like to provide, for the record, communications from a number of organizations in our district supporting my bill. They were submitted at the inquiry.

The Regional Development Association of Ozarka;
The Hermitage Lions Club;
The Stockton Development Corp.;
The Chambers of Commerce of Joplin, Carthage, Noel, and Warsaw; and


I think these letters of support, in addition to the 33,000-plus signatures which are on the petitions I have here, are ample evidence that strongly oppose admission fees at our Federal reservoirs, and I hope this committee will take affirmative action on the bills many of us have introduced to carry out the intent of Congress.

Thank you for holding these hearings and for the opportunity to appear before you.

Agriculture Has Made America Strong and Great

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF
HON. CLAIR CALLAN
OF NEBRASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. CALLAN. Mr. Speaker, American agriculture has made this Nation strong and great.

History shows that countries to be strong must have a flourishing agriculture.

There is a lesson here for the underdeveloped countries of the world. Industrial development follows when a nation’s agricultural production is in a strong and productive position. The reverse order does not follow.

American agriculture has advanced more in the past 50 years than in all the prior 50 years of our history.

What does this mean? It means that the American consumer and the world has benefited from abundant, wholesome food when, where, and how it is desired.

The United States is the world’s largest exporter of agricultural products.

Of our 300 million acres, 80 million produce for export. The land producing for export represents about the same acreage of cropland as that harvested in Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and South Dakota. The value of these foods is $2.3 billion.

Our agricultural abundance is a strong force for world peace. Our food is helping hungry people to promote economic growth in the newly emerging countries of the world.

Our agriculture is an efficient, progressive industry. One hour of farm
labor produces more than five times as much food and other crops as it did in 1919-21. Crop production is 70 percent higher per acre. Output per breeding animal has doubled. Productivity of the American farmer since the 1930's increased by 7.7 percent a year. Output per man-hour in nonagricultural industries increased by 2.8 percent a year.

Today the farm worker produces food fiber and other farm commodities for himself and 32 others.

Our strong flourishing agriculture has many economic ramifications:

It is the Nation's biggest industry—employs 6 million workers. This is more than the combined employment in transportation, public utilities, the steel industry, and the automobile industry.

Assets total $230 billion, about 3/4 of the value of current assets of all corporations in the United States; or about one-half the market value of all corporation stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.

Three out of every 10 jobs in private employment are related to agriculture. Though it be, people have jobs providing the supplies farmers use for production and family living. Eight to 10 million people have jobs storing, transporting, processing, and merchandising the products of agriculture.

Much of our industrial development in this country was built because of the needs of a strong agriculture. The farmer spends nearly $30 billion a year for goods and services to produce crops and livestock; another $12 billion a year for the same things that city people buy—food, clothing, drugs, furniture, appliances, and other products and services.

The following is a breakdown of the farmer's purchases each year:

For new farm tractors and other motor vehicles, machinery, and equipment, $3.4 billion. It takes 120,000 employees to produce this farm equipment.

For repair parts and maintenance of machinery and motor vehicles, $8.4 billion. Farming uses more petroleum than any other single industry.

For fertilizer and lime, $1.8 billion and for insecticides, $320 million.

Electricity: 28 billion kilowatt hours, or more than 4 percent of the Nation's total, or more than is needed annually by Baltimore, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Houston, and Washington, D.C.

Steel in form of farm machinery, trucks, cars, fencing, and building materials, 5 million tons. Farm use of steel accounts for 40,000 jobs in the steel industry.

Some of these expenditures this is what the farmer receives: 37 cents of each $1 spent for food. This includes the 2.5 cents for the corn in a 29-cent box of cornflakes; 54 cents of each $1 spent for choice beef; 2.5 cents for white bread; 2.5 cents for white bread; and about 11 cents from a 26-cent quart of milk.

And a mere 27 cents for the cotton in a man's $4 business shirt.

