

Senator JOHN F. KENNEDY, of Massachusetts, and Representative EUGENE J. MCCARTHY, of Minnesota.

Their plan would provide Federal assistance to States during transition to greater payments.

Administration officials are examining the Democratic proposal, but so far the administration position has not changed from that stated in each of President Eisenhower's five annual economic reports.

LIBERALIZATION URGED

These have suggested that the States liberalize their programs and have suggested a maximum of 26 weeks.

The Kennedy-McCarthy proposal calls for payments of up to \$40 a week for a maximum of 39 weeks.

Few States have done anything to carry out the President's suggestion.

About 43 million workers are covered by the insurance plan. This is about four-fifths of the Nation's nonfarm wage and salary workers, and a little more than two-thirds of all workers.

New York State pays up to \$36 a week for 26 weeks. Florida pays up to \$30 for a maximum of 16 weeks. Louisiana pays up to \$25 for a maximum of 20 weeks. Pennsylvania's maximum is the longest—30 weeks.

Many of the workers now reaching the end of their benefits were laid off last fall, when unemployment started to climb.

In January, 147,000 workers exhausted their benefits, against 111,000 in December and 107,000 in January of last year.

Even after business starts picking up there will be heavy exhaustions, because the man who was laid off first—that is, the longest time ago—is usually the man who is taken back on the job last.

Insured unemployment at mid-February was 3,130,200, and still climbing. This was 7.3 percent of all insured workers—the highest percentage since the system began in 1938.

Unemployment insurance is a Federal-State program financed almost entirely by special Federal and State taxes on employers. Two States, Alabama and New Jersey, also impose a small tax on employees.

Essentially, the State taxes provide the funds that are actually paid out to the unemployed and the smaller Federal tax covers the cost of running the many State programs.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NEUBERGER. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if it will make the Senator from Oregon feel any better, although it does not affect me in that way, the State of Montana has the very important distinction of leading the States in the number of unemployed drawing compensation insurance. The latest figure is 14.4 percent.

I wish to say, as a cosponsor with the Senator from Oregon of the bill introduced by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], that I think it is about time the administration is waking up to the economic facts of life in this country. I hope that from now on the administration will give as much attention to the domestic economy as it seems to be giving to the reciprocal trade and foreign-aid programs.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I thank the Senator from Montana. If I am not mistaken, the Senators from the Pacific Northwest States of Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho have the undeniable distinction of representing that region of the Nation which has the high-

est rate of unemployment in the United States.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator is correct. It is a very important distinction.

REPLIES TO LETTER OF MISS LE-MY, A VIETNAMESE GIRL.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, in the Washington Post and Times Herald for Sunday, March 9, 1958, a number of replies were printed to the letter sent Mr. Friendly by Miss Le-My, a Vietnamese girl. On February 27, I had printed the editorial from the Washington Post of February 26, 1958, entitled "How We Look" in the Appendix of the RECORD, and it is found on page A1832. On March 3, I had printed Mr. Friendly's reply to Miss Le-My, and it is found on pages 2783, 2784, 2785, of the March 3, 1958, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I now ask unanimous consent that the letters found in the Washington Post of March 9, 1958, be printed at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and that the permanent CONGRESSIONAL RECORD may be corrected so that all of these insertions may be made a part of the permanent RECORD as of February 27, 1958.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the letters will be printed in the RECORD, as requested, and the transposition will be made in the permanent RECORD, as indicated.

There being no objection, the replies were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

READERS ANSWER THE LETTER OF A VIETNAMESE GIRL

(By Alfred Friendly)

(Publication of the question-laden letter from a Vietnamese girl in the Washington Post on Sunday, February 23 along with an invitation to readers to reply, has resulted in a flood of correspondence. As of last Friday, a total of 197 replies to "Miss Le-My" had been received, with the flow still continuing. In addition there have been 74 letters to the editor relating to the topic. Of the latter group, some 35 expressed the opinion that the girl's motives were less than sincere, that she was a Communist dupe or that the letter was a hoax. Directly or otherwise, most of the communications of this sort attacked the Washington Post for publishing a letter which, it was charged or implied, would have damaging effects on the United States aid program and on the conduct of its foreign policy. Of the 197 replies to "Miss Le-My," however, only 1 attacked the principle of American foreign aid. Almost without exception, all of the rest were expressly or indirectly defenses and explanations of the rationale of the United States overseas aid program and its foreign policy. In view of the assertively critical tone of the Vietnamese girl's letter, it was noteworthy that only two of the replies to her could be considered hostile or abusive in attitude, and less than a dozen were even sharply worded. The remainder were universally gentle, tolerant, infinitely patient, and overwhelming in expressions of good will. Some of the most moving and effective were written by non-Americans now in this country and by "Miss Le-My's" contemporaries, American teenagers. Almost without exception, the writers expressed the hope that their comments and answers would serve to further understanding between this country and Vietnam. Many asked the girl to be their guest if she came to the United States. The letters and excerpts published

on this and the following page are typical and representative of the total. All of the replies will be forwarded to "Miss Le-My." In all, 89 of the 271 who wrote to the editor and to the girl commended her for writing the letter, or congratulated the Washington Post for printing it, or both.)

If the Washington Post could arrange your transportation, I would like very much to have you come and visit my family during your next school holiday. I have an extra bed in my room and, perhaps by living with us for a little while, you might come to know, understand, and even like us a little.

Our "Man, the Citizen" Class discussed your letter. When I came home from school, I decided to answer you. Do you think that your newspapers in Saigon, Cholon, Hanoi, or Haiphong would print my answer to you as I have written it?

We are now living in Washington, D. C., where I am a student in the Immaculata High School. However, I grew up in Tientsin, China, Singapore, and Taipei, Taiwan. Because our family still has many very good friends in Asia, and because the aunts and uncles there are still very dear to my brother, sister, and myself, I will answer your questions honestly. I do hope that you were sincere in asking them.

3. We go overseas because my mother and father believe in our Government and what it is trying to do. Some people go overseas because they are ordered to. These people are possibly the ones who make you feel as you do about Americans—but if you would only give them a chance.

Mother says that whether a woman is Indian, Dutch, Chinese, or American, she has the same problems of family, children, husband, money, illness. She likes to drink a cup of coffee or tea with a friend and share her happinesses, troubles, or a bit of gossip. When we are overseas, it hurts to see people living in compounds, visiting among themselves, missing so much of the country in which they are stationed, and it is often because the people of the country will not meet them halfway and because Americans, like anyone else, are sensitive about being rejected.

5. Can you tell me how you arrived at the figure 95 percent? For 95 percent of one country's people to dislike all of another country's people is completely frightening. Can you tell me why you feel that your people dislike Americans so much, and what you feel it is necessary to do to change that dislike to friendship?

