

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

NEWSLETTER

312 CONGRESSIONAL HOTEL • WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

Number 42

89th Congress, First Session

November 1, 1965



The Daily Oklahoman

LANG

Stamp, Stamp, Stamp the Boys Are Marching!

Ford Surveys the Session

'Down the Road to One-Man Rule in America'

HOUSE REPUBLICAN Leader Gerald R. Ford said last week that the main thrust of legislation passed by the first session of the 89th Congress was aimed at vastly increasing the powers of the Executive Branch at the expense of Congress, State and local governments, and individual citizens.

"Under the aegis of President Johnson and his Democratic Congress," Ford told the *Newsletter*, "we have traveled a long, long mile down the road toward one-man rule in America. We would have traveled even further without the truly commendable Republican legislative effort."


He stressed that nearly every bill Johnson pushed through Congress contained at least one major provision which will have the effect of permanently weakening the Legislative Branch, by-passing State governments, overpowering local authorities, and

handing out substantial contracts to non-governmental authorities, included many put together by the Executive Branch itself.

Much of this costly and far-reaching legislation, Ford said, was "stuck together with baling wire," and many months may pass before all the loopholes and mistakes will come to light. He said a major job confronting the second session of Congress next year will be to "tighten the screws on appropriations until we can plug up the holes in the first session's bills."

TYPICAL OF THE "slap-dash mood" of Lyndon Johnson's Congress was its spending, Ford said. Actually, Congressional Democrats appropriated \$3 billion more than the President asked, coming

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The Morrissey Caper

"He polished up the handle so carefully, that now he is the ruler of the Queen's Navy."
 —Gilbert and Sullivan's "H.M.S. Pinafore"

"CONTEMPT OF COURT" . . . **"Wholly Unfit"** . . . **"Poisoning the Judicial System."** These were just a few of the editorial comments of U. S. newspapers on President Johnson's attempt to appoint Francis X. Morrissey of Boston, a long-time friend

Newsletter Editorial

of the Kennedy family, as a Federal judge. Wisely, the President decided not to push the nomination and the Kennedys backed off at the last minute and asked that it be sent back to the Judiciary Committee.

Press criticism of the appointment was widespread. The *Detroit Free Press* summed up its view of the appointment by noting that the Judiciary Committee of the American Bar Association had termed Morrissey "The worst qualified judicial candidate" it had ever encountered.

Not even intervention by Hubert Horatio Humphrey, LBJ's trusty left-hand man, could save the unsavory appointment to the Federal bench once Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen began to turn the spotlight on Teddy Kennedy's Boston errand boy.

The *Daily Oklahoman* blasted the "historical parallel" which Sen. Edward Kennedy tried to draw by comparing his nomination of Morrissey and its opposition to the appointment of Justice Brandeis to the Supreme Court. The paper pointed out that Brandeis, at the time of his appointment by President Woodrow Wilson, was a noted legal

scholar. Morrissey, on the other hand, has no such legal background.

Columnist Drew Pearson brought up a reminder that Teddy's brother, Sen. Robert Kennedy (D. of Mass., Va., N.Y.), had written a letter last year to New York Democratic Party leaders in which he attacked appointments of the very kind he and his brother were now pushing so hard. "Dealing out jobs like so many cards off the top of the deck is intolerable," said Bobby, urging merit be the chief consideration.

The *Miami Herald* commented: "About the only qualification possessed by Mr. Morrissey is that he has political pals in high places. This is precisely the type of jurist which good citizens want to keep off the bench."

The Morrissey case was too much even for the heavily-Democratic U.S. Senate to swallow, following on the heels of such appointments as Johnson's personal lawyer, Abe Fortas, to the Supreme Court; political crony Homer Thornberry to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals; Bobby Baker's attorney, David Bress, as U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia; and Wilfred Feinberg, brother of a large contributor to the Democratic Party, to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in New York.

WITHOUT QUESTION, the Morrissey case contributed to the impression that LBJ is using the government as a payoff bureau for faithful political servants. And it damaged the influence of the Kennedy clan, which again demonstrated its attitude that Government is its property and that the rules are made for others. And it made Senate approval of other Johnson judicial appointments appear to be a flight from responsibility.