Because of the strong and productive agriculture we have in this country our consumers eat better for less money than any other people in the world. For example: 19 percent of our disposable income went for food in 1964. We spent 24 percent of our disposable income for food in 1930 and 22 percent in 1940. In 1947, food took 27 percent of our take-home pay.

In terms of an hour's work—1 hour in a factory buys more food today than it did 20 or 30 years ago. Pay for 1 hour's factory labor would buy weights.

Round steak: 2.4 pounds in 1964; 2 pounds in 1944; 1.4 pounds in 1934; or

Bacon: 3.8 pounds in 1964; 2.5 pounds in 1944; 1.8 pounds in 1934; or

Milk: 9.6 quarts in 1964; 6.5 quarts in 1944; 4.7 quarts in 1934; or

Oranges: 2.9 dozen in 1964; 2.2 dozen in 1944; 1.5 dozen in 1934.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is evident that for America's self-interest we must keep our agriculture strong and flourishing.

Vietnam and Disarmament: A Paradox

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. RONALD BROOKS CAMERON OF CALIFORNIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. CAMERON. Mr. Speaker, last week I sent to my constituency a newsletter containing my views on how our Nation's policy regarding South Vietnam is related to the issue of arms control and disarmament.

Under unanimous consent, I include my statement at this point in the Record.

VIETNAM AND DISARMAMENT: A PARADOX

(BY RONALD BROOKS CAMERON, MEMBER, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Unless we solve the pressing problem facing the human race is resolved during this third of the 20th century—it may well be the last third of the last century for humanity as we know it.

With the rapid increase in technology and its almost universal application to destruction of fellow humans—there is today no doubt of the validity of Albert Einstein's comment that he had no idea what weapons would be used in a third world war but he knew the weapons in the fourth world war—"sticks and stones."

TOTAL WEAPONS CONTROL

To my mind, the objective of complete and total world control of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction should be the prime objective of our foreign policy, as well as the first order of each of the other 130 sovereign states of this earth.

Surely there is no question but that foreign policy must be based on that hackneyed phrase "enlightened self-interest." Hackneyed though it may be, this phrase is new urgency as a result of our rapidly increasing technology. Enlightened is the key word; what has taken on this urgency—because of the technological advances in communications that were designed primarily for war, but, thankfully, have collateral civilian benefits.

When it is possible to have instantaneous worldwide communication by voice and sound of picture, it is obvious to all that it is not possible to keep secrets. When Russia makes a new missile and England manages to secure all of the cryptographic benefits of the landing, is there any doubt that there are no secrets? That all mankind is fast becoming a single civilization?

MANY PROBLEMS FACE US

In attempting to bring about arms control, there are myriads of practical problems—but the most serious of all of these problems is the lack of a real understanding of the world's increased ability to communicate.

There is an old political joke about the public official being out front of his constituents just far enough to be leading and not so far that he is being chased. This increased ability for leaders of each country to communicate with their constituents is making it possible for them to lead more rapidly—to get further in front—because of the ease with which the necessity to know can be explained—and understood.

Though progress toward arms control has been precious little, a world climate has been created which makes it possible for world leaders to publicly discuss the subject without being subjected to the type of abuse and ridicule that was heaped upon Secretary of State Dean Rusk during his H Bomb test speech in October of 1965, a speech in which he said:

"It is not necessary that the instinct of survival which is common to all men and all nations is slowly but surely compelling the most practical and hardheaded statesmen to give increasing heed to the prevention and abolition of war. In this nuclear age peace is no longer merely a visionary ideal, it has become an urgent necessity;" and "Effective disarmament means universal disarmament—an open world, with no secret arsenals, no secret weapons, and, in effect, no military secrets. Responsible statesmen do not risk the security of their countries for hopes which may prove illusory or promises that are worthless."

There were not many responsible statesmen on this issue in 1956. Those of us who remember that speech of October 15, can also remember the Soviet Union sent up around the country—accusing Stevenson of being everything from an ivory-towered idealist to a Belsen maniac.

