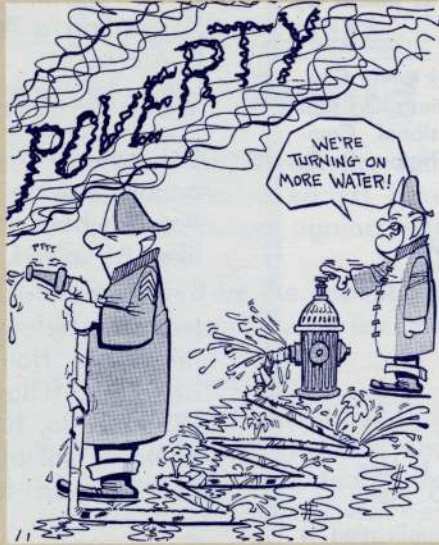


## Cartoonists View LBJ's Poverty War



Dowling—Spokane Spokesman-Review



Daniel—Knoxville Journal



Yoes—San Diego Union



# REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE NEWSLETTER

312 CONGRESSIONAL HOTEL • WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

Number 35

89th Congress, First Session

September 13, 1965

### 'Congress Has Done Enough'

## Senate GOP Pledges 'Full Debate' on 14(b)

### **General Accounting Office Set to Audit Great Society's Poverty War**

THE GENERAL Accounting Office is getting ready to audit the Great Society's War on Poverty, the Newsletter has learned.

GAO staffers will visit selected women's training centers, including the controversial St. Petersburg, Fla., center; urban centers and rural camps for men set up under the Job Corps program, and selected Community Action Programs, also beset with controversy.

A high GAO official told the Newsletter: "We want to see how these programs operate, then decide where there may be waste, negligence or where the programs are not effective."

He said these studies will be followed by an audit covering the two major poverty programs—the Job Corps and the Community Action programs—"because that's where most of the money is." Other projects may be audited later.

The GAO preliminary studies will include the

(Continued on Page 3)

SENATE REPUBLICAN Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois last week promised the present session of Congress "will end not with a bang in the fall, but with a whimper when the snow falls" if President Johnson demands Senate consideration of the right-to-work repealer this year.

He spoke at a joint press conference with House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan who promised that GOP members will also continue to fight for tax relief for those paying college bills.

Repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley law would nullify laws in 19 states which permit a workman to get and hold a job without joining a union. Republicans have held that it should be left to the states to decide whether they want right-to-work laws on their books.


Dirksen, who has announced his determination to obtain a thorough Senate debate on the President's call for repeal of Section 14(b), said: "The Senate will not act speedily on this issue so basic to Federal-State relations." He indicated that he has the votes to prevent cloture which would cut

(Continued on Page 6)

## *Is Your Child Being Politically Brainwashed in the Classroom?*

Pages 4-5





REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

# NEWSLETTER

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Number 35
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## Newsletter Editorial

### Uncle Sham

THE COUNTRY HAS a new nickname—Uncle Sham—inspired by the false-front press “conference” now being arranged by the White House. Planted questions, snubbing of inquiring reporters, and LBJ kicking the stuffings out of “straw men” are undermining the public’s right to know.

Even the press itself is taking note. Last week, Columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak wrote: “If President Johnson’s last nationally-televised press conference from Washington on August 25 seemed a trifle bland and just a little staged, this was no accident. The art of planting questions calculated so that the President could make a particular point hit a new high in that news conference.”

The columnists said that before the conference White House Press Secretary William Moyers and his assistant, Joseph Laitin, “were scurrying about among correspondents openly planting questions—obviously acting under the President’s own orders.”

They said that reporters who ask too-pointed questions aren’t “recognized” by the President during the questioning periods. Planted questions give LBJ opportunity to give prepared answers. It may make the President look bright, but it leaves the Country in the dark.

The flim-flam has apparently become standard operating procedure at the White House. New York Daily News Columnist Ted Lewis recounts a number of instances of “straw man” heroics by

If the gold flow from Fort Knox has you worried, it won’t help to remember that the last Fort a Texan was in charge of was the Alamo.

LBJ over a weekend. This process consists of announcing an “impending” crisis (after the solution has been safely assured), then making it look like LBJ solved the “knotty” problem.