LeMay: Wrong Targets

Gen. Curtis E. LeMay retired rather recently as U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff . . . He unloaded some especially pregnant and disheartening remarks at a Washington luncheon marking his acceptance of the important Collier aviation trophy.

Editorial Comment

In the Viet Nam war, said Gen. LeMay, "we're hitting the wrong targets" and thereby "we're getting people killed who shouldn't be killed."

We're taking some of Sen. Barry Goldwater's 1964 Presidential campaign advice about how to run the Viet war effort, added the general, but we aren't yet taking enough of it. Our fliers, as he sees it, should be bombing Red North Viet Nam's industrial complexes, power plants and seaports, "and other resources that they are proud of."

You hear more and more of such uneasy talk, from persons who should know whereof they speak.

Now that President Johnson is recovering so nicely from that operation, how about a harsh and realistic White House reappraisal of our entire Viet war enterprise?—*New York Daily News*.

Life in the Great Society isn't simple. On the door of a Washington, D. C., government building, for example, is this sign: "General Services Administration, Region 3, Public Building Service, Building Management Division, Utility Room. Custodial."
You guessed it—a broom closet.

With the aim of developing trained personnel for the 1966 Congressional elections, a Republican Campaign Management Seminar for Party workers in 13 western States will be held December 2-5 at the Educational Center of California State Polytechnic College near Pomona, Calif.

In announcing the meeting, the GOP National Chairman, Ray C. Bliss, said "competent campaign managers are scarce, and we need men selected on the basis of their experience and trainability who can be thoroughly schooled in campaign management."

The western seminar, planned and staffed by top technical specialists, is aimed at broadening the understanding of campaign management and developing trained campaign personnel. Party leaders expect to schedule similar seminars in other parts of the country later.

Applications for participation in the seminar may be made by any Republican in the 13 western States, Bliss said. States to be included are Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Since the facilities to accommodate the seminar are limited, the chairman said, it will be necessary to process applications through a screening committee

which will make the final selection of trainees.

Requests for application forms should be sent to Raymond V.

Humphreys, Director of Education and Training, Republican National Committee, 1625 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

The announced association of Dr. Benjamin Spock with a proposed "March on Washington for Peace in Viet Nam" is reassuring in a way—for there probably isn't a group in the country more in need of a pediatrician.

Editor's Note: One of the most important sources of information on Republican positions on major legislation is the minority reports filed on bills approved by various House Committees. In the August 30, 1965 issue, the Newsletter carried a list of some of these reports. Below is a supplemental list. If you should like a copy of any of these reports, simply write to the Newsletter, 312 Congressional Hotel, Washington, D. C. 20003, and cite the bill and report number from the listing below. We'll be pleased to send you the reports requested.

HOUSE COMMITTEE	BILL	REPORT NUMBER & DATE OF ISSUE	PUBLIC LAW
Education & Labor	H.R. 8330 Strikes loyalty oath from National Defense Education Act	431 (May 28)	
Education & Labor	H.R. 10027 Union picketing	1041 (September 21)	
Education & Labor	H.R. 10518 Minimum Wage	871 (August 25)	
Gov. Operations	H.R. 6927 Department of Housing & Urban Affairs	337 (May 11)	89-174
Judiciary	H.R. 5505 Congressional Redistricting	140 (March 5)	
Judiciary	H.J. Resolution 1 S.J. Resolution 1 Presidential Inability	203 (March 24)	(Constitutional Amendment Now Before State Legislatures)
Public Works	H.R. 2084 Highway Beauty	1084 (September 22)	
Ways & Means	H.R. 8147 Duty Exemptions for Returning Travellers	366 (May 24)	89-62
Ways & Means	H.R. 9042 Canadian Automotive Treaty	537 (June 21)	

A Newsletter Look at the First Session

Despite 2-1 Odds, House Repub

DESPITE TWO-TO-ONE odds against them, House Republicans wrote a "responsible, constructive record" in the first session of the 89th Congress.

That's the studied view of two of the GOP's leaders in the House—Chairman John J. Rhodes of the Policy Committee and Chairman Charles E. Goodell of the Planning and Research Committee—who surveyed Republican activity in the just-adjourned session for the *Newsletter*.

"Although we were badly outnumbered, House Republicans still managed by sheer determination to improve some of the bills Lyndon Johnson sent up and to head off other legislation we considered bad," Goodell said. "We could have done an even better job if we had more members on our side of the aisle."

