This is where the struggle will be decided in the long run.

We have a clear obligation to help the people of Asia and of other continents to help themselves. It is for this reason that I commend to you the foreign aid program which President Johnson submitted to Congress this week.

The President has proposed, and I quote, "to help give the people of the less developed world the food, the health, the skills, and education—and the strength—to lead their nations to self-sufficient lives of plenty and freedom."

We have set ourselves no easy task. It will require patience and fortitude for years ahead.

But I believe we can, in the end, succeed. For I believe Americans have learned the lessons of history so that we may not be doomed to repeat them.

We have learned that the appetite of aggressors is never satisfied.

We have learned that a threat to freedom elsewhere can soon become a threat to freedom here.

Can we accept the possibility that the struggle against Communist expansion can go on for years ahead?

Can we adapt the use of our military power to achieve limited goals while possessing military power in almost limitless quantity?

Can we persevere in our search for peaceful negotiation in the face of rejection by our adversaries?

Can we devote ourselves to patient efforts toward economic and social progress in an environment of violence and terror?

Can we maintain our own devotion to free institutions while opposed by those without regard for them?

Can we, finally, convince those who live by force that time is on our side?

Can we demonstrate to them that we are too strong to be afraid, too determined to be defeated?

I answer: Yes, we can and we shall.

Americans are capable of waging the long, hard battle for freedom around the globe for as long as freedom is threatened. We have the leadership and the resolution to fulfill our responsibility as leader of the free world. And we shall.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1966

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Capt. Harold F. Menges, Chaplain's Corps, U.S. Navy, offered the following prayer:

St. John 9: 4: *And Jesus answered, I must work the works of Him that sent Me, while it is day: the night cometh, when no man can work.*

Holy Father, and God of all mankind, hear us pray.

Accept our grateful thanks for every blessing of Thine which has brought us to this good hour.

Bless us now with wisdom, good judgment, and sound counsel that we may do that which is pleasing in Thy sight. Help us to be intelligent, resourceful, and alert that we may face and solve the problems of the day in such a way as to spread justice and freedom throughout the land.

When we are ignorant, give us knowledge. When we are asleep, awaken us. When we walk in darkness, lead us in the path of the just which is as the shining light which shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

We thank Thee for Thy servant with whom we walked and worked for a little while upon this earth. Thou hast received him into Thy nearer presence. Give unto his family and loved ones the consolation of Thy grace.

For in the Master's name we ask it. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

TRANSFER OF CALL OF PRIVATE CALENDAR

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the Private Calendar in order for today may be transferred to tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I take this time for the purpose of making an announcement. I advise the House that, pursuant to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi, just granted, three bills from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs may be called up tomorrow.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, would the distinguished majority leader indicate what those bills are?

Mr. ALBERT. They are House Joint Resolution 343, the Wind River irrigation project, Wyoming; H.R. 10674, disposition of funds appropriated to pay judgment for Otoe and Missouria Indians; and H.R. 1784, Cape Lookout National Seashore.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Could the distinguished majority leader indicate whether those three bills have rules?

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman is correct. The request just made by the gentleman from Mississippi, to have until midnight tonight to file certain rules, related to those bills.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS IN THE APPENDIX OF THE RECORD

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, without establishing a precedent, that all Members desiring to do so today may extend their remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and include pertinent extraneous material.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

TRANSFER OF SPECIAL ORDERS FROM TODAY UNTIL TOMORROW

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special orders in order for today be transferred to tomorrow and that they be called before those special orders previously scheduled for February 16.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 382)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting the Fifth Annual Report of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

This report describes a year of intense negotiation and research. It reveals an increased seriousness on the part of many nations toward the problems of arms control and disarmament.

In 1965, under the increasing pressure of the nuclear threat, arms control and disarmament was taken up at the first meeting of the United Nations Disarmament Commission in 5 years; at the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva; in the fall session of the 20th General Assembly; and in private diplomatic exchanges.

In all of these activities the U.S. position benefited from the thorough research and careful preparations of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency,

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carried out under the authority granted it by the Congress.

This research and preparation has been carried out on a wide variety of problems—from weapons inspection to the economic consequences of reductions or shifts in military spending. In all this work our guiding principle has been the long-range security of the United States, which inevitably involves the long-range peace and stability of the world.

