

Since volunteering to work for the association she arrives at the office daily before 8:30, occasionally with some date muffins she has made that morning for the staff. She is usually the last to leave.

During the annual Christmas Seal campaign in the fall, she is one of the organization's most efficient workers. In addition to pasting labels on the outgoing envelopes (it is estimated she has done at least 120,000 at home) she assists in the routine of sending out 160,000 pieces of mail. This includes sealing, sorting to the various zones, cities, and towns in Rhode Island and finally counting the envelopes and packing them in boxes for mailing.

At the honors day program tomorrow awards will be presented by Dr. Mary T. Thorp, association president. Recipients will range from teenagers to golden agers. Miss Claire Bertsch will be the second teenage volunteer in the history of the association to receive a double-barred cross pin for more than 100 volunteer hours. Miss Bertsch, a member of Centredale Assembly No. 12, Order of Rainbow for Girls, also helped the assembly win its third group citation. Mrs. William H. Richards and Mr. Frank S. Smith will also receive 100-hour pins.

Six others, previously honored, who give more than 100 hours each year, will be cited for continuing service. They are Mrs. Edward Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Barrie, Miss Vera Caruolo, Mr. Joseph Levine, and Mrs. Anna Smith.

In addition to Rainbow, the association will also honor Dexter Manor Tenants, Quota Club of Providence, St. Xavier Academy, and the Councilettes, juniors of the Council of Jewish Women. All have been honored previously. This is the eighth successive award for the Councilettes, the seventh for St. Xaviers, the fourth for the Quota Club, and the third for Dexter Manor. They will receive a 1964 service bar to add to the plaques awarded the first year they were honored.

Mrs. Iris Booth is chairman of the honors day program. Music will be by the Cousins and Cathy, a barbershop quartet of Burrillville High School girls who are volunteers at Zambiarano Memorial Hospital, Wallum Lake.

Association directors who will serve as hostesses will be Mrs. Edwin H. Fager and Mrs. Alton W. Wiley.

For Miss Easton, the occasion will undoubtedly be one of the highlights of her

spring season. The second will take place April 28 when she sails on the Queen Mary for an extended visit in England. And her hosts in Lancashire? A couple whom she met when she answered a plea for a CARE package some years ago.

ALLIED SHIPPER TO RED VIETNAM NOW IN THE UNITED STATES

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the Greek ship *Anastassis*, owned by Resurreccion Compania Naviera of Athens, Greece, put into Jacksonville, Fla., last week to discharge a cargo of wire rods brought from Japan. The *Anastassis* is one of 153 ships making over 201 trips under the flags of West Germany, Japan, Norway, Great Britain, Lebanon, Greece, Panama, and Italy, which have called at such ports as Haiphong and Port Campha, North Vietnam during the latter part of 1964.

Free world shipping to North Vietnam has continued despite escalating military action between the United States and the Vietcong.

While U.S. aircraft bomb Vietcong supply routes almost daily our free world friends use the sealanes to keep the Vietcong supplied. And all the while many allied ships such as the *Anastassis* are free to come into U.S. ports to haul cargos which ought to be carried by American-flag ships.

Less than 10 percent of America's sea trade is carried by our own merchant marine. While U.S. taxpayers spent over \$350 million last year to subsidize the U.S. shipping industry these traders with North Vietnam take cargos right from our merchant fleet. The least we can do is keep those friends who want to help our enemies out of our own backyard.

The *Anastassis* is today tied up in the port of Jacksonville, where members of

the International Longshoremen's Association have refused to load her. The ILA imposed a boycott of this ship last Friday around noon. However, this ship is scheduled to call at Hampton Roads, Va., then Baltimore, Md., before it leaves the United States for Spain. Recall that the patriotism of the ILA resulted in a boycott of a Panamanian ship last month. That ship, the *Severn River*, lay idle for a week in New York when longshoremen refused to load her because she had been in North Vietnam. That ship finally left New York without her cargo.

Recall also that the Federal courts have upheld the union's right to strike such ships. I urge the United States to institute a Government boycott of this shipping.

The American Maritime Association and other leading maritime groups have done much to focus public attention on this problem, as well as continuing efforts to move the State Department into action on such shipping. Yet the State Department admitted that little has been done by U.S. diplomats to get our allies to stop their shipping into North Vietnam. The Department also admits that the official U.S. position is against this trade. This being the case, I urge intensified pressures on those allies who ship to the Vietcong Reds.