It is true that all people find it easier to give than to receive. The recipient is often resentful of the donor if he considers himself unable to return what he has been given. But, could you cook up 4 cups of rice for yourself while your neighbor tried to make 1 cup do for his entire family, especially if you knew that he could have had enough rice if someone had given him a hand with the planting? This is how Americans feel about their overseas neighbors. If we can help our neighbors to provide for themselves, then we can enjoy the blessings of our own land more.

8. Our country is still very young and we have moved so fast that our growing pains have not yet caught up with us. Consider: I am an American. Some of my ancestors were among the early settlers—yet I am the product of Rumania, Russia, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland. Can you realize the amount of absorbing and assimilating that has gone on in the United States in less than 200 years? In Asia, where the cultures and histories are thousands of years old, there are still feelings among Chinese about Indians and Malays, Asians about Africans, all peoples about their aborigines or hill peoples, Asians about Eurasians. Yet we, in America, in less than 200 years are supposed to have eliminated all prejudices against race, color, and religion, which became part

of our life through migrants from all over the world. I think we're doing a pretty good job if you compare us factually with other parts of the world.

11. If it is true that, in Vietnam, Jimmy Dean is more popular than President Eisenhower, I do not believe that Hollywood is responsible for making him so. I think it only suggests that, on the whole, the people have a more spontaneous reaction to a foreign movie star than to a foreign political figure.

ELIZABETH ANN NADLER.

Your picture is on the front page of my newspaper this morning, and an invitation to answer your letter. I should be writing to my own teen-age daughter who is away from home at college, but instead I am going to write to you. Her letters are always full of questions, too, and in my family we like people who ask questions. In my country, we encourage people to ask about many things, and to think for themselves. So I welcome this chance to try to answer some of the questions in your letter * * *.

4. Is it true that Ngo Dinh Diem is an American puppet? I am glad you ask this question. It means that you do not like the idea of being controlled by any large country. You are afraid that Ngo will sell out Vietnam to us, a foreign power. In your part of the world, rulers have acted in that way in the past. You fear him, probably, more than you fear America.

But look at it this way: Perhaps Ngo sincerely believes that we want to help Vietnam become a strong independent nation, and then go away and leave you alone. He has given us his trust. He believes us when we say we will never assimilate Vietnam. He is cooperating with us. Then he is not a traitor, and never will be. He is working for the good of Vietnam.

5. You ask if we know that 95 percent of the Vietnamese people do not like Americans. This is very sad. But it is true that Americans are not very well liked in other countries. "Americans, go home," are words we see written on walls. We know. What can we do about it? Perhaps you can help us.

We want to be liked. In your country, we have much money to spend, and we spend it freely. We make you look poor by comparison. We talk in loud voices. We are used to voicing our opinions at home because we cannot be put in jail for our opinions. We have no political prisoners. We like to talk and discuss, and we are not afraid because we are free. We have not learned to adjust our ways to our host countries when we go abroad. All this we know. Is there anything more you can tell us? We need your help.

Mrs. LUCIA M. HYMES.

I am a United States Congressman. I decided to write to you because I think I can answer some of your questions you ask about America.

My special work in the Congress is on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. As a member of this committee, I visit foreign countries together with other Congressmen. We study foreign aid, relations with other countries, what their needs are, what we can best do to help them.

Our principal aim is the securing of world peace.

We look upon the peoples in foreign countries as fellow human beings. We know there can be no peace while there are forces of evil determined to exploit these people to advance their own power and expansion.

We ourselves seek no additional territory. We do not seek to exploit the economy of any country, large or small.

We seek to raise the standards of living of people all over the world without lowering our own.

The best defense against the evil of communism is a secure, prosperous people enjoying a good standard of living and able to share in the many wonderful developments of modern civilization.

Communism's evil encroachment and possession of the mind is one of the greatest dangers to the youth of the world. When youth, with its normal zeal for knowledge, is able to learn current events and history as it really is, undistorted by insidious propaganda, then, I hope, such letters as yours will not be necessary.

ALBERT P. MORANO,
Member of Congress.

Being a southerner, I have a natural feeling of superiority over the Negro because I was brought up in the section that fosters such a feeling. But we are realizing that we are wrong. We want to make amends, but we can't change overnight. It is as difficult for us to change as it is for your people to like the Americans. But as I have said, we are traveling the road of change and we will reach one day the goal—complete equality in action and in thought among our people.

As for the Little Rock incident, yes, it was a big shame hung over our country. Yet the American character has come off of the floor before to win the fight, and we are rising from the floor now. Do not think harshly of us because of Little Rock. There are too many peaceful settlements of our racial problem already accomplished to judge us because of this one incident. We are trying to achieve equality, and we are moving closer to that goal every year. But only time heals deep wounds.

JIMMY DUFFY.

At Mr. Friendly's invitation in his newspaper, I am going to try to answer a few of your very intelligent questions.

First, let me tell you who I am. I work in the city of Washington, but I have nothing whatever to say about the United States Government, for we have no vote in this District. Neither do I work for the United States Government. (If I had a vote, I would not have voted for Mr. Eisenhower, for I do not agree with many of his policies, nor do I approve of his political party). I am a private citizen—I work for a department store, and I work hard for the money I earn.

The reason I refer to the money I earn is that about \$1 out of every \$5 that I earn is taken from us in United States income taxes, and since a substantial part of my tax money has been spent since World War II on what we refer to generally as foreign aid in places like Vietnam, I believe I have a right to answer your questions. (And you can be sure, Miss Le-My, that my Government is completely powerless to either censor or influence my opinion, or dictate the publishing of it.)

Your question No. 1 is most important, to me as well as to you, because it concerns my hard-earned money that is being spent in your country.

As far as I, a private citizen, am concerned, my money is being spent in Vietnam so that you and your people can build a free, prosperous, democratic and happy country, completely free of domination by any other country in the world.

Millions of us Americans feel exactly the same way. I know that because we private citizens would never contribute such enormous sums in taxes for "foreign aid" if our money were to be spent on selfish or sinister projects, for evil reasons, for commercial reasons, or simply for "strategic reasons."

We Americans believe in liberty. The idea of liberty has made us prosperous and strong, and we are constantly working to make the idea work better. We Americans are so convinced of the practical success of this devo-

tion to liberty that we have spent many billions of dollars (I don't know how many) to help other nations realize its objectives.

If you Vietnamese decide, by a free vote, that you wish to have a Communist government, we Americans will regret it, but we will not try to prevent it. We want you to decide your own future. What we will try to do is to prevent, and help you to prevent, the seizing of your country by men who are quite literally agents of the Soviet Union and who do not like liberty for you, nor democracy.

I am sorry the Vietnamese do not like Americans. Perhaps we would not like you either, if we knew you and associated with you closely here; I don't know.

