

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

March 29, 1966

The enclosed item was inadvertently sent to a good Democrat, and is now being used by the Harris County Democrats to alert our folks.

This is part of a detailed, state-wide scheme.

This can be met only by efficient organization and instructions to our people now

of the Federal Communications Commission does not violate the Constitution.

The doctrine—on which the court ruled yesterday—was challenged by Red Lion Broadcasting Co., which operates radio station WGCB in Red Lion, Pa.

Under the doctrine, broadcasters are directed to give equal time to both sides when a station's facilities are used for discussion of controversial issues.

The case began when Fred J. Cook, of Interlaken, N.J., a writer, complained to the FCC that he had been denied free time by the station to answer what he said was an attack on him over WGCB in 1964 by the Rev. Billy James Hargis on the latter's "Christian Crusade" program.

[From the Baton Rouge (La.) State-Times, June 8, 1967]

CHAOS COULD ERUPT FROM FCC RULING ON "FAIRNESS DOCTRINE"

(By Richard K. Shull)

For all lovers of pure chaos, the Federal Communications Commission has opened a delightful new can of worms with possibilities for bedlam unlimited.

The broadcast regulatory agency ruled a New York City station, WCBS-TV, must start saying a few unkind things about cigarettes to balance out the morass of cigarette commercials.

The ruling, under the FCC's "fairness doctrine," extends to all radio and TV stations. It's the first time the FCC considered the content of commercials under its rules for balancing the points of view offered on a broadcast station.

The possibilities are unlimited:

Now the unwashed hippies can demand free air time to condemn Procter & Gamble, and herald their opposition to personal sanitation and soap.

All the bad-mouthed bosses of the land can protest against the mouthwash commercials.

He-men athletes who believe a little animal musk is attractive to women can now make their stand on the air—absolutely free—to counteract the deodorant commercials.

And the ladies who love to nuzzle a fellow with a stubble on his jowl now are free to talk back against all the sophisticated razors and shaving creams.

NO LIMIT

The fairness doctrine need not be limited to rebuttal to commercials.

Why not a major protest by all the bad drivers against broadcasting's incessant traffic safety messages?

And shouldn't the lawless, rioting elements have some air time to talk back against J. Edgar Hoover and his perpetual harangue against lawbreakers?

The new ruling could even extend to Joe Average out in televisionland, the poor guy who merely accepts what is piped into his living room without any desire to grind axes or conduct crusades.

Wouldn't it be great good fun to file a complaint about the lousy programming on network TV and demand a fair balance of good shows to offset "The Beverly Hillbillies," "Gilligan's Island" and such?

And haven't you ever had the desire to rip the microphone away from a hyena-like radio disc jockey and shove it up his epiglottis? (Don't say I told you to do it, but write the FCC and complain, demanding your favorite station balance its DJ shows with inspirational hours of readings from Percy Bysshe Shelley, or maybe Emily Dickinson.)

Of course, the FCC contends the cigarette commercials are a very special case in broadcasting. The commission recognizes the peculiar circumstances in this country in which the Congress has forced cigarette-makers to post health warnings on every package, yet the cigarette industry spends more than \$150

million a year on the public's air waves to give the illusion that life isn't much worth living without a weed in hand.

And the broadcasters haven't done a whole lot to offset the impact of the cigarette advertising.

Back in 1965, when the Surgeon General of the U.S. issued a report stating smoking is something less than therapeutic, the American Cancer Society busied itself and created a series of anti-smoking public service announcements for use on the air.

How many have you seen lately? Ever?

As long as the American Cancer Society confined its little messages to addresses on where to send for tracts, or to enumerating the seven deadly danger signals, the broadcasters were obliging.

But when the ACS came up with a message featuring former basketball pro Bob Cousy warning youngsters against smoking, the silence was deafening.

Now, under the new FCC rule, Cousy may yet become a TV star with his anti-cigarette pitches.

Adult Education Program in Eight Central California Counties

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. McFALL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 1967

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to call to the attention of the Members of the House that the Office of Economic Opportunity has now approved a \$1.5 million grant for an adult education program for migrant and seasonal farmworkers in eight of California's central valley counties.

