

in areas with which we are particularly concerned.

The final consideration stemmed from the fact that the General Dynamics/Grumman team has extensive experience in the development and production of high performance, tactical, and carrier-based aircraft. It is thoroughly familiar with all the problems of stability augmentation and supersonic operation. This experience is not obtained in developing and producing bombers and subsonic jet transports, which have been the major portion of Boeing's experience in recent years.

It is our opinion, therefore, in view of the fact that both aircraft proposed are acceptable and offer a capability far beyond present-day aircraft, we should accept the General Dynamics proposal on the basis that it proposes the greater degree of commonness, contemplates the use of conventional materials, provides the higher confidence in structural design, and offers the better possibility of obtaining the aircraft desired on schedule and within the dollars programed.

**Value of Free Press Demonstrated by
Brainerd, Minn., Editor**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEC G. OLSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1963

Mr. OLSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, we in the United States too often take for granted our freedom of the press. Because this freedom is so much a part of our accepted way of life we don't always appreciate its need nor its value. In the following editorial Mr. Floyd Emerson, editor of the Brainerd Daily Dispatch, demonstrates both the necessity and the value of maintaining a free press in the United States:

**ARMY ARREST SHOWS IMPORTANCE OF FREE
PRESS AND OPEN COURTS**

Publicity given by the press to the arrest of a Merrifield man by the U.S. Army and subsequent announcement that the man probably won't be officially charged with a specific offense for 30 or 60 days demonstrates once again the importance of freedom by the press to follow law enforcement and court activities.

Often when newspapers insist on using stories on court activities, defendants in court cases feel that the newspapers are being nosy and have no right to report their names in the news.

Pressure is often brought to bear on newspaper editors and reporters to leave names out of the paper.

Most reputable newspapers, however, reject these requests because they realize that full coverage of the courts is an important protection to the rights of the American people.

In countries which do not have a free press and open courts, citizens can vanish without a trace and be held for months or years without being charged with any crime.

In America, this can't happen so long as the press is alert and the people back the right of the newspapers to cover all Government functions, including the courts.

There are many persons in Brainerd who believe that when the Army arrested an ex-soldier and whisked him out of town without notifying his employer and without giv-

ing full information to his family, he was being denied some rights which belong to an American citizen.

However circumstances of this man's arrest would never have been known by the public had not the press told his story.

His chances for justice at the hands of the Army are greater, no one will deny, when his case is being given full publicity.

This was proved not long ago out in Idaho when the Air Force insisted on holding for murder a man who had been cleared by civil authorities.

Shortly after a national magazine printed his story, the man was released.

It is well for the American people to reflect now and then on the importance of a free press and open courts. Constitutional rights might not be much good without them.

Cuba
Foreign Policy by Computer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1963

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, most Americans do not believe it, but here it is—the use of the computer by the New Frontiersmen, to make policy. Constantine Brown, in last Thursday's Washington Evening Star, tells how we are straddling the fence on foreign policy so that our friends do not respect our statements of determination and our enemies know we do not mean it:

**POLICY FLUIDITY VERSUS WEAKNESS—
SHIFTS IN METHODS ARE BELIEVED PUTTING
U.S. STRENGTH OF PURPOSE IN QUESTION**

(By Constantine Brown)

ROME.—The average European is little aware of the Kennedy administration's goal for a peaceful one world through disarmament and world law. Perhaps this is because American policymakers have not prepared their roadmaps carefully and the goal has become obscure in the general confusion of policies.

From the Bay of Pigs to Skybolt, De Gaulle to Canada, and offensive weapons to NATO, the road has been rocky and confusing, not only to the average European but especially to European statesmen.

The one thing the young theorists who came to Washington with President Kennedy were sure of was that the rigid Dulles policy was unproductive and that the base for their policies would be flexibility. And it is just this flexibility that is confusing, especially when those policies are so flexible they change from day to day and are not properly spelled out. For this reason, we read in the daily dispatches such words as "appears to be," "is apparently," or "seems to be."

U.S. policy on Cuba is a good example of the confusion. Perhaps it was a mistake at the outset for President Kennedy to make such rigid statements as "Let all our neighbors know that we shall join them to oppose aggression or subversion anywhere in the Americas." It no longer fitted into the policy picture when a year or so later the President told the Soviet Union that if Fidel Castro would agree to an on-site inspection on the removal of Soviet offensive weapons, he would pledge that the United States would not invade Cuba.

One hears more and more about Washington computer machines. Alternative policies and figures are tossed in and the answer comes tumbling out pat and precise. There

were many, including this reporter, who thought this was a New Frontier joke. After all, smart as the machine is, it can only compute questions, selected by the policymakers. With what bias, or wishful thinking, are the questions asked? A woman asking her friend, "Do you like my hat?" expects the answer to be "Yes."