The steel strike, for example, was actually settled two days before LBJ stepped in, Lewis claims. But the White House made much of announcing a deadlock, followed by pleas and persuasion by LBJ, and, lo, final, glorious capitulation by management, salvation for the Nation and hoped-for-political gains for LBJ.

THE WARMED-OVER, pre-cooked press conference has made information scarce, and life difficult for honest, truth-seeking reporters. Columnists Evans and Novak comment that by asking the “soft” questions planted in advance by the White House, reporters “do it at the risk of destroying the press conference as the only way of subjecting the President to tough, unrehearsed examination.”

And, with it, priceless public faith not only in the presidency—but the press as well.

### Meanwhile, Back at the Ranch...

President Johnson’s White House press agents closed what the Washington (D.C.) Post called the Labor Day weekend “news gap” by releasing 32 stories over the four-day period.

Reporter Ward Just said the Texas White House announcements ran the gamut from the establishment of a wildlife refuge in Maryland to warm words of praise for the Indians, the aged, crime fighters, farmers, businessmen and even bureaucrats.

“The orchestration of the publicity has been superb,” commented the Post.

As LBJ’s high-powered drum-beaters created a picture of whirlwind weekend activity, the Post painted another portrait of the Presidential holiday, including seven hours of boat-riding on LBJ lake, sight-seeing in Johnson City, a drive around the ranch and no appointments—in short, a leisurely, no-work, no-conference time.

Few would begrudge LBJ relaxation—if he just wouldn’t feel compelled to try to create the impression that he’s a whirling dervish every day of the week.



## **Mob Violence Deplored**

# **GOP Says More Protection Needed Against Vote Fraud**

DEPLORING MOB VIOLENCE and charging the Democrats with dragging their feet on civil rights, Republican Party Leaders have called for a stiffening of Federal safeguards to protect against vote frauds.

In a position paper on human rights, approved by the Republican Coordinating Committee meeting in Washington, D.C., earlier this month, the GOP group declared that the 1965 voting rights act is "woefully inadequate in its remedies" of voting frauds.

The paper said: "It is futile to protect the right of each American to go to the polls and cast his vote, only to allow his ballot to be stolen after he has cast it. The responsibility of Government to protect the right to vote presumes as well a responsibility to see that the vote is accurately counted and reported."

The paper was prepared by the Committee's Task Force on Human Rights and Responsibilities, chaired by Rep. William M. McCulloch of Ohio, ranking Republican on the House Judiciary Committee.

At its Washington meeting, the Coordinating Committee also issued a position paper which contained a nine-point program designed to guarantee future stability of the dollar and provide a solid foundation for world economic stability, development and prosperity. It warned that "a minor recession like that of 1958, with the budget already so overburdened, could result in a deficit of \$20-30 billion or more, under the present admin-

istration's policies."

The study of the Nation's balance of payments problem and gold drain was conducted by the Task Force on Federal Fiscal and Monetary Policies, under the chairmanship of Maurice H. Stans, director of the Budget Bureau under President Eisenhower. The paper recommended these measures be adopted by the Congress and the Administration:

1. Give top priority to developing a solution to our balance of payments problem which will be lasting and constructive for the rest of the world as well as for ourselves.

2. Jointly, with our allies among the major industrial and trading nations, work aggressively to strengthen international monetary arrangements along non-inflationary lines.

3. Lend support to a monetary policy which will narrow interest rate differentials between the United States and other countries.

4. Adopt domestic fiscal policies which avoid inflation and which preserve an ample reservoir of strength to deal with any unexpected crisis or unfavorable



Maurice H. Stans (center) discusses balance of payments problems with Sens. Bourke B. Hickenlooper and Leverett Saltonstall.

economic development.

5. Enlarge efforts to build export trade, including tax depreciation, and other economic policies, and the encouragement of technological and productive superiority, to enhance the competitive position of American business and labor.

6. Increase promotional efforts to encourage foreign tourism in the U.S., with greater reliance on private agencies.

7. Redetermine the extent of need, under present conditions, for U.S. military forces in the European Theater, with the objective of reducing our expenditures there.

8. Confine American military assistance generally to countries committed to the side of the Free World in the struggle against Communist subversion and aggression.

9. Reduce the cost of foreign economic aid programs, primarily by directing assistance to those countries which maintain a hospitable climate for private investment capital, and by stimulating private initiative here and abroad to lead in their development.