But I do know this—and millions of my fellow Americans pay their tax dollars to help the Vietnamese because they feel the same way—we hope you will become strong and free, and have no further use for our help. When that day comes, as we know it will, we American private citizens will have a feeling of satisfaction and accomplishment. We will feel pride in your strength and your freedom and happiness, even if the price has been many of our dollars, and your dislike.

WALLACE M. DAVIS.

I have decided to write to you mainly because of the last paragraph of your letter, which reads: "If America is really a democratic country, I am sure that your Government will let you answer all of my questions."

At first it seemed incredible that anyone would think that freedom to answer a letter could be denied. Then it occurred to me that we Americans take such elementary freedoms for granted, and that there are many places in the world where they do not exist. This is certainly the most important point you raised, and I hope that you can understand that it is our freedom which we cherish and which makes our country great, however imperfect we may be in other respects.

1. The American Government helps other Nations, because we believe it is in our own best interests to do. We also believe it is in the best interests of those we help. This can hardly be viewed as an unfriendly policy; if it is considered a gesture of friendship, so much the better.

2. Who is James Dean?

Mrs. NANCY P. HAMMILL.

I am an American Negro, and I should like you and all of the people of Vietnam to know that I am really very proud to be both. An American, because I am proud of all my country's progress and consideration for all its peoples; my race, because we have been able to accomplish much, and not without the help of other Americans. There is no other country I would rather call home, and I believe the overwhelming majority of my people feel the same.

Mrs. ELIZABETH A. ROBERTS.

America was cut off from the rest of the world by wide oceans for a long time, and like all isolated corners of the world, we became quite provincial in our outlook. America was all the world we could see, and it was easy to forget the rest of the earth in such a huge country.

Now the world is suddenly much smaller, and Americans are beginning to see that people in Africa, Asia, South America, and Europe have become our neighbors. This is a big surprise to most Americans, and it has not been easy for us to remember how many new neighbors modern technical advances have given us.

What shall we do about these new neighbors if they need help? The easiest thing would be to say, "They are still thousands of

miles away. Let's continue to forget their existence."

But then someone tells us that one of our distant neighbors is in bad trouble of one sort or another. We might be able to help them if we wanted to make the effort. We cannot be comfortable and enjoy our lives with a good conscience, no matter how hard we try to justify ourselves. In the back of most American minds is the unpleasant half thought that we are not doing right to live in ease when somebody else is in terrible trouble. The only thing we can do to get rid of this uncomfortable feeling is to help as best we can.

It is extremely hard for a proud person or nation to bear being helped. We would all prefer to stand on our own feet and never need help. Unconsciously, every human being resents the necessity for being helped and takes out this resentment on the person or group who is there to do the helping. This is not a beautiful trait of human character but it is well-nigh universal. I regret to say that I believe if Vietnamese were in the United States to help Americans in some dire extremity, we should probably begin to dislike our helpful rescuers very soon. We should all be ashamed of ourselves for this. It is a bad kind of pride that nearly all human beings have.

PHILINDA KRIEG.

I am a 24-year-old Bolivian citizen.

Although I admire your clear exposition of facts and opinions, shared by many millions of people throughout the world, I don't agree with most of them. I have been living in this country for more than 2 years during which time I have had many opportunities to find the truth about many facts propagated by the enemies of America. Now let me answer all the questions in the same order in which you asked them.

1. Does American Government help us because of friendly reasons or by its own interest?

The American Government helps your country as well as mine and many others for both reasons.

(a) Friendly reasons: I have found that the majority of Americans are generous beyond duty. This is probably due to the fact that Americans are, as a whole, unselfish and easily moved by compassion. Many of the American agencies now operating to relieve poverty in different parts of the world are maintained through private contributions of the American people.

(b) Own interest: The American Government prefers to have other countries as friends rather than allies of its enemies.

10. Do you agree with me that Americans do not have man-made moon because American spies could not work in Russia?

America has its man-made moon and certainly without need of having spies in the Soviet Union.

In the parenthesis you put that the Russians control their country very rigidly. Would you like to have your country controlled like that? I wouldn't like to have mine so regulated.

JAIME A. PERO.

No, little friend, white Americans do not consider Negroes their slaves. I hope that all white Americans consider Negroes as I do—that is, each person on his or her own individual merits. I have known Negroes and white people whom I would not want to be associated with. And I count both Negroes and white people among my friends.

Also, if you are interested, our family has as friends a lovely Korean girl; a Chinese family; a Persian family; people from England, France, Spain, and Mexico. We have numbers of friends and acquaintances who are Negroes, but I don't even think of them as Negroes, just people. One of the most brilliant men I know (a Negro) teaches Eng-

lish in a college in the District of Columbia, our Capital. He teaches white and Negro students as well as students from various other countries.

Yes, the trouble at Little Rock was a big shame hung over America, and I particularly feel the shame of Little Rock, because it was brought about by fellow Americans. Little Rock is in the South, and I was reared in the South, but I am not proud of the way some few southerners act. Neither am I proud of the way some Americans in all parts of our wonderful country behave. But, surely, you must have found that not all Vietnamese are perfect? We do not claim perfection for our country or our people, but, believe me, little friend, we are trying very, very hard to outgrow the childishness that makes a Little Rock situation possible.

We are also striving to have mutual understanding with all nations and their peoples. We want peace in the world, but we will not give up our democratic way of life, because it gives everyone, just ordinary citizens like myself, an opportunity to have a voice in the Government and to say what we please, whether it is criticism or praise.

I feel a little sad to have read your letter and to discover that you don't like me—an American you have never seen. I feel that I could not possibly have offended you, because all my thoughts toward you are kindly, as I'm sure the thoughts of thousands of other Americans are. That is why I am writing you this letter. You don't have to necessarily like us, but you really should give us the understanding and consideration that you expect us to give to you and to all people everywhere.

REBA K. HUGHES.

Your letter reveals with crystal clearness the following facts about you:

Whether you know it or not, you have been brainwashed by communism and each of your questions is loaded with Communist ideology.

You have been misled by Communist propaganda to think many things about America which are not true; for instance, that white Americans do not get along with black Americans; that Russian moons and submarines are a big mortification for our Government; and that America wants to assimilate a lot of smaller nations.

If you came here to America, you would get to like America, you would discover how democratic we are here and you would no longer say that Vietnamese people don't like the American people.

VINCENT GODFREY BURNS.

You end your letter by saying: "If America is really a democratic country, your Government will let you answer all of my questions. * * *" Here you may find one of the many great differences between our democracy and communism.

Every American, without asking permission of Government, works where he pleases, works at what pleases, refrains from working if he pleases, goes and comes anywhere in the United States or in the world where he wants to go, and when he goes he may take his money and possessions with him if he pleases, and also his friends and family.

