

cent actions by that body indicate the possibility and probability of a further reduction in passenger-train service; and

Whereas, the Kansas Corporation Commission along with similar bodies of other States has participated in past hearings for the purpose of assuring that municipalities, citizens and communities will not be deprived of passenger-train service which is essential to the general welfare, health, safety and progress of this and other States, but without a desired degree of success; and

Whereas, the loss of revenue to the railroads of the nation as a result of newly adopted post office procedures has among other factors resulted in the stoppage of some passenger trains and has apparently contributed to an unprecedented endeavor to further curtail this service;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Kansas Corporation Commission join its sister States in appealing to the Congress to exercise its emergency powers and immediately declare a moratorium on all train discontinuances and to investigate and determine the effect of such discontinuances on the general welfare of the people, the safety of the nation, the national defense of the country and the convenience and necessity of the public as well as the preservation of the established policy of the Congress to keep and maintain a sound and efficient system of transportation.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution suitably signed be forwarded to the President and Vice-President of the United States of America, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the majority and minority leaders of the House of Representatives and the Senate and to each of the Congressional Representatives of the State of Kansas.

#### TRUTH IN LENDING

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, truth-in-lending legislation has been under consideration in the Senate for several years. Former Senator Paul Douglas was among the first to perceive the need for legislation to protect consumers from certain deceptive and misleading practices of lending institutions, merchants, and others who extend credit and introduced a bill which would have corrected the more flagrant of them. With the departure of Senator Douglas from the Senate, the distinguished senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE] assumed responsibility for getting meaningful consumer protection legislation enacted. Last year he was successful. The Senate agreed that such legislation is urgently needed and unanimously passed the truth-in-lending bill (S. 5) on July 11, 1967.

In the House, Representative SULLIVAN, of Missouri, led the fight for truth-in-lending legislation which was even stronger and broader than that which had passed the Senate. She was remarkably successful. Her bill, the Consumer Credit Protection Act (H.R. 11601), passed the House on February 1 by a vote of 382 to 4, indicating overwhelming agreement in the House that such legislation is badly needed.

Among the more controversial provisions of the House-passed bill is title II which restricts the use of garnishment, a legal procedure by which a creditor may attach a worker's pay to satisfy debts which he alleges are due and owing. As originally introduced in the House, H.R. 11601 would have prohibited garnishment entirely, following the pat-

tern which already exists in some States. The House Banking and Currency Committee modified this provision, imposing instead a restriction on creditors' use of garnishment. The committee bill permits a creditor to garnish none of a debtor's salary which amounts to \$30 a week, or less, and permits only 10 percent of amounts in excess of \$30 per week to be garnished. In this form, the bill passed the House.

S. 5 and H.R. 11601 are now before a House-Senate conference committee which will attempt to reconcile the differences between them. Whether or not the Senate conferees will accept the House provisions on garnishment is not yet clear and probably will not be known for another 2 weeks or so.

Whether the compromise bill which ultimately emerges from the conference is closer in its provisions to S. 5 or to the House bill, I shall vote for it. Either bill will provide consumer protection which I think is badly needed.

I am convinced, moreover, that it is both necessary and proper that some restriction be placed upon the use of garnishment, and I congratulate the other body on having included such restrictions in its bill. Most States have already recognized the cruelty that garnishment visits almost exclusively upon poor people and have imposed restrictions on its use. Alaska is among those States which have done so. Under the laws of Alaska, wages of up to \$350 per month may be exempt from garnishment, if needed for the support of the wage earner's family.

In my opinion, there is no merit in the argument that imposing restrictions on wage garnishments will adversely affect the availability of consumer credit. In those States where garnishment is prohibited, there is no substantial difference in the amount of consumer credit extended. Consumers are able to get just as much credit as in other States, and do. Certainly then, a law which does not prohibit but merely restricts the amount of wages subject to garnishment could not be expected to have any more effect on the consumer credit situation.

What the garnishment provisions would require is that creditors be more careful in the amount of credit they extend to low-income customers. There now are some merchants who do not hesitate to sell costly items to customers already overburdened with debt, when the most elementary kind of credit investigation would indicate that the customer will have great difficulty paying for the item. Fully confident, however, that if all else fails, recovery can be had through garnishment, these merchants are indifferent to the plight of poor people who often are incapable of determining when they are overextending themselves and assuming obligations which they could not possibly meet.

Under the House bill, although garnishment would still be available as a remedy, its use would be severely limited and recovery would be extended over a longer time. No longer could debtors be reduced to penury as a result of garnishment, unable to support themselves or their families.

