

adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 19, 1966, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 18, 1966:

U.S. MARSHAL

Antonio C. Baza, of Guam, to be U.S. marshal for the district of Guam for the term of 4 years. (Reappointment.)

U.S. ATTORNEY

Almeric L. Christian, of the Virgin Islands, to be U.S. attorney for the Virgin Islands for the term of 4 years. (Reappointment.)

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Subject to qualifications provided by law, the following for permanent appointment to the grades indicated in the Environmental Science Services Administration:

To be Lieutenants

James P. Brown, Jr. Richard M. Petry-
Walter L. Bradley czanko
Ronald W. Harlan Leonard T. Lynch, Jr.

William S. Plank Bobby D. Edwards
Richard V. O'Connell Donald R. Rich
Philip L. Richardson Marshall A. Levitan
Ralph H. Rhudy A. David Schuldt
Walter S. Simmons George M. Ensign
Frederick G. Paulsen George C. Chappell
Jeffrey L. Gammon John P. Vandermeulen
Gary E. Rorvig

To be Lieutenants (junior grade)

Clifford A. Wells Roger H. Kerley
Thomas F. Scygiel, Jr. Irving Menessa
Oliver R. MacIntosh, Paul M. Hale
Jr. William M. Noble
Michael G. Kenny Stanley M. Hamilton
Vincent Tabbone Leonard M. Larese-
William T. McMullen Casanova
Gary A. Eskelin Dennis E. Youngdahl
Theodore Wyzewski Kirk P. Patterson
Charles R. McIntyre Otto F. Steffin
Edward M. Gelb Carl W. Fisher
Roger A. Moyer Arthur P. Sibold III
Fidel T. Smith John O. Rolland
Kenneth F. Burke Phillip F. Dean
Floyd S. Ito Steven M. Erickson
Charles H. McClure Joseph L. Scott
Christopher C. Lance W. Pape
Mathewson Glen R. Schaefer
Claude O. Phipps Harold D. Nilsson

Duane D. Helton Jack L. Wallace
Lionel Greve Henry M. Coghlan II
James L. Murphy Michael W. Chalfant
William M. Goodhue, Roy K. Matsushige
Jr. Richard T. LeRoy
William S. Richardson Larry K. Nelson
A. Conrad Weymann Arthur D. Ross
III Collin L. Campbell
David L. Sweetland Richard F. Coons
Gordon P. Dodge Arthur J. Kuhn
George R. Knecht John K. Callahan, Jr.

To be Ensigns

Terry C. de la Robert H. Johns
Moriniere James E. Walsh
Thomas M. Wesik Carol D. North, Jr.
Kenneth H. Voigt David M. Wilson
David J. Lystrom James R. Vandell
Jerome F. Ewen William H. Naylor
James L. Ogg Stephen M. Mark
Thomas E. Gerish Thomas C. Kallil
Fred S. Long Ernest D. Harden
Todd M. Gates Peter M. Hall
Leonard D. Kenneth L. Harris
Goodisman Michael Engel
Melvin N. Maki James E. Clark, II
Melvin S. Asato Donald P. Henneuse
Thomas W. Wells Dino J. Ferralli
Joseph R. Avampato Keith A. Boe
Gary L. Boyack Randall B. Cummings

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Malcontents Who Refuse To Pay Income Taxes Because of War in Vietnam Should Be Sent to Prison

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, the April 14 issue of the Washington Post carried a half-page advertisement signed by some 400 people which announced their intention to refuse to pay their income taxes voluntarily. In that publicity it was contended the United States, in our opposition to Communist aggression in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic, was guilty of atrocities against innocent civilians. Our actions were compared to Russia's intervention in Hungary, and other idiotic accusations were included. By way of retaliation these morbid misfits declared they would refuse to pay their income taxes voluntarily.

This publicity, attributed to a group which includes some well-known pro-Communist, bespeaks an unpatriotic and anti-American attitude which could very well have been written or dictated from Moscow or Peking—or Hanoi.

These characters, who both boast of and abuse freedom, quite obviously prefer the Communist brand of freedom. They talk, write, and preach the Communist line. It would be interesting to know what would happen to these weaklings if they lived in Peking and dared publicize views condemning the Red Chinese policies of aggression in Vietnam. They would, of course, have their heads chopped off. Yet as Americans, smugly hiding behind constitutional

guarantees, they whine and squawl like poisoned pups when our Government opposes Communist aggression anywhere in the world.

There is, however, something to be said for these nondescripts who would refuse to pay their income taxes. In that way they at least expose themselves to our penal laws which make each of them subject to fines and imprisonment for deliberate refusal to obey the laws of our land. Surely the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Justice will give them the full treatment they deserve. The Congress and the American people will undoubtedly demand that every one of these criminals—and that is what each will be who thus violates the law—will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

When that is done our Nation will be relieved, at least temporarily, of the presence of these bellyaching phonies who are obviously quite unhappy with the American brand of freedom and democracy.

The Role of Political Parties in Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, a new publication has just been brought to my attention which I believe would be of special interest to my colleagues and to everyone interested in political science. It is the first publication in the "American Government Studies" series by the Institute of Government Research at the University of Arizona entitled "The Role

of Political Parties in Congress: A Bibliography and Research Guide."

This very valuable research guide was authored by Prof. Charles O. Jones of the Department of Government, University of Arizona, and Dr. Randall B. Ripley, research associate with the Brookings Institution. I am confident it would be of great benefit to anyone interested in Congress and politics.