In spite of the GOP's numerical deficiency, Rhodes and Goodell pointed out that Republicans helped rewrite the housing bill, were the first to propose retail excise tax cuts, authored the voluntary medical-care program for the aged, supported increased Social Security benefits, and improved the immigration and higher education bills. A GOP amendment to the voting rights bill to help insure clean elections was approved. Republicans also helped rewrite an Administration bill to provide technical data to small business, for which President Johnson took full credit. All of those programs became law.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS were instrumental in knocking out appropriations for a far-ranging rent supplement bill and for the establishment of a national teachers corps, which would have placed Federal teachers in public schools across the country.

Joining with Republicans in these latter actions, Rhodes and Goodell noted, were a number of Democrats who became "increasingly fed-up" with the "rubber stamp" label which stemmed from their consistent support of every measure the White House sent to Congress.

Although stymied by Democratic opposition, Republicans proposed a number of constructive measures aimed at providing tax relief for educational purposes. For example, Republicans sponsored a new Education Incentive Act designed to give families relief from State and local school taxes. This was coupled with a massive tax credit proposal to help educationally-deprived children in the three-to-eight-year age group. The act also proposed tax credits for parents sending youngsters to college.

These plans were put forward by Reps. William H. Ayres, ranking Republican on the House Education and Labor Committee, Goodell and Thomas B. Curtis, second-ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee.

Also proposed by Republicans was a Human Investment Act offering tax credits for industry to provide incentives for job training and retraining, a program for strengthening NATO, legislation to set up a U.S. World Food Study and Coordinating Commission to help American agriculture out of the doldrums by expanded farm trade policies, a program in lieu of the empire-building Department of Urban Affairs, and an alternative to the Administration's Appalachia program which, unlike the latter, would have limited Federal aid to needy areas.

The House Republican voting rights bill offered several advantages over the Administration proposal—including, most notably, a remedy for voter

Expanding Power of

(Continued from Page 1)

up with \$119 billion instead of \$116 billion. The principal increases were in the poverty bill, Federal and military pay increases, and enlarged excise tax cuts.

Ford cited the education, poverty and Department of Housing and Urban Affairs bills as major examples of "Federal power-grabbing." For example:

- Title I of the bill to aid primary and secondary schools purports to follow the outline of aid to Federally-impacted schools, and contains the bulk of the funds—\$1 billion the first year. At first reading, the bill seems to leave approval of local programs to the States, where the authority belongs. However, the bill empowers the U.S. Commissioner of Education to require that such approval be consistent with criteria drawn up by him.

- Another part of the enacted school bill authorizes the U.S. Commissioner of Education to set up "model" schools at the local level, by-passing State and local governments. These would be paid for by the Federal Government via a direct grant to a local educational agency selected by the Commissioner.

- The education bill also provides Federal money for State-approved textbooks and a wide

Republicans Write Constructive Record

discrimination wherever it occurred. The Administration bill, on the other hand, was aimed specifically at several Southern States.

The GOP bill, introduced by House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford and Rep. William M. McCulloch, ranking Republican on the House Judiciary Committee, also included a better "triggering" device to root out discrimination, yet did not overturn voting qualifications established by the States.

Although the House GOP voting rights bill was beaten, the "clean elections" amendment authored by Rep. William C. Cramer of Florida was accepted and is now law.

The haste the President insisted upon in enacting his proposals by the Congress precludes serious study, Rhodes and Goodell pointed out. Many Republican amendments, particularly in the area of education, received little or no consideration. The Administration's education bill underwent only seven days of hearings in the House and was ap-

proved unchanged by the Senate. The poverty bill had only five days of House hearings, despite the fact that the bill doubled funds for a program which was foundering across the country.

Rep. Paul Findley of Illinois, a member of the House Agriculture Committee, drew national attention to the lucrative racket of the sugar lobbyists and the need for import fees on sugar to recapture \$200 million a year for the U. S. from exporting nations which received, at State Department insistence, huge U.S. subsidies. Democrats killed his proposals.

Principal author of the housing bill improvements was Rep. William B. Widnall of New Jersey, ranking Republican member of the House Banking and Currency Committee. His proposals included a new rent certificate program to provide immediate relief to low-income families who have been living in substandard housing while waiting for public housing.