The owners of the *Anastassis* have telegraphed me of their assurances that they will not ship to North Vietnam again. Similar assurances have been given to the Government of Greece, and the Greek Ambassador advised me of this decision by telephone Saturday. This agreement is commendable, and I am hopeful that others will follow this example. A halt in free world shipping to North Vietnam would seriously crimp the Vietcong supply line, and further the U.S. effort in southeast Asia.

I am including as part of my remarks a list of free world vessels trading with North Vietnam during the last part of 1964:

Free world vessels trading with North Vietnam, 1964

Flag	Agent	Ostensible owner	Vessel
West German		Steinnes Hugo Transocean Schiffahrt	Hugo Steinnes.
Do.		Selplo & Co.	Brake.
Do.		Reederei Rickmers, Bremen.	Paul Rickmers.
Japanese		Daitchi Chuo Kisen Kaisha, Tokyo.	Shanghai Maru.
			Daigetsu Maru.
			Norway Maru.
Do.		Daitchi Sempaku K.K., Tokyo.	Iohiyo Maru.
Do.		Kaiko Shosen K.K., Osaka.	Daikoku Maru.
Do.		Kaikyo Sekiyu K.K., Tokyo.	Daikyo Maru.
Do.		Dowa Kaun K.K., Tokyo.	Kushiro Maru.
Do.		Hashimoto Kisen K.K., Kobe.	Keiyu Maru.
Do.		Kansai Kisen K.K., Osaka.	Tokushima Maru.
Do.		Kokudo Sangyo Kaizoku K.K., Tokyo.	Seiyo Maru.
Do.		Kuwana Kaun K.K., Chime.	Nisso Maru.
Do.		Kyosei Kisen K.K., Kobe.	Seisho Maru.
Do.		Krukuni Kaun K.K., Tokyo.	Shinsho Maru.
Do.		Kyokuto Kaun K.K., Osaka and Tokyo.	Mansai Maru.
Do.		Matsuoka Kisen K.K., Kobe.	Shofuku Maru.
Do.		Mitsui Sempaku K.K., Tokyo.	Sansho Maru.
Do.		Nippon Shio Kaizo K.K., Tokyo.	Ikuta Maru.
Do.		Nippo Kisen K.K., Tokyo.	Quiko Maru.
Do.		Nissan Kisen K.K., Tokyo.	Nichinan Maru.
Do.		Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tokyo.	Muroran Maru.
Do.		Nitto Shosen K.K., Tokyo.	Yuzan Maru.
Do.		Ryusho Kaun K.K., Tokyo.	Kishin Maru.
			Ryuwa Maru.
Do.		Sanoyasu Shoki K.K., Osaka.	Kanamaru.
Do.		Seiko Kaun K.K., Kobe.	Kazutami Maru.
Do.		Sanwa Shosen K.K., Tokyo.	Yamahagi Maru.
Do.		Tokushima Kisen K.K., Kobe.	Daitun Maru.
Do.		Tokyo Sempaku K.K., Tokyo.	Surabaya Maru.
Do.		Tozai Kisen K.K., Tokyo.	Tozai Maru.

Footnote at end of table.

alone: this week the British Government's own Economic Report frankly accepts the majority judgment of outside observers that there has also been "some lack of competitive strength"—which Britain's middling achievement in holding down its prices (better than continental Europe, worse than America) makes more worrying rather than less.

Meanwhile, America's current surplus had built up to a huge \$8 billion by 1964. True, this strengthening has been offset by an increase in private capital outflows, but this was mainly in short-term banking credits, which as Mr. Salant points out were partly offset by an unusually large inward movement of similar private short-term funds. The bookkeeping anomaly of counting the short-term capital outflow in the monetary deficit but not similarly taking credit for the short-term monetary inflow, even though the two flows may be organically connected, may soon be ended under the revised balance of payments figuring expected to be recommended by an official committee. As it is, Mr. Salant points out that on the "basic" balance on current and long-term capital transactions, the deficit was reduced to a mere \$200 million in 1964. True, the outflow of liquid capital cannot be ignored, but, as Mr. Salant points out, this marked a distinct change in the nature of the American deficit: America had ceased to borrow short and lend long, it was instead borrowing short and lending short. This year, if the President's measures have the effect that now seems likely, it may be borrowing short and lending little.