This is not all that it takes to make a democracy. But we think the freedom to come and go without permission of Government is one of the greatest blessings men can enjoy. And it is precisely this great blessing that communism denies men. I believe, then, you will agree with me in this:

Communism is a cage in search of a bird.

Did you ever try to count the millions of birds caged now in Soviet Russia and Red China alone? Did you ever ask yourself: Do the birds like to be caged? Do they benefit by being caged? Would they rather not be free to sing and fly as they did before the cage closed over them?

DAVID L. COHN.

1. American helps Vietnam and its people for mixed motives. No nation is altruistic, and self-interest plays its part in our aid to all the nations we help; but over and beyond any self-interest, we have a genuine feeling of friendship for an unselfish desire to aid less fortunate people.

Our trade with Vietnam is a negligible part of our vast world commerce, so surely we are not in Vietnam for the benefit of our traders. From the strategic standpoint, Vietnam forms a formidable bastion against the advance of communism—an advance which we believe will, if unchecked, enslave the whole world. To deny that we are motivated by strategic considerations is to deny the obvious.

Self-defense is a universally recognized right, and we are sure we are acting only in self-defense when we set up barriers, in Vietnam or elsewhere, against communism. We believe we are helping you as well as ourselves. * * *

4. We do not see Ngo-Dinh-Diem as our puppet, but as our partner. We regard him as a loyal friend and a worthy ally, the free leader of a free people to whom we gladly lend a helping hand without requiring knee-bending obedience to our desires.

M. SGT. HENRY AVERILL.

Your letter is directed to Americans, and I have no doubt that you have heard from many of them. However, as a Vietnamese student in this country I am adding a few comments to your questions with the hope that you will find them of interest.

Judging from your picture, I believe that you are less than 16 years old. The nature of your questions, therefore, leads one to conclude that either you are extremely precocious or you are not the author of the letter. While admitting that conditions of hardship and misery such as those prevailing in Vietnam for the last 10 years or so tend to mature people before their age, I find it difficult to believe that they could accomplish such a miracle on such a young mind as yours.

Naturally, you have the liberty to ask as many questions as you like. However, when you present falsities as facts with the possible consequence of harming the friendship of two nations, you have gone too far. I refer to your question 5, which is stated as follows:

"Do American people know that 95 percent Vietnamese people don't like them?"

I would like to know the methods of research you use to come up with such an impressive statistical figure. Again, you may personally love or hate as many persons as you want. But when you authoritatively state that 23 million Vietnamese don't like Americans without giving any evidence to back up your statement, you have gone too far.

On the contrary, I believe that Americans are well liked in South Vietnam. I know of many Americans who have spent several years in our country and who are very much impressed with the hospitality, love, and friendship which our people have shown them. Moreover, the feelings seem to be mutual since many of these Americans would like to have stayed longer in our country if it were possible.

In your question 4 you ask:

"Do American people know that Ngodinh-Diem is an American puppet as some of the Vietnamese think?"

Now I would agree with you if you were to say that Mr. Tran van Huu or Mr. Nguyen van Tam were French puppets. To classify Mr. Diem in the same category, however, would be unjust and inconceivable. In fairness to Mr. Diem, I like to say that the outstanding progress achieved by South Vietnam under his leadership during the last few years eloquently speak for themselves.

I do not intend to go over all your questions, but in general let me tell you this.

The wheels of history have turned in such a way that South Vietnam and the United States have a common enemy, i. e. communism. We as a people know that we cannot shake off French colonialism to fall under Communist totalitarianism. One is as bad as the other. On the other hand, America knows that it would not be to her advantage to have all of Vietnam under communism. That's why both countries join efforts to stop communism.

I hope that you understand now and will not seek to destroy this precious friendship between the two countries, which is so vital to Vietnam at the present time. I hope that your letter has not substantially damaged the existing friendly relations between America and Vietnam and that readers of your letter will not be misled in thinking that you speak for 25 million Vietnamese people.

NGOC-THU.

Probably there are other people who can answer your letter much better than I. I am neither old nor wise, being a high-school graduate of average mentality. My answers will be of no interest to a statesman or scholar. It's just a letter from one young lady to another, and I hope you read it.

When people anywhere are hungry, we send them food; when they're cold, we send them clothing; when they need a new start, we send them money; when they need refuge, we take them in. But most important of all, we try to be a friend when they need one.

We are not aggressors. We go in to help when and where we can. We do all we are asked to and when we are no longer needed we leave.

This all sounds rather pompous. I don't mean it that way at all. America is not perfect. Americans are not perfect. We make mistakes like everyone else, but it's better to try to do right and make a few mistakes than to sit back and do nothing and make no mistakes at all.

President Eisenhower is not our Government. He is representative of our Government. We are our Government, and we are not influenced by anything but our own conscience.

BARBARA MEEK.

You have asked questions about the problem of colored people and white people living together. Let me tell you about the school of which I happen to be principal. We have about 70 deaf and hard of hearing children. Half of them are Negroes, the other half white. They live together, go to classes together, play together. We have no color problem.

In our school we train young people to become teachers of the deaf. In this class are two young men from India. They are learning so that they can go back to their native country and help deaf boys and girls who cannot now read and write. All this is done without cost to them. Two or three years ago we trained a young woman from Vietnam who started the first school for the deaf there. During the past few weeks we have had as visitors, teachers from Australia, Africa, Europe, and South America.

These people come at the expense of our Government. Perhaps the critics of our country would say that we are merely trying to buy friendship, but I can assure you that we who meet and work with these visitors and students do our best to share with them the things that have helped make the deaf people of America the most prosperous, best educated, and the most free of any in the world.

JOHN A. GOUGH.

One of the great experiences of my life was the chance to participate in the International Farm Youth Exchange program—a part of our 4-H Club program. This gave me

the opportunity of learning a lesson in understanding firsthand.

As an IFYE, I lived for 6 months in the Philippines—not to study in their schools or live in their cities but to go into the rural areas and live and associate with the farm families and the people there. Grassroot ambassadors, we are called. My trip home took me to the shores of your land and I spent 3 days in Saigon. As a farm girl in Utah, I never dreamed I would have the opportunity to visit other lands.

Have you ever been to the Philippine Islands? The Philippines are certainly evidence that the American Government does not want to assimilate all the countries living under its help. The Philippines are also evidence that we want all people to enjoy the same freedom we enjoy.

Perhaps you have studied about the Philippines in your history classes. If you have, you will remember that the Philippines were a possession of the United States for nearly 50 years. They wanted to be independent—to have their freedom. Knowing that they desired freedom, we helped them establish a government of their own and then we gave them their independence in 1946.