#### FUNDS NEEDED FOR SUMMER JOBS

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, evidence continues to accumulate of the need for a summer job program in the slums and ghettos of America, of the same type that we had in 1967.

The programs which we have financed and provided for have not yet had the opportunity to bite into the deep general problem, and we are not able to do without the type of program we had last summer.

I have already received a number of telegrams from mayors throughout the country supporting the bill which the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] and I have introduced calling for a \$150-million supplemental appropriation for this purpose. And just this morning the Washington Post carries a story illustrating the summer jobs situation in Washington, D.C., pointing to a cut from 7,000 federally supported summer Neighborhood Youth Corps jobs last year to only 2,000 this year. This situation is typical of the plight in a number of other cities and it cries out for action by Congress.

Mr. President, I hope that when the Appropriations Committee meets on Wednesday, February 28, it will accept the bill which Senator YARBOROUGH and I, together with a bipartisan group of 19 cosponsors, have introduced to provide supplemental funds for summer jobs.

I hope that this matter may have the sympathetic interest of the Appropriations Committee and of the Senate.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the Post article by Robert Kaiser be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### CITY FACES LACK OF SUMMER JOBS (By Robert G. Kaiser)

The District government is once again preparing for summer, though Congress has appropriated no money for a summer program and the city has small hope of as much help from the Federal Government as it enjoyed in recent years.

The city has asked for a supplemental appropriation of \$2.5 million to finance an employment, recreation and education program about the size of last year's. The Budget Bureau has not yet forwarded this request to Congress.

But Congress and the Johnson Administration already have taken action that will have a major impact on the city this summer. Curtailment of the Office of Economic Opportunity's budget and new Administration policies have meant a strict restriction of the Neighborhood Youth Corps here.

David Freeman, executive director of the Metropolitan Jobs Council, said recently that Washington would get about 2000 Youth Corps jobs this summer—compared with 7000 last year.

The Jobs Council has been meeting with representatives of local governments and businesses since September to organize a summer job program. City officials hope to bring the results of their efforts into the overall summer program that will put the primary emphasis on jobs, Mayor Walter E. Washington says.

#### MINIMUM OF 11,000 JOBS

"Nothing we can do is going to be enough," Freeman said of the job scheme. "because the Federal Government has cut the Neighborhood Youth Corps so drastically." He esti-

mated that a minimum of 11,000 Youth Corps jobs were needed to meet the needs of poor young people in Washington.

Mayor Washington has appointed James L. Jones, a former employe of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, to head a new office to plan and run the summer program.

Jones describes himself as "very optimistic" about this summer, though he adds that he doesn't know where the money—or the jobs—will come from. He said two sets of plans will have to be made—one on the assumption that Congress will provide \$2.5 million, and the other that it won't.

If there is no congressional appropriation, the city will have to turn to the OEO, as it has for the last two summers. OEO has earmarked \$35 million for summer programs throughout the Nation.

#### BASED ON PREFERENCES

Plans will be based on the preferences of 20 Neighborhood Planning Councils set up last year, Jones said. These Councils, several of them existing only on paper last summer, have been asked to submit preliminary plans for summer programs in their neighborhoods by March 15. Jones wants to finish final plans by April 15, and he wants them to be based on the preferences of the public.

"This planning 'for' and not 'with' is over—even if the ideas are brilliant," Jones said.

After jobs, Jones and Mayor Washington want to put priority on recreation and education, in that order. They want to make more facilities available for these programs, and the Mayor has told the school system and the Recreation Department that he wants them to be more flexible this year. School officials, especially, have been criticized in the past for failing to cooperate with the city's summer program.

#### PLAN WELL ADVANCED

"All these programs should provide jobs for young people who can help run them," Jones said. He also plans to hire a small professional staff to help the Neighborhood Planning Councils draw up their plans and execute their programs.

Jones said he had not been able to check whether all 20 Planning Councils are still in existence.

Through the Jobs Council program job applications are already available in city high schools and at neighborhood offices of the United Planning Organization. The United States Employment Service will act as a clearing house for these applications and employers with jobs available.

Pride, Inc., will be back in business this summer. The group has not announced how it will select workers for the summer.

#### MORE COORDINATION

Jones promises more coordination of activities this summer than in the past. "There are many organizations trying to help youth in the city," he said. "Maybe we should have one document that can tell a kid where to go for what activity."