HALTING THE SPREAD OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

During 1965 the concern of the world turned increasingly to the vital question of preventing nuclear weapons from becoming standard equipment in the world's arsenals. We are approaching a critical period in efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. Many countries now have the resources, the technical ability, and the scientific manpower needed to build nuclear weapons systems. We hear voices saying that these countries can afford such costly weapons, even though they would have to be bought at the expense of the basic needs of their people.

I have committed my administration to the task of persuading the nonnuclear countries that it is neither in the interests of their security, nor of world peace, to develop nuclear weapons. This has been the main thrust behind the efforts of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency during the past year, and it will continue to be in the year we are now entering.

On January 27, 1966, I presented to the 18-Nation Committee on Disarmament at Geneva a 7-point program designed to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, to halt the nuclear arms race, and to reduce nuclear stocks. I have instructed our negotiators to walk the extra mile necessary to insure that the weapons of war submit to man's need for peace.

In giving these instructions, and in transmitting this report, I reaffirm my belief that it is possible through reason and through patient effort to translate the world's common interest in survival into concrete acts of restraint and accommodation between the nations.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 15, 1966.*

THE LATE HONORABLE ALBERT THOMAS, REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] is recognized.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to announce the death of our beloved colleague, the gentleman from Texas, ALBERT THOMAS. Time for eulogies by Members of the House will soon be arranged and announcement made.

Memorial services for Congressman THOMAS will be held tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock a.m. at the National Cathedral here in Washington, at the Bethlehem Chapel.

Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock p.m. this Friday at the First Methodist Church, Houston, Tex.

Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 730

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable ALBERT THOMAS, a Representative from the State of Texas.

Resolved, That a committee of fifty Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 16, 1966, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2045. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report setting forth the financial condition of working capital funds, and the results of their operation, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2208; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2046. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the annual report on the progress and accomplishments of the anthracite mine water control and mine sealing and filling program, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 87-818; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2047. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the annual report on the lead and zinc mining stabilization program, for the year ending December 31, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 87-347; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 8188. A bill relating to the deduction for income tax purposes of contributions to certain organizations for judicial reform; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1284). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 12752. A bill to provide for graduated withholding of income tax from wages, to require declarations of estimated tax with respect to self-employment income, to accelerate current payments of estimated income tax by corporations, to postpone certain excise tax rate reductions, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1285). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. COLMER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 731. Resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 1784, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Cape Lookout National Seashore in the State of North Carolina, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1286). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BOLLING: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 732. Resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 10674, a bill to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Otoe and Missouria Tribe of Indians, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1287). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 733. Resolution providing for the consideration of H.J. Res. 343, a joint resolution to cancel any unpaid reimbursable construction costs of the Wind River Indian irrigation project, Wyoming, chargeable against certain non-Indian lands; without amendment (Rept. No. 1288). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SISK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 734. Resolution providing for the consideration of S. 1666, an act to provide for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1289). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COHELAN:

H.R. 12812. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Hudson Highlands National Scenic Riverway in the State of New York, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H.R. 12813. A bill to amend the National Housing Act to reduce the premiums charged for the insurance of certain cooperative housing mortgages; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 12814. A bill to amend section 213 of the National Housing Act to permit the more effective operation of the cooperative management housing insurance fund; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DORN:

H.R. 12815. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, to prohibit transportation of articles to or from the United States aboard certain foreign vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FARBSTEIN:

H.R. 12816. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a National Eye Institute in the National Institutes of Health; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 12817. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against the Federal income tax for State and local income taxes paid by an individual during the taxable year; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRASER:

H.R. 12818. A bill designed to prevent crimes of intimidation, violence, and murder against Negroes and civil rights workers lawfully seeking to enforce the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANSEN of Iowa:

H.R. 12819. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a National Eye Institute in the National Institutes of Health; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOLLAND:

H.R. 12820. A bill to establish a self-supporting reinsurance program to protect employees in the enjoyment of certain rights

under private pension plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KREBS:

H.R. 12821. A bill to assist city demonstration programs for rebuilding slum and blighted areas and for providing the public facilities and services necessary to improve the general welfare of the people who live in these areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina:

H.R. 12822. A bill to authorize the extension of certain naval vessel loans now in existence and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 12823. A bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to remove the existing percentage limit on the amount of assistance which may be provided thereunder for projects in any one State; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SICKLES:

H.R. 12824. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 in order to provide for a National Community Senior Service Corps; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HOLLAND:

H.J. Res. 835. Joint resolution declaring May 29 in each year as Kennedy's Birthday which shall be a legal public holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. FARBSTEIN:

H.R. 12825. A bill for the relief of Sophia Padilla; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARNUM:

H.R. 12826. A bill for the relief of Kim Kap Yung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H.R. 12827. A bill to provide for the free entry of a mass spectrometer for the use of Brown University; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ST. ONGE:

H.R. 12828. A bill for the relief of Isabel P. Magno; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of California:

H.R. 12829. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Jasmine T. Boyd; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin:

H.R. 12830. A bill for the relief of Evangelos Perrakis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

National Eye Institute

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. HANSEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 15, 1966

Mr. HANSEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, today it is my privilege to introduce a companion bill to one introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Congressman FRED B. ROONEY, to establish a National Eye Institute as part of the National Institutes of Health.

It is time for us to wake up to the tragic waste in human resources that takes its toll each year in eye diseases.

With over 11 million people in the United States either partially or totally blind, we need to face this problem with more than a hope of better days.

In Iowa we have one of the finest programs for rehabilitation of the blind in the entire country. Under the exceptional direction of Mr. Kenneth Jernigan, this program has been able to revitalize lives that were doomed to despair and discouragement. Along with this rehabilitation work, the fine Lions Club eye bank project has restored sight to a number of fortunate individuals.

It does not in any way detract from the excellent work of these organizations to say that we are failing in our efforts. We fail, because so little is known, and the problems are multiplying faster than we can provide answers. In 1963, the cost of caring for those already blind amounted to more than $1 billion. At the same time, public and private sources spent only $9 million on research. It is easy to see that much work is needed in this area.

With more than 80 percent of all loss of vision in our Nation due to diseases whose causes are unknown to science, we have an urgent responsibility to press forward in this area.

The emotional, psychological, and physical disturbances that arise from blindness are well known. We now have to bring the power of our scientific age to bear upon this major health problem.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure, so that the fear that stalks our land in the form of blindness may be put aside.

Albert Thomas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 15, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, once again we pause to note the passing of a beloved colleague. Too often the stalwarts of the Congress, who have written so much of the history of their times, are suddenly gone from the scene. In awe of God's inscrutable ways we meet today to register our sincere thoughts of ALBERT THOMAS, what he meant, and how we will miss him.

To know ALBERT was to love and respect him. During the years he so ably served the Eighth Congressional District of Texas, I learned to appreciate what a fine, outstanding job he did in carrying out his responsibilities to his people. Loved and respected for his fairness, sound judgment, deep courage and devotion to America, his rare capacity for leadership will be sorely missed in the years to come.

He was quiet and soft spoken, and as he went about his daily tasks, he had a kind greeting for everyone.

In thinking of ALBERT, I am reminded of the words penned by the late Sir William Osler, the noted Canadian physician:

> I have three personal ideals. One, to do the day's work well and not to bother about tomorrow. The second ideal has been to act the Golden Rule, as far as in me lay, toward my professional brethren and toward those committed to my care. And the third has been to cultivate such a measure of equanimity as would enable me to bear success with humility, the affection of my friends without pride, and to be ready when the day of sorrow and grief came to meet it with the courage befitting a man.

ALBERT THOMAS fully measured up to such ideals. We shall miss him, but he has left forever with us countless memories of a wonderful person.

Albert Thomas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE R. POOL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 15, 1966

Mr. POOL. Mr. Speaker, the death of ALBERT THOMAS, Representative from Houston, is a particularly great loss to the Texas delegation, of which he was a senior member. An alumnus of two fine Texas institutes of higher learning—Rice University and the University of Texas, he was also a veteran of World War I and a distinguished attorney at law. He came to Washington some 30 years ago to distinguish himself further, this time as a U.S. Congressman. As the years passed, he became an important member of the House Committee on Appropriations, heading several key subcommittees, and serving on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

But it is not just for his great public service that I shall remember ALBERT THOMAS. I shall first and foremost forever cherish my remembrance of him as a fine human being and as my friend. When I first came to Congress in 1963, Mr. THOMAS was a great help to me in learning the fine details of the legislative process. Always considerate and gracious, he was what I think a true gentleman must be. A Democrat who contributed greatly to his party, he was liked and admired by Democrats and Republicans alike. He was my friend, and I shall truly miss him. But even more important to note here today is that the loss of this fine Member of Congress will be felt

by the Nation for many years to come. The place of such a fine gentleman as ALBERT THOMAS is not easily filled in the world today.