But look at the situation only 10 years later. Once Stevenson brought the issue out for all to see—once frank and open discussion was encouraged—once worldwide communications of voice, and soon of pictures had become possible, a world climate has been created in which leaders of 31 nations who are the principal protagonists in South Vietnam—enough of them to move can be explained—and understood.

There are no secrets. That all mankind is fast becoming a single civilization.


Countries marked with asterisks (*) above are not members of the United Nations.
of force in the settlement of international disputes—their primary motivation for taking such a step must have been survival. Their willingness to sustain expenditure and commitment for further steps toward the objective of total disarmament must of necessity be predicated on the same motivation, and our sustained support for such programs must be predicated on the same need. And it is clear that not only the lives of the people of that country will not only survive as humans but as nations—

During the transition period, which may well take several decades, that they will not be consumed by a war of national liberation.

COMMITMENT BY EISENHOWER

One consequence of the agreement was the validation of the actions and commitments of the Eisenhower administration to the country of South Vietnam. Our original “dog in the muzzle” attitude in the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization in a fit of personal pique—a giving “sack” to former Senator William Knowland’s personal commitment to Chiang Kai-shek, that helped drive him from the Senate; we must be careful not to delude ourselves into believing that we can turn back the clock—we must recognize the realities of today.

Most leaders, even the President, 30 November 1956, when Stevenson opened the eyes of mankind, and all of them happened prior to the limited nuclear test ban agreement.

Today the vital issue facing us is: how do we build on that limited agreement? How do we keep faith that force as a resolution of international disputes will be re-DANE or that these who seek force need not fear for survival—either from nuclear pollution or wars of national liberation?

Surely, it was an emotional outburst. I was to move back in South Vietnam and allow the country to be consumed by terrorist invaders. As former President Eisenhower recently said, this was a “giving sack” to those responsible for sending guerrilla forces and supplies into South Vietnam in the effort to destroy our friends and the government and people of that country.”

Retreat could well precipitate a repeat performance in Thailand, Korea, Indonesia, and possibly to at least a half dozen countries in Africa and a similar number in South America.

And what about De Gaulle? He now has NATO in convulsive death throes as a result of his failure to sign the test ban agreement and his determination to have an “independent nuclear capability.” Wouldn’t our re-treat from South Vietnam force West Germany to reconsider her commitment to disarmament? Wouldn’t she question our commitment to her defense—and probably decide that she too needed “independent nuclear capability”?

And you, Russia? Is she capable of “eating crow”? That is what China would make her do. China would announce to the world that she was right, and Russia was wrong—the United States was in fact a “paper tiger.” To save face, would Russia have to move on Berlin?

The United States has many unique aspects—but one of them is not demagoguery. Each country has its Robert Weilache of the right; its Robert Scheers of the left. Our capitulation in South Vietnam would have our emotionally charged constituents or run the very probable chance of being so far out in front that they are being “chased.”

As disastarlul as is our involvement in South Vietnam to all Americans, the dilemmas of today are recognized—it seems obvious that of the options available to us now—capitulation and withdrawal, retreat to en­ chroning, or continuation of our policy of measured response—only the latter one serves what should be our primary foreign policy objective—disarmament.

VISTA—A Source of New Hope for America’s Poor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI OF ILLINOIS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the organization of VISTA heralded the beginning of a training course in Chicago’s historic Hull House. The marvelous young and old people—30 of them—were willing to give up a year of their lives to bring enlightenment and new horizons of hope for our Nation’s less fortunate.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to include in the Record today my remarks to this unique graduating class:

My remarks follow:

ROMAN C. PUCINSKI, PUCINSKI VISTA GRADUATION CEREMONY

You must have had a good reason for deciding to spend the next year of your life working and living with the poor of this Nation.