The Philippines no longer belong to the United States. They are free and independent—a separate country. They govern themselves. They are our friends, but they are not bound to us.

When I was in your land I did not feel that your people were unfriendly. The time I spent there was most enjoyable. Life in your country is like life in my country in many ways—people are much more alike than they are different.

We have not solved all of the problems that arise in our country. Sometimes things happen that we are not proud of—and often these are the ones that get the most publicity.

The college at Price, Utah, that I attended for 2 years had students of many nationalities and races. All of the students participated in student-body activities. A Negro boy, Japanese students, Greeks, Italians, Mexicans all held offices in the student body and classes. There was never any feeling of animosity—no feeling of racial prejudice.

You and other people never hear about this kind of situation. You hear only of the few cases where there is trouble, because that is sensational and makes news headlines. Probably you never hear about an average American or an average family. This is one reason why I should like to talk to you and give you the opportunity to meet some average American families. It is also one reason why I was interested in taking time out of my studies to go to the Far East to live with rural families.

RUTH E. BRASHER.

We are 9th graders in a civics class at Western Junior High School near Washington D. C. We are very interested in your letter and we would like to reply to the best of our ability.

In answer to your first question, it is our opinion that the United States Government is helping Vietnam for the mutual benefit of our two countries. Our greatest aim is to promote world peace and freedom.

The intention of the United States is to aid other countries in building and maintaining strong and independent governments, not to assimilate them. A good example of this policy has been our treatment of the Philippines. Mutual respect and good will now exist between the people of the United States and of the Philippines.

The Americans who are in Vietnam are there in the interests of your people, not to hinder but to help them. It is their purpose to assist you in your resistance to communism. No one knows how long some Americans will be in Vietnam, but they will most

likely remain as long as they can be of service to you.

We, as young Americans, are honestly surprised by your statement that so large a majority of your people dislike us. We are very concerned about this attitude, for we earnestly desire your friendship.

We are certain the Ngo Dinh Diem is not a puppet of the United States. We regard him as a most outstanding man, dedicated to his country's welfare.

Regarding your question about "Black Americans" and "White Americans," we can understand your doubts as to the equality of races in our country as a result of the incident at Little Rock last fall. However, this tragedy does not give a complete picture of the situation throughout the United States. The majority of our schools have been successfully integrated. At Western, people of all races and nationalities attend our school, and all are accepted on an equal basis.

Everyone has the opportunity to be elected to school offices, play on athletic teams, attend our school social affairs, and enjoy the responsibility and privileges of high-school life.

The President of the United States is elected by the people and, therefore, is directly responsible to all the people.

Our Government is organized in such a way that no man may gain dictatorial control. General Motors, General Electric and other companies are composed of many millions of Americans. The President must consider the opinions of such a large number of citizens, and at the same time he must also consider the thousands of other industries, large and small, as well as labor unions, religious organizations and community problems.

We fully recognize the great scientific advances made by the U. S. S. R. However, we are also aware of the means which were used to achieve these ends. Please consider the many other fields of science in which the Free World has excelled. Among our advances have been the first atomic submarine, *Nautilus*, the development of the great Salk vaccine which is already saving many lives, and our research on cancer, heart diseases and tuberculosis.

There is no comparison between the esteem with which we regard our President and the popularity of Hollywood stars.

We appreciate the cultural accomplishments of all nations, but we do not compare national leaders with athletes and entertainers.

We hope our replies to your questions have enabled you to gain a better understanding of our country and our way of life.

(The Ninth Grade Civics Class, Western Junior High School—31 signatures).

I am an American college student, and I was very interested and shocked by some of your questions * * *

After the Spanish-American War, the United States received the Philippines and made Cuba a protectorate. In Cuba, yellow fever was stamped out by the work of two American doctors, Reed and Gorgas. We soon left Cuba * * *

I have not had to ask the Government for permission to write this letter and would not live in a country where I did.

KENNETH S. BEALL, Jr.

I am an American housewife who has lived in 5 other countries in the past 15 years. Your letter could have come from the people of any 1 of those 5 countries where I have been. So you are not alone in your bewilderment. But you are unique in searching for the answer, and in going to the source for the information.

I am sorry to say that I am not qualified to answer all of your questions. You will get the answers to those from other letters.

But I do have some ideas on some of the questions that perhaps will be of help to you * * *

8. One of the saddest periods in the history of our country was the Civil War. No war is more vicious than a civil war, and none leaves so many scars. The Negro people, through no fault of their own, were caught in the middle of this most terrible war, and to many people they are still a constant reminder of the tragedy.

Inconsistent, unfair, illogical? Of course it is. But if all peoples in this world thought logically all of the time, there would be no problems.

Prejudice, like weeds, takes a long time to kill off. The affair at Little Rock was indeed most shameful, and many, many of us feel that shame. In this letter, I can't point out to you how much progress has been made in this matter. But the situation is steadily improving.

These improvements unfortunately do not make headlines, while one isolated incident like Little Rock does. There have been other smaller incidents, but they are just that—incidents. This will take a long time, for people tend to hang on to their prejudices like grim death. Think now. Aren't there some prejudices in your own country?

9. What do Americans think about the Russian manmade moon and 150 atomic submarines? Many think just as you do, that we are mortified and shamed before the world. But why? Must America always be first? Are we the only nation with brains? We are feared and criticized because so often we are first. But why should you feel that we should be mortified? Honestly, isn't it more a feeling of gloating that this giant, even this monster (in the eyes of many), has at last shown a weak spot? Perhaps you personally don't feel this way, but isn't this the general feeling? * * *

11. In Hollywood, their business is to make movies, and then to sell them. They must make us want to see their movies. So they spend large sums of money in advertising. The American Government is far too busy, and has too many other uses for the money, to indulge in a popularity contest. Most of us do not know offhand the name of the President of Italy, but we have all heard of Sophia Loren. This is true in many countries.

Mrs. WELDON LITSEY.

I am a boy 18 years old. I read your letter in the paper and it interested me because of your curiosity to find out from the American people the answers to your questions. * * *

3. My country is not an aggressive country and is not crazy for land or power. I am very sure that when my Government feels that your country can stand on its own two feet and no longer needs our help, we will leave your country to govern itself. * * *

11. This is an example of American democracy. A person unknown can rise to become one of the best loved and best known people in the world and have a chance to make something of himself. This is not only true in the theatrical world but also in science and politics.

LANNY LIEN.

I am foreign born. I came to America in 1949, which was my first contact with this country. I became an American citizen in 1954. I believe, therefore, that I observed the American people with an unprejudiced and uninhibited mind and that my answers to your questions might interest you.