Income Tax Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 15, 1966

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to provide for a Federal income tax credit for payments for State and local income taxes.

This legislation will help produce the answer to New York State's fiscal problems. Under the legislation I propose, New York State will be able to raise its taxes, and the Federal Government—and not the taxpayers of New York State—will pick up the tab. My bill would also provide a credit for any city income tax.

Under my legislation, New York State and New York City will be able to get the extra revenues they will need in years to come, although I believe that New York's needs will also be reduced by the great financial success of the lottery about to be established in New York.

Under the Fino tax credit bill, our States and cities will be able to institute or raise income taxes to get more money without this money coming out of the pockets of the people. The Federal Government will be surrendering some of its revenues back to the States so that the States will be able to conduct programs without running to Washington for money. The dollars that are spent in the States will go further than the dollars spent by the Federal Government, hopefully, because they will not have to pay for a round trip to Washington, and resultant shrinkage.

This is a measure in support of waning federalism. Today, when the Federal Government is seeking to saddle our cities and States with Federal coordinators or commissars to supervise Federal programs, I think it is important to provide the financial wherewithal for the return of these programs to the States without Federal control.

Federal tax credits for payments of State income taxes would have several advantages. It would encourage all States to resort to State income taxes, aiming for much greater tax uniformity. It would also mean, as I have said, that the States and not the Federal Government would decide just what should be done with the revenues they raise. Nor would there be any danger that revenues would be cut off in a recession, which means that States could be in a position to maintain their expenditures.

This idea is not a panacea. I would worry that some States might institute excessive income taxes so as to get vast slush funds. They might be able to get away with this because the people of the State would not be hurt, just the Federal Government. Obviously, there has to be some kind of limit on the credit that can be given.

As a start, I propose that the Federal income tax credit for State income tax be limited to an amount which shall not exceed 20 percent of the Federal income tax paid. This will give real meaning to the idea of creative federalism.

Tribute to Albert Thomas: A Great American

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 15, 1966

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the flag of our country flies at half-mast today and the hearts of our people are saddened because of the death of ALBERT THOMAS—our colleague—one of the great men of our time.

Permit me to take this means of paying a brief but sincere tribute to his memory and to his life of selfless and dedicated service to our country.

We are indeed saddened by the realization that ALBERT THOMAS is gone—never to return to the House—never to be with us again in the Independent Offices Subcommittee on Appropriations or in the Congress.

It is my firm conviction that there has never been a greater chairman of the Independent Offices Subcommittee than ALBERT THOMAS.

He worked long.

He worked hard.

He was dedicated to the Congress—to his district—to his beloved State of Texas—and to this great Nation. America will bear the imprint of the creativity and imagination of ALBERT THOMAS for generations to come as the work he did here continues to unfold in growth and progress. Our children and our children's children will live in a better America because of the foresight and wisdom of ALBERT THOMAS.

His grasp of complex and difficult problems was remarkable and his judgment was sound. He will long be remembered for his vision and initiative in the fields of space and science and technology—and in other areas of growth and progress.

ALBERT THOMAS was one of the first to visualize the importance of space exploration and the technological byproducts that such exploration has developed—and will continue to develop. He was a member of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee and played a crucial role in the development of atomic energy.

He was a member of the Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations and took a consistent and strong position for a powerful defense posture for our country—for great national strength—for an America more powerful than any nation in history.

The unselfish dedication of ALBERT THOMAS to the national interest will echo down the corridors of history as the United States meets the challenges at home and abroad which he anticipated.

It was my great honor to serve with ALBERT THOMAS on the Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations for some 14 years. I sat at his side and learned great lessons from this great man and this great teacher.

ALBERT THOMAS saw this committee as an instrument of service and progress—an instrument that touched the lives of almost every American through the independent agencies our committee funded. ALBERT THOMAS realized this and it gave him vision and dedication—and a will to create a greater America.

But—in addition to his great record of public service and his devotion to the national interest—ALBERT THOMAS was a warm human being. He had a great capacity for friendship—I was his close friend. Working with him, I came to know him well. He was not only a great man but a good man—a man of concern and compassion.

And so, Mr. Speaker, we are saddened by his passing. We are shocked and shaken by the departure of this wonderful man, good friend, and statesman.

Although ALBERT THOMAS would have wanted the Independent Offices Subcommittee to continue its work, in deference to his memory, hearings were suspended this morning.

