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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

February 21, 1967

message to Congress, urged the passage of S. 5, the truth-in-lending bill. This bill was originally introduced by our great former colleague, Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois. Twenty-two other Senators have joined Senator PROXMIER in introducing this bill.

Senator Douglas saw the need for the full disclosure of consumer credit charges long before many of us. He educated us, and the American public, not only in truth in lending but also in a great variety of legislation designed to protect the American consumer. Our President, in his excellent message presented to Congress last week, has recognized the necessity of additional legislation to protect the American consumer—all Americans in all walks of life and in all economic brackets. For this reason, the President's consumer message is an historical document. No message is more directly related to the best interest of the entire American public than the 1967 consumer message.

The concept of truth-in-lending, as set forth in the President's message and as implemented in S. 5, is not one of Government regulation or control but rather one of having the Government remove the obstacles to free, open competition. The truth-in-lending bill with the approximate annual rate gives both buyer and seller the necessary information to engage in open and free competition. In other words, with truth in lending, the consumer who knows what the cost of borrowing money will be for him, will go to the least expensive source of financing. This is the essence of the free enterprise system.

The President's message does not suggest that interest charges should be regulated by the Federal Government. It does suggest, however, as does S. 5, that full disclosure of the cost of credit should be made to enable the consumer to make an intelligent choice in the marketplace. No ceiling on interest rates would be set, as this is an area which has been traditionally regulated by the States. It is also recognized that it is often difficult to project a precise annual rate, and Senator PROXMIER's bill recognizes this problem and makes the requirement of an annual rate much less burdensome on the lender; the lender need only state an approximate annual rate and will not be held to absolute accuracy down to the last decimal point.

Historically, the cost of borrowing money has been stated as an annual rate of interest or financial charge applied to the unpaid balance of the debt. Without any knowledge of the price of credit, the consumer cannot shop for the best buy. S. 5, with its approximate annual rate, will provide a uniform method of determining the cost of borrowing money and will enable the consumer to exercise an intelligent choice. Furthermore, it will convey the direct cost of credit. For example, a 6-percent loan which requires an additional charge is not really 6 percent but is a higher rate. And S. 5 requires that these additional charges be included in the calculation of the annual percentage rate.

The President's message reflects the wise view that the consumer should

not be arbitrarily set by the Federal Government but should be determined by the forces of free and open competition. This is what S. 5 will do: disclosure of the actual cost of credit to insure competition and to give the individual more choices in the marketplace.

Moreover, the concept of truth in lending, once enacted into law, will protect the ethical businessman who extends credit on a fair and equitable basis against the few unscrupulous lenders in our country who benefit by deceiving the consumer.

Mr. President, I urge every Member of this body to read and reread the President's consumer message and to consider and support the truth-in-lending bill, as set forth in S. 5, so that all elements of the economy, both consumer and businessman, will extend and receive credit with full knowledge of its actual cost.

THE NEED FOR CLEANER AIR

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, one of the great problems confronting the country, and a problem that we have been very slow, indeed, to recognize, is the need for clean air, not only in our great urban centers, but, as I have had occasion to point out on the floor of the Senate on other occasions, in many rural areas of our country where noxious fumes, black smoke, and cement dust are being poured on the unprotected public where there is no sufficient air pollution control.

Mr. President, an excellent editorial entitled "Top Priority: Cleaner Air" was printed in the Philadelphia Inquirer on January 31, 1967. I commend the editorial writer and I ask unanimous consent that the editorial may be printed at this point in my remarks.

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

TOP PRIORITY: CLEANER AIR

There is good reason for President Johnson to put the problem of air pollution at the head of the list in calling upon Congress for new and decisive attention to what must be done to protect the Nation's environmental heritage from despoliation, over-use and exhaustion.

While the President's message covered a wide range of problems from highway safety to reducing the cost of placing utility transmission underground, the main emphasis was on taking constructive action to reduce the poisons in the air everyone must breathe. It is an irony, but true fact, nevertheless, that it is the very booming prosperity of the country that has brought this long-standing problem suddenly to a crisis stage.