Author of the retail tax cuts and the voluntary medical care program was Rep. John W. Byrnes, ranking Republican of the House Ways and Means Committee. Byrnes proposed the tax cuts last year, but they were defeated by House Democrats. This year, they were picked up and added to by President Johnson, who claimed full credit. The voluntary medical care program was lifted intact by Democrats and placed in their health care for the elderly program which included the hospital and nursing home program, opposed by Republicans because it is compulsory and benefits the wealthy as well as the needy.

REPUBLICAN REPS. Arch W. Moore of West Virginia and Clark MacGregor of Minnesota were responsible for the major improvements to the immigration bill, while Congressman Curtis and a number of other Republicans wrote the proposal for tax incentives to industry for job training and retraining.

The funds for Johnson's rent supplement program were knocked out when Rep. James Harvey of Michigan discovered that regulations quietly written by the Housing and Home Finance Agency after the House had authorized the program would help pay the rent of families with annual incomes up to \$8,100.

ALL IN ALL, it might be said that Republicans came out of the session somewhat bloodied, but definitely unbowed. And with a record of constructive achievement.

Federal Government

variety of library materials for both public and private schools.

- The poverty bill, as first approved, contained language denying State governors the power to veto any Federal poverty project planned in their States. Although Republicans, with help from some concerned Democrats were able to restore to the bill the right of governors to veto projects, the measure as finally passed permits the head of the Office of Economic Opportunity (Sargent Shriver) to over-ride such vetoes.

- Legislation establishing the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs contains introductory language which says the new cabinet-level agency will provide "full and appropriate consideration at the national level of the needs and interests of the Nation's communities and of the people who live and work in them." In plain language, Congressman Ford said, this means that urban governments now can by-pass their State governments entirely through more than 60 programs set up under the new department. In each, local officials will be encouraged to turn over their responsibilities to Washington in exchange for Federal grants and loans.

Ford concluded: "Despite the carelessness with which the Democratic majority drew much of this legislation, there is always the hope that we will have the opportunity next session to correct some of these mistakes via Congressional investigation."

Youth and Politics

"Surveys indicate that 92 percent of those making a partisan political choice before age 21 retain that commitment throughout their life. Thus, with more and more young people becoming voters, the Republican Party must start early to cultivate this important political resource. Youth, in fact, looms as the real hope of the Republican Party's future."—Congressman William E. Brock (R. of Tenn.).

AGainst a backdrop of anti-draft demonstrations and growing juvenile crime, more than 100,000 American young people—members of an organization called Teen Age Republicans—are working to turn the hopes expressed by Congressman Brock into reality.

Operating under National Director Fulton Lewis III, the TARS are even now mobilizing their forces for next year's Congressional elections. They'll be punching doorbells, licking stamps and even talking up the issues—all as a part of one of the fastest-growing organizations within the Republican Party.



Lewis

TARS, set up under the Young Republican National Federation only six years ago, now have clubs in all 50 States and seem well launched toward their goal of 1,000,000 members.

"In fact, these young people already constitute a significant political force in this country," says

For further information about the TARS program, contact Fulton Lewis III, Teen Age Republicans, Room 408, 1010 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Lewis, son of Mutual Broadcasting Commentator Fulton Lewis Jr. "And a great deal more will be heard from them as they mature further and age their way into prominent positions in their communities."

Congressman Brock, now serving his second term in Congress, is largely responsible for TARS' remarkable rise. He served as National TAR chairman in 1961-62 and wrote the TAR Organization Manual which has become the "bible" of the organization.

This past summer, National TARS Camps were held in Colorado, South Dakota and Washington, D. C. Some 15 States held their own State Camps. During these meetings, the teenagers heard of the importance of precinct work and knowledge of the issues. A monthly newsletter called *Tips for TARS*, keeps them up-to-date.

"The enthusiasm of these youngsters is unbounded," says National TARS Coordinator Barb Wells, who preceded Lewis as director and traveled around the country last year to promote the program. "What these kids lack in investment capital and community influence, they more than compensate for in energy and drive."

What Republicans Are Saying . . .