This Congress and the Nation mourn the passing of this great man from Texas. I extend my deepest sympathy to Mrs. Thomas, to his two lovely daughters, and to the other members of his family in their bereavement.

Hon. Albert Thomas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 15, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heart full of sorrow that I eulogize my good friend ALBERT THOMAS, who this day was called by his Maker after many years of personal suffering. He was one of the most unforgettable characters I have ever met, but I know I am the richer for it. He never complained to anyone and always had a happy and hearty "Hi there" for everyone, together with a wave of his hand.

His service in the House of Representatives spans three decades in which much important legislation was written, and in which much history was made. It is marked with the same characteristic of no thoughts for himself, but always for his fellow man, and his welfare. The people he represented saluted this characteristic by returning him 15 times to this great body.

ALBERT THOMAS' position on the Appropriations Committee brought him into

daily contact with officials of the various independent offices of our Government. His knowledge of fiscal affairs and budgetary procedures was uncanny. He was a shrewd inquisitor of witnesses who appeared before his committee and yet was respected by all.

I join his family in mourning the loss of this great statesman who served his country well.

Statement on National Committee for a Nonsubsidized Seaway

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE H. FALLON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 15, 1966

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, critical decisions are about to be made regarding the future financing of the St. Lawrence Seaway. The Seaway Corporation and its Canadian counterparts are obligated to submit to the Secretary of Commerce, by July 1, 1966, recommendations on the toll structure.

Originally, these recommendations were to have been submitted and acted on by July 1, 1964, but a 2-year extension was given to further observe performance of the new waterway system.

The past 2 years have, we believe, strengthened the position consistently taken by this committee that adjustments in the tolls should now be made aimed at reaching the self-supporting level decreed by law.

When approved by the Congress of the United States, the seaway project was conceived as a taxpayer-supported investment which would repay its heavy debt through revenues collected from tolls. The original toll tariff was, in the opinion of many observers, much too low to accomplish this purpose. The failure of the seaway to live up to original traffic projections further diminished the probability of establishing a self-supporting basis.

Advocates of the seaway have claimed that the toll structure was too high and was one of the factors limiting the use of the ports along the waterway system. As recently as last year, seaway interests suggested that moves be made to either, first, reduce tolls on the seaway; second, hold them at their present low levels; or third, eliminate them entirely. While any of these courses would seem inconceivable in view of the vast money commitments of both governments and the performance of the seaway to date, pressures are mounting from seaway interests to attempt to attract additional business through lowering or elimination of tolls.

This thinking was evident in some testimony which was submitted to a special subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee during 1965 by seaway advocates. There was a strong feeling that the Federal Government should support, through direct or indirect subsidies, seaway operations, particularly promotion of seaway ports and solicitation of cargo for these ports. Despite the fact that North Atlantic ports and others protested strongly before hearings of this same special Senate Commerce subcommittee, none of these protests found their way into the report of the committee which was released in September 1965.

The report itself was so slanted in favor of the seaway that the North Atlantic Ports Association and many of its individual members filed strong exceptions with Senate and Department of Commerce officials.

The essential problem in dealing with the St. Lawrence Seaway has been the insistence on the part of its advocates and some officials and agencies of the U.S. Government that the taxpayers, having made a huge financial commitment to the seaway, should be forced to further subsidize this quasi-government operation in order to increase its usage. This is a flagrant violation of the spirit and the letter of the law upon which seaway development was founded. It also has a very severe impact on competing ports on North, South Atlantic and gulf coast ranges, which ports have historically and are now presently supporting their own port development and promotion activities.

Because the seaway was nationally financed, it is a matter of national concern. This is one of the reasons why the National Committee for a Nonsubsidized Seaway was formed. This committee now feels that the whole matter of seaway tolls should be given a very thorough and public airing.

It is prepared to join others in presenting reasons why the tolls should be raised to assure sufficient revenue to pay out the capital investment in the seaway. This would not only assure a fair and equitable program as far as the taxpayers and the North Atlantic ports are concerned, but would follow the course set out by law and legislation of the U.S. Congress.

Evidence mounts that seaway interests are dedicated to spending more of the taxpayers' money while not willing to pay the costs of additional investments. Indeed, the Senate subcommittee found that the seaway proponents would ask that the Corps of Engineers deepen and clear Great Lakes channels and harbors to 27-foot depths and that they would like a concerted effort, including Government participation, to interest American-flag vessels in utilizing the seaway to a greater extent than at present. There are also requests that lock facilities be improved and expanded, because, according to those who testified on behalf of the seaway before the Senate subcommittee, this waterway system may be overtaxed within the next 10 years.