Planning Conference Calls for Mid-Decade Census

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT N. C. NIX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. NIX. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that the Atlanta, Ga., Region Metropolitan Planning Commission in a meeting on March 25, 1966, passed a resolution supporting a mid-decade census.

The resolution and the statement accompanying it follow:

Resolved, That this conference go on record as strongly favoring a mid-decade census of population and housing.

We realize that this matter has come up frequently in recent years and that certain bills have been introduced in the Congress to provide for a quinquennial census. The need for a population and housing census more frequently than every 10 years arises from the increasing complexity of our urban society and the many programs we are developing to help solve our problems.

The resolution was introduced by Mr. George K. Selden, Jr., of the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., Char-

lotte, N.C. It was reported unanimously approved by the commission by the executive director, Mr. Glenn E. Bennett.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that the resolution is indicative of a general feeling throughout the country that a census of its people, who make us the great Nation we are, is essential every 5 years. And, Mr. Speaker, I encourage action on the legislation before us (H.R. 6183) to bring about a 5-year census at the earliest practicable time.

Parvin/Dohrmann Co. To Be Honored in Los Angeles, Calif.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. THOMAS M. REES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, on July 15 of this year, the community of Los Angeles, Calif. will honor the Parvin/Dohrmann Co. The honors to be extended to Parvin/Dohrmann are well deserved, and all of us in the community would like the Nation to know of this progressive and rapidly growing company.

Parvin/Dohrmann Co. is a publicly held corporation which ranks among the top 75 Los Angeles-based firms in volume of business in southern California.

One of its subsidiaries, Dohrmann Co., has conducted business in the Western United States since its beginning in San Francisco 116 years ago.

Albert Parvin & Co., another subsidiary, conducts business primarily in the Western United States and in other parts of the country, and has been headquartered in Los Angeles for 20 years.

Dohrmann Co., formerly Dohrmann Hotel Supply Co., is the largest firm of its kind in the world, supplying furniture, equipment and other essential items to restaurant, hotel, motel, institutional and other commercial and industrial enterprises. Dohrmann has been noted primarily for supplying to the food and beverage-serving industries, and is also engaged in furnishing, planning, and interior design. The company also fabricates stainless steel equipment.

Albert Parvin & Co. is the foremost interior design and contract furnishings firm in the country, and has contributed in large measure to hotel, motel, restaurant and related industries as a pioneer and leader.

Each of the companies has been the recipient of many national awards from trade publications which have, through the years, recognized their great contributions to the industries they serve.

Parvin/Dohrmann Co. now has under construction a multimillion-dollar Robertson Plaza Building in the Robertson Design Center area of Los Angeles, which I am proud to say is in my district.

Each of these companies and the parent corporation can expect tremendous growth with their ever greater contributions to commerce and industry in the Western United States, and more exten-

sive participation in the development of tourism in our area.

Dohrmann Co. has sales showroom facilities in Seattle, Portland, Spokane, San Francisco, Brisbane, Salt Lake City, Reno, Sacramento, San Jose, Fresno, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Long Beach, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Phoenix.

Albert Parvin & Co., headquartered in Los Angeles, also has a sales showroom facility in Phoenix, Ariz.

I ask that the membership of this honorable body join me in extending greetings to: chairman of the board of Parvin/Dohrmann Co. and president of Albert Parvin & Co., Mr. Harry A. Goldman; president and chief executive officer of Parvin/Dohrmann Co. and chairman of the board of Albert Parvin & Co., Mr. A. B. Parvin; and president of Dohrmann Co. based at Crocker Industrial Park, San Francisco, Mr. H. B. Lawson.

These men and their employees deserve the commendation and respect of all of us for their dedication to their community and for the example they have shown in contributing to the industrial leadership and rapid growth of California.

The United States Must Crack Down on Foreign Cruise Advertising

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the American traveling public has witnessed two fires at sea in the past 5 months, both aboard foreign-flag cruise vessels operating out of Florida ports. The *Yarmouth Castle*, flying the flag of Panama, took almost 90 lives when it sunk. The *Viking Princess*, from which some 490 passengers miraculously escaped as the vessel blazed, was flying the Norwegian flag.

Neither of these ships was subject to the same safety standards imposed on U.S. passenger vessels. They both complied only with the minimal safety standards of the 1960 Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, an international treaty desperately in need of reform, as these two floating infernos showed.

In the wake of these disasters, some U.S.-based foreign cruise ships have begun to advertise in deceptive language that they meet U.S. standards. Two such vessels, the *Bahama Star*, about the same age the *Yarmouth Castle* was, and the *Ariadne*, about the same age the *Viking Princess* was, both state in their advertising "ships comply with all Coast Guard regulations." This misleading statement clearly gives the impression to the public that the ships meet U.S. safety specifications.

Neither of these ships does meet U.S. specifications. I am advised by the U.S. Coast Guard that vessels, both just inspected this month, meet only the same

standards imposed upon the ill-fated *Yarmouth Castle* and the *Viking Princess*. Federal law forbids unauthorized use of the Coast Guard's name, and I urge that these vessels be investigated for such false claims. Furthermore, I urge the Congress to enact foreign cruise ship truth-in-advertising legislation such as I have introduced as H.R. 13126 to protect the traveling public against floating firetraps.