Do American policymakers ask, "Is a flexible policy better than a rigid policy?" or do they ask, "Which is better, a rigid or flexible policy?" If they asked the computer if an integrated NATO nuclear force would be the best defense of Europe, the machine could not have told them President de Gaulle would not agree to it.

Some months ago the administration believed Mr. Castro was in the Kremlin dog house and therefore this was beneficial to us—that this made Cuba less of a danger to us. Now there are hints from Washington that this has been discarded. Since the firing by MIGs on the shrimp boat off Florida keys, there is belief that Mr. Castro was pleased that our complaint was directed to him through the Swiss Embassy in Havana rather than to Moscow.

The Castro regime, it is said, has been sensitive because since the crisis in October Washington has bypassed Havana and dealt directly with Moscow. The new thought is that since we are addressing ourselves to Mr. Castro his prestige has been enhanced and he may be more amenable to reason. This, according to Washington dispatches published in the Italian press, may help to reestablish communications between Cuba and the United States.

Yet, only 3 months ago Washington was saying that its position on Cuba would be fluid in the hope that Mr. Castro's status at home would deteriorate. And last November the policy was that the United States was going to put a steady economic and political squeeze on Mr. Castro aimed at making him too expensive for the Russians.

European statesmen and their staffs give careful attention to American policies on Cuba, believing they reflect what may be expected in other areas such as Berlin and the disarmament conference. Recently a headline read, "United States Bending," and the ensuing dispatch reported that the "United States is bending over backward to keep its bargaining position fluid while still insisting that a meaningful disarmament treaty must result."

"You can't have it both ways," remarked a diplomat in Rome. "Plans for strengthening NATO which Washington changes often and overnight is an example of being too fluid. Washington does not give the impression of having strength of purpose. If you are looking to reestablish communications with Cuba, that certainly is not opposing aggression in the American hemisphere. If you are giving in to Soviet demands on a disarmament treaty, neither is that strength of purpose."

Lithuanian Independence Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LUCIEN N. NEDZI

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1963

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Speaker, February 16 marked the 45th anniversary of Lithuanian Independence Day. We in Congress join freemen everywhere in observing this anniversary. We have a moral

obligation to do so, for we speak not only for ourselves but for those men and women of Lithuania who must observe this anniversary in silence.

Lithuania is not a make-believe nation. It has a long and honorable history, dating back to A.D. 1009, nearly 500 years before the discovery of America. It was not only the first nation in Eastern Europe to embrace Christianity but it also was the first nation which helped stem the Tartar invasion from the East. Admittedly, the heavy Russian suppression of this small nation and the Russian reliance on deportation, execution, and colonization methods dim hopes of Lithuanian survival as a nation and as a people. Nevertheless, we should recall that Lithuania has emerged from seemingly hopeless situations in the past. During the 120-year Russian occupation, from 1795 to 1915, there were five insurrections. And when the chaos of World War I allowed Lithuania to break its chains, its people formed a free and independent government out of the ruins and amidst the opposition of its hostile neighbors. A free Lithuania affirmed its cultural traditions, and maintained a democratic form of government for 22 years until it was, once again, invaded by Russia in violation of four treaties of friendship and nonaggression.

The captive peoples of Lithuania and other Eastern European satellites stand as constant reminders to the world that it is the Soviet Union which maintains the largest colonial empire on earth today. If permitted a choice between national independence and membership in the Soviet Union, there is no doubt in my mind as to what the people of Lithuania would prefer. Let us continue to call for free elections and freedom for the captive peoples. There must be no moratorium in this struggle. I join my colleagues in expressing sympathy for the misfortune which has so often befallen the Lithuanian people, and in expressing our hope that one day they will again be free.

Proposed Reorganization Plan for the Internal Revenue Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. BEN REIFEL

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1963

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Speaker, the people of South Dakota, as in other areas of the Nation, are extremely concerned about the proposed reorganization plan for the Internal Revenue Service which was announced last week and is now under review.

South Dakotans are inclined to believe that the change as it has been explained so far will result in little, if any, savings to the taxpayer—only a loss of service. They are perplexed by this additional example of Government efforts to centralize government in large urban areas in the face of numerous recommendations that the Government be brought

closer to the people and that there be more decentralization of Government offices.

In recent years the Congress has been asked time and again to pass programs such as rural areas redevelopment, distressed areas assistance and accelerated public works. At the same time, a department of urban affairs is recommended to assist with the problems of overcrowded urban centers.