The final components of the program cannot be decided, however, until the city and other agencies know how much money will be available and from what sources. To avoid a duplication of past years' last-minute allocation of resources, officials acknowledge, Congress will have to act with unusual speed on the city's \$2.5 million request.

Plans for placing city youngsters in summer jobs are well advanced, though there is no indication yet of how many jobs will be available. The Federal and District governments plan to employ about 7500 young persons, as they did last year.

Private employers in the city gave fewer than 200 jobs to inner-city youngsters last year, though hundreds more middle-class teen-agers were employed privately. This year, the Board of Trade and others are anxious to improve that record.

## THE COLD WAR AND THE MYTH OF THE DETENTE

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, on January 22, I made a speech before the Connecticut Probus Clubs in New Haven, concerning the cold war and the so-called detente between the Soviet Union and this country.

I am convinced that no detente, in fact, exists and that this attitude by some national leaders could take this country down a road of no return.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that my remarks before the Connecticut Probus Clubs be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

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

THE COLD WAR AND THE MYTH OF THE DETENTE  
(Speech by Senator THOMAS J. DODD, before Probus Clubs, Oak Lane Country Club, New Haven, Conn., January 22, 1968)

I always have misgivings when asked to speak when the sponsors seek my frank estimate of the state of the world.

After all, no one likes to leave a dinner downcast and worried.

I wish I could paint a rosier picture than I shall have to do tonight.

I wish I could tell you that all the indicators point to a better, more peaceful, less troubled world.

I wish I could confirm that the so-called detente, about which we have heard so much, actually exists, and that the residual differences with the Soviet Union are being progressively reduced by a growing community of interests.

Unfortunately, I can give you no such rosy estimate of the state of world affairs.

Wherever one looks, whether to Southeast Asia, or the Mideast, or Africa, or Latin America, all evidence indicates that the Cold War is intensifying; that the coming period will confront our nation and the other free nations with the cruelest test of perseverance and courage and of the will to survive.

I know that there are many people who do believe in the existence of the detente, and that the theory has even received some support from official sources.

But I find it difficult to understand how anyone who examines the history of the past decade, especially the history of the past five years, could read this meaning into the course of events.

It makes no sense to talk about a detente in a decade that has witnessed the suppression of the Hungarian revolution, the rape of Tibet, the Communist seizure of Cuba, the Cuban missile crisis, the Soviet violation of the moratorium on nuclear testing, the establishment of puppet Communist dictatorships in the Brazzaville Congo and in Zanzibar, and two Communist attempts to seize power in the Congo.

Nor does it make sense to talk about a detente in a period that has witnessed two Communist attacks of India, the war in Vietnam, growing Communist insurgencies in Thailand and Laos, the launching of half a dozen guerrilla movements in the countries of the Americas, the attempted Communist take-over in the Dominican Republic, and the recent war in the Middle East.

In 1964 I called the attention of my Senate colleagues to an article in which New York Herald Tribune Foreign Editor Seymour Freiden warned that the Soviet Union had given Nasser and other Arab leaders the green light for the destruction of Israel.

It should, therefore, have been no surprise when, last Spring, Nasser and other Arab extremists publicly committed themselves to Israel's military destruction.

In the brief war that followed, the Israeli army and air force utterly demolished the military forces that surrounded Israel, about to invade it.

When the war was over the hundreds of millions of dollars worth of military equipment which the Soviet Union had lavished on Nasser and his colleagues lay strewn and broken in the Sinai and on the Golom heights.

In the six months that have elapsed, the Soviet Union has replaced all the equipment lost by the Arabs with more modern equipment. To be sure that this equipment will be used effectively, it has been accompanied by tens of thousands of Soviet military advisers who, according to some reports, hold virtual powers of command over its use.

This build-up has been reinforced in the Mediterranean by a mass of Soviet naval power which already constitutes a serious challenge to our own Sixth Fleet. And intelligence reports indicate that this Soviet fleet will soon be augmented to include marine units, landing craft, and helicopter carriers.

In the face of this build-up common sense demands that our Government and the other NATO governments take immediate measures to re-establish the military balance by providing Israel with the weapons which it must have for its own defense.

A condition of military imbalance is a direct invitation to war.

If the Arab extremists, with their new Soviet military equipment and their hordes of Soviet advisers, believe that they have the strength to overwhelm Israel, they will be sorely tempted to do so.

Most Americans are agreed, I believe, on the need to stand up against the danger of Soviet expansion in the Middle East and to support Israel against Arab extremists. Unfortunately, however, our people are divided in their support of our Vietnam commitments. Many of those who understand the importance of holding the line in the Middle East apparently do not understand the importance of holding the line in the Far East.