Verrazano Day, April 17, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, this week as the country salutes the memory of Giovanni da Verrazano, Americans of Italian lineage have a right to a special pride. Over 400 years ago the 29-year-old Florentine navigator sailing under a French flag explored and charted the east coast of the United States from South Carolina to Newfoundland and historians credit him with discovering New York Harbor and Narragansett Bay.

The quest for knowledge was strong in young Verrazano and, not content with what he had already accomplished, he set off on another exploration, this time to the Southern Hemisphere of the Americas. What happened to him is shrouded in the mists but it is generally accepted that he met death at the hands of cannibals on an island in the Caribbean.

In recent years the interest in Verrazano has quickened due to the magnificent bridge which now spans a portion of the harbor he discovered. All who cross the Narrows from Brooklyn to Staten Island are reminded of the important role this Italian seaman played in the history of the New World. In fact it is impossible to consider the early days of the New World without realizing the importance of Italians in its development. It was discovered by one, named for another and charted and explored by still others.

But the role of Italians did not stop when the age of exploration ceased. Far from it. By the millions they have come to these shores and they have made this country a better place by their presence.

To think of Americans of Italian heritage, or any other group for that matter, leads inevitably to thoughts of immigration. I think we can all be proud, Mr. Speaker, of the role this 89th Congress has fulfilled in passing our new immigration law which President Johnson signed into being at the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor on October 3, 1965. To my colleagues, who, like myself, had been introducing improved immigration legislation for more than a decade, it was a moment of sincere satisfaction.

On December 1, 1965, Mr. Speaker, I had another moment of satisfaction

when the first visa was issued under the new law. It went to, coincidentally enough, another 29-year-old Italian seaman, one Salvatore Esposito who now resides in my district. Is it not ironic, Mr. Speaker, that on an island in a harbor discovered by a 29-year-old Italian seaman over 400 years ago President Johnson in 1965 signed a law which allowed another 29-year-old Italian seaman to join his family in the United States?

The new immigration bill passed by this Congress and signed into law by President Johnson was a measure dear to his heart. In the fall of 1964 President Johnson met with a group of civic leaders of Italian heritage who were seeking approval of a commemorative stamp in honor of Verrazano. President Johnson said at that time:

We are committed to eliminating discrimination in our society. I believe we should also eliminate discrimination in the laws relating to those who would join our society from abroad. The strength of our Nation has been built from many groups from many lands. No group has contributed more—few have contributed so much—as the sons and daughters of Italy.

As we join with our friends of Italian background in gratitude and tribute to Verrazano, we can do so proudly, Mr. Speaker, knowing that the barrier of prejudice has finally been lifted on those who would be Americans.

Mrs. Lilly Gresham, a Distinguished Texan, Celebrates 90th Birthday

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Lilly Gresham of San Angelo, Tex., who counts her friends in the thousands, celebrates her 90th birthday on April 19. Still in excellent health, she thinks in terms of more service to the community and to the Democratic Party with which she has been associated during most of her lifetime. Her goal is to achieve a better community, better government, and a better life for the average American. She has devoted much of her life to such worthy causes.

Mrs. Gresham was recently recognized by her San Angelo friends, and was given an award which reads:

Tom Green County Democratic Executive Committee and Tom Green County Democratic Club presents this meritorious service award to Lilly Gresham, beloved lady of the Democrats of all Texas in grateful appreciation of her unselfish service and outstanding loyalty to the Democratic Party.

Signed and presented at San Angelo, Tex., this the 4th day of April, 1966.

The award was signed by Hon. E. E. (Pat) Murphy, chairman, Tom Green County Democratic Executive Committee; Jack Linworth, president, Tom Green County Democratic Club; Hon. Earl W. Smith, executive secretary,

and Hon. Otho Crawford, secretary of the Democratic Club.

Mr. Speaker, I desire to join in extending congratulations to my friend, Mrs. Gresham, and wishing her many happy returns.

California Nonpartisan Voter Registration Committee, Inc.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. REES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring the attention of the Members of the House of Representatives to a remarkable thing that is happening in California, which speaks highly for the progressive California industrial community and for our Governor.

A steering committee, made up of seven prominent Californians was appointed by Governor Brown on November 2, 1965. E. Hornsby Wasson, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph president, was named chairman. The purpose of the committee was to launch a broad based nonpartisan program aimed toward registering as many as possible of the over 3 million adult Californians ineligible to vote because they are not registered.

The presidents of both the California County Clerks Association and the California County Supervisors Association are members of the steering committee. Both organizations are very actively supporting the work of the committee.

A nonprofit corporation was formed January 5, 1966, and was accepted by the California Franchise Tax Board as a tax exempt corporation and in counsel's opinion will be exempt from Federal taxes.

Invitations were sent by Governor Brown to over 100 business, labor, religious, and educational leaders, and prominent organization heads throughout the State requesting they become general committee members. As a result, a committee of 106 was formed.

A comprehensive statewide information-educational program was developed by Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne, a well-known advertising agency employing all major news media. Their services have been donated. Promotional kits were sent to 670 newspapers, 300 radio stations, and 38 TV stations. Billboards and bus card space in the metropolitan areas have also been donated. The theme of the program is simple: "You Can't Vote Unless You're Registered." All media have been very cooperative. The estimated value of the donated space and time is over \$1 million.

Through its general committee of 106 members, a person-to-person program, reaching every segment of the State is moving ahead through chambers of commerce, labor unions, churches, minority groups, service clubs, house organs, women's organizations, and so forth.