The rich educational resources of California, the talents and integrity of some of the valley's leading citizens, and the desires of farmworkers themselves have been brought together to initiate the educational program. The project has been built from the experiences of educational agencies and the lessons learned through several pioneering manpower programs for farmworkers.

In order to guide all aspects of the program's operation, a panel of leading citizens and organizations has volunteered its services on the governing board. All those groups which have a vital interest in farmworkers and adult education are represented. Serving as chairman of the board of directors is Sloan P. McCormick, a distinguished member of the board of supervisors of Fresno County. Paul Couture, of Stanislaus County, and Ronald H. Metzler, of Fresno County, two of the valley's most outstanding growers, have agreed to volunteer their services as members of the board. Among the educators to serve are James Ruesswig, superintendent of the Stockton Unified School District, and Albert Molina, a professor at Reedley College. As the program will be of service to many of our Mexican American and Negro farmworkers, it is fitting that the Community Service Organization, the Mexican-American Political Association, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will each designate one representative from among their valley memberships. Organized labor will be repre-

sented by Manuel Lopez of the building trades council in Fresno. A representative chosen by the community action agencies of each of the eight valley counties will serve on the board, as will one farmworker from each county, to be selected democratically from among those participating in the program.

The University of California extension system will participate in designing the curriculum and training the teachers who will instruct the migrants.

The program will be conducted by a private nonprofit agency—the Central California Action Associates. It will provide both evening and daytime classes for adult migrant workers. Over 3,000 farmworkers are expected to take advantage of the classes after work, which will offer such subjects as basic education, citizenship, and consumer education. In addition, more than 540 farmworkers (approximately 60 in each of the eight counties) will be given the opportunity to participate during the off-season—November through February—in full-time classes designed primarily to provide literacy in English, a second language for many of our agricultural workers. Students in the full-time program will be reimbursed up to a maximum of \$65 per week to enable them to attend classes and support their families at the same time, thereby possibly reducing the county welfare rolls in the winter months. The key financial aspects of the program will be administered by a major financial or public institution, with the Crocker Citizens National Bank in Fresno having thus far submitted lowest bid for this work.

The community action agencies in the eight valley counties have played a major role in the development of this program. In their capacity as the official coordinating agencies for the war on poverty in their own areas, they will be able to provide a full range of services and referrals to other programs which have the capability of meeting special needs of the participants.

The full-time classes conducted under this program will all be held during periods of the year when little or no agricultural work is available. This feature serves to benefit both the farmworkers, who can earn much more during the work season than the stipend amount which this program can pay, and the agricultural economy which is dependent upon the workers' labor during the critical harvest and preharvest periods. Such class scheduling makes it possible to utilize productively the time when the worker is unemployed and without income to increase his educational achievement.

The need for this program in the San Joaquin Valley has been apparent for some time. The Department of Labor has recently estimated that there are nearly 50,000 migrant and seasonal agricultural workers employed in the eight counties. The experience of similar programs in California and other States indicates that a large number are vitally interested in helping to advance themselves educationally. Programs have repeatedly attracted five to 10 times as many workers as there are openings.

Moreover, the value of education to members of our agricultural work force

has been demonstrated repeatedly by detailed studies. Special surveys of the U.S. Department of Commerce show that adult farmworkers who have between 5 and 8 years of formal schooling have incomes 25 percent more than those with less than 5 years of education. Farmworkers with more than a grade school education earn 85 percent more than those with less than 5 years of schooling. It is a fact that, despite tremendous advances in the educational attainment for our Nation's citizens, the average educational attainment for farmworkers remained the same for the 20-year period from 1940 to 1960.

I am particularly pleased to point out that this education program has been designed to complement the many fine public and private efforts already underway to improve the welfare of all our citizens.

Local government, private groups, the State of California, and the Federal Government have entered into constructive partnership to provide temporary housing to California and out-of-State migrant workers needed for peak harvest activity. The San Joaquin County Medical Society recently received a \$72,000 grant from the Public Health Service to provide care for the workers in the county. Under the war on poverty and national housing legislation, farmworkers within the San Joaquin Valley have undertaken an experiment in self-help housing. Through our schools, remedial educational programs in Stanislaus and San Joaquin Counties have been launched for migrants' children. Cooperative efforts are now underway with the city of Stockton and San Joaquin County to obtain Federal funds to construct housing for single male migrant farmworkers. Headstart classes are widespread in the two counties.