**Continued from Page 1**

## **GAO Poverty Audit**

New York City Community Action program which has \$11 million to spend on some 100 neighborhood programs. The official said the preliminary work is necessary because "much of what the Office of Economic Opportunity is doing is new, or has never been done in the same way." He added that the authority of Poverty Chief Sargent

Shriver under the law is so broad that an audit becomes especially necessary.

Meanwhile, it was learned that contracts drawn up by OEO prior to last June include such spending items as the following: \$5,000 was spent by OEO for aircraft rental, \$868,500 for travel assistance and related services for Job Corps trainees, \$14,925 for a report on the feasibility of generating low-cost housing for American Indians, and a number of items for rental of movies for the entertainment of Job Corps trainees.



## 48 Million Kids' Parents Might Want to Know

# Question: Just Who's Writing

EVER WONDER where your kids are picking up some of those goofy ideas about government and politics?

As 48 million elementary and high school students return to the Nation's classrooms this month,

### Newsletter Background

many parents might want to find an answer to that question. And one place they might look is the tests and publications distributed to youngsters for schoolroom use across the country.

Built into these tests is the potential to shape a youngster's thinking. For example, what seeds of "information" are planted in the mind of a ninth-grader who is confronted with the following question on an intelligence test?

Q—A club that accepts only very rich members is said to be—

a) Snobbish b) exclusive c) conservative d) Republican e) Un-American

Although the "exclusive" answer is considered correct, the effort to link the words "conservative" and "Republican" with the word "un-American" or the phrase "a club that accepts only very rich members" raises some serious questions about tests.

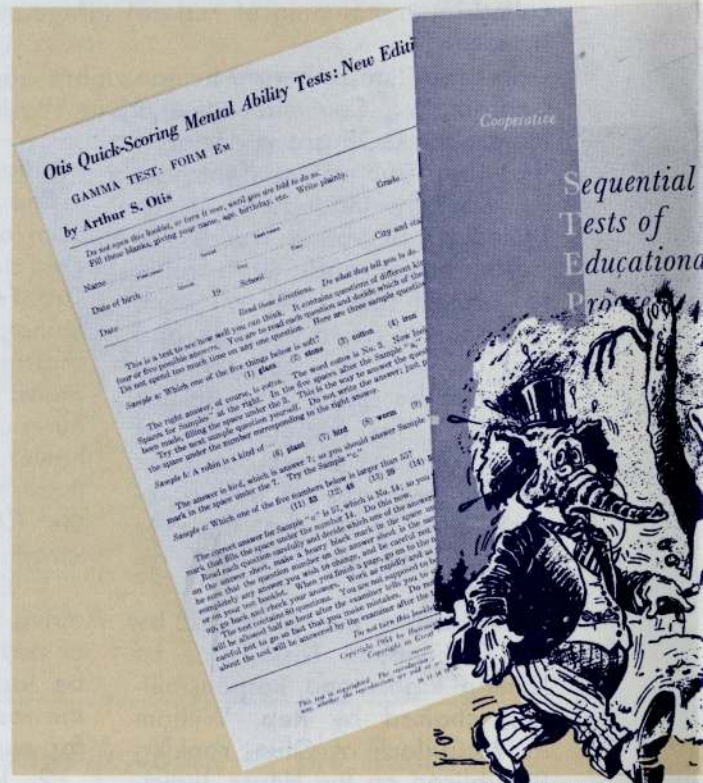
WHAT MAKES THIS all significant is that it is not merely an isolated test question posed to a group of 20 or 30 youngsters in, say, a Midwest schoolroom. Rather, the question is included in an intelligence test—the Otis series—which its publisher says "is probably the intelligence test series most widely used in American schools."

The Otis Quick-Scoring Mental Ability Test is published and distributed to more than 500,000 high school students a year by Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., of New York City.

The publisher sees nothing at all wrong with the question cited.

In fact, Roger T. Lennon, the company's test department director, says: "The notion that any political overtones are to be read into any of the choices given is, of course, too fatuous even to comment on."

Mutual Network Commentator Fulton Lewis III, who found the choices offered in the question "incredible," mentioned the Otis test question in a recent national radio broadcast. Whereupon, one of Lewis' listeners wrote to inquire if Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., would be receptive to adding the following question and possible answers to its test:



Question: What does the l

Q—Anybody who would ask a high-school student such a question is—

a) Biased b) Brainwashing c) A liberal d) A Democrat e) Un-informed

The issue, however, is anything but humorous. Take the *Senior Weekly Reader*, a "current events" newspaper sent to sixth-grade students across the country. Last semester, for example, an issue of the *Weekly Reader* (published by Wesleyan University) had a front-page story entitled "President Johnson Charts Course for 'Great Society'." On the third page was an interview with the President's daughter, Luci.