Each committee member accepted the responsibility for motivating others within his or her sphere of influence. For example: Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, president of the California Institute of Technology, personally wrote the nearly 50 other independent colleges in the State requesting their cooperation in voter registration. Similar action was taken by Dr. William B. Langsdorf, president of the California State College at Fullerton, for all State colleges in California. The response was excellent. Another good example of this approach was the combined registration effort of the Los Angeles League of Women Voters and Parent Teacher Association in the Los Angeles City School District. This concerted program, culminating by keeping the schools open on the evening of March 29 with deputy registrars present, resulted in about 18,000 registrations.

Telephone utilities, in cooperation with the county clerks or registrars, mailed about 4 million desire to register cards with telephone bills in 36 counties during March. The participating counties contain over 70 percent of the Californians eligible to register. About 50,000 of these cards were returned to the utilities who delivered the cards to the appropriate registration official. He assumed the responsibility of aiding the individuals in registering.

In Contra Costa and Los Angeles Counties a test was made using a computerized tape comparison of names in the telephone directory with the names of registered voters. The result was a list of nonregistered utility subscribers. Duplicate copies were turned over, the end of February, to the State Democratic and Republican Party headquarters for their use. This computer analysis program produced 38,000 names in Contra Costa County and 622,000 in Los Angeles County.

The Field Research Corp. is making a pilot study to determine the answers to two heretofore unanswered basic questions: "Why don't people register?" and "Who are they?" The answers to these questions may well constitute the most important legacy of the committee. All administrative and developmental costs of the study are being donated.

The committee expects to carry on this statewide campaign through September 15, 1966, the last day to register for the California general election on November 8. The budget for this all-out effort is estimated at only \$75,000. The amount is small because there is no paid staff and all time and services are donated.

Contributions to the committee have been received from various firms and individuals throughout the State. It is the policy of the committee to accept no contribution in excess of \$5,000 or from a political party or candidate.

To our knowledge no similar statewide nonpartisan effort on this scale has ever before been attempted anywhere in the United States. The results so far are gratifying.

On April 14, the deadline for registering for the June primary, Secretary of State Frank Jordan said:

Voter registration will hit a record 7,850,000 at today's deadline * * * an in-

crease of about 10 percent over the 1964 primary registration.

All of us in California are extremely proud of this effort, and we hope that other States will follow us in the magnificent effort to increase citizenship participation in our Government.

Congressman Zablocki Recommends a Plan on Representation of China in the United Nations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, recently the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ZABLOCKI] commented in a press interview on the problem of the representation of China in the United Nations. As reported in an article by Joseph R. L. Sterne of the Baltimore Sun, Representative ZABLOCKI proposed that membership in the United Nations General Assembly be open to both mainland China and Taiwan—Formosa—and that neither state necessarily be a member of the Security Council.

Representative ZABLOCKI is chairman of the Subcommittee on the Far East and the Pacific whose recent hearings have included expert testimony underscoring the need for reconsideration of the U.S. policy toward China.

The Milwaukee Journal on Sunday, April 10, reprinted the report of Mr. Sterne's interview with Congressman ZABLOCKI and excerpts from my speech in the House urging consideration of a two-China policy in the United Nations.

The Journal also commented on China policy in an accompanying editorial, saying:

There is growing realization that if the problem of China is to be solved the United States will have to adopt more flexible policies toward that country—or, rather, toward two countries, Nationalist and Communist China.

The two articles and the editorial follow:

HOW MANY CHINAS FOR ROLES IN U.N.?

(NOTE.—Last week the call for rethinking of United States China policy grew louder in many quarters, including the councils of the Ripon Society, a group of young Republicans in the east who issued a position paper suggesting a more flexible approach. Among the influential Democratic voices, proposing policy shifts were those of two Wisconsin Congressmen, Representative REUSS, who urged a "two China" position for the United States on the United Nations question, and Representative ZABLOCKI, who proposed a "no China" formula for the U.N. Security Council, with two Chinas in the General Assembly. Here are statements of their positions. From an interview with Representative CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI in Washington by Joseph R. L. Sterne of the Baltimore Sun, reprinted by permission.)

Revision of the United Nations Charter is suggested by Representative ZABLOCKI, Democrat, of Wisconsin, as a way to finesse

the "two Chinas" problem that has blocked efforts toward a better relationship between the United States and Peking.

The chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia said it is "wishful thinking" to suppose either the Mao Tse-tung or Chiang Kai-shek government would ever accept that "two Chinas" are entitled to United Nations membership.

He raised the possibility, therefore, that this obstacle could be bypassed through temporary adoption of a virtual "no Chinas" formula for the Security Council.

THREE-POINT PLAN

ZABLOCKI offered the following plan:

1. Membership in the General Assembly would be open both to mainland China and Formosa, either as separate countries or, eventually, as one country if they so wish.

2. The present system under which the United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and China are "permanent" members of the Security Council in perpetuity would be abandoned.

3. Every 20 years the General Assembly would be given the opportunity to elect seven or nine "permanent" Security Council members who would serve with "temporary" members elected annually.

ZABLOCKI speculated that if a plan of this nature were to be adopted it would be unlikely that either of the "two Chinas" would be elected to the Security Council for the first 20-year period.

If the General Assembly were given a chance to elect nine "permanent" members, ZABLOCKI guessed it would choose the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, France, Canada, India, Pakistan, Ethiopia, and Brazil.