Thriving industry and an explosion of motor vehicles have, together, cast off immense clouds of waste fumes in recent years with a cumulative effect that could mean incalculable disaster if not checked by wise precautions before it is too late. It is not merely that the atmosphere is already so befouled as to be harmful to health, but that it is becoming more sulphurously unwholesome, every minute of every day at a compounding rate. This is a major health problem.

The President deserves credit and encouragement for the emphasis he placed on the responsibility of "the States, the cities, and private industry" to commit themselves to constructive action. The case for a new

sense of urgency at the local level is overpowering. The Federal Government can't do it all, though its role in encouraging regional measure and providing standards and enforcement programs for foot-dragging areas should not be underrated.

THE CIA

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, the recent revelation about the Central Intelligence Agency has thrust bureaucratic Washington as well as the American public into a good deal of uproar. The revelations are, indeed, shocking. The proper remedy, however, is a difficult one to think through.

Mr. President, a substantial contribution to a proper solution of this difficult problem is contained in a column written by Walter Lippmann which appeared in the Washington Post and many other papers throughout the country this morning, entitled, "The CIA Affair."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article by Mr. Lippmann be printed at this point in my remarks, and I urge that Senators read it.

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

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 21, 1967]

THE CIA AFFAIR

(By Walter Lippmann)

The noises you hear around the CIA announce the Big Thaw, which has been under way in Europe for several years, and has now reached America. The ice of the cold war is breaking up, and, as the climate is changing, the landscape is changing too. The older and more permanent features of the American scene are reappearing.

Thus, only a year ago in April 1966, the New York Times published a series of articles on the CIA. They exposed more systematically than Ramparts magazine has today the elaborate infiltration of American institutions by the CIA. Yet there was no general outcry. Now there is a tremendous outcry and the CIA operation has begun to smell like a backed up cesspool. This proves that it isn't the activities of the CIA which have changed. What has changed is the public attitude about it.

A year ago the preponderant mass of Americans still felt that they were at war—a cold war if possible, but a nuclear war quite possibly. This is no longer the prevailing American opinion. The same revolution of opinion which has changed the policy of European governments in the early Sixties is now taking place here. The gap which has existed for some years between European and American thinking, the gap which has caused so much misunderstanding and dislike, is closing. In Europe this phenomenon has manifested itself in an almost total loss of interest in NATO and the other institutions of the cold war. Here the change first manifested itself in our acceptance of the changes in Europe, it manifests itself today in a revulsion against the enormity of the corruption which has resulted from the cold war.

The enormity of the corruption stems from the secret use of Government funds to deceive the world—to deceive the Communists, to deceive our friends and allies, and to deceive ourselves. It is said that the Soviet Union had paid propagandists masquerading as students, scholars, journalists, trade unionists, and that therefore, we had to give subsidies so that our students could confront the Communists. We had to fight fire with fire. We must remember today that

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This is plausible enough. But the event shows that something is wrong with the argument. The event shows that, while a free country like the United States can, if it is sufficiently frightened, imitate the methods of a totalitarian state, once the fear is relaxed, the more enduring tradition and spirit cannot be kept down. In the last analysis a free system like ours can be manipulated only if there is enough panic and fear. The old and real character of the people will not stay suppressed. This is one of the characteristics of a people who have been habituated to freedom so long that it is part of their very nature.

What has happened in this affair is different from the business of spying which is an indispensable part of the rivalry of armed powers. The payments to students, scholars, journalists, has had very little if anything to do with true intelligence work, with penetrating the military secrets of rival powers, of calculating their capabilities and estimating their intentions.

For the present outcry is about the fact that the United States Government has compromised professions and institutions on whose purity the hopes of American freedom depend. Why did the CIA, with the full responsibility of the Presidents above it, do this? Why did the Government not subsidize openly the students and professors who were to go abroad to argue the American case against the Communists?