If this argument is anywhere near right, and a pretty convincing case would have to be made out that it is not, then the conventional current responses in the international financial community will have to change pretty radically. In particular, Europeans would do well to call off here and now their campaign for an increase in American interest rates and a tightening in American financial markets. In present circumstances this would be a threat not only to America's own domestic boom, but it would be more serious still for the international money market, which has already had a bad jolt from America's "voluntary" restrictions on overseas lending. As Mr. Salant points out, we are at present witnessing an increasing demand for international liquidity, just at the time when there is a prospective reduction in the supply.

Some people still doubt this, especially in Europe. But if continental European countries are really still concerned about the inflationary impact on them of Britain's and America's payments deficits, then they should logically take specific steps to reduce their own surpluses. Instead, a country like France is more impressed with the small deficit on its ordinary trade than with the whacking surplus on its total payments; this very week it has announced a battery of steps to promote its exports. Yet the fact that the surplus countries are not willing, when it comes to the test, to see their surpluses and their reserves run down has always been the litmus test of whether the international payments system is under a general liquidity strain or not. In these circumstances one would have hoped for a more constructive lead from the Common Market commission. Instead, M. Marjolin has contented himself with side digs at the crude monetary ideas of unofficial advisers (meaning General De Gaulle's unofficial Jacques Rueff, not his own unofficial Robert Triffin). Every move by the Brussels Commission nowadays seems geared narrowly to the long-run buildup of its own federal power: but in that long run we may all be not dead, but unnecessarily impoverished by a pointless liquidity war.

This, then, is the danger of the dollar's new found strength, which is hitting ster-

ling when it is down—down in its cash reserves, down in its trading strength. But this depressing weakness can be overprojected too far. Despite America's great trading strength, one still cannot by any means be sure that the dollar could in practice withstand a sterling devaluation. No one should underestimate the pulling power of a major currency that can be priced at a competitive or overcompetitive level. So since the American Government, like the British Government, has for better or for worse elevated the maintenance of the present exchange structure to the highest political role, it still has a major interest in avoiding a break in the sterling parity. In practice, that may require financial cooperation between America and Britain on an unprecedented scale. Officials ought now seriously to be considering steps such as a permanent extension, perhaps immediately, and perhaps ahead of Britain's expected drawing on the International Monetary Fund, of the central banking swap facility

between the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve, from the present \$750 million to some massive figure such as \$2,000 million. This would involve something like a merger of the British and American exchange equalization accounts. It would obviously add powerfully to the resources behind sterling. It could also be made the opportunity for a far more open and confident American attitude on gold. One possible gesture by Britain would be to give up its own ancient gold preference, and hold dollars whose value in any case guaranteed under the swaps. This bilateral cooperation would make sense only as a preliminary to a wider liquidity pooling arrangement, and would be a poor substitute for them: but better than none, and possibly a formidable bargaining counter. And some Anglo-American bargaining strength will be badly needed for the serious international negotiations which Mr. Douglas Dillon in his farewell message as Secretary of the U.S. Treasury suggested may be possible by summer or autumn.

Two kinds of payments deficit—America's on short-term capital alone; Britain's, on trading and long-term investment alike

[In billions of dollars]

	Visible trade balance		Current balance		Basic balance ¹		Other transactions		Monetary balance	
	United States	Britain	United States	Britain	United States	Britain	United States	Britain	United States	Britain
1958.....	+3.3	+0.1	+2.2	+1.0	-3.7	+0.5	+0.1	+0.1	-3.6	+0.6
1959.....	+1.0	-3	+1	+4	-4.7	-3	+9	-2	-3.8	-5
1960.....	+4.7	-1.1	+3.8	-8	-1.8	-1.3	-2.1	+8	-3.9	-5
1961.....	+5.4	-4	+5.6	-1	-8	+1	-1.6	(?)	-2.4	+1
1962.....	+4.4	-3	+5.1	+3	-1.9	-1	-2	+3	-2.1	+2
1963.....	+5.0	-2	+5.7	+3	-2.2	-2	-4	-2	-2.5	-4
1964.....	+0.6	-1.5	+8.1	-1.0	-2	-2.1	-2.5	(?)	-2.7	-2.1

¹ Current balance plus long-term capital.
² Negligible.

MISS BERTHA EASTON

(Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, the success of any venture can usually be attributed to the spark and drive of volunteer workers. Experience in my own campaigns for reelection has certainly proved this to be true. I have found it doubly true, Mr. Speaker, when applied to those few, devoted add selfless people who work so hard as volunteers for our various health associations.