The reason could not have been a search for glamour—for there is none in poverty. You must have had a good reason for deciding to become a VISTA volunteer. Perhaps you convinced a youngster of 19 or 20, whose conception of success is, the local numbers runner or pimph, that he has a chance to make it in that other America that other America that is less than a fifth of the Nation that has 119 housed, 111 clothed, and ill fed. Today, I think that you have joined the organization which is taking the practical approach to relieving the problems of poverty. In this approach, there is a personal brush with the hopelessness and despair that poverty breeds has motivated you to become a VISTA volunteer. Perhaps your own experiences during those grim times enables you to have a special insight into the problems of those in desperate wants.

Today, there seems to be a kind of nostalgia longing for the 1930’s—much like the resurrection of the 1920’s a few years back. Perhaps this nostalgia is a substitute for the things that were simpler in the 1930’s—less complicated, less fearful. The problem then was chiefly economic and nearly everyone you knew was in the same boat. I fall to share this nostalgia for the 1930’s; for a time when one-third of a nation was jobless, and the unemployment figure was 119 and in 1966, that figure has been reduced. Now it is less than a fifth of the Nation that has barely enough to turn the page of poverty and the not-so-well-off. It’s purely an arbitrary, meaningless to a family of 8 or 10 and to the family of the underemployed or virtually destitute if that’s their total income.

Those of you who have personally experienced poverty may have a valuable insight...
into the hearts and minds of the poor. It should serve you well during the next several years. You tell me, if you really care how poverty is like, and how it feels to be poor. But unfortunately, poverty need not be experienced to be abhorred. It is not pleasant, and it is not easy to understand, but it is a degrading human experience; one of the most degrading that there is.

During your VISTA training at Hull House you have become familiar with the face of poverty. Chicago has its share on the West Side. Most big cities do. In fact, the biggest city in the Nation, New York City, has 5 million families—live in the blighted, rundown areas of cities and towns.

The experience here in training has given you visible evidence of the fact that some make up 20 percent of the average American city and that these same areas produce 45 percent of the Nation's major crimes.

Yet through the years that these grim statistics have come into being, Hull House, still under the lasting influence and inspiration of its founder, Jane Addams, has existed to serve the needs of the poor. To encourage others to go to what to do; to teach them the need for helping themselves.

Because of where your year in VISTA leads you, I am confident that you will take part of Chicago with you in the spirit of Hull House and the philosophy of service for which it stands.

It is encouraging to me that the Office of Economic Opportunity and VISTA have available to the people and knowledge that Hull House commands. For there is a great amount of wisdom that has been distilled from years of intimate knowledge of the poor and they and the problems that confront them.

As VISTA volunteers you will not be Hull House in miniature. You will be individuals, equipped for the most part only with common sense, and I think, a great amount of compassion. You will make some of the rules of the way you go along; there is no magic formula for helping the poor to lift themselves out of poverty. You will work under minimum supervision, and the most pressing deadline you will have is the deadline of how long the poor can endure the dismal conditions in which they live.

But because you are volunteers, you have assumed a grave responsibility—that of helping people to change their lives. Without your presence, the continuity at their present pace, in their present environment, at their present level of hopelessness and suffering. Whatever hope you bring, whatever help you give, will make the lives of our fellow citizens take a different and better course.

The year that you are about to spend in service to America will serve still another purpose. It will make some people uneasy. It will make them pause and wonder about themselves. The reason that they wonder is because they are wondering about you. They are wondering what all the hoopla will make up a large share of your most precious possession—your time—to go among the poor to find out if you could help them help themselves.

People wonder, and others feel a little guilty. I hope that you do. Because the next time they are asked to serve on a committee, they are part of it in a most essential way. Your own selfless commitment and dedication may cause them to make an extra effort.

During these weeks of training you have entertained some nagging doubts about whether you are needed, or whether anyone cares. If you discover that VISTA is really doing something for the Nation's poor, I would like to tell you some interesting facts.