Of great significance is the fact that seaway proponents have suggested several alternate refinancing methods. Inevitably, these methods recommend the extension of amortization periods or the lessening or elimination of financial commitments on behalf of the seaway itself.

Obviously, if the seaway is to be as successful as these proponents say it will be, then there should be no need for lowering tolls nor even maintaining them at the present level. Instead, they should be raised to more fully repay the American taxpayer for his investment in this waterway system. However, more specific evidence of why seaway tolls should be brought into a more realistic level will be submitted by this committee at such time as it is called before proper bodies to present its opinion on the seaway toll structure.

At this time, the committee wishes to state that it feels the upcoming review of seaway revenues and tariffs to be of vital importance to the whole Nation, and that it should be conducted in public; and that every segment of transportation, shipping, port, and civic interests be given the opportunity to appear before the appropriate bodies.

The actions of the Federal Government in attempting to divert cargo, through promotion and other means, to the seaway away from ports which are more self-reliant and which have historically done their own port promotion and developing, is shocking. The committee feels that more should be said on this subject, and that definite guidelines should be established to make certain that the Government does not unfairly use its resources to promote seaway ports to the disadvantage of other ports in the United States with whom the seaway competes.

At this time, the committee prefers to call attention to the requirement that the toll program of the seaway be reviewed and recommendations made by July 1, 1966, and to ask that this review be made part of a public dialog considering the tremendous investment the taxpayers of this country have made in the St. Lawrence Seaway, and the potential impact of further tax subsidy upon the non-federally-supported ports in the North, South Atlantic, and gulf.

Foreign Commercial Fishing Is Damaging Our Sports Fishing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 15, 1966

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, most of our citizens are unaware that the excellent sports fishing long available in the coastal waters bounding the North American Continent is being subjected to severe injury. This injury results chiefly from the entry of foreign fishing vessels into waters close to our coasts and the use by these vessels of commercial fishing techniques which take many tons of sports fish from the seas immediately off our shores. The consequence is that a major source of recreation for many thousands of persons is being damaged severely and the liveli-

hood of the many persons who provide equipment and services to sports fishermen is affected adversely. The problem, as well as the difficulty of finding a good solution, is explained clearly in an article by Martin Kane in the January 31, 1966, issue of Sports Illustrated. This article was inserted in the daily RECORD for February 14, 1966, at page A713, by the distinguished Congressman, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES]. I commend it to the attention of my colleagues and the public.

Mr. Speaker, I would support efforts which can legally be taken by appropriate authorities of our National Government to provide relief from this depredation. Such efforts should extend to negotiation of new international agreements if necessary.

The Ford Foundation's Mexican-American Study Project at the University of California, Los Angeles

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 15, 1966

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, a great deal is heard these days about poverty, disadvantaged groups, and ethnic and racial minorities.

The impact of rapid technological change, the crowded urban areas, and the tense conditions of poverty have all contributed to a growing national concern for the less privileged who live in our country.

We, here in Congress, have voted enormous amounts of money to cope with these problems through the Economic Opportunity Act, and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, to name only two of the most recent pieces of legislation.

On the administration side, the President has tried to carry out the intent of Congress to improve the lives of the long-forgotten inhabitants of our American pockets of poverty.

The task has been difficult in the extreme. Men like Sargent Shriver have sought data that would help them to implement our congressional intent. Studies have been made by the Office of Economic Opportunity and other agencies across the length and breadth of this Nation to discover the poor and to assess properly the conditions of their lives. In many areas the task of helping the poor has often been made more difficult by the lack of meaningful information. Many areas of poverty, we now realize, are little known to the larger society.

According to the 1960 census, in the Southwest, the Mexican-American people number 3½ million, and nearly 1½ million of them live in California where my district is located. These numbers are substantially larger at the present time.

For many years Mexicans in the United States have been somewhat of a mystery in the history books. Today they represent a virtually unknown factor to national decisionmakers and social scientists.

I have noted that in Washington, New York, and other places far removed from the Southwest, the term "Mexican" often evokes the image of a Mexican contract laborer. The Mexican population of the Southwest, long an integral part of America, is little known on the east coast and not much better understood in the Southwest itself.