Political Quotes

About the Sugar Bill: "The price paid to foreign sugar suppliers is nearly three times the world price. This is another form of foreign aid with this difference: Foreign aid is



Bray

extended on a government-to-government basis, presumably for the benefit of all the people of a foreign country. The sugar profits go to a few big foreign companies."

—Rep. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER of Illinois . . . "The Democrat-dominated House re-

fused to approve the 'import fee' (proposed by Rep. Paul Findley of Illinois) which means that foreign sugar interests are going to be richer and the U. S. Treasury poorer by about \$200 million a year."

—House Republican Leader GERALD R. FORD of Michigan . . . "The price of sugar will be inflated in two ways because of government action: first, by a huge subsidy to foreign producers, and second, because that subsidy itself increases the price which consumers must pay." —Rep. WILLIAM G. BRAY of Indiana.

About the Tax Cuts: "Despite the loudly heralded but deceptive tax cuts, total direct taxes take almost 30 per cent (of income), compared with 24 per cent 10 years ago. Indirect taxes have increased until the price of some items represents almost as much tax as materials, and some, such as cigarettes and alcoholic beverages, are far more tax than product." —Rep. GEORGE V. HANSEN of Idaho.

About the State Department's Refusal to Give Otto Otekpa an Open Hearing: "To its record in the Otekpa case of security laxness, deception of Congress and the public, and the use of 'gestapo' tactics, the State Department has now added the only remaining element of a police state, the secret trial." —Sen. STROM THURMOND of South Carolina . . .



About the \$4.5 Billion Supplemental Appropriations Bill:

Gross

"This huge supplemental appropriation is largely for the purpose of underwriting the outrageous poverty program and other so-called welfare-socialistic programs of Lyndon Johnson's Great Society. It is an incredible underwriting of a political world of make-believe." —Rep. H. R. GROSS of Iowa.

LBJ's Great Society POVERTY FOR ALL

CUT OUT YOUR NEWSLETTER STICKER—FOR QUANTITY ORDERS, SEE BELOW

POLITICAL NOTES

DESPITE \$161.6 million in U.S. foreign aid, Ghana is in financial trouble. Yet, this hasn't deterred President Nkrumah from setting up plush headquarters for a conference on the Organization of African Unity in Accra. Included: A \$28 million, block-long mahogany paneled assembly hall, an 11-story resident building with 60 luxurious apartments, 27 elevators, private bars and—to top it off—a new Mercedes limousine goes with each apartment . . . Since 1945, 33 new nations have been formed in Africa, 17 in 1960 alone . . . National Chairman Ray C. Bliss, Richard Nixon and Barry Goldwater are speaking November 5 and 6 at the Republican National Committee's regional conference in Albuquerque, N.M.

The Newsletter salutes the following Republican members of the House celebrating birthdays in November: Barber B. Conable, Jr., of New York on the 2nd; Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts on the 3rd; Joel T. Broyhill of Virginia on the 4th; Robert P. Griffin of Michigan on the 6th; Silvio O. Conte of Massachusetts on the 9th; Seymour Halpern of New York on the 19th; Hastings Keith of Massachusetts on the 22nd; William E. Brock of Tennessee on the 23rd; John V. Lindsay of New York and William M. McCul-

loch of Ohio on the 24th and Willard S. Curtin of Pennsylvania on the 28th.

THE GOP, hoping to make further inroads next year in the South, long a Democratic stronghold, is encouraged by recent victories. For the first time in this century, there is at least one Republican in every State legislature in the South. Since 1952, the number of Republican U.S. senators has increased from one to four; U.S. representatives, from nine to 18. Since last year alone, Republicans have picked up 11 State legislative seats in the South. Noting that there are television sets in 93 per cent of the Nation's homes and a recent poll found 58 per cent of Americans depend on this medium as their primary source of news, Rep. Robert F. Ellsworth of Kansas last week renewed his call for allowing telecasting and broadcasting of House floor and committee sessions. The House GOP Task Force on Congressional Reform, headed by Rep. James C. Cleveland of New Hampshire, has endorsed a Ellsworth proposal which will be introduced in January . . . The Newsletter stickers (see above) for your car bumpers are available in quantity from Ad-Print Company, 727 3rd St., N.W., Washington, D.C. The stickers, with fire red and black and white colors, are priced at \$20 for 100; 500, \$50; 1,000, \$85; 5,000, \$250.