1. The American Government has no funds of its own for helping Vietnam as it helps many other nations. The money comes from the pockets of the American citizens, who pay the heaviest taxes in the world. These taxes can be neither levied nor spent by the Government without a specific and itemized permission of those who pay them—that is, the American people, expressed

through their elected representatives to the Congress. In particular, the people's representatives give their permission to spend money to assist various foreign countries, such as Vietnam, and decide how much money will be spent for that purpose.

The reasons for the American help to other countries are, of course, mixed. It is a fact that the American people feel friendly indeed toward any nation wanting to assure its independence and the welfare of its people and to protect its freedom and integrity. And they are friendly toward individual foreigners as well.

But they also think that it is in the American interest to help other nations of the free world to raise their standards of living, develop education, improve health conditions, offer a better existence to large numbers and acquire or preserve their freedom and national sovereignty, because they believe that freedom, peace and well-being are indivisible for all the nations of the free world and must be secured, defended and shared in common.

In that sense, undoubtedly, the Americans feel that they have an interest in helping Viet-Nam. However, I doubt that this interest would have been recognized by the Americans were they not of a basically friendly and neighborly disposition. Moreover, this is not a kind of selfish and mercenary interest which should either reflect on the honorability and sincerity of the American intentions or cause the Vietnamese to resent American help.

Besides, while I understand your concern about the intentions of the American people in helping other countries, I wonder whether you should not at the same time, and perhaps in the first place, consider the effects of this help: Does it contribute to develop the education of the people of Vietnam, to build better and more numerous hospitals and schools, to provide for a better care for children, for the sick and disabled, to make more goods available to more people, improve the methods of agricultural and industrial production?

Or else, would the Vietnamese be better off without the American help? For, you see, the American taxpayer is not so overhappy to give out his hard-earned money; and if it were proven that Vietnam does not profit from his help, he would rather keep it than waste it.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR.

I am a 16-year-old exchange student from Austria, spending 1 year in the United States for studying and learning about American people and their way of living.

Dear Le-My, you will think I have praised Americans so much, and maybe you even will not believe what I said. But I really tried to be honest.

My opinion about Americans is that they want to love people of other nations and to be loved by them. Everybody has his faults and everybody makes mistakes, but to have the good will to try as hard as one can to be tolerant and unselfish; to do the best for the family, the state, the nation, and the whole world is the difficult thing and everybody wants to reach this, in many different ways and with many different ideas.

GERDA KROIS.

I am a young housewife who finished college last June, so I am not much older than you. I am hardly an authority on government, even my own, but perhaps my opinions will interest you.

I think of Vietnamese as people, just like anyone, with ideas and behavior, likes and dislikes, just like the many different people I know here. But I know there are plenty of people who look down on anyone who isn't just the same as themselves. There are people like that among your own acquaintances also, I expect, just as there are probably people who think as I do.

James Dean was in business to make money for himself and his employees, whereas Mr. Eisenhower is not. Hollywood is definitely big business, and big business knows that the best way to sell a product is to make you and me want to buy it. They spend unbelievable amounts of time and money bringing the product to our attention and making it look good.

Many people say that politicians and governments should use the same technique to make themselves popular. But I am not so sure. I believe that people should be allowed to think for themselves about their government and their leaders. This can only be done by people finding out the truth. No man, and no government, is all good and no bad.

Mrs. MARGARET C. SCHOENE.

3. Will Americans go home soon or will they stay in Vietnam for a hundred years?

This question hits home, in a manner of speaking. It made me feel unwanted and disrespected. I am a serviceman and have been in many countries throughout the world. I am proud to say that I have done nothing to cause shame or disrespect upon my country of the uniform I wear.

An American serviceman has faults that are easily seen by the people of other lands. He is boastful, wild, and, in many instances, inconsiderate. There are numerous reasons for this type of behavior. He is also the first to give his bread to the hungry.

As to your original question, I don't have the slightest idea as to when the Americans will leave Vietnam. That is a subject which our combined Governments must decide.

4. Do American people know that Ngo Dinh Diem is an American puppet as some of the Vietnamese think?

The American people are made up of many nationalities. Our forefathers came to the United States seeking freedom. They fought for this freedom; many died for it. The principles and ideals of our forefathers are realized and practiced today.

We cannot visualize or accept any nation or leader as a puppet to us. If a nation is down, we will pick her up; if she cannot stand by herself, we will hold her up until she can stand. We will walk beside her and surely not hang on to burden her. We want friends, not slaves.

T/Sgt. NORMAN VAN RYE.

The Greek people will always be very grateful to the United States for the help without which they could not keep their independence.

What has the American Government asked as repayment? A commercial market for its products? No.

Did it ask military support against Russia? No.

What, then? You would be surprised, my dear young lady, when I tell you—nothing at all.

The American Government still helps Greece financially. The money that the Greek Government receives comes from the pockets of the American people. But still Greece has never been asked to do a thing against her independence and the independent opinion of the Greek Government and the Greek people.

REV. DEMETRIUS HELLOPOULOS.

Your letter requires the consideration of all Americans. It has helped many of us, I am sure, to clarify our thinking about our relationship with the people of Vietnam.

As an American housewife, I would like to know more about the Vietnamese people; possibly I can help you to know more about us. Unfortunately, Americans are not always well informed about other peoples, even those whom their Government assists. We do not share uniform views and are certainly not equally aware of your country's plight.

At most, we understand only vaguely the pressures which you are experiencing, and your letter therefore has been helpful to us and we appreciate the opportunity which it affords us to help you to reevaluate your impressions of us.

When you say "living under the help" of our country, you imply that this assistance dominates you and perhaps it is that feeling which offends you; this would be especially true if you do fear assimilation.

As an American who believes in our giving aid to Vietnam, I would describe our motivations as "friendly." I do not feel that your country offers important markets for our commerce and industry. Surely, if all of our efforts are predicated on material gain, many of the Communist-dominated states would be far more lucrative markets.

Nor do I believe that we are using Vietnam to stop communism. Most well-informed Americans regard that form of political domination as destructive of the dignity of man and thus oppose it in principle everywhere. A basic concept of democratic government is that the people should be autonomous. Intercession in the affairs of government of another people, therefore, must only be temporary and in this instance is motivated by the belief, supported by much historical and current evidence, that a Communist form of government will deprive the Vietnamese people permanently of such freedom. I feel confident that when the strife within your country has abated the Americans will go home.

President Eisenhower is a political leader; James Dean was an actor with tremendous emotional appeal. There is no way to evaluate a comparison of their popularity with your people, or with ours for that matter. However, it may be noted that in countries where control is very rigid, no one, actor or other, can attain such popularity and recognition as would shadow its political leader.

A. J. Y.

I was looking through the paper this morning when I happened to see your letter. I am 15 and in my sophomore year at high school.

