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tion: Lop off the imports that directly compete with the cow and bull beef.

It is plain, however, that the Johnson administration does not intend to do this and will not do it. For its own good reasons, it has given the back of its hand to the livestock producers of the United States.

It ought to be voted out of office on that one point alone, if for no other.

FOUNDATION OF NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN CULTURE

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, for nearly a year I have marveled at the rapid development of a North Dakota-based organization having far-reaching significance.

The Foundation of North American Indian Culture, with international headquarters in Bismarck, N. Dak., was organized by a group of North Dakota citizens who felt that a nationally coordinated effort was vital to preserve and enhance the past and present Indian culture of the North American Continent.

In its brief history this foundation has had many notable accomplishments. A new spotlight is shining on the talents of Indian people, great promise is held out for new job opportunities for Indian people in marketing of their craft, and the public is beginning to be aware that Indians are people who possess great and proud heritages.

Hundreds of the most talented Indian people of Canada and the United States have been attracted to the foundation cause, and they have been joined by many, many other non-Indians, who, like their Indian friends, have recognized that such an organization was long overdue.

Now the Foundation of North American Indian Culture prepares for its second annual meeting, August 3-11, in Bismarck-Mandan, N. Dak., with a membership in half the States of this country, several Canadian provinces and Europe.

Now the Foundation of North American Indian Culture is preparing for another milestone in its short life—its second annual meeting and first annual North American Indian Exposition, August 3-11, in Bismarck-Mandan, N. Dak. The foundation goes into this period with a solid membership in half the States of this country, several Canadian provinces, and a number of foreign countries.

For its annual meeting the foundation is determined to get its program firmly established among all Indian-oriented groups as swiftly as possible. It has scheduled a set of three 3-day conferences from August 3-11.

The first, August 3-5, is an invitational conference to all United States and Canadian Indian tribes, Indian groups, and publications and other organizations concerned with Indian matters. The foundation is involving most of the top State agencies and private organizations in North Dakota as participating groups to make this conference as successful as possible.

The second meeting, August 6 to 8, is the first Indian youth conference ever held devoted strictly to Indian youth. The National Indian Youth Council, with headquarters in New Mexico, is coordinating plans for this conference.

Finally, the foundation will hold its own business sessions on August 9 to 11, concluding the course of action it will take in the year ahead to improve the image of the Indian and preserve the culture of our first Americans.

Coinciding with these three important foundation meetings will be a foundation-sponsored North American Indian Exposition. Many States and Provinces have already sent in their advance registration for the 9 busy days of Indian art and crafts exhibits, an Indian Olympics, a Miss North American Indian pageant parades, and tryouts for a North American Indian Festival Company. Many other features—a rodeo, a horse show, a nightly historical pageant, massed choral and band concerts—also will be featured during this unusual spectator attraction.

We in North Dakota are proud of what this foundation has achieved in such a short time. We are doubly grateful because through its efforts the Foundation of North American Indian Culture has helped to establish an international image for the State of North Dakota as a State providing good will and hospitality to Indian people everywhere, a State which cares enough about a great culture to see that it is publicly recognized throughout the world, a State located in the center of North America and which is itself the Indian culture capital of the North American Continent.

The Honorable William L. Guy, Governor of North Dakota, is one of many North Dakotans who have many times recognized the great value which Indian culture offers to society. Keeping in mind the timely August days of the Foundation of North American Indian Culture, Governor Guy has issued an official proclamation calling for the period, August 3 to 11, to be known as North American Indian Week and August 5 as North American Indian Day.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Governor Guy's proclamation be printed in the RECORD.