Books in the public libraries and the texts used in classrooms tell the casual reader that Mexicans are a rural, romantic people, when they are, in fact, about as highly urbanized as the rest of our population. For years Mexican-American scholars have tried to change the image of the Mexican-American; to prove to the larger society that the Mexican-American people, like many immigrant groups, are part of the American social drama and that they, the Mexican-Americans, are also here to stay.

Unfortunately, these sporadic and usually local research efforts were not sufficient, and they did little to alleviate the grievances of the Mexican community. Systematic, reliable, and comprehensive information was rarely found. Consequently, the Mexican-American people remained an enigma on the American scene.

Not long ago, the Ford Foundation turned its attention to the plight of the Mexican-American. The Ford Foundation recognized that, unlike the Negro people and other minorities, Mexican-Americans could not point to a comprehensive analysis of their problems comparable to Gunnar Myrdal's "An American Dilemma."

At about the same time, an academic group at the University of California, Los Angeles, began to explore the Mexican-American population and its problems. This group was led by Dr. Leo Grebler, a well-known economist and professor at the UCLA Graduate School of Business Administration.

Professor Grebler himself is an immigrant and a refugee from the savagery of of Nazi Germany. His work with census data and his extensive research in urban economics made him curious about gaps in the data, and about the appalling differences between widely held stereotyped views of Mexican-Americans and the real facts. Who were these Mexicans? Why were they so terribly deprived in a society of plenty?

Why was so little known about this minority and why was so much that is purported to be known so wrong?

Dr. Grebler felt that only a comprehensive, full-scale study could provide the answers and so, together with his associates he submitted a research proposal to the Ford Foundation, which the foundation approved and funded.

Because of this man's scholarly concern and because of the empathy that he felt for a people whom he suspected to be considerably underprivileged, the Mexican-American study project was established at the University of California in Los Angeles. It is the most elaborate study of the social and economic conditions of the Mexican-American people ever undertaken.

Dr. Grebler gathered a staff about him.

Among the staff members is Prof. Joan Moore, a sociologist trained at the University of Chicago and now teaching at the University of California, Riverside; a young woman of great promise who has a special interest in minority problems and is the associate director of the project.

Another staff person is Frank G. Mittelbach, also a refugee from Nazi Germany who, as a child, was smuggled into England to escape the persecution of Adolf Hitler. Mittelbach, a highly competent statistician, is assigned the task of gathering and analyzing hard data on the Mexican-American people.

To round out his central staff, Professor Grebler looked for a Mexican-American scholar who would be the only full-time staff person and who would perform both scholarly and administrative work. For this task he chose Ralph Guzman, a doctoral candidate in political science at UCLA and a man long active in Mexican-American community affairs, who, at the time of his selection, was serving as the Peace Corps Director for northern Peru.

Many other scholars representing different academic fields are working on the project. For example, Prof. Julian Samora, chairman of the department of sociology at Notre Dame University, is doing a special study of the Mexican-American population living in East Chicago, Ind. Prof. Nancie Gonzales, a cultural anthropologist at the University of New Mexico, is in charge of a study of the Spanish-American people in that State. In Texas, Prof. Arthur Rubel, an anthropologist, and Dr. Richard Brymer are looking into the problems facing the Mexican-American people in San Antonio. Many young Mexican-American students have been brought in to do the research.

Recently, the Mexican-American study project released two advance reports. One, on the relationship between education and income, has provided important insight into the social mobility of young Mexican-Americans who work hard to achieve and are later inhibited by society. The other report concerns immigration. It provides, for the first time, a comprehensive record and analysis of Mexican immigration to the United States.

Other advance reports are scheduled for release within the next few months. And a textbook to be published shortly on "California Politics and Policies" contains a chapter dealing with the Mexican-American community by Ralph Guzman, the assistant director of the project.

Beyond its many research contributions, the staff of the Mexican-American study project has been engaged in numerous lectures, training programs, conferences, and consultations. The research work is closely associated with community advisory committees in

Los Angeles and San Antonio, where intensive local studies are in process. These committees include outstanding persons drawn from the Mexican-American communities. I am proud to serve on the Los Angeles committee.

In my opinion, Mr. Speaker, the Mexican-American study project performs an extremely significant role, and I believe that it promises to provide an unprecedented factual basis for better public policies and for improved understanding between this minority group and American society at large.