Thus, he said, it would not matter if Peking were to spurn an early invitation to join the United Nations, since the lure of election to a "permanent" seat 20 years hence would eventually bring Red China into the world organization.

FAVORS EXCHANGE VISITS

The Wisconsin Congressman said his highly tentative suggestion would attack the United States-China problem "where it really is—in the Charter of the United Nations."

Witnesses before his subcommittee repeatedly suggested more direct U.S. moves toward Communist China.

ZABLOCKI said he would favor a greater exchange of people—including businessmen who could take a closer look at the China market.

But he questioned whether U.S. interest now would be served by inviting the humiliating rebuff from Peking that an offer to trade or extend recognition would bring.

Viewing the situation as a politician, he said no administration could afford to change the present bilateral stance between Washington and Peking while the Vietnam war is going on.

ZABLOCKI said he was delighted that hearings before House and Senate committees brought the question of Communist China to the forefront after years in which many public officials hardly dared to talk about it.

RECALLS STALIN ERA

"Obviously we must find some way to deal with Red China, directly or indirectly," he remarked. "We just can't sweep mainland China under the rug."

If war between the United States and China can be avoided, the Congressman said, the situation in time should improve.

"Nobody thought United States-Soviet relations could be changed in the years before Stalin died," he said.

"But after he died there was a change, a major change, and many people hope our relations with China some day will improve in the same way."

On the basis of testimony his subcommittee is taking, ZABLOCKI said he doubted the

Chinese will enter the Vietnam war unless the United States bombs Chinese territory or there is a land invasion of North Vietnam.

(NOTE.—Condensed from a speech by Representative HENRY S. REUSS in the House of Representatives.)

For close to a generation our policy with respect to Communist China has been one of containment and isolation—containment, by opposing adventurism, direct or by proxy, in Korea, Formosa, Vietnam, and India; isolation, by declaring an embargo on trade, by substantially prohibiting exchange of persons, by withholding recognition, and most of all by opposing membership for Communist China in the United Nations.

Now, suddenly, American public opinion, though still supporting the containment part of our policy, is beginning to take a second look at the isolation part. A number of thoughtful and informed witnesses within the last few weeks before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and before Congressman ZABLOCKI's Subcommittee on the Far East and the Pacific of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, have testified that our policy of isolation is not working.

Vice President HUMPHREY described "containment without necessarily isolation" as an emerging policy. The President has said as much.

It is time to consider whether persistence in a policy of attempting to deny the 700 million people of mainland China any voice in the United Nations is in our national interest or in the interest of the stability of Asia and the peace of the world.

OUR ALLIES DISAGREE

Other aspects of our policy toward China likewise demand our reconsideration—questions of whether we should recognize Red China, trade with it, and exchange persons with it.

But there is a special urgency for Congress to consider the question of American policy on the representation of Red China in the United Nations.

The question will be at the top of the agenda when the United Nations General Assembly reconvenes next September.

The issue over Chinese representation has sometimes been presented as a battle between the United States and the Communist voting bloc in the United Nations to win over the support of unaligned nations. But there is also a good deal of disagreement on this matter among members of the Western alliance.

The 20th General Assembly of the United Nations voted on the question of seating Communist China in the United Nations in place of Nationalist China on November 17, 1965. Forty-seven nations voted in favor; 47 voted against; 20 abstained; one did not participate, and 1 was absent. The vote came after a resolution declaring the issue an important matter requiring a two-thirds majority; thus, the Communist Chinese were not admitted to the United Nations in 1965.

The two-China approach has gained more and more ground in the United Nations within the last few years. Those who support the policy recognize Communist China as the legitimate government of the mainland and the Nationalist government as the legitimate government of Formosa.

It would only take a switch in four votes to change the procedural situation to require only a simple majority to decide on Communist China's admission at the 21st General Assembly in 1966. And in 1965, that vote ended in a tie.

But there are reasons for the United States to reexamine its position quite apart from the possibility of a United Nations vote next September opposed to our policy of no representation for mainland China.

Universality of membership in the United Nations is more than an ideal. It is a practical necessity if the organization is to make

its maximum contribution to the establishment and maintenance of world peace. With the absence of important countries, the United Nations is hamstrung.

Acceptance of China as a member of the international community may well in time help induce a moderation in Chinese foreign policy.

A two-China position by the United States, adopted by the United Nations, would not result in Communist China's immediate acceptance of membership. Rather, there would be a contemptuous turndown.

But such a two-China position would serve the enormously important function of demonstrating that the United States is not bent on isolating Red China and that it is Red China, not the United Nations, which is indulging in fantasies. It would then be open to a less belligerent Communist Chinese regime to respond to the light in the window at a later time.

ZABLOCKI AND REUSS TAKE NEW LOOK AT CHINA PROBLEM

There is growing realization that if the problem of China is to be solved the United States will have to adopt more flexible policies toward that country—or, rather, toward two countries, Nationalist and Communist China. Recent congressional hearings have resulted in widespread discussion of the problem and proposals for meeting it.

Two Wisconsin Democratic Congressmen, CLEMENT ZABLOCKI and HENRY REUSS, have been active in stimulating this new look at China. Reuss, in a recent House speech, advocated a "two-China" policy in the United Nations. Communist China would be admitted to the U.N. Assembly and eventually Nationalist China would be replaced on the Security Council by a large Asian power such as India. Nationalist China would remain an Assembly member.