They did not do it because they believed that deception was a practical necessity. If the students and professors went openly on Government expense accounts neutral opinion abroad would no longer have treated them as free men and as essentially different from the paid agents of tyranny. That, however, was not the whole reason for the deception. It was deemed necessary to deceive the Congress of the United States and the American people. For the chosen instrument for exposing the Communists was the non-Communist American left, and it would have been virtually impossible to induce the anti-Communist right, the McCarthys, Mundts and the like, to appropriate public money for American leftists. Therefore, everybody had to be deceived.

As we are recovering our senses, no longer entirely blinded by our fears, we need to examine our consciences and search our souls. We have seen the enormous deception crumble, and the true lesson is the sovereign rule for a people: To yourselves be true. It is not easy to do this when fear and panic are in the air; men are irrational and beside themselves where they are part of a frightened herd.

As we are ourselves again it becomes self-evident that we cannot play international games as if we were a totalitarian society. For the men who carried out the operation—as good men as we have—were not capable of enough deviousness to deceive everyone and enough terrorism to suppress all doubt. The American way of life has plenty of faults. But it does not prepare our whole people for continuing deception, and we had better make up our minds to play the game from the American strength and not from American weakness, and to stamp out lying as a public policy.

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I move, in accordance with the order previously entered, that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow, in order that we may hear the historic Farewell Address of the first President of this great Nation, George Washington.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 22, 1967, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 21, 1967:

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

William B. Macomber, Jr., of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

## U.S. DISTRICT JUDGES

Robert C. Belloni, of Oregon, to be U.S. district judge for the district of Oregon vice William G. East, retiring.

Frank J. Murray, of Massachusetts, to be U.S. district judge for the district of Massachusetts vice George C. Sweeney, retired.

## POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

## ALABAMA

Clarence N. Bryant, Jr., Hollywood, Ala., in place of V. B. Harris, retired.

Donald E. Driskell, Loxley, Ala., in place of R. J. Ellison, retired.

Rudolph Harrison, Marion, Ala., in place of N. J. Davis, retired.

James R. Morrow, Mulga, Ala., in place of H. E. Carroll, removed.

Charles W. Thomas, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., in place of V. H. Phillips, retired.

## ARKANSAS

Berty A. Williams, Beech Grove, Ark., in place of B. B. Hammond, retired.

Ellie L. Chaney, Coy, Ark., in place of L. K. Woolsey, retired.

## CALIFORNIA

Josephine D. Dahlstrom, Ballico, Calif., in place of N. L. Passadori, retired.

Veda M. Davis, Campo, Calif., in place of J. M. Davis, retired.

George R. Saunders, Carlsbad, Calif., in place of D. C. Clark, retired.

Patricia A. Shields, Del Mar, Calif., in place of L. D. King, transferred.

Clayton W. Fountain, El Granada, Calif., in place of M. I. Higgins, deceased.

Wesley G. Barnes, Loomis, Calif., in place of K. L. Coe, transferred.

## COLORADO

Ida J. Kettle, Austin, Colo., in place of L. M. Drysdale, retired.

Walter B. Lovelace, Boulder, Colo., in place of J. D. White, retired.

Vernamae C. George, Breckenridge, Colo., in place of I. M. Moore, retired.

## FLORIDA

Audrey B. Golden, Alva, Fla., in place of W. I. MacCanon, retired.

J. Willard Marcom, Brandon, Fla., in place of R. T. Arnold, deceased.

Joseph M. Webb, Fort George Island, Fla., in place of R. V. Chattin, retired.

William O. Neal, Mango, Fla., in place of Harry Beckner, Jr., resigned.

Bruce W. Lloyd, Oklawaha, Fla., in place of W. A. Willis, retired.

Walter G. Edwards, Sneads, Fla., in place of W. P. McKeown, retired.

Thomas A. Williams, South Bay, Fla., in place of E. D. Hartline, resigned.

John L. McLee, West Palm Beach, Fla., in place of O. W. Hartwell, retired.