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

PROCLAMATION OF THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

Whereas the native culture of the North American Continent is the culture of the North American Indian; and

Whereas the North American Indian has made notable contributions to the culture of the nations of this continent, in the fields of history, religion, government, music, dance, art, crafts, athletics and other areas which have distinguished the North American way of life; and

Whereas great emphasis is being made by many private groups and public agencies to perpetuate the great culture of our first Americans for the lasting benefit of both the Indian and non-Indian people; and

Whereas the Foundation of North American Indian Culture has established its international headquarters in the State of North Dakota and is holding a 9-day North American Indian Exposition in North Dakota, August 3-11: Now, therefore

I, the Governor of North Dakota, do hereby proclaim the week of August 3-11, 1964, as North American Indian Week and August 5, 1964, as North American Indian Day and urge all citizens

to accord appropriate recognition to the many varied accomplishments of the North American Indian during that period; and be it further proclaimed that the North American Indian Week and North American Indian Day shall be officially observed in proper ceremonies in Bismarck-Mandan, N. Dak.; and that the citizens of this State shall encourage friends, relatives, and associates from throughout the North American Continent to visit North Dakota during this period to pay tribute to the many talents and other accomplishments of North American Indians which will be exhibited during the North American Indian Exposition.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of North Dakota here in my office in the State Capitol at Bismarck, N. Dak., this 21st day of May 1964.

WILLIAM L. GUY,
Governor.

Attest:

BEN MEUR,
Secretary of State.

WASTE IN OVERSEA PROGRAMS

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the Hillsboro Argus, published in Hillsboro, Oreg., recently printed an interview with a local resident who had completed a 4-month medical mission in Ecuador. This man is Dr. W. A. Thierfelder, and he had some pertinent comments to make about American policies and aid efforts in Ecuador.

As do most Americans who travel abroad, Dr. Thierfelder found that this country gets the most results for its money not from foreign aid, but from the Peace Corps. He was also highly critical of the sheltered life lived at taxpayer expense by the large American aid mission in that country.

Mr. President, that example can be multiplied many times. One of the best ways to save hundreds of thousands of dollars of the taxpayers' money would be to cut back on the number of our wasted personnel in country after country in the foreign aid program and turn much of the administration of the program over to the private segment of our economy.

Dr. Thierfelder presents convincing evidence to sustain the position the Senator from Oregon has taken in opposition to the unconscionable waste that characterizes our foreign aid program.

I shall continue that fight when the foreign aid bill reaches the floor of the Senate this year.

I ask unanimous consent to have the article printed at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

WASTE, FAILURE FELT ABROAD IN U.S. OVERSEA PROGRAMS

(By Dick McKinney)

"Welcome home, Dr. T."

This was the sign that greeted Dr. W. A. Thierfelder and Pepita at their Fernhill Road residence in Forest Grove May 4 when the doctor returned from a 4-month medical mission in Ecuador.

Thierfelder left the United States early in January to relieve Dr. Waldo Stiles, who was on a medical mission in Quito and helping to look after the 600 Americans in the country. Stiles, who currently is undertaking graduate work in California, had been in the country for 8 years. Thierfelder was

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relieved by E. E. Ripple, of Portland's Good Samaritan Hospital.

Pepita is an Ecuadorian dog given to the doctor by an American Army officer.

Looking tan and fit from his stay in the land of eternal spring, Thierfelder said the predominant feeling among Americans in Ecuador is that U.S. programs of assistance are featured by waste and are not accomplishing their purpose. Most effective program with limited funds is the Peace Corps, he said, in that Americans share the type life lived by the natives. One of the major problems is that Americans live high in Ecuador. Americans have plush quarters and are paid well, causing resentment among Ecuadorians.

"We can't buy friends," he said. Visiting American officials frequently get the wrong idea as to success of U.S. programs, the doctor said, because only token projects are started with U.S. funds. When U.S. officials visit Ecuador, members of the ruling military junta show them only these token projects. Money is not getting to the people and is not being used as it was intended, Thierfelder added.

Best way to help the Ecuadorians is to share knowledge and work with them. He cited highway building as an example where United States could initiate a new type of program. New program would consist of United States giving technological know-how and supervision and letting Ecuadorians participate more. "An unlimited dole" is not the answer, the doctor continued, as a "large percentage of it never gets to the masses."