ZABLOCKI who conducted the House subcommittee hearings, has long opposed allowing Communist China in the U.N. However, in an interview with the Baltimore Sun, he endorses what has been called a "no China" policy. He would admit both Chinas to the Assembly. He would abandon the present Security Council makeup and elect 7 or 9 permanent members each 20 years. He doubts that either China would be elected a Security Council member the first time. But after 20 years they would be eligible to election individually or as one country.

The ZABLOCKI and REUSS proposals are to be found in detail in this section. Both represent thoughtful opinions that add substantially to the debate. Neither Congressman is sanguine about Communist China accepting any proposal. But like so many other Americans they seem to feel that something should be tried.

Hughes Aircraft Co. and Its Employees Promote Active Citizenship

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. THOMAS M. REES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, in order to encourage more active participation by its employees in the process of government, Hughes Aircraft Co. has instituted an in-plant active citizenship campaign.

The Hughes active citizenship campaign is designed to stimulate employee interest in political candidates and is-

sues, to promote and facilitate employee contributions to candidates or parties, and to encourage all employees to register and vote in local, State, and national elections.

As a result of the active citizenship campaign, 97 percent of all Hughes employees eligible to vote did register to vote, as opposed to a national average of 78 percent, and 98 percent of those registered did vote on election day, 1964, as opposed to a national average of 78 percent.

In the 1964 election campaign, Hughes employees contributed more than \$86,000 to political parties and candidates, and thousands attended in-plant political rallies to acquaint themselves with issues and candidates.

The Hughes active citizenship campaign jealously guards each employee's right to freely choose sides and engage in political activity on behalf of a candidate or party.

The Hughes active citizenship campaign has received the support of the chairmen of both the Democratic and Republican National Committees.

A new Hughes active citizenship campaign is underway which will continue through the June primary and culminate in the general election in November.

I feel that all of us should recognize the important contribution which the Hughes active citizenship campaign has made to the cause of political freedom and representative government, and through this medium I ask all the Members of Congress to join me in commending Hughes Aircraft Co.

The firms which do not have such a program should be encouraged to initiate them in order to stimulate their employees to take a more active part through campaign work and financial contributions in the electoral process.

Veterans' Administration Voluntary Service 20th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, this week, Washington is hosting the 1966 meeting of the Veterans' Administration National Voluntary Service Advisory Committee. I would like to call special attention to the planned observance of the 20th anniversary of the Veterans' Administration voluntary service program by presenting the following tribute to all who have given so generously of their time and energy in order that our deserving veterans might be comforted.

The 20th anniversary of the Veterans' Administration voluntary service program of community volunteer participation in the care and treatment of veteran-patients will be observed in April of this year. The official observance will be in conjunction with the April 18 to 20

meeting of the National VA Voluntary Service Advisory Committee composed of representatives of 42 national voluntary organizations.

Volunteers and officials of the participating voluntary organizations and VA staff throughout the Nation have been invited to attend the meeting which will include special sessions of interest for all attending groups. In addition to commemorating the 20th birthday of VA voluntary service the various groups will explore mutual problems and attempt to develop ways and means for providing more effective service and leadership in the program on behalf of veteran patients.

A feature of the meeting will be a dramatization of "The VAVS Story" which presents the program as seen through the eyes of volunteers and officials of the participating organizations and hospital staff.

Another feature will be a luncheon honoring organizations and their representatives who attended the first planning meeting on April 8, 1946, which led to the birth of the official VA voluntary service plan. The guest speaker will be Brig. Gen. F. R. Kerr, who served as the first chairman of the National VAVS Committee.

Other highlights include the presentation of national commendations by W. J. Driver, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, to the heads of the 42 national organizations on the national committee in appreciation of their organizations' volunteer assistance in the medical program over the years; an evening devoted to individual meetings of the 42 national organizations; presentations by the VA's Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, W. J. Driver and the Chief Medical Director, Dr. H. M. Engle; and a patriotic program by the U.S. Army Field Band.

The voluntary service program which is being commemorated has experienced dynamic growth and development in its two decades of existence. Currently, a monthly average of approximately 108,000 citizen volunteers are providing over 8 million hours of service to sick and disabled veterans each year in VA's 165 hospitals. They also serve in VA's out-patient clinics, day treatment centers, and nursing home care units, and in the community to help discharged veteran-patients make successful adjustments to home and community.

The volunteers, who range from teenagers to octogenarians, are warm-hearted men and women of the community serving those who served. Each is prized for his own particular contribution which might be the enthusiasm and buoyancy of youth or the skill and wisdom of the older or retired persons. Because they have time to serve and the desire to continue purposeful activity, retired and older citizens have found a prominent place in VA voluntary service.

The volunteers are welcomed in the VA as highly valued members of the hospital team. Under the supervision of the medical staff they perform assigned duties and can be found everywhere in VA's hospitals, supplementing and extending the work of the staff. Their efforts not only make it possible to extend

and expand services and programs, but also result in improved quality of care and treatment for veteran-patients.

Volunteers give of themselves in this program of service to those in need. They receive no salaries or wages. The youth volunteers learn about medical and allied fields and become interested in health careers. All of the volunteers witness remarkable recoveries and rehabilitations by patients. They find in this reclaiming of human lives challenge worthy of their best efforts. The knowledge that they, as members of the hospital team, play a vital part in the recovery and rehabilitation of the patient is their basic reward and source of deep personal satisfactions.