And then, to test the student's memory, there followed a back-page quiz—called "Get the Facts"—which posed such questions as these:

*The President's Great Society is a place where America is growing richer, stronger, happier, and wiser. True or False?*

The teacher's answer book accompanying the quiz points up what the child should have "learned" from the glowing page one story—namely, that the answer is True.

Another question: *The Great Society is a place where people pay for their schooling. True or False?*



# ng Those Classroom Tests?



laughing ghost represent?

The teacher's answer book—which, like the "news" story, fails to mention that the students' parents are paying for their schooling through taxes—says the correct answer is False.

In the same vein, the student faces such true-or-false choices as these:

To reach the Great Society, whole cities will have to be rebuilt. (The tester says the answer to this one is True.)

In the Great Society, junk heaps will be moved onto land along highways. (President Johnson wouldn't do a thing like that! The answer, we're told, is False).

The Republican Party takes it on the chin in another publication called "Cooperative Sequential Tests of Educational Progress—Social Studies," put out by Cooperative Test Division, Educational Test Service of Princeton, N.J., and Los Angeles, Calif. This examination, given to junior high school students, includes several political cartoons with accompanying questions.

One cartoon (see cut) depicts an elephant, obviously nervous and scared, walking in a graveyard at night among tombstones labeled, "Aid to Farmers," "Real Tax Relief," "Balanced Budget," "Labor Peace," and "World Peace." In the back-

ground is a smiling ghost of a donkey labeled "Next Election."

The student, after studying the cartoon, is then confronted with these questions and possible answers:

Q—What does the laughing ghost represent?  
1) The people who want their problems solved 2) The Democratic party which hopes to win the coming election 3) The Republican party which hopes to win the coming election 4) A major problem which has not yet been solved.

Q—Why is the elephant frightened? 1) He does not like cemeteries 2) He is worried about the coming election 3) He knows the people dislike him 4) He is afraid the President won't like what he is doing.

Q—What do the tombstones represent? 1) Problems which have been solved and are "dead and buried" 2) Problems the elephant wishes the donkey would solve 3) Problems the elephant has been unable to solve 4) Problems which neither the elephant nor the donkey want to consider.

IT DOESN'T TAKE much, of course, to come up with this neat picture: The Republican Party is shaking in its boots while the Democrats are gleefully looking forward to the next election. And why is the GOP fearful of the next election? Because, suggests the answers, it has been unable to cope with the Nation's problems.

After consistent exposure to obvious propaganda of this type, not only would your child score 100 per cent for those answers—but he also would have obtained, in an altogether fascinating way, a thoroughly negative view of the Republican Party.

Some American parents, wanting their children to be given some measure of objective instruction in the classroom, might be concerned or even irate over some of the test questions and printed material distributed as class work to elementary and high school students.

ON THE OTHER HAND, many professional testers might side with Otis Company's Roger T. Lennon who says: "The selection of the incorrect responses in a multiple-choice type of question is a measure of the author's ingenuity as he seeks to present the examinee with choices which will have some plausibility in the context but be clearly incorrect."

But that, as we can see, is open to question.



## Section 14(b) Repeal

off Senate debate. A two-thirds vote is necessary to invoke cloture.

"The Congress has done enough for 1965," the Senate Leader said. "There is no emergency, no crisis that requires immediate alteration of a law for which the President once voted and which he never sought to amend in the course of his 12 years of service in the Senate."

Maneuvering to further diminish the chances of 14(b) repeal, Dirksen noted that if the issue is taken up it will encourage the proposal of "numerous and far-reaching changes in labor-management relations." Most of these would undoubtedly displease labor officials, he suggested.

"It would be far wiser for the Senate to turn to the task of overhauling such laws next year . . . than to attempt to ram through a single highly controversial change this year," Dirksen said.

Meanwhile, House GOP Leader Ford noted that the 89th Congress has passed several bills increasing Federal aid to education, as well as tax cuts, but, because of Administration opposition has not provided tax relief "to lighten the burden of higher education."