An outstanding example of this type of person is Miss Bertha Easton, of Providence, R.I. An article in the Providence Evening Bulletin of February 23, 1965, written by Mary McCaughey, gives some indication of the great contribution this dedicated woman has made to the Rhode Island Tuberculosis & Health Association.

Miss Easton is soon to leave on a trip to England. Before she departs, Mr. Speaker, I want to add my gratitude to that of the many others she has received for her extraordinary charitable endeavors. All of us owe her a loud and strong vote of thanks. I join all the people of Rhode Island in wishing her a wonderful trip overseas and hope that she is spared for many more years of happy and healthful activity. Under leave to extend my remarks I include the newspaper article to which I have referred:

TB VOLUNTEER TO BE HONORED—ASSOCIATION WILL RECOGNIZE MISS EASTON FOR HER SERVICE

(By Mary McCaughey)

If you should happen to be on Dorrance Street any weekday afternoon around 5 o'clock and see a white-haired, pleasant-faced woman walking up the street with two shopping bags about as full as shopping bags can be, you might guess she was a busy housewife taking advantage of some supermarket specials.

Or perhaps a career woman who spent her lunch hour shopping, despite the weather, for spring clothes.

Neither assumption, however, would be correct. The shopping bags are not containers for food or some gay feminine whimsy.

Instead they are a sign of dedication. For day after day, reposing in them, and as many as she can carry, are labels and enclosures from the Rhode Island Tuberculosis and Health Association.

These she takes to her home on Tobey Street and after spending the usual work day as a volunteer at the association, continues her job far into the night.

To Miss Bertha Easton it is a pattern she has followed since first answering a call for volunteers in October of 1958.

Tomorrow she will be honored at a tea at the Turk's Head Club for her accumulation of 10,165 volunteer hours, a national record. Two years ago she was honored for her first 5,000 hours, since that time she has accumulated another 5,000.

Retired from the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Miss Easton was long interested in the continuing health program of the association, an interest further emphasized by the illness of a friend.

Free world vessels trading with North Vietnam, 1964—Continued

Flag	Agent	Ostensible owner	Vessel
Panamanian	Goulandris Bros., Ltd., London	Bahia Salinas Cia. Nav. S.A., Panama	Hawk.
Do	Kie Hoek Shipping Co., Ltd., Singapore	Palembang Shipping Co., Ltd., Panama	Selat Sunda.
Do	Papadimitriou, D. J., Sons, London	Cia. San Giovanni, S.A., Panama	Apollonian.
Do		Cia. Santa Kalliopei, S.A., Panama	Teagan.
Do	Salvatores & C., S. R. L., Genoa	Cia. di Nav. Almerante S.A., Panama	Seacob.
Do	Tuillier, Sebastiano, Lugano, Switzerland	Cia. di Nav. Indomitus, S.A., Panama	Sanrocco.
Do	Tidewater Commercial Co., Inc., Baltimore	International Nav. Corp., Monrovia	Sovern River.
Italian		Corrado, Societa di Navigazione, Genoa	Cesco Corrado.
Do	D'Amico, Fratelli, Rome	Cia. Balenera Italiana, S.P.A., Palermo	Euro.
Do		Marittima Capodorsa, S.P.A., Rome	Settemari.
Do		Garibaldi, Societa Cooperative di Navigazione A.R.L., Genoa	Caprera.
Do		Lloyd Triestino, Societa per Azioni di Navigazione, Trieste	Viminale.
Do		Parodi, Societa per Azioni Emanuele V., Genoa, Enrico Parodi	Marina G. Parodi.
Do		Adriatico Tirrino Jonio Ligure (A.T.J.L.) di Alberto Ravana & figli.	Probitas.
Do	Ravano, Alberto, fu Pietro, Genoa	San Francisco Soc. di Nav., Messina	San Francisco.
Do	Siciniariella, F., Naples	Societa Siciliana, Servizi Marittimi, SPA, Rome	Benadir.
British		St. Meryn Shipping Co., Ltd., Hong Kong	Isabel Erica.

¹ Peking Maru.