Of particular significance is the placement of the voluntary service program in the office of the hospital chief of staff, thereby assuring top medical leadership and guidance for the participation of citizen volunteers. At the national level the service is in the office of Dr. Oreon K. Timm, Assistant Chief Medical Director for Professional Services, who serves as chairman of the National VAVS Advisory Committee.

The voluntary service staff which directs and guides this nationwide voluntary service program is headed by James H. Parke, who served as the principal architect and developer of the VAVS plans which has won the blessing and support of the Nation's leading national welfare, service, and veterans organizations.

Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg Recipient of Passover-Liberty Award

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. THOMAS M. REES OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 18, 1966

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, Temple Beth Zion in Los Angeles, Calif., honored U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg by presenting to him the temple's 1966-5627 Passover-Liberty Award.

For the past 10 years Temple Beth Zion has celebrated the Passover festival on the second evening of this holiday with the presentation of a dramatized Haggadah—"The Story of Passover"—authored by Temple Beth Zion's spiritual leader, Rabbi Franklin Cohn of Los Angeles, Calif.

In this dramatized version of the Passover story, Rabbi Cohn has interwoven the traditional content of the Haggadah with its narrative of the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt, the liberation of the Hebrew slaves from their bondage to the ancient Pharaohs, with the historic accounts of liberation of oppressed people everywhere in the world and their search for freedom. This fascinating drama recalls the promises for man's ultimate freedom from physical as well as psychological, economic as well as political, slavery.

Rabbi Cohn's Passover drama cites the events of persecution and oppression of

the Jewish people and their dream for a messianic era; it recalls the great contributions which America has made to bring democracy as a most important part of the messianic dream to every corner of the world.

This modern version of the ancient Haggadah recounts how the spirit of Passover crept into the souls of all peoples, how this spirit was enunciated by Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, how the 20th century began on a note of hope.

Medicine had found a cure for the most crippling diseases. Sigmund Freud launched a battle against the tyrant that dwells in all of us—the unconscious that can enslave man if not understood; how Albert Einstein found truth relative, the universe finite, and how he showed that God governs by law. The struggle for better working conditions, shorter hours, higher wages, the fight for the abolition of child labor is recalled.

But then the promise of democracy, the march forward was shattered by the First World War, and in the 1930's, up came the fences, the barbed wire, the watchtower, the machineguns, the arc lights. The frenzied rage of a house painter, Hitler, started the Second World War. And Jews were killed by the millions. Yet those who survived kept the messianic dream alive.

The author speaks of the great dream of the American Negro, that dream so eloquently expressed by Dr. Martin Luther King on August 28, 1963, on the steps of our Capitol. And, finally, the rabbi speaks with awe of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy who believed in an America where religious intolerance will someday end, how President Kennedy strove to promote the American ideal of brotherhood, of universal peace—by signing the nuclear test-ban treaty—and how President Kennedy spoke out for freedom and peace.

The dramatized Haggadah—"The Story of Passover"—as presented in Rabbi Franklin Cohn's script ends with the notes of hope and optimism which, the author assures us, Jews have always proclaimed.

Together with this dramatic presentation of the Passover story, Temple Beth Zion presents an annual Passover-Liberty Award. Among the former recipients are the late President of the State of Israel, Yitzhak Ben Z'vi, California's Gov. Edmund G. "Pat" Brown, Dr. Linus Pauling, Dr. Joseph Kaplan, Mr. Steve Allen, Los Angeles Times Commentator Paul Coates, and last year's recipient, the Honorable James Roosevelt. Among those who have narrated the dramatized Haggadah in previous years are Miss Shelley Winters, and actors Lou Ayres, Francis Lederer, and Edward G. Robinson.

On Tuesday evening, April 5, 1966, Temple Beth Zion welcomed Mr. Carl Reiner, actor-director-writer-producer as narrator and presented its annual award to Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg.

Ambassador Goldberg, not being able to be present in person, appointed Mr. Justice Stanley Mosk of the California State Supreme Court to receive the

award. Mr. Lester H. Aaronson, president of Temple Beth Zion, handed to Justice Mosk two volumes of "The Book of Tribute" containing letters and telegrams of congratulations to Ambassador Goldberg and a beautiful plaque which bears an original photograph of the granite wall of the United Nations Building, presented to the U.N. by the city of New York, with the inscription of the Hebrew Prophet Micah's words:

They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation; neither shall they learn war any more.

It was, indeed, a magnificent tribute paid by this Los Angeles Jewish congregation to Ambassador Goldberg and as such it was acclaimed by Mr. Justice Stanley Mosk.

Those who sent telegrams or letters of congratulations to and for Ambassador Goldberg were:

U.S. Senator GEORGE D. AIKEN.

The Honorable CARL ALBERT, Member of Congress.

U.S. Senator GORDON ALLOTT.

U.S. Senator CLINTON P. ANDERSON.

Her Excellency Ambassador Eugenie Anderson.

Lt. Gov. Glenn M. Anderson, California.

Mr. Lester H. Aaronson, president of Temple Beth Zion.

His Excellency Ambassador J. K. Waller, Australia.

His Excellency Ambassador Dr. Ernst Lemberger, Austria.

U.S. Senator BIRCH BAYH.

His Excellency Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary C. Schuurmans, Belgium.

The Honorable ALPHONZO BELL, Member of Congress.

U.S. Senator ALAN BIBLE.