They fail to realize that these two conflicts are part of a larger global conflict between the forces of freedom and the forces of Communist slavery.

The Communists, however, understand this only too well. That is why, in the Mideast crisis, the propaganda radios of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong gave unstinting support to the Arab extremists against Israel. Naturally, they likened that crisis to the war in Vietnam.

For example, on May 31, at the point where the Arab armies were preparing to invade Israel, North Vietnam's premier sent the United Arab Republic's premier a message of full support for what North Vietnam's premier called, "the Arab peoples just struggle." I quote but one paragraph from that message:

"The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam strongly condemns the aggressive schemes and acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli reactionaries against your country, fully approves and supports the just struggle waged by the government and peoples of the UAR and other Arab countries and the Palestinian people against U.S.-led imperialism and the Israeli reactionaries to liberate Palestine, safeguard their territorial integrity, and contribute to the defense of peace in the Middle East and in the world."

In a parallel message to Nasser, the President of the National Liberation Front, the Viet Cong's political arm, said:

"The South Vietnamese people are closely united with the Arab countries in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges."

This message ended with this announcement: "The just struggle of the peoples of the UAR, Syria, and other Arab countries for

national independence and peace will surely be crowned with victory."

It makes no sense, therefore, to argue that we must support Israel and hold the line against Communist expansion in the Middle East, and to argue on the other hand that we must abandon South Vietnam and forget about holding the line in Southeast Asia.

I take it for granted that every intelligent person realizes that America could not long survive as a free nation in a world completely or near-completely Communist.

I take it for granted that every patriotic American, no matter what position he has taken on Vietnam, would agree on the essential point that, somehow, we must draw the line against further Communist expansion—in Asia, in Africa, in the Middle East, and in Latin America.

The cost of holding the line runs high. It may run even higher in the decade ahead.

But it is not my belief that the Cold War will continue indefinitely.

Our success in holding the line can have the effect of further turning Red China and the Soviet Union upon themselves.

It can encourage the unrest and disorganization that is rampant in Red China. It can encourage the passionate intellectual ferment which is sweeping the Soviet Union and the satellite countries of Central Europe.

The scale of this ferment holds out the prospect that the Communist dictatorships may crumble before man's irresistible urge for freedom. Ultimately, this ferment must result in the opening up of Communist society and in the creation of governments more responsive to popular will and restraint.

When that day comes, the Cold War will end. Moscow and, let us hope, even Peking will, in their own self-interest, accept the wisdom of cooperating with the United States in maintaining the peace of the world.

This is more than my fervent hope. It is my earnest expectation. I believe that it should be a prime objective of our foreign policy to support and encourage the popular will for freedom among all those peoples who today live under the continuing threat to peace that is communism.

#### "NEED FOR REAPPRAISAL OF U.S. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICIES"—ADDRESS BY SENATOR LONG OF LOUISIANA

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, on December 7 last, the distinguished majority whip and chairman of the Committee on Finance [Mr. Long of Louisiana], delivered an impressive speech to the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association in New York City entitled "The Need for a Reappraisal of U.S. International Economic Policies."

In his address, the Senator from Louisiana, with characteristic outspokenness, underscored the need for new directions in our commercial trade policies. The recurring theme of his address, that past and present trade policies simply have failed because they omitted commercial realities and were too intertwined with foreign policy considerations is supported by the fact that we continually are threatened by an increasing balance-of-payments deficit, by the multiplication of nontariff trade barriers in Europe and in other countries, by the fact that a once healthy trade surplus is becoming a trade deficit, and by the lack of reciprocity for the United States in virtually all sectors of the recently concluded Kennedy round. It is hard to argue with Senator Long's conclusion that the United

States needs to take a more hardheaded approach to international trade negotiations, and he is to be commended for his forthrightness in talking to task the past workings of our trade policies. I recommend a reading of the speech by all Members of Congress; therefore, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### THE NEED FOR A REAPPRAISAL OF U.S. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICIES

(Text of a speech by Senator RUSSELL B. LONG, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, delivered at the 46th annual dinner of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, December 7, 1967)

Today marks the 26th anniversary of that fateful event, the attack on Pearl Harbor, which brought the United States of America, for the second time in this century, into the front lines of a war to preserve our freedoms, and the freedoms of all men enslaved and threatened by ruthless and aggressive tyrannies.