## GEORGIA

Byron F. Hilliard, Bowersville, Ga., in place of J. A. Johnson, retired.

T. Hartley Hobbs, Dublin, Ga., in place of J. M. Peacock, retired.

Runette B. Cronie, Hull, Ga., in place of G. A. Patten, retired.

William W. Ware, Ringgold, Ga., in place of J. F. Emberson, retired.

George H. Gunby, Tennville, Ga., in place of L. R. Warren, retired.

## ILLINOIS

Harold F. Johnson, Belvidere, Ill., in place of P. I. O'Brien, retired.

William F. Cooley, Eldorado, Ill., in place of G. R. Gampher, retired.

K. Neil Thurmond, Johnston City, Ill., in place of Hugh Fleming, retired.

William F. Clinton, Madison, Ill., in place of H. R. Johnson, retired.

## INDIANA

Eugene J. Gabriel, Fort Wayne, Ind., in place of A. N. Smith, retired.

Daniel A. Markley, Montpelier, Ind., in place of Grat Millard, retired.

Irvin Edward Almonrode, Saratoga, Ind., in place of Joseph Almonrode, retired.

## IOWA

Donald E. Klumpp, Albert City, Iowa, in place of W. C. Hussey, retired.

Ward Foster, Jr., Altoona, Iowa, in place of C. W. Stuart, retired.

Ralph N. Wilson, Anthon, Iowa, in place of J. P. Carr, retired.

John C. Halvorson, Clermont, Iowa, in place of H. G. Martin, retired.

Frank P. Simon, Lake View, Iowa, in place of R. E. Ferguson, retired.

Naomi A. Galbraith, Newell, Iowa, in place of C. R. Kremenak, retired.

Dorothy M. Petersen, Pierson, Iowa, in place of R. M. Pedersen, retired.

Rupert R. Thorpe, Salix, Iowa, in place of W. H. Lamoureux, retired.

Lowell D. Morehead, Westfield, Iowa, in place of L. F. Faust, transferred.

## KANSAS

Ernest H. Barton, Geuda Springs, Kans., in place of E. H. Swanson, retired.

Victor A. Wasinger, Hays, Kans., in place of H. H. Chittenden, deceased.

Virgil W. Green, Mount Hope, Kans., in place of A. M. Howe, retired.

## KENTUCKY

Carol W. Graves, Adolphus, Ky., in place of K. C. Jones, transferred.

Alta D. Morrison, Big Clifty, Ky., in place of B. C. Tully, retired.

Lark K. Box, Cynthiana, Ky., in place of R. S. Reed, retired.

G. Evelene Myers, Salt Lick, Ky., in place of Christine Alexander, retired.

Nina M. Williams, West Van Lear, Ky., in place of R. M. McCloud, retired.

## LOUISIANA

Marie D. Johnson, Hackberry, La., in place of E. C. Ducote, retired.

## MAINE

Dwight L. Simonds, Friendship, Maine, in place of C. A. Simmons, retired.

## MARYLAND

Nada L. Joines, Highland, Md., in place of A. M. Disney, retired.

W. Sherman Mellott, Williamsport, Md., in place of W. H. Fridinger, retired.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Donald C. Morris, Southboro, Mass., in place of E. B. Waite, Jr., deceased.

Donald H. Langley, South Easton, Mass., in place of B. K. Fuller, deceased.

Thomas F. McDonough, Sudbury, Mass., in place of J. H. Malanson, Jr., resigned.

Richard G. Smith, West Upton, Mass., in place of J. D. Colbert, retired.

## MICHIGAN

Roy P. Leonardi, Alpha, Mich., in place of M. L. Mottes, retired.

Gerald P. Holloway, Augusta, Mich., in place of S. E. Walsworth, retired.

Charles I. Heavilin, Fennville, Mich., in place of G. C. DuVall, deceased.

Mamee L. Davis, Hickory Corners, Mich., in place of R. E. Davis, retired.