First of all, you're in demand. In fact, the demand reminds me of the old Army recruiting poster which had a sinister faced Uncle Sam point a finger at the passerby with the admonishment: "Uncle Sam Wants You.

The Nation's poor need and want VISTA volunteers.

There are almost 2,500 of you now either on the job or in training. The demand for volunteers has far outstripped the supply. In all, VISTA has received requests for more than 7,000 volunteers to serve local sponsors across the Nation—from Alaska to the Virgin Islands. In fact, I hope that this demand will be met in time.

Perhaps a historian of some future date will be amazed as to why American citizens were asked by their Government to work among the poor during a time of record setting prosperity. It is indeed a paradox that when this Nation is enjoying an economy of abundance unsurpassed in history, it is still grappling with the problem of dire poverty in the midst of plenty. If you will accomplish anything, you will help to make the Nation aware of this paradox and awake its conscience. You will help to serve as a living testimony that there is indeed another kind of America—one of hunger and cold and illiteracy and desperation and hopelessness. You will need to be aware that as individuals have a deep obligation to our fellow citizens.

You had to make a choice. You could either sit and watch or you could plunge into the war on poverty up to your neck. You decided to take the plunge. By volunteering for VISTA you have also chosen to be entered on the pages of American history in a chapter that will tell of a Nation's awakened conscience.

It is a proud way to be remembered. Thank you.

Remarks by Vice President Hubert Humphrey at the Goddard Memorial Dinner

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF HON. GEORGE P. MILLER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, Vice President Humphrey has been chairman of the National Aeronautics and Space Council for a little more than a year. At about the time he took office, he candidly admitted that he knew very little about the specific details of our national space program but that he intended to learn all that he could, and learn fast.

The speech which he delivered on Monday at the National Space Club's annual Goddard Memorial Dinner, and which I include in the Record for the benefit and edification of my colleagues, shows that he meant what he said. He has learned fast. He has become, in a very short time and in a very real sense, one of the country's leaders in the enormous task of exploring space for peaceful purposes. His address clearly reveals his dynamic outlook and eagerness to demonstrate our leadership in every aspect of space exploration for the benefit of all mankind and to promote thereby our efforts to bring peace to the world.

Remarks by Vice President Hubert Humphrey at the Goddard Memorial Dinner, Washington, D.C., April 26, 1966.

Today we commemorate the 40th anniversary of Dr. Robert Goddard's launching of the first liquid-fuel rocket. At the time, Dr. Goddard's recognition came long after it should have come. But today there is no question of his role in moving man into space.

On the occasion of this anniversary, President Johnson today received the Goddard Award. I was privileged to take part in that ceremony, as chairman of the National Aeronautics and Space Council.

Tonight I particularly wish to commend the National Space Club, which already has done much to promote the cause, on the award of its first annual Dr. Hugh L. Dryden Fellowship.

When I addressed you a year ago I confessed myself a newcomer in space, and I promised to be a diligent student. I have not yet been put into orbit. However, I have logged over a million miles in 80 missions here on earth and many of those missions have included visits to National Aeronautics and Defense field installations.

I have also visited a number of private industrial establishments engaged in space effort. And of course I have chaired a number of Space Council meetings and followed closely all aspects of our activity in space.

As a result of these visits, I have come to believe that it is no mere coincidence that at a time when so many of our leading industries are experiencing difficulties, there is a few of my thoughts concerning our space program. I will begin by saying that I have been particularly impressed by the dedication and high performance of those—both in Government and private sector—who participate in our national space effort.

Our space program is a superb example of the kind of creative partnership for progress between Government and the private sector which increasingly marks all areas of our national life.

I wish tonight to stress two things that have been very much on my mind regarding the space program.

First, I am impressed by the vital importance of maintaining the most meticulous standards of performance at every level of our space effort, from the worker on the shop floor right up to the top.