The new adult education program will complement and strengthen all these efforts by providing needed services to adult members of farmworker families. In this way the many public and private agencies working so hard for the benefit of our disadvantaged citizens now have a new program to expand and intensify the activities in which they are already engaged.

I hope that the imagination and skills of our valley citizens, the wishes of those who harvest our crops, and these new resources made available by the Office of Economic Opportunity may make this a most successful one for all the people in the 15th Congressional District and the others within California's rich San Joaquin Valley.

The Cabinet Report—A New Focus on Opportunity for the Mexican American

SPEECH
OF

HON. JOHN YOUNG

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 13, 1967

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson has focused the American con-

science on the needs and the potentials of the Mexican American citizen.

Last week in impressive ceremonies at the White House, on the occasion of the appointment of Mr. Vicente T. Ximenes to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the President released a Cabinet committee report outlining what Government had done in the past 3 years for the Mexican American citizen, what the Mexican American was doing for himself, and what our responsibilities were for the future.

The report clearly pointed out that the Mexican American has suffered low wages, limited opportunity, and partial education because he has been discriminated against.

The time has come, the President said, to undo the damage of the past.

The time has come to make opportunity: to create jobs, to offer training, to give compensatory treatment in education, to offer new hope and help to many millions who want to contribute to this society but have been held back.

The new focus of opportunity for Mexican Americans, which President Johnson has fostered, must be a focus of the heart and the mind and soul. It must result in a positive desire to help the Mexican American help himself.

The President has demonstrated to the people what he has done in 3½ years. We must now join him in a full opportunity program for all Americans.

Peace and Justice for the Middle East

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 15, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, during the past weeks of concern and anxiety over the crisis in the Middle East, a voice of reason, right, and restraint has been constantly heard throughout my district. On Monday night, June 12, at a rally sponsored by the Long Island Committee for Peace and Justice in the Middle East, once again the voice, the voice of our respected county executive, Eugene Nickerson, served as a beacon to show the light of way to those who sought wisdom. I include his remarks at this time so that my colleagues may share the benefit of his counsel:

REMARKS BY NASSAU COUNTY EXECUTIVE EUGENE H. NICKERSON AT RALLY SPONSORED BY THE LONG ISLAND COMMITTEE FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE IN THE MIDDLE EAST, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1967

Out of the tragedy and heroism of the centuries, of the past twenty years, and of the past eight days, comes a new crisis and a new appeal. Israel stood alone in war. Now let us pledge that Israel shall have our absolute friendship in thought, word, and deed to win the peace.

It is true that Israel has answered once again the question of Hillel: "If I am not for myself, who will be?"

But it has also answered the second question: "If I am only for myself, what am I?"

Brave Israel fought alone and won alone. But it fought and won not only for Israel, but for democracy everywhere. The triumph

of Israel, as Abba Eban put it well, is a "vindication and reassertion of Western democracy". And I say that democracy cannot survive anywhere if we allow Israel, which won a war for justice, to lose the peace.

Israel is an island of democracy in a sea of despotism. We must help Israel with our time, our energy and our resources to carry out justice in the Middle East.

Last week, at rallies throughout Nassau County, and in Washington, I called upon all citizens of Nassau, regardless of faith, regardless of national origin, regardless of political party, to help mobilize American opinion and world opinion behind Israel, to guarantee that the victor shall itself negotiate directly with the losers.

This cause is for all Americans. Israel did not fight only for Israel. And it has set a shining example for every American. No American, of any group, can be only for himself or only for one group. And every American, of every group, owes a great debt to Israel.

Israel has always sought peace in the Middle East. But there could not and cannot be peace without the right to self-defense and self-preservation.

Israel's enemies sought war. But now in victory, through the voice of General Dayan, Israel has shown its passion for justice and pledged its compassion and assistance to the same people whom Nasser and his puppets subjugated to squalor and rags.

Rarely in all human history has there been so just a victory and so gentle a victor.

Now let us answer with Israel the third question of Hillel: "If not now, when?"

If we do not support Israel now, in clear and certain terms, when?