The Americans will stay in your country only to protect it. If you value any sort of personal dignity, you should not mind having them there. Since my father is in the Army and now serving in the Orient, I know that the Americans do not want to stay in foreign countries any longer than they are needed. We send our men overseas so that your country can be protected long enough to be able to stand on its own two feet.

Our President is influenced only by the wishes of the people and his personal concern for our welfare. The companies you mentioned are very important in the United States but do not influence the actions and decisions of Mr. Eisenhower.

The greater number of white Americans do get along with the black Americans, as you put it. All my life I have grown up and gone to school with Negroes and have no prejudices or dislikes toward them. The people who still dislike and mistreat the colored people are either of the older generation or have grown up within prejudicial surroundings. These people we can only pity.

Because no person or no thing is perfect, we have to accept the bad along with the good. So we have to trust to time to help us iron out our difficulties. JANE FLINN.

Your questions regarding the Little Rock incident and the racial problem in our country are worthy of serious thought. To most thinking Americans, the Little Rock affair is deplorable. We realize that it has hurt our prestige abroad and we are ashamed of that proportion of Americans who have been raised on racial prejudice.

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In their defense, we must admit that they think they are right. Thinking one is right does not make one right, but it does explain one's actions to some extent. These people will in time come to realize that they are wrong; and if not they, then their children will change.

Prejudices are not easily laid aside, as you must realize, else why would your people dislike us without knowing us? If you lived in our country you would know that there are many cities completely opposite to Little Rock—cities where all races go to school together in friendship. In the school my own daughter attends are girls from all over the world, girls from various countries of Europe, Africa, Asia, and South America. They are all friends and never think of each other in racial terms but rather in terms of character of the individual.

Lastly in connection with the racial problem, let me say that I wish you could know the majority of our people about whom headlines are never written. We are the people. We live quietly and enjoy our homes, families and friends; we don't hate anyone and we want to be liked by all. We will see this thing through in our own way and in our own time.

ELEANOR CRAUN.

As a citizen of Turkey, a country which along with yours receives yearly American military and economic aid (awarded by a suspicious and highly undecided United States Congress), I perhaps understand better than most Washingtonians your bewilderment so guilelessly expressed in your letter.

Americans may not have turned out to be what some of the younger people in your country and mine imagined them to be, but following your questions I cannot help feeling that you have some of the issues mixed up. This, of course, is the privilege of any young man and woman living in a free and democratic country. By the same token, I would like to be able to tell you where I feel certain issues were confused.

To begin with, you must not feel that you live under American aid. No country can live under aid from another country; if it does it has ceased being a country. American aid is not designed for that anyway. If you believe in Vietnam, you should be sure that there shall be a Vietnam, with or without American aid.

Foreign aid, no matter how large, will not hold together a country which has no other reason for being. Once you start feeling in your country that you can take American aid or leave it alone, you will stop having presidents you think are American puppets and you will also start liking Americans. You will stop wondering if they will be in Vietnam for a hundred years. Because you will know that what makes Vietnam what it is are the Vietnamese and not American foreign market or strategic needs. I am sure that most Americans will want you to feel that way.

For instance, we do not mind in Turkey the thousands of American families who have moved in since 1945. Some we like and others we dislike. To us they are just folks, and we believe they will behave right if we treat them right. We know and they know they are in Turkey. We are not worried as to how long they will stay. In fact, it makes us feel good to see them moving about as long as the threat of Communist invasion from the north persists.

We like to tell Americans that we feel they are our friends because they believe like we do that the people of a country should be free to elect the government they feel is best and organize their lives in a manner they consider is best. We do not like the Communists because they want to tell us who should lead us, how and where.

You must not also, Miss Le-My, be shocked in case American businessmen try to influence the President toward gainful but unrealistic ends. Businessmen's high ideals are only measured in terms of profit, the world over. However, they are not the only people in America and their boundless enthusiasm is curbed more often than not by opposing forces—and there I think lies the beauty of an efficient democracy; for it can make a great public benefactor out of a howling egotist, because it remains sensitive to changing human values and their impact on society.

A final point: I hope that the people of Vietnam realize that by accepting American aid they accept America as it is—good or bad. They realize that it is a collection of widely different individuals whose various ideals clash all the time but who nevertheless stand united to keep the U. S. A. going because they feel it is the only setup that will tolerate them and their way of life. This is the way things are on both sides of the fence. I hope you like it, because in a general way you are part of it.

We in Turkey think we understand this. We realize that neither America nor the Americans are perfect. They have, for instance, race problems that we do not understand—problems whose origins go into dark corners of American history and which are further complicated by deep atavistic feelings. We sympathize both with the Negroes and the white. This is a complex matter which is becoming increasingly difficult for all concerned—whether one is a top-dog or under.

ZAYAT KROM.

I have just seen your letter in the Washington Post. It does not say how old you are, but I think it is a very intelligent letter.

Because I am 10 years old, I do not think I can answer all of your questions, but I do want to try to answer a couple of them.

You asked if Americans know that the Vietnamese don't like them. I did not know it, and I am very sorry to hear it. While not all Americans are perfect, or anywhere near perfect, there are many nice people in this country and I am sure you would like us if you came here.

You asked about the trouble at Little Rock. Have the people of your country ever done anything that you were ashamed of? Many Americans are very ashamed of what happened at Little Rock, and most Americans would never do such a thing. We certainly do not treat colored people as slaves, and the colored girls at my school are just the same as I—except one girl in my class who is almost always getting A's, which is not quite the same as I.

As for what we think about Vietnamese people: I only know one lady from Vietnam, and I think she is very sweet. She is very tiny and very pretty. She always wears the dresses of her country and I think they are beautiful.

As for what we think of all people, it depends on the person. If they are nice, we like them very much, and if they are not so nice, we don't care for them. Mostly we are very friendly.

I hope you will come to visit here someday, and I hope I will get to visit your country, too.

KAREN VINER.

I am replying to your questions not because you asked them, but because I think many of them are questions being asked by people not only in Asia, but in other parts of the world. I feel these are questions which thoughtful and reasonably informed Americans should put to themselves and attempt to formulate honest answers.

1. It would be naive to suppose that governments normally extend aid to other coun-

tries, except perhaps in cases of great emergency such as a natural disaster, for reasons other than what they conceive to be in their own interest. Here one must draw a distinction, I believe, between governments and peoples.

I have lived in many countries outside the United States, but I have not yet been in one where the people responded as generously as do those in the United States to appeals to help others in their misfortunes. Governments are another matter. It is their business to protect the national interest, and the American Government is no exception.

With regard to the motivation for American aid to Vietnam, I believe that your second suggestion comes closer to the truth than the first, but I doubt that many Americans would expect to use Vietnam to stop communism.