Governmental instability and rule by military juntas undermines U.S. assistance programs, he said.

The people are so used to constant revolutions and turnovers in government that they actually don't care. With the exception of food, most items are quite expensive for Ecuadorians, and this leads to graft in high places, the doctor added.

Thierfelder pointed out wealthy Ecuadorians are afraid of two things—communism and the United States. The country is ripe for Communist infiltration due to poverty, and the wealthy fear the United States because they feel it might take over as in Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Witnessing a Latin American demonstration, Thierfelder said they are not "conducted by kids." There is a great deal of shooting and "demonstrations are probably carried on and backed by Red influence." When the underprivileged get "sick and tired of the ruling junta," the subdued Communists come out, he said. These demonstrations usually result in a clash and then turn against the United States, according to the doctor.

The wealthy are being taxed more heavily at the present time, he said, but this is causing problems as benefits are not coming about and the results are not being seen.

There is a great deal of thievery in the country, according to Thierfelder. He said a person who sticks his arm out the window while driving might have his watch taken. "Stealing is just a way of life among the poor," the doctor said.

The poor native frequently has no shoes and they frequently are seen sleeping on the edge of roads. It is a common sight, he said, to see women carrying 200-pound sacks on their backs.

Legal protection as it is known in the United States does not exist in Ecuador, he commented. Terming it a "miserable situation," Thierfelder said officials can throw the book away. If a person murders someone he will be out of jail in at least 13 years, according to Thierfelder.

"Vast economic potential exists," he said, but economic uncertainty and instability caused by frequent overthrows of government

hamper this and keep people out. He listed great banana plantations, good climate, vegetables, fruit, native art, timber, balsa wood, cattle and kapok as evidence of Ecuador's potential. "Land is quite high," he said, and pointed out 1 acre of land in Quito is worth between \$10,000 and \$20,000 and added land in business sections might be worth \$100,000.

Turning to medicine, Thierfelder said the caliber of doctors in the country is low. One of the major roadblocks in the way to medical improvement is devastating customs, which hinder sending medical equipment. It is hard to get things in, even to help their own people, the doctor claimed.

There are about 40 clinics in Quito, which are swamped with people wanting treatment. Another medical problem is that there are a great many polio cases in which there is no treatment. Among those afflicted with the disease, it is common to see grotesque legs, and people scooting on their knees and hands like amphibians.

Rabid dogs are another major problem, and he said "there is a constant turnover of this." Grain fed dogs are used to keep thieves away, according to the doctor. He said the Ecuadorian health department does not appear interested in rounding up these rabid dogs. Other health problems include parasites, tapeworm, amoebic dysentery, hepatitis, peptic ulcers and gall bladder disease. You have to watch everything you drink, he said, because of lack of maintenance of water system.

Despite the fact that 95 percent of the people are Catholic, Thierfelder termed Ecuadorians irreligious.

Education is on the upswing. In Quito almost all go to elementary schools, and Thierfelder added there are many parochial institutions. An attempt to teach English is being made in the school, but most people do not understand the language, he said. Ninety-nine percent of the people understand and speak only Spanish.

Ecuador is called the land of eternal spring. Visitors have quite an adjustment to make, Thierfelder said, due to the 9,500-foot altitude. He termed it like going from here to Mount Hood. During winter and summer the temperature is 71° despite proximity to the equator. The seasons are identical to Oregon's, the doctor added, with rain coming between November and March.

During his stay, Thierfelder dined with Gary Enschede of Hillsboro, who is with the Peace Corps. He also visited Lima, Peru, calling it the San Francisco of South America. His visit also included a trip on the Amazon River.

THE ILLEGAL WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record certain letters I have received in support of my opposition to the unconstitutional and illegal war the United States is waging in southeast Asia, resulting in the unjustifiable killing of American boys.