If we do not support its right to negotiate its own peace, when will we?

If we do not support Israel's need to protect its borders, to guarantee that there shall no longer be blockades on the water and artillery on the mountains, when will Israel have to fight again?

A just peace in the Middle East means that Israel has the right to freedom from terrorism and harassment by its neighbors.

A just peace means that no dictator shall refuse to admit the existence of the sovereign state of Israel.

The ancient land of Israel has been earned through centuries of sacrifices. It was earned through the courage and toil of the pioneers, through the bravery of the defenders of 1948, of 1956, and of 1967. Israel was earned by the death of six million human beings, who might have been spared had the great powers acted in time.

Israel has been more than generous with America. We have, right here in Nassau County, programs which began in Israel, which we have developed working with the Government colleagues I visited in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. I owe a great personal debt to my friend Yehuda Erel and others who have come here to teach us.

Now we must help our brave sister nation to rebuild for peace, to feed the victims of war, to bind the wounds of a land of heroes.

Israel fought and Israel lives today for you and for me and for all who cherish democracy and love mankind. For such a nation as Israel, nothing we do can be too generous.

Oil Import Legislation: H.R. 10696

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROBERT PRICE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 15, 1967

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the sentiment being expressed here that the

MARCH 5, 1966

I. AIMS

The vocal minority in Texas keeps sniping at Governor Connally. They have now subsidized an opponent who would be incapable of discharging the great responsibilities of the Office of Governor of Texas. Connally's critics are so bitter that their candidate for Lieutenant Governor makes no speeches about his own opponent, but is merely intent on harrassing the Governor.

So far as the election of a Governor is concerned, Connally cannot be defeated; but his ability to assert leadership in governing the affairs of State during the next three years would be impaired if his detractors gained any important victory.

Probably the most crucial aspect of the struggle concerns the control of the 1966 political conventions in Texas. The precinct conventions will be held at 7:00 P.M. on Saturday, May 7. The delegates there chosen will hold county conventions a week later; and the biennial state convention comes during the late summer months. It is said: "Watch your pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves." It is equally true that if intelligent action is taken at the precinct conventions, the disruptive voices can't oust the pro-Connally Majority at the county convention or state convention levels.

Governor Connally needs the unified support which is so important in developing a state platform to serve as the basis for legislative and executive action in Texas in 1967-68. To provide such support, a project is underway in Harris County and other counties, known as "Project Dozen".

The emphasis is on precinct participation. The political battle in the party in Texas this year hinges on what is done in each precinct.

A key person or key persons, who are in accord with the leadership Governor Connally has given and will continue to give to Texas will be asked to work, in their respective precincts, in "Project Dozen". It is hoped that the key person or persons can find at least a dozen persons in every precinct, to make phone calls and urge their friends to go and take part in the precinct convention on Saturday evening, May 7.

II. AREA LEADERS

Two dozen area leaders in Harris County have been asked to assume the responsibility for having devoted and effective key men and women work in their respective geographical areas. The Governor has asked that these two dozen people work in harmony with four of his staunch Harris County supporters between now and May 7. The four men who are giving overall leadership in various phases of the 1966 political work are:

Ralph H. McCullough, Chairman of the 1966 Connally for Governor campaign in Harris County.

W. H. Blanton, Jr., candidate for Chairman of the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee.

John H. Crooker, Jr., Harris County Chairman of "Project Dozen."

E. A. Stumpf, III, Co-ordinator of work pertaining to election and re-election of capable precinct committeemen.

III. PRECINCT WORK

Most of the persons to whom this Confidential Memorandum is distributed are quite knowledgeable in precinct organization work. Many of such men and women could prepare a manual on what must be done. Merely as one way to state the procedure, however, mention is made of these dozen steps: --

(A) The first half dozen occur before the precinct convention:

(1) The area leader should (by March 15) find in each precinct a key person or key persons who are in accord with Governor Connally's leadership. There is no point in counting on any person to work unless he or she accepts the assignment, and understands that time, effort and dedication are required. The area leader may find in some of his precincts that there are people available with considerable experience in precinct organization work. In other precincts, the key people may have little experience in this work; and possibly the area leader may have to "pair off" some precincts so that experienced workers can help in an indoctrination process.