It makes little sense to us at a time when millions of dollars of tax funds are being spent for programs aimed at helping rural areas to have sweeping Government reorganizations in smaller offices of this and other agencies.

At the same time, recent tax revision entails more complicated regulations which would seem to require greater effort in individual taxpayer assistance. To meet the demands of more detailed regulations and growing population, the Internal Revenue Service is asking for a larger budget and thousands of additional employees. Apparently these employees would be needed to answer the letters of taxpayers like those in South Dakota who will be deprived of the personalized service they now receive from our district office at Aberdeen.

As a further example of the viewpoint of South Dakotans, I submit for inclusion in the Appendix of the RECORD editorials appearing recently in the Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Argus-Leader and the Aberdeen, S. Dak., American News:

[From the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader, Mar. 9, 1963]

IS TAX OFFICE CHANGE NECESSARY?

Secretary of the Treasury Dillen boldly announced a reorganization plan for the Internal Revenue Service this week. He said it would save about \$5 million a year in overhead costs.

The plan involved trimming operations in 12 of 82 district offices, merging 4 other offices and reducing its regional offices from 9 to 7. The idea is to make better use of supervisory personnel—give fewer chiefs more Indians.

Strangely enough, the plan called for consolidating the New York and Boston regions in Boston—which is the home of a new young Senator whose last name is Kennedy. This same young man told his constituents during last fall's election campaign he could do more for Massachusetts.

A few days later, Secretary Dillen announced that he would reconsider his plan, which was to take effect next January 1. His recommendation stemmed from an uproar in Congress. Republican Senators charged that the 1964 presidential campaign is already under way. Senator George Aiken, of Vermont, called it a part of a pattern of concentrating power in a few urban centers.

Senator JOHN J. WILLIAMS, of Delaware, said that while the reorganization plans are aimed at saving \$5 million annually, the Treasury's budget calls for an increase of \$430 million and 4,100 more employees.

The plan as it affects South Dakota calls for transfer of some 10 to 15 staff positions from the Aberdeen district office to St. Paul. The positions eliminated will be top supervisory or overhead positions and their staffs. The district revenue office in Aberdeen now has about 100 permanent employees.

The Aberdeen district office through the years has done a good job. W. C. Welsh, the district director, and his staff have administered a difficult job with fairness and good service to the taxpayers of South Dakota.

If the system is working now, why make

15 Government workers in Aberdeen pull stakes for St. Paul? Why take a regional office out of Omaha and consolidate it in Chicago? Or move a regional office from New York to Boston, another big city?

We fail to see the advantages of concentrating more Government employees in bigger offices, unless the increased efficiency and the savings are so great as to warrant it. That does not appear to be the case in Secretary Dillon's plan, considering his request for additional employees and a bigger budget.

There is already too much concentration of Government, defense industry and defense installations in a few large centers in this big country. Our big, bureaucratic Government would do well to consider further decentralization instead of going in the other direction.

[From the Aberdeen (S. Dak.) American News, Mar. 9, 1963]

IRS CHANGE NEED SHOULD BE PROVED

Voters and taxpayers of South Dakota are disturbed by the announced plan of the Treasury Department to remove from this State some of the functions of the Internal Revenue Service.

The plan, described earlier this week, would move some of the key personnel in the South Dakota district office in Aberdeen to St. Paul, Minn. The duties now being accomplished in South Dakota would be performed in a neighboring State office rather than the South Dakota office.

In our form of Government, where the people have a strong voice in directing elected officials, South Dakotans have the opportunity to demand a detailed explanation of the proposed centralization of functions of IRS district offices.

Fortunately, for the satisfaction of all concerned, South Dakotans, members of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce among them, are seeking detailed information about what benefits the taxpayers might expect from the suggested reduction of the duties of the district offices.

If the IRS planners can not prove better service to the taxpayers and a substantial savings in operational costs as a result of the proposed change the change will be protested vigorously.

The South Dakota district office of IRS has functioned smoothly and satisfactorily under the present setup. It should not be changed just for the sake of change.

Fiscal Cat Is Out of the Bag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JACK WESTLAND

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1963

Mr. WESTLAND. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include the March edition of my newsletter in the RECORD, so that it may have as wide a circulation as possible:

FISCAL CAT IS OUT OF THE BAG

Well, the fiscal cat is out of the bag. President Kennedy now has said that he wants a \$10 billion tax cut this year, whether we get tax reforms or not, even though this means a \$12 billion deficit.

This appears to me to be the old, old theory of borrowing money to spend our way into prosperity. Now, I can understand a business man going to the bank and borrowing some money to finance the purchase of new equipment which would produce a profit for his company. But, a business man