Nationality Days in November

For further information concerning these and other ethnic observances, contact Rep. Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois, Nationalities Division Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who compiled the list.

Nov. 3	Japanese	Birthday of Emperor	Meiji Tenno (1864-1911) ruled during Japan's rise to national strength.
Nov. 6	Swedish	Gustavus Adolphus	Honors Sweden's King.
Nov. 11	Polish	Independence Day (1918)	People of Poland proclaimed their independence at the close of World War I.
Nov. 12	Chinese	Birth of Sun Yat-Sen	Founder of Chinese Republic (1912). He inspired revolt which began Oct. 10, 1911.
Nov. 12	Idel-Ural	Revolt against Soviet Rule (1917)	First of the captive peoples to revolt against Russian colonialism.
Nov. 16	Puerto Rican	Discovery Day	Celebrations honoring Columbus' discovery of Puerto Rico in 1493.
Nov. 18	Latvian	Independence Day (1918)	Latvians proclaimed their independence of Russia. In 1940 the country was forcibly seized by the Soviet Union.
Nov. 22	Lebanon	Independence Day (1941)	Proclaimed their independence of the French.
Nov. 28	Albanian	Independence Day or Dit'e Flamurit (1912)	Autonomy established, 1912. Became a Republic, 1925. Became Monarchy, 1928.

What Republicans Are Doing

REP. CHARLOTTE T. REID of Illinois will visit Vietnam next month at her own expense "to see first hand what is happening" and "to reassure our fighting men that the overwhelming majority of loyal Americans stands back of them 100 per cent" . . . An Administration plan to procure naval vessels in Great Britain has been attacked by Rep.



Tupper

John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin as "ill-conceived and contrary to our national interest." Byrnes denied the Department of Defense contention that Britain's decision to buy \$2 billion worth of U. S. aircraft was a result of the ship deal. He said Britain will buy the aircraft solely because it got a low price . . . Reps. **Stanley R. Tupper** of Maine and **Silvio O. Conte** of Massachusetts were hosts at a luncheon in honor of U. S. Ambassador to Norway Margaret Joy Tibbetts, a native of Maine. Tupper and Conte said that Ambassador Tibbetts' appointment from the ranks of career foreign service personnel represents "a refreshing trend in naming ambassadors by reason of merit instead of political activity."

DISTURBED BY REPORTS of increasing Red influence in the Dominican Republic, Rep. **Glenn R. Davis** of Wisconsin has asked the State Department to explain specifically what is happening there. Davis said: "The all-too-familiar pattern of forsaking our friends and appeasing our enemies seems to be emerging. I can't help

but recall the words of a professor at Marquette University: 'The most dangerous thing in the world is to be a friend of the United States'."

SEN. JACOB K. JAVITS of New York introduced legislation before the end of the session which would require local telephone companies to disclose the names and addresses of individuals who use telephone tape messages to attack public figures or community organizations. He cited a nationwide organization which has used recorded telephone messages to challenge the loyalty and integrity of "scores of public officials" . . . Sen. **Carl T. Curtis** of Nebraska asked Chairman John C. Stennis of the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee to investigate anti-draft propaganda which Curtis said is being mailed to college students throughout the country. The Nebraska Republican said he was particularly concerned about mailings by a firm entitled "Army Information Co." in San Francisco soliciting orders for a book listing ways to avoid the draft . . . Declaring that "the average American is not 12 years old but 25," Rep. **Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.**, of Maryland asked the broadcast industry to stop oversimplifying news of national affairs. He suggested the industry "describe and try to analyze the tremendous changes in American society . . . to help citizens understand how our Nation is progressing."



Mathias

Drawings by Steve Balogh

Congressional Chaff

LBJ's doctors insisted there was very little risk involved in his gall bladder operation. What do you call putting Hubert Humphrey in charge?

Can you imagine what would have happened if the hot line rang while Humphrey was in the White House? That man talks for three hours on a wrong number!

One of the President's doctors commented that LBJ's attack of gall stones may have been brought on by overwork and lack of sleep. Seems he's been staying up late writing new speeches for Jack Valenti.

LBJ is going on the air so much these days he's thinking of starting his own TV show: Me, the People!

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NEWSPAPER