I want to say again to the Secretary of State and Secretary McNamara and the President of the United States that the time has come to stop the illegal war being conducted by the United States. The time has come to place the entire issue before the United Nations, within the framework of international law, and in keeping with our signed treaty obligations. It is only in that way that the treaty pledges made to the world.

I ask unanimous consent that the letters be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 31, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Heartly thanks for your stand concerning South Vietnam.

The people over there don't want any war. They are the ones who are doing most of the suffering unless, and God help us, we get into a general war.

Please keep on fighting, and power to you. You can go to sleep every night knowing that you have done your best and that the blood of any who suffer is not on your hands.

Respectfully yours,

ARTHUR J. BERTHOLF.

PRINCETON, N.J., June 1, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE.

DEAR SIR: I write to give you my whole-hearted support on your efforts to repudiate the present Government policy in South Vietnam and to bring to an end American participation in that war. It would be a tragedy if this war were to be expanded or if the United States were to take a more direct part in the war effort.

It is my belief from what I have seen, heard, and read, that the South Vietnamese people don't really care who wins the war, so long as it ends soon.

Perhaps, sir, General de Gaulle's plan to neutralize that entire area would not be such an awful idea. At any rate, I do urge you to use your position and influence to persuade the Johnson administration to get out of this war before it becomes another Korea.

Yours truly,

Mrs. B. F. BAYMAN.

SUNLAND, CALIF.,

May 31, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE.

The Senate of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: My wife and I support your courageous position on ending the war in South Vietnam. Except for the handful of voices in the Senate the future from here would look pretty hopeless.

Isn't it possible to position a political solution around the conference table rather than this constant creeping escalation of war?

Sincerely,

GEORGE L. CLARK,
JOYCE C. CLARK,
Registered Voters.

CROTON-ON-HUDSON, N.Y.,

May 31, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I wish to congratulate you on your series of speeches on South Vietnam. They are both brave and true. They serve the highest national interest. They are the best example of patriotism exhibited in the Senate for some time. You are in the unique position, I feel certain, of having even those who disagree with you admire you, however secretly, because they know in their hearts that the facts are as you give them.

Congratulations again.

Sincerely,

RICHARD O. BOYER.

WELLS RIVER, Vt., May 30, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Although I live in the small State of Vermont, across our country from your State, I am writing to tell you how much I appreciated what you said on the United Paper, our Papermakers' Union magazine. This was in reference to your stand on our policy in South Vietnam.

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Last week I said goodbye to my son with mixed emotions as he left on the first lap of his trip to South Vietnam. I was, of course, proud that his health and mentality had allowed him to be chosen as an instructor for the people in southeast Asia. I was afraid and anxious, as I lost my 17-year-old brother in Korea on July 6, 1953, just following the so-called armistice. I still feel the chill of that phone call, "We regret to inform you." If we only knew why they are going and they tell them it's very hazardous, yet we are not at war. That is what they told my brother, yet over 50,000 boys lost their lives. Was what we gained worth that, Mr. MORSE?

Please pardon me for taking your time, but I was so pleased to hear you express yourself to the effect we should stay out of Vietnam. I wish to express my thanks as a parent. Will you please try to do anything you can to see that, if they must fight over there, they will be provided with the tools? My son studied communications systems and was told there were none like it where he was going as the ones there are all obsolete.

Thank you for your concern. May God give you the strength and courage to carry out your good work.

I read at one time that a committee of Senators and Representatives would go for a firsthand look at the situation so as to report back to us at home, and now see that the trip has been canceled.

Thank you kindly for your time.

Sincerely,

HENRY L. POWERS.

NEW YORK CITY, May 31, 1964.

Senator MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I support your stand on the South Vietnam situation. This is a matter for the United Nations to decide. It can affect the lives of people all over the world.

Thank you for your stand on this grave matter.

DORA JACOBSON.

BOSTON, MASS., May 31, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I am very much concerned about the threats of certain administration spokesmen to extend the war in Vietnam. Such a policy would be immoral, aggressive, and probably disastrous. I know you have been fighting the good fight and I hope you will keep it up.