Ford pointed out that more than five million students will enroll in U.S. colleges this month and another 1.5 million will be seeking admission five years from now. He predicted a 50 per cent increase in college costs over the next 10 years. Tuition in public institutions now is \$1,560; it is \$2,370 at a private institution.

The GOP solution? "The most effective and direct method of lightening the burden of college expenses for all," Ford said, "is to provide for a credit which those who are paying for higher education may take against their Federal income tax. Assistance of this kind has been advocated for many years. We shall continue to fight for it."

### Profits on Coins

The Administration conceded last week that profits the Treasury will realize by removing silver from U.S. coins will be "quite large," but side-stepped a Republican proposal that the money be used to create a National Water Resources Trust Fund (See the Newsletter, Sept. 6, 1965).

The House Republican Policy Committee has gone on record in support of a proposal by Rep. William B. Widnall of New Jersey which would create a multi-billion-dollar National Water Resources Trust Fund from the coinage profits. Widnall has estimated next year's profits at \$1.5 billion, up from this year's \$900 million.

## Political Quotes

About Higher Education: "Our difficulty is that we just do not have enough college facilities . . . I think we are missing the mark when we do not concentrate more funds in the



Quillen

junior college construction program. Our goal should be to make 14 years of school available at a minimum cost to every boy and girl in this country."

—Rep. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN of Michigan . . . About Adjourn-

ment: "One of the greatest services to the people of our Country would be for Congress to stop enacting any more socialistic programs into law. For the benefit of our Country, Congress should adjourn now." —Rep. JAMES H. QUILLEN of Tennessee.

About the Los Angeles Riots: "It must have delighted American taxpayers everywhere to learn that hardly had the shooting, looting and burning died down in the Watts area of Los Angeles before Poverty Boss Shriver, backed by Lyndon Johnson, rushed out \$1,770,000 to hire 2,000 local residents to clean up the rubble . . . Incredible are the ways of the Great Society." —Rep. H. R. GROSS of Iowa.

About Lawrence F. O'Brien as Postmaster General: "I hope the switch in leadership (from John Gronouski) will eliminate the climate that has permitted the postal service to sink into a state of confusion. I personally welcome the change."

—Rep. ODIN LANGEN of Minnesota . . . "A constituent of mine reported that letters have taken six days to get from New York City to Hagerstown, Md. Another told



Skubitz

me that mail from Baltimore to Hagerstown, a distance of about 70 miles, takes three days. That's a speed of about one mile an hour . . . Conquering the Post Office Department could be Larry O'Brien's toughest campaign." —Rep. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, Jr. . . . About Right-to-Work: "There is the question of human rights. I am just as opposed to a yellow-dog contract that forces a man to surrender his rights to join a union . . . as I am to a yellow-dog contract that forces a man against his conscience or against his best judgment to join an organization in order to keep his job. There is no freedom without choice." —Rep. JOE SKUBITZ of Kansas.



# POLITICAL NOTES



GOP Govs. Scranton, Smylie, and Love meet with House Leader Ford and Senate Campaign Committee Chairman Morton at opening of Governors' Association headquarters in Washington.

**T**HE REPUBLICAN Governors' Association has opened a Washington, D. C., office to strengthen its ties with the national Party organization. Dr. Carl D. McMurray, a political scientist most recently on the Florida State University faculty, will head the office under Gov. Robert E. Smylie's direction. Cindy Dahl will serve as public relations director for the office. . . . Texas Christian University officials said 55 Peace Corpsmen, who attended summer classes there, were "a disgrace to the campus and the Federal Government." Calling them beatniks, the officials said they left their dormitory rooms in a "dirty state," strewn with beer cans and litter. Responded a Peace Corps official in Washington: "This was a remarkable group of young people, outstanding by any standards." . . . Although the University of Texas is building the LBJ library to house the President's official papers, the Federal Government will be spending \$190,000 a year to maintain the building. . . . Collecting huge sums as advances, associates of the late President John F. Kennedy are making the most of that relationship to get books on the "real JFK" into print. At least nine former Kennedy aides have books either in print or in the works. . . . The Capitol Hill Club will salute the Ohio GOP Congressional delegation at a reception Thursday, September 16.