I am convinced that this tireless effort to discover truth will help people like you and me to understand reality more thoroughly and to serve more effectively the best interests of our constituencies. The Mexican-American study project at UCLA deserves recognition and the support of us all.

Tribute to the Honorable Albert Thomas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 15, 1966

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, the loss of ALBERT THOMAS, as a Representative of the State of Texas and as a symbol of great statesmen is an irreplaceable one.

My admiration for him began during my first days as a Member of Congress from the State of New York.

All of the outstanding attributes for which the image seekers of today search, veritably shone in the great mind, the wit and above all, the character of Congressman THOMAS. I hasten to join in tribute today with my colleagues. He was a gentleman and a scholar.

His magnificent verbal sparring on the floor of the House of Representatives, either in the presentation of a supplemental budget or in his flawless elucidation of an argument, was eagerly anticipated by each and every Member of Congress.

I am grateful to have served with Congressman THOMAS in his capacity as chairman of the Democratic caucus and I am proud to have called him my colleague.

I wish to express my deep sympathy to the Thomas family and pray for God's blessings upon them to endure their sorrow.

The Serbian Fight for Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 15, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, today we join the Serbians throughout the world in commemorating the revolt for independence from the Turks which was led by the famed Karageorge. Unfortunately, the Serbian people are now captives of communism, and this great holiday is forbidden in their homeland by their present dictator, Tito.

On this historic day we must rededicate ourselves to our efforts to see that freedom is restored to the brave people of Serbia and all the other captives of communism.

The great Serbian leader Karageorge offered his life and fortune to rid Serbia of the oppressive rule of the Turks and the Serbians were victorious in their fight for independence and freedom. Serbia achieved international recognition when the Treaty of Bucharest was signed in 1812 and secured a limited autonomy.

Mr. Speaker, we must not only observe historic events such as the Serbian fight for independence in words, but in deeds as well. I urge, therefore, that a Special House Committee on Captive Nations be established to study the present conditions of oppression under which the Serbians and other captive peoples are suffering.

Furthermore, the Voice of America should provide more effective and lengthier broadcasts to pierce the wall of Communist propaganda and deliver the truth to the brave people of Serbia. In recent years, Mr. Speaker, the Voice of America has been reducing both its hours of broadcast in the Serbian language and in the nature of these broadcasts. The Voice of America gives only straight news and under present administration policy is fearful of offending the Soviet Union. However, the brave Serbian people deserve the truth, and the Voice of America should give it to them in order that their resistance to communism be strengthened.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1966

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. METCALF).

Rev. Francis Valiukevicius, pastor, St. George's Church, Rochester, N.Y., offered the following prayer:

Dear Lord, what can a poor parish priest say to this great body, on this, the 48th anniversary of Lithuania's independence in modern times? Well, first, Almighty God, please bless every day our President and Vice President in their arduous tasks, bless this group along with our Representatives in their decisionmaking, bless our judges, please bless all our fellow Americans, bless all the Lithuanians throughout the free world, and especially, those behind the Iron Curtain; but most of all, shower Your blessings on the Lithuanian exiles in Siberia.

On Lithuania's most important day, February 16, we Lithuanian Americans come to You, the only wise God, for help in our troubles. As citizens of Lithuanian heritage, what must we do to help our enslaved people, our people of sorrow? Many of you here in our Senate have known loss and hurt, perhaps the death of someone very close, upholding and defending freedom. We Lithuanian Americans also know pain—personal and national—in behalf of freedom. But now we need your help.

The very sound of that name—Lithuania—conveys a cause to us. And those who have borne pain will hear and understand that cause most fervently. Grant understanding, dear Lord, to those who have never shared our personal sense of loss: who do not know what it means to have thousands of our Lithuanian people buried in Siberia.

Almighty Father, what can I say that others may understand that fierce desire that burns inside us to have our beloved Lithuania regain her independence and freedom once again?

Dear God, with Your help, we will continue our sacred struggle to restore Lithuania's freedom. Su Diev.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. LONG of Louisiana, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, February 14, 1966, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Jones, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

LIMITATION ON STATEMENTS DURING TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

On request of Mr. LONG of Louisiana, and by unanimous consent, statements during the transaction of routine morning business were ordered limited to 3 minutes.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following communication and letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT ON 1964 AMENDMENTS TO THE ALASKA OMNIBUS ACT

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on 1964 amendments to the Alaska Omnibus Act, for the 6-month period