Congratulations. Millions of Americans are with you.

Sincerely,

JOHN K. JACOBS.

GREAT NECK, N.Y., June 4, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Thank you for your criticism of our policy—dare I say, our aggression?—in South Vietnam. It is, of course, consistent with the independent leadership which you have shown on many occasions. I am glad, too, that you protested against Secretary Rusk's implication that those who disagree with the administration are quitters or traitors.

This war we are carrying on, and threatening to extend, is so brutal, so unjust, and so fraught with danger to the whole world, that for one who loves America and its great tradition it is hard not to weep, not to sink into helpless despair. Once we inspired lovers of liberty throughout the world; where do we stand today? Fortunately, some, like you, speak up for freedom of speech here and for decency and commonsense in our foreign policy.

I don't know what impressions you formed of college students in your teaching days; but, teaching American history in a modern university today, I have an uneasy feeling that the young people, in general, have grown up in complacency, apathy, and ignor-

ance. And yet, a few seem uneasy; in spite of all the pressures to keep them from thinking and feeling, they question, they wonder whether burning children with napalm in southeast Asia is really the solution to our problems in a complex world. You, and a few other Senators, may help to lead them.

Please continue your efforts toward a more constructive policy in Asia and throughout the world.

Sincerely yours,

JEAN CHRISTIE.

I should greatly appreciate receiving the full texts of some of your speeches on our foreign policy.

YONKERS, N.Y., June 6, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE.

DEAR SENATOR: I agree with you in your policy that the United States should follow in southeast Asia. Why should our boys die for a cause that none of us really understand? What is the U.N. really supposed to function for?

We need more Senators like WAYNE MORSE.

LILLIAN SULLIVAN.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We want you to know that we give our wholehearted support to the position you have taken regarding U.S. policies in Vietnam.

Best wishes to you.

Respectfully,

FLORENCE NAGEL.
ETHEL NAGEL.
CARRIE NAGEL.

MIDLOTHIAN, Md., June 8, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE of Oregon,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am writing to you to tell you the United States should not send troops, bombers, and napalm to South Vietnam to cinderate those helpless victims. The United States hasn't declared war on those people.

And they are and helping South Vietnam murder their own citizens, the most brutal thing. If those in Washington, D.C., that is advocating that war believed there is a God, and knew God, they would keep out of the affairs of other countries.

Very respectfully and sincerely,

WILLIAM CECIL.

ARLINGTON, VA., June 8, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I don't type so I can't send you copies of letters that I am writing now about the situation in South Vietnam. So here is a personal one—keep it up. We value you efforts to stop our deadly intervention on a military basis in this dangerous situation.

Sincerely,

THELMA C. DUVINAGE.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY,
New York, N.Y., June 7, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I wish to inform you of my support for your position that we should cease our support for the undemocratic regime in South Vietnam. We should strive for the involvement of the United Nations in this area, with the goal of freeing this region from the sorrows of being caught in an East-West struggle.

You are fighting a worthy battle, so keep

Sincerely yours,

MARTIN POPE,
Associate Professor.

HOLLENBERG, KANS., June 14, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I have been reading of your speeches in Congress against the war in Vietnam. Congratulations to you, as you seem to be the only Member of our Congress who knows of any wrong in any war waged by the United States.

I hope you will make every effort to avert a third world war and to keep peace in the world.

What is wrong with our country that everyone is so eager to go to war and that one cannot express an honest opinion or thought without risking being called Communist?

You seem to be the only Member of Congress left who is not spending his time and the public tax money trying to brew up more war.

Please stay with your convictions and try to steer the Nation in a path of sanity in these insane times.

Sincerely and respectfully,

ADELAIDE FREEMAN STAPALES.

AMITYVILLE, N.Y., June 6, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Please accept my warmest congratulations on the splendid job you are doing by being one of the very few Members of the Congress to tell the truth about Vietnam. A much longer letter is called for, but I've been putting this off long enough.