Mr. Justice Hugo L. Black, U.S. Supreme Court.

His Excellency Ambassador Sr. Fernando Ortiz Sanz, Bolivia, to U.N.

His Excellency José Sette Camara, Ambassador to the U.N., Brazil.

U.S. Senator DANIEL B. BREWSTER.

The Honorable Edmund G. Brown, Governor of the State of California.

The Honorable GEORGE E. BROWN, JR., Member of Congress.

His Excellency Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations.

His Excellency Ambassador Charles A. Ritchie, Canada.

U.S. Senator HOWARD W. CANNON.

The Honorable EMANUEL CELLER, Member of Congress.

His Excellency Ambassador M. Michel Gallin-Douathe, Central Africa Republic, to U.N.

Mr. Justice Tom C. Clarke, U.S. Supreme Court.

Mr. Paul Coates, Los Angeles Times commentator.

The Honorable John T. Connor, Secretary of Commerce.

The Honorable JAMES C. CORMAN, Member of Congress.

U.S. Senator EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN.

Mr. Justice William O. Douglas, U.S. Supreme Court.

The Honorable LEONARD FARBSTEIN, Member of Congress.

Rabbi Dr. Louis Finkelstein, president, Jewish Theological Seminary, New York.
Mr. Justice Abe Fortas, U.S. Supreme Court.

The Honorable Henry H. Fowler, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Honorable Orville Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture.

His Excellency Ambassador Roger Seydoux, head of the French mission to the United Nations.

The Honorable SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL, Member of Congress.

The Honorable John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Dr. Nelson Glueck, president, Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, Cincinnati, Ohio.

U.S. Senator ERNEST GRUENING.
The Honorable SEYMOUR HALPERN, Member of Congress.

His Excellency HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, the Vice President of the United States.

His Excellency Ambassador B. K. Nehru, India.

U.S. Senator DANIEL K. INOUE.
His Excellency Ambassador Dr. Khosro Khosrovani, Iran.

His Excellency Ambassador Mehdi Vakil, Iran.

His Excellency Ambassador C. C. Cremin, Ireland.

His Excellency Ambassador Avraham Harman, Israel.

His Excellency Ambassador Michael Comay, Israel.

His Excellency Ambassador Piero Vinci, Italy.

His Excellency Ambassador Neville Ashenheim, Jamaica.

U.S. Senator JACOB K. JAVITS.
Dr. Joseph Kaplan, president, International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics.

The Honorable Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, U.S. Attorney General.

U.S. Senator EDWARD M. KENNEDY.
U.S. Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY.
His Excellency Ambassador Hyun Chul Kim, Korea.

U.S. Senator THOMAS H. KUCHEL.
The Honorable MELVIN R. LAIRD, Member of Congress.

His Excellency Chargé d'Affaires A. Spekka, Latvia.

U.S. Senator GEORGE MCGOVERN.
U.S. Senator TOM MCINTYRE.

U.S. Senator LEE METCALF.
His Excellency Ambassador Francisco Cuevas Cancino, Mexico.

U.S. Senator WALTER F. MONDALE.
U.S. Senator FRANK E. MOSS.

The Honorable ABRAHAM J. MULTER, Member of Congress.

U.S. Senator EDMUND S. MUSKIE.
His Excellency Ambassador James M. Nabrit, Jr., U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

U.S. Senator MAURINE B. NEUBERGER.
His Excellency Ambassador Osman Ahmadu-Suka, Nigeria.

His Excellency Ambassador Hans Engen, Norway.

The Honorable Lawrence F. O'Brien, Postmaster General.

His Excellency Ambassador Ricardo M. Arias E., Panama.

U.S. Senator CLAIBORNE PELL.
His Excellency Ambassador Carlos Mackenzie, Peru.

The Right Reverend James A. Pike, bishop, San Francisco.

His Excellency Vasco Vieira Garin, Ambassador of Portugal.

The Honorable MELVIN PRICE, Member of Congress.

U.S. Senator WINSTON L. PROUTY.

U.S. Senator WILLIAM PROXMIER.
The Honorable THOMAS M. REES, Member of Congress.

U.S. Senator ABRAHAM RIBICOFF.
The Honorable JOHN J. ROONEY, Member of Congress.

His Excellency Ambassador James Roosevelt, Ambassador to the United Nations.

The Honorable EDWARD R. ROYBAL, Member of Congress.

The Honorable WILLIAM F. RYAN, Member of Congress.

U.S. Senator LEVERETT SALTONSTALL.
U.S. Senator MILWARD L. SIMPSON.
His Excellency Ambassador Marquis of Merry del Val, Spain.

Mr. Justice Potter Stewart, U.S. Supreme Court.

U.S. Senator STUART SYMINGTON.
U.S. Senator HERMAN E. TALMADGE.
The Honorable OLIN E. TEAGUE, Member of Congress.

The Honorable JOHN V. TUNNEY, Member of Congress.
His Excellency Orhan Eralp, Ambassador of Turkey to the United Nations.

The Honorable Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior.
His Excellency Ambassador Enrique Téjera Paris, Venezuela.

The Honorable Robert C. Weaver, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.
Mr. Justice Byron R. White, U.S. Supreme Court.

The Honorable W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor.
The Honorable LESTER L. WOLFF, Member of Congress.

U.S. Senator RALPH W. YARBOROUGH.
His Excellency Ambassador H. L. Soko, Zambia.