Although this tremendous enterprise involves hundreds of thousands of people, it is vital that each feel that he is an important part in it. We must fully recognize and fulfill our own individual responsibility for its success.

Second, I feel the necessity for cost consciousness.

This is the need, to put it another way, of getting the most space for the tax dollar. These are times when we must exert high discipline in public expenditure. And our space program cannot be exempt from that discipline.

In this connection, I was interested to note the theme of the Fourth Goddard Memorial Symposium sponsored by the American Astronautical Society, which many of you have been attending for the past 2 days.

Last year I spoke of the "year 2000." But the symposium this year chose to focus instead on the theme, "The Space Age in Fiscal Year 2001."

Certainly, Federal appropriations today have an important bearing on where we will be in the future.

I have examined the fiscal year 1967 space budgets with the greatest care. I honestly
believe that much can be accomplished within them although other priorities, notably our effort in Vietnam, required postponement of some objectives.

I also believe that we can and will achieve the goal set by President Kennedy and Johnson: a manned landing on the moon before 1970.

My own confidence in our rapidly advancing space age is such that I can visualize many more dramatic achievements ahead, although I will fix no timetable for these.

1. The exploration of the lunar surface, and possibly the establishment of one or more permanent bases there.

2. The establishment of the whole family of earth-orbiting stations, manned and supplied by regular ferry services.

3. The broadcasting of reports in a number of places in this country for the departure and arrival of spacecraft.

4. The development of recoverable and reusable launching vehicles, and maneuverable space vehicles, with a consequent drastic reduction in the cost of space travel.

5. The improvement of propulsion methods, with the use of nuclear as well as chemical energy, so that faster and more powerful rockets can make planetary trips in a week or less, which today would require many months.

6. The launching of unmanned probes to every point of the solar system—and perhaps manned planetary expeditions as well.

We must not, however, become so totally fascinated by the wonders of outer space that we neglect the applications of space technology to a better life right here on earth.

A few days ago we orbited our first truly operational weather satellite—Eos II. I was pleased during my recent visit to the Goddard Space Flight Center to see the successful read-out of the first weather picture it sent back. This is a satellite the entire world can tune in—not only governments but, with a relatively small investment, colleges, or even individual citizens.

The time is not distant when we will be able to predict, and predict with accuracy, the weather everywhere on earth. We may even be able to control it—and thus open up many arid portions of the world to cultivation.

Global communication by satellites will become a fact in the very near future. It will be followed by direct broadcast of both voice and pictures to people everywhere throughout large sections of the world.

In the field of medicine alone, the benefits are already impressive. Improvements in medical services and results, due to electronic innovations in the space program, are already beginning to revolutionize the equipment of clinics and hospitals. It should be possible to monitor continuously and in detail the condition of hundreds of patients from a single location.

Other direct benefits will come in the form of widespread transoceanic communications, radar for detection, and highly accurate navigation.

We have already made fantastic strides in devising more effective, reliable, and compact electronic equipment for a great variety of applications. We have developed improved alloys, ceramics, and other materials. And we have developed new techniques for the accelerated use of liquid oxygen in steelmaking, new coatings for the temperature control of buildings, and filters for deterrents.

Our progress in space has already contributed to our national security. The use of communications satellites is backing up our efforts in Vietnam.

In addition to the support of our Armed Forces by better communications, our peaceful application of space competence for national security takes many other forms.

Among them are more accurate knowledge of the weather, more effective mapping, earlier warning of impending dangers, and the detection of nuclear explosions in space or in the atmosphere.

There are some who claim, with all sincerity, that the present space science and technology has been much exaggerated. Concerning this, I would make two comments.

One is to the skeptics outside this hall. I think they have forgotten the fact that this whole field is still only in its infancy. The best is yet to come.

The other is to you. As you constantly enlarge the horizons of space science and technology, I urge that you be everlastingly alert to recognize those discoveries and innovations which can be usefully applied here on our own planet.