Americans fear communism—perhaps unduly so; but rightly or wrongly, they fear it. They consider communism to be a philosophy and a form of government which is repugnant to everything they admire and hold dear. They have seen the manner in which countries which have been brought under the yoke of Moscow have been deprived of their liberties and reduced to the status of dependents. They are resolved that this shall not happen to them, and they are prepared to extend substantial assistance to other weaker countries which likewise show determination to resist the Communist menace. Surely this is the basic motivation in American aid to Vietnam.

FRANCIS B. STEVENS.

I am a young American girl and was very interested to read your letter. The questions you ask need answering if one is ever to understand the United States.

The United States sends help to other nations because it wishes to protect itself and its allies from the spread of communism. America believes in what President Wilson once called self-determination, that is, that nations and people should choose their own governments and rulers. Because Communists want to rule others by force, as in Hungary, America supports its belief in self-determination by helping countries build strong defenses against communism. America does not want to assimilate the countries that accept its help, for that would be defeating the very principle we wish to protect.

Vietnamese want the Americans to go home, and Americans in Vietnam sometimes want very much to go home themselves. It is the threat to your country and mine that keeps them there. Perhaps it will take 10 years or 20, but our generation will accomplish the hopes of both countries.

America is a very large Nation, larger than Vietnam and many countries that surround it. But the people of America are no bigger or more important than the people of Vietnam or any nation. All people have faults, and in a nation of 175 million people it is impossible that we could have no unthinking people. Those people were the cause of the Little Rock incident you asked about.

I am a white American and my school has many Negro students. They are friendly and intelligent people. Their clothes are good quality and their homes are well furnished. In Washington, Negro and white students have attended school together for 4 years, and we have never had soldiers near our schools. Little Rock was a terrible thing for America, but it was world news because it seldom happens. If it were typical of America, no one would bother to read about it.

JUDITH ECKERSON.

I am an ordinary American citizen. I happen to work for a labor union. In my job, I learn a lot about how other ordinary Americans think and feel; what they

fear and don't understand, and what they dream about and aspire toward. I thought that you might be interested in my viewpoint on your questions.

So far as question seven is concerned, I'd have to guess at it. My guess is that President Eisenhower, as a person, is probably not influenced by the big capitalists you mention. However, it seems to a great many of American working people that the political party to which the President happens to belong does reflect the philosophy of the big capitalists and to that degree, and in that sense, the party is influenced.

However, there is really nothing wrong with the ideas of capitalism—so long as alternate ideas are allowed to exist and actively compete in the marketplace of ideas. Tom Jefferson, who wrote our Declaration of Independence, once said that "even if there be some among us who would change our Republican form (of Government), let them stand as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated so long as reason is free to combat it."

Some people in our recent American history have forgotten that principle. But most of us, I think (and hope), still hold fast to this principle. Don't worry about the power of big capitalists to influence the President. Other people and groups are equally capable of influencing good government.

On questions 9 and 10, we are proud of the scientific achievement of the Russians in their man-made moon projects. We are mortified that the Russians got theirs up first, and with such a magnificent product. But that's partly because we are a bunch of people who like to compete and take our competition seriously.

Actually, though, the sad thing about the American reaction to the sputniks was that it showed that we didn't think anyone else could be better than we are—in anything. I suppose that we have a failing in this regard. We tend to look at ourselves with a lot of pride.

Because we have free institutions, and plenty of opportunity to do almost anything we set our hearts on, we have enormous confidence in ourselves and what we can do. The way most of the people I know feel about the sputniks is simply that we were beat to the deadline—but, as you probably know by now, we have gotten our own first man-made moon up, and are working on plenty of others.

I happen to have worked some time ago on the early development of some of the stuff which was later used in the earth satellite program. I know for a certainty that we weren't depending on any spy information in order to develop our engineering for our rockets and other accessory equipment. The only thing we were worried about, if anything, was that maybe the Russians might be able to get our plans and use them. Of course, each country has competent scientists, and you can't keep a natural law a secret from anyone—for long, that is.

I don't know anything about Russia's 150 atomic submarines. We've had atomic subs for some time. The only reason that I know that we don't have 150 of our own is that it costs a lot of money, and we citizens tend to keep a tight grip on the national pocketbook. If we had a dictatorship in this country, which could do as it pleased with the National Treasury, we'd probably have beat the Russians into space and would probably have 500 atom subs, if we wanted to. But, thank God, we don't have a dictatorship here yet.

HAROLD BARRETT, Jr.

This American did not know that 95 percent of the Vietnamese do not like us. I am sorry to hear it. However, it is not surprising. You see, tact is not one of our great national characteristics. We feel

open-hearted. Many civilizations are more subtle than we are and they cannot believe that we are without ulterior motives in trying to help.

You know, it is much more difficult to receive aid than it is to be gracious in giving. My country has yet to learn how to proffer its gifts graciously. Until we learn, to do this and to convince the people of the other countries that we truly don't want anything in return for our help (except that they in turn will help others), then we cannot be hurt if that help is accepted or rejected ungraciously.

I am grateful to the Russian moons, because we have been forced to examine critically our educational system. We have found it needs improvement and we will begin to give the educators the public support they need to start that improvement.

In closing, I would like to thank you for your thought-provoking questions. I am grateful for the opportunity to sit down and think about them. I am a woman in my middle thirties with 6 children. It is my sincere hope that they will grow up with the same open mind and inquiring spirit that you have. God bless you and yours.

JEANNE K. ANDRIOT.

AGRICULTURAL NEW FRONTIERS IN RESEARCH

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I should like to comment on those parts of an editorial which appeared in the Minneapolis Star, of March 5, 1958, which I think are vital to an understanding of the farmer's dilemma today.

The remarks from an address I delivered in Austin, Minn., to the Minnesota-Iowa Swine Institute, are pertinent, I believe, to the excellent questions raised in the editorial.

At Austin, I observed that it was ironic today that achievement in production has worked against our farmers. The farmer of today has advanced faster in the expansion of production than has any other phase of our national economy. Industry has increased its production by about 3.2 percent a year during the past 10 years. Agriculture has advanced 6 percent a year. In terms of total productive output, agricultural production is 60 percent higher than it was 10 years ago.

Even though the farmer may agree to curtailment of his production at present, there remains the problem of surplus products. At Austin, I again stressed the need for new frontiers in research to find uses for surplus products.

The Congress must enact legislation to establish a sweeping program of research into industrial uses of agricultural products.

We have research facilities, both private and public, that can go into the problems of finding new uses for our present surpluses. I have cosponsored a bill (S. 2306) to accomplish exactly that result.

We have land-grant colleges, universities, and the extension services, which are willing and capable to investigate and to look into the new frontiers of agricultural research.

My purpose in inviting attention to the excellent editorial in the Minneapolis Star is to bring again to the attention of Members of Congress the research facilities which I think can do much to reduce present surplus products and solve