(2) The key people who are so chosen in each precinct must promptly enlist additional people to make phone calls or otherwise contact friends about attending the precinct convention. The list of qualified voters in the precinct must be reviewed by the workers; there must be a division of names so that phone calls or other contacts will actually be made; simple but complete records of voter responses must be kept; and all workers must report to the key person or persons in each precinct, the results of these calls. April 25 should see the completion of this step.

(3) There must be a precinct "caucus type" meeting held. Probably this should be done some evening during the week commencing April 25 or the week commencing May 2, preferably at the home of the key person in the precinct. At such meeting, a large number of people who have agreed to help must attend, so that a firm understanding may be reached as to who will be floor leader. Moreover, there should be at least a general understanding as to resolutions to be adopted and delegates to be chosen to represent that precinct at the county convention.

(4) By noon, Friday, May 6, the key person or persons in each precinct must report to the area leader; and by 5:00 P.M. that day, the area leaders must report to Connally Headquarters or to some other designated place, on the work done in getting volunteer workers enlisted, making phone calls, holding the "trial run meeting" and especially as to the number of persons who have firmly agreed to go to the precinct meeting and take part in the proceedings.

(5) Connally's supporters who will participate in the precinct convention must vote in the Democratic primary on May 7, 1966.

(6) Good attendance at the precinct meeting must be assured. To this end, the suggestion is made that key people in each precinct have a spaghetti supper for a dozen friends starting at 5:30 P.M. Saturday, May 7, 1966, to review anything which might have been overlooked up until the last minute; and all present must walk or ride to the polling place in time to arrive here at 7:00 P.M. on Saturday, May 7.

(B) The second half dozen things to be done are at the precinct convention:

(7) Persevere! If a number of qualified voters are in line at 7:00 P.M. waiting to vote, a problem exists in regard to proceeding promptly with the precinct convention. Under the Fair Play Rules adopted in 1964, the agreed procedure is to convene the precinct convention but (before transaction of any business) to recess it until all persons in line at 7:00 P.M. had voted. These rules are under consideration by the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee, and may be changed before May 7; but further information will be distributed on this point prior to May 7. (At all events, the Connally supporters should understand that it is necessary to come at 7:00 P.M., but a situation may exist which will prevent the precinct convention from actually getting down to business for some 30 to 40 minutes thereafter.)

(8) Each person friendly to Governor Connally's continued effective leadership of the political affairs of Texas should, at the precinct convention, follow the lead of the Connally floor leader (who, of course, will have been agreed upon at the "trial run meeting" several nights before).

(9) Subject to following the lead of the floor leader, resolutions should be adopted on topics such as commending Governor Connally's leadership of Texas; pledging support to Governor Connally's programs for the future of the state; supporting W. N. Blanton, Jr. for temporary chairman of the county convention; etc. Before May 7 further information will be distributed as to the wording of the resolutions.

(10) We should seek to have as delegates to the county convention, those persons who are known to be sympathetic with Governor Connally and with his program.

(11) If our forces have elected the delegates to the county convention, a resolution should be adopted binding such delegates, by Unit Rule. This should be noted in the minutes of the precinct convention.

(12) To every reasonable extent possible, bitterness, discord and unpleasantness should be avoided. Intemperate speeches and remarks are usually uncalled for; and the Rules of Fair Play should be observed. If there has been a fair and harmonious proceeding in the precinct convention, adjournment should be had before some person in attendance obtains recognition in order to make some inflammatory remarks about the Governor, the President, or any other elected officials. If, however, despite our efforts to have proceedings conducted harmoniously, some loud and aggressive minority should forcefully take over the proceedings, thwarting the true will of a majority of those attending, a careful record should be made of events which transpire. The floor leader must then make an immediate decision as to whether to stay or to hold a rump convention. And, the very last step involves certification by the officials who served in the precinct convention, so that duly elected delegates will be timely qualified to obtain credentials to the county convention.

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IV. SUMMARY

As you see, much work must be done. Governor Connally himself plans to be visiting Houston several times before May 7, to explain to all those who join in this task, the crucial reasons why success on Saturday evening, May 7, is vital. For the time being, enlist your volunteers by the dozen and map out your time table and program for this work! Good hunting!