*Pollster Louis Harris, finding American housewives up in arms over increases in the cost of living, says the political impact of the issue could be potent and looms "as a storm center of major magnitude." A Harris survey found 87 per cent of the Nation's housewives are concerned about the cost of living increase, particularly for food items.*

Thanks to President Johnson's latest comments, we now know why we're in Vietnam. We're fighting for our national honor. Actually, what we seem to be aiming for is a negotiated settlement—which means we'll be negotiating for our national honor. And you know what they call anyone who negotiates for their honor.

## Elephant Tales

### What's in a Name?

By Rep. Herman T. Schneebeli  
of Pennsylvania

**A**S THE REPUBLICAN nominee for Congress in the special election of 1960, I was virtually unknown outside my home county. The name "Schneebeli" presented quite a problem, particularly after my two immediate predecessors, Al Bush and Bob Rich.



Schneebeli

To assist in my campaign, about a week before the election, the Congressional Committee sent three top Republican Congressmen into the District and each was assigned 10 minutes to speak at several meetings, following which I was introduced. At one town, after the inspirational speeches of three Congressmen, the County Chairman arose to introduce me with high praises as the local candidate for Congress.

Having difficulty with my name, he kept prolonging the introduction hoping that he could recall it to mind. Finally he gave up, and leaning over to his neighbor, he said, "What's the name of this guy running for Congress?" Unfortunately, the loudspeaker was open, and the crowd overheard the urgent and excited whisper.

At least the group was relaxed by the time that I got up to add my few words!

**JOB CORPS NOTES:** There are 130 employees to train 270 girls at the Women's Job Corps Center in downtown St. Petersburg, Fla. Handling the "paper work" are 21 bookkeepers, secretaries and accountants. . . . "The girls are here to learn, not to drudge," says Dr. Benetta Washington, national director of the Women's Job Corps, explaining why the taxpayers furnish maid service at the St. Petersburg, Fla., Job Corps Center. Total costs are running at the rate of \$700 per month per girl, including wardrobes and a planned, extensive recreational program which includes canoeing, camping, archery and attendance at plays and concerts.



# NEWSPAPER



The Philadelphia Mint has started making those new dimes and quarters without silver—just copper with a thin covering of nickel. Sort of like Government slugs.

## *What Republicans Are Doing*

**SEVERE PENALTIES**, including up to 15 years imprisonment, of individuals harassing or threatening families of U.S. military personnel serving overseas in combat areas were proposed by Sen. Karl Mundt of South Dakota. Mundt said there



Smith

have been "mounting reports" of anonymous telephone calls being made to widows and parents of servicemen killed in Vietnam and to relatives of men serving in Southeast Asia. Some of the calls threatened death to members of the serviceman's family . . . Rep. Ralph Harvey of Indiana introduced a bill to raise the personal Federal tax exemption to \$1,000 as well as to increase the spouse's exemption. Harvey said that because of inflation the present exemption is inadequate, noting that if the exemption rate were raised to a level commensurate with the inflation rate since 1940, it would jump to \$2,500. . . . Rep. Henry P. Smith, III, of New York, sought and obtained Senate Public Works Committee approval of a bill already passed by the House which authorizes an Army Engineer Corps project to repair Niagara Falls, honeymooners' haven. The project is aimed at preventing further rock slides which could ultimately destroy the falls, converting the Niagara River into a series of cascades.

**REP. WILLIAM G. BRAY** of Indiana estimated that Federal spending is almost certain to exceed \$100 billion this fiscal year (1966) and that requests for next year definitely will top that

figure. He said this high-level spending will feed inflation. . . . Rep. John F. Baldwin of California urged the Defense Department to seek the aid of U.S. marshals in preventing demonstrators from blocking the movement of troop trains near El Cerrito, Calif. He said there have been repeated attempts by demonstrators to block trains en route to Oakland Army Base, from where troops are shipped overseas.

**REP. CLARK MacGREGOR** of Minnesota put an end to widespread speculation that he would be a candidate for the U.S. Senate or the governorship of Minnesota by announcing he will seek re-election to the House. Among his reasons was his wish for "the chance to reverse the Washington slide toward one-party government under one-man rule by helping write a Republican legislative record of constructive opposition" . . . A bill to establish a Freedom Academy—a college dedicated to winning the peace—was introduced last week by Rep. Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania. The Academy would teach all aspects of the Communist conspiracy and develop a science of counteraction against Communist tactics. "This Nation has carefully prepared for military conflict with the Communists," Schweiker said, "but our preparation for winning the peace has been woefully neglected."



MacGregor