ATTORNEY GENERAL KATZENBACH AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW

(Mr. MARTIN of Alabama asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARTIN of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, last night I listened with amazement and disbelief to the interview on "Meet the Press" with the Attorney General of the United States. I find it difficult to believe that Mr. Katzenbach can successfully fulfill the duties as head of the Justice Department while holding such confused notions about justice and the enforcement of the law.

Mr. Katzenbach evidently does not believe in impartial justice as illustrated in his excusing the action of throwing demonstrators out of the Justice Department building, but condoning sit-ins in Selma. The Attorney General said he had them thrown out because he wanted to work. He said he did not believe that it was proper to sit in in the Justice Department or anywhere on Constitution Avenue in Washington.

How do you suppose this statement will be received by public officials, businessmen, and the good citizens of Selma who also wanted to work, to carry out their official duties, but were prevented from doing so for more than 9 weeks by wild demonstrations and lawless gatherings, which were apparently approved by the Attorney General? Why is it proper to demonstrate on U.S. Highway 80 in Alabama, but improper on Constitution Avenue in Washington? Is this an impartial view of justice by the Attorney General of the United States?

Mr. Katzenbach declared his belief in Martin Luther King as "a responsible leader." The Attorney General can tell the people of the Nation that Martin Luther King is a responsible leader knowing full well that one of the most respected individuals in America, the head of the FBI—a division of Mr. Katzenbach's own Justice Department—only recently said that Martin Luther King "is the most notorious liar in the country." The Attorney General can call Martin Luther King a responsible leader, knowing full well his background and record. Such a statement either proves the Attorney General dangerously naive or simply means he refuses to face the facts.

One of the most amazing parts of the "Meet the Press" program was the reluctance of the Attorney General to state definitely that all people should obey the laws of the land. He equivocated with the statement that it may be OK to break the law when a moral issue is involved. Who is to determine which moral issues are above the law? How can we have equal justice before the law when the Attorney General condones lawlessness and immorality against some because of a moral interpretation of others with whom he agrees or owes a political obligation?

Finally, the Attorney General of the United States came close to condoning Martin Luther King's boycott of Alabama regardless of the misery it will cause to thousands of the people King and Katzenbach make such a show of wanting to help. Comparing the people with the Nazis was most outrageous, and will be resented by thinking people everywhere. I demand an apology from him in behalf of the people of Alabama.

Mr. Speaker, when the Attorney General of the United States demonstrates such partiality in dispensing justice, such a callous attitude on the need for obedience to the laws of the land, I seriously question his right or his ability to head the Department of Justice. With this attitude on the part of the chief law officer of the Nation, what justice can the majority expect? I believe the Attorney General and the President should make clear to the American people where the Justice Department stands in seeing to it that there will be equal justice before the law for all the people of the country, not just a political minority.

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT OF 1962, AS AMENDED

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 974) to amend the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 231)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 974) to amend the Manpower Development and

Training Act of 1962, as amended, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "That this Act may be cited as the 'Manpower Act of 1965'."

"SEC. 2. Section 101 of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the 'Act'), is amended by inserting before the last sentence thereof the following new sentence: 'The Congress further finds that many professional employees who have become unemployed because of the specialized nature of their previous employment are in need of brief refresher or reorientation educational courses in order to become qualified for other employment in their professions, where such training would further the purposes of this Act.'

"SEC. 3. (a) Section 102(5) of the Act is amended by adding a comma after the word 'arrange' and inserting 'through grants or contracts,' immediately following the comma.

"(b) Section 102 of the Act is further amended by striking out 'and' at the end of paragraph (4), by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (5) and inserting in lieu of such period '; and', and by adding at the end of such section the following new paragraph:

"(6) establish a program of experimental, developmental, demonstration, and pilot projects, through grants to or contracts with public or private nonprofit organizations, or through contracts with other private organizations, for the purpose of improving techniques and demonstrating the effectiveness of specialized methods in meeting the manpower, employment, and training problems of worker groups such as the long-term unemployed, disadvantaged youth, displaced older workers, the handicapped, members of minority groups, and other similar groups. In carrying out this subsection the Secretary of Labor shall, where appropriate, consult with the Secretaries of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Commerce, and the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Where programs under this paragraph require institutional training, appropriate arrangements for such training shall be agreed to by the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. He shall also seek the advice of consultants with respect to the standards governing the adequacy and design of proposals, the ability of applicants, and the priority of projects in meeting the objectives of this Act."

"SEC. 4. (a) Title I of the Act is amended by renumbering sections 103 and 104 as sec-