Moreover, it is not only technology that we have to learn, but also the significance of space science. Perhaps more important, we have called into being rich human and intellectual resources—methods, capabilities, insights, and management techniques which can be brought to bear upon problems far removed from space.

In this respect, I want to commend the initiative of private companies and of Governor Brown of California, who have shown the way toward focusing the talents of the aerospace industries on matters as important to our way of life as traffic congestion and garbage control.

I believe the technique of systems analysis—developed to its highest point so far in the field of aerospace—has important application to our everyday life as traffic congestion and garbage control.

I believe the technique of systems analysis—developed to its highest point so far in the field of aerospace—has important application to our everyday life as traffic congestion and garbage control.

I believe those of you here who are in the aerospace industry have a very real obligation to make your capabilities more widely known to State and local officials.

Why you? Because the technical and intellectual capabilities you possess in abundance are made possible by the research efforts of many scientists and engineers who have supported the space program.

Why you? Because your management and your workers are citizens of many of the communities which will directly benefit from such efforts.

Why you? Because it will be a practical demonstration of the world how democracy and free enterprise function effectively for the common good.

I shall conclude with a few observations on the international significance of the space effort.

I believe it is virtually impossible to overestimate the interest of peoples throughout the world in this unfolding space age.

For example, a USIA-sponsored space exhibit last month in Rangoon, Burma—a place most of us might have imagined to be remote from the space age—drew over 200,000 visitors.

Astronaut John Glenn was there, and Senators Walter Shuttlesworth and Frank Borman are currently winding up a successful swing around the free Asian capitals, Australia, and New Zealand.

Many countries with little or no space experience are showing their interest in a very concrete and practical way. They have recognized the need to engage in space programs to develop their own scientific competence, and we are helping them to do so. Already we are cooperating with about 70 countries, and the United States and NASA are pressing forward with new initiatives in international cooperation.

For what I now say, I may be accused of being something of a visionary—but I am encouraged to do so by being in the good company of other visionaries.

I believe that the exploration of space will have a profound effect upon how we look at our life here on earth. It will put all our affairs in a wider and more wholesome perspective.

Ever since Copernicus, we have known that our earth is a small planet in an immense universe. But while we have known this intellectually and theoretically, most of us have not really taken it to heart, not really felt it in the marrow of our bones.

As the full significance of that fact becomes more and more apparent, it will be seen that the occupation of space, it will seem increasingly absurd that we have not better organized our life here on earth.

Our experience in space can be a powerful stimulus to all of us, wherever we live, to move toward the establishment of a world of law, where freedom and justice are assured to all, everywhere, in the words of the Prophet Isaiah: "Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1966

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the Vice President.

Rabbi Max M. Landman, Temple Emanu-El, Palm Beach, Fla., offered the following prayer:

How good and pleasant it is when we dwell together in unity. Unto Thee, O God, we lift our souls in praise. As all creation is one, so are we fashioned in Thy image, reveals Thy majesty. In this citadel of lawmaking, we now stand to invoke Thy blessings upon these noble men and women who, by Thy will, have been chosen by the citizens of each State of our glorious country, the United States of America, to guide and guard the physical, moral, and spiritual welfare of the people. May the right choice and true application of thought always guide the work of their hands, so that they will continue to carry the lighted torch of understanding, of help and of peace to the four corners of the earth.

Bless our President, our Vice President and our leaders who make up the insoluble chain of democracy in our land. May the jewels of wisdom give them strength, courage, patience, and power, so that the whole world will be fashioned anew with peace on earth and good will to all Thy children. Then will all nations be more willing to use their efforts for the betterment of all mankind.

"Yehi ratzon, shetisheth shel echachim masei yedelechem": May Thy divine spirit rest upon the hearts of all the Members of this House, and may the dews of heaven and the fairness of the earth cover the land of our blessed country. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of