Once again, the United States finds itself in the front lines of a bloody and costly war in Asia, defending the rights of an oppressed people to choose their own destiny and to insure that basic right for millions of other people in nations which are too weak to fend for themselves.

This is a responsibility, a burden, which we have not chosen for ourselves, but which has been thrust upon us by our leadership position in the world. It is a heavy burden indeed, and it carries with it repercussions on our own economy and on the position of the dollar in international affairs.

#### THE U.S. GRANDEUR—ITS GENEROSITY

Let us look for a moment at the history of the United States in world affairs during this twentieth century. After having defended our European allies against aggression in World War I, a "war to end all wars", we were in the thick of it again, only 20-years later, in World War II. We sought no territory, no financial gain, but only to defend our God-given rights, and those of others, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Moreover, we took over many of the economic, military and political responsibilities of our allies. From Great Britain we assumed the responsibility of assuring the freedom of Greece and Turkey under the Truman Doctrine, and of Jordan, Iran, Pakistan and India. We inherited the economic and political liabilities of the Netherlands in Indonesia, of Belgium in the Congo, and of France in Indo-China, including Vietnam. After freeing Korea and Taiwan from Japan, we assumed the responsibility for their defense against North Korea and Communist China.

The United States also assumed responsibility for aiding in the economic development of scores of newly formed nations in Africa and Asia, and picked up the tab for over 80 nations which share this globe with us.

Let it be remembered that the original Marshall Plan was offered to the Communist powers of Eastern Europe as well as those nations of Western Europe. Also under UNRRA—United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration—headed at one time by the late Herbert Lehman, we had China loaded aboard along with the other nations of Asia. Conceivably, had the Communist powers been as interested in sharing our gratuities as the so-called free world countries, we could easily by now have the entire world of 3 billion people riding on our foreign aid and trade bandwagon.

The fact is that, if someone had the foresight to believe that some of the aid pro-

grams might have actually succeeded, and that foreign beneficiaries could pay us back, or at least help us carry some of the burden of helping those less fortunate than themselves, we might not be in as much of a fix in our balance of payments and gold situation as we are in today. But that never occurred to anyone. Therefore, the money under the Marshall Plan, and most of the rest of it was simply given away, rather than loaned or invested on generous terms. The countries receiving most of the gifts now hold enough dollars to empty Fort Knox.

The world-wide responsibilities this country has assumed have cost us billions of dollars. Foreign economic and military aid expenditures between 1947 and 1967 amount to \$107 billion, and offshore military expenditures cost another \$50 billion, for a colossal total of \$157 billion. This does not include the direct budgetary costs of the Korean and Vietnamese wars, nor our annual defense budget expenditures. With this largesse it is no wonder that we have a few financial problems.

For the most part, these programs have been successful in checking aggression and in helping others to help themselves in the enormous job of developing a nation. However, there comes a time when one must take stock and examine whether his financial condition will permit fulfillment of all his desires at the same time.

The dollar is the strongest currency in the world and will remain that way, in spite of General de Gaulle's attacks. But, as the British devaluation and countless historical examples show, a nation cannot continue to preserve the integrity of its currency while running persistently large deficits in its international accounts. Our balance of payments problems must be solved and commercial policy has a role to play in its solution.

#### U.S. TRADE POLICY

Let us take a look, for a moment, at the history of our commercial policy.

After having existed for over 140 years on a conditional most-favored-nation principle, our trade policy was changed in 1923 during the term of President Harding to an unconditional most-favored-nation policy. In 1930, after it had become clear that we were in the most serious depression this nation had ever known, the United States Congress passed the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act. In that period of financial crisis and severe unemployment, our objective was simple—we wanted to save our markets so that American jobs could satisfy the needs of American consumer.

By 1934, the depression had deepened, and unemployment had become an American nightmare. We tried new remedies to create jobs and stimulate demand for our products. We passed the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act recommended by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, hoping that lower tariffs abroad might lead to expansion of United States exports and put Americans back to work. It was also going to end all wars and assure eternal peace.

But the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act did not eliminate the depression. In fact, there was a further economic decline after 1937, and it was only the burst of economic activity accompanying World War II which brought us out of that deep depression. We know also that the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, however wide it might have been as a matter of good trade policy, did not insure world peace. The foundations of peace are much deeper than the commercial policies of a nation. They have to do with the ambitions of men and nations to extend their power and influence at the expense of someone else, and the determination of the adversary to resist.

#### TRADE AND AID

Since World War II, the commercial policy of the United States has been so merged