Your speeches do not get much publicity, as I'm sure you know. Do something about this. It's so important.

My very best wishes.

Keep it up.

HUGH AITKEN.

HANOVER, N.H.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I believe you are the only honest man in our Senate. Congratulations on your appearance recently on TV and your stirring remarks on Vietnam.

Sincerely,

MRS. ANNE S. FREY.

STAMFORD, CONN.

DEAR MR. MORSE: Many thanks for your lucid, commonsense statements concerning the foreign policy of the United States. Of course, you are a voice crying in the wilderness, but felt I had to at least give my hearty endorsement to your views.

PAULINE T. BELLOW.

LANCASTER, CALIF.

Senator MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Your precautions against rash deep end action in southeast Asia (re television and newspaper quotations) may be causing an unpopular rub, but the logic rings up to me. Keep hammering. It's always easier to get into something than to get out, and we had better be sure of what we're about. Looks like a sinkhole.

Our country is strong enough to withstand any prestige reverse—if we set our own course.

GEORGE DUNNING.

BLOOMFIELD, N.J., June 8, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I saw you last week on the TV program "Face the Nation." You were great. Until that day I did not know that there existed in our Congress any man with sufficient courage of his convictions to stand up and fight against the stupidity which our country calls its foreign policy in Vietnam.

I am pleased that you called Adlai Stevenson's participation of State Department drizzle. It is indeed unfortunate that this once great statesman has sunken to such a depth that he voices outright lies

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to the rest of the world and that the world recognizes as lies.

Keep up the fight. My wife suggests that you take good care of yourself so that you will be able to continue fighting and shedding light in these areas that our State Department prefers to keep in darkness.

Yours truly,

JULIAN PODELL.

SILVER SPRING, MD., June 7, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I am writing to express my support for your efforts to change the Government's dangerous policy in South Vietnam. I admire your courage and insight in pressing this important issue.

It would be much appreciated if you would have sent to me a half a dozen copies of the reprints of one of your Senate statements on this subject.

Sincerely yours,

JACK FRYE.

BURKE, S. DAK., June 7, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I should have written to you sooner, to the effect that I support you in your stand on the war in South Vietnam. Senator, you are absolutely right, as all of South Vietnam is not worth the life of an American. I think you don't go far enough, as I think the war cripples are worse than dead. The dead can be buried and the boy's mother becomes a hero and is called a "Gold Star Mother." But the disabled and crippled come back and become a regular pest (nuisance). They might even come to Washington to petition in boots the Government to pay an obligation assumed. Then you have to drive them out of Washington by the use of the Army. The brave officer in charge of such troops has to be made into a seven-star general, who afterward thinks he is God and above the President who is elected, not only that; when the brave officer dies the Members of Congress talk about the general in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD more than about God.

I hope you can read my writing, as I have to write it in bed, as I am bedridden and can only write sitting up in bed. But I pray that you will continue to have the courage to keep on fighting for the American people. Keep up the good fight. I read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as I subscribe for it by the month and I read all of your talks. Your talks in the RECORD buoy me up. Keep on with your good work. I remain,

Yours truly,

EDWARD PROCHAL.

FREEMPORT, MAINE, June 8, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Again congratulations on your magnificent courage, wisdom, and patriotism in continuing to oppose the war in South Vietnam. In my own small way I am doing the same here in my weekly newspaper column that appears in several Maine newspapers. I would very much like to have copies of your recent speeches on this subject, particularly the long speech outlining our dangerous situation in southeast Asia and your most recent speech, deploring Adlai Stevenson's speech on southeast Asia before the United Nations.

Sincerely,

DAVID L. GRAHAM.

OAKLAND, CALIF., June 5, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to commend you for your position concerning American policy in Vietnam. I request that you send me some of your recent speeches, so that I may forward them to Mr. Pierre Salinger, for his instruction and edification.

Yours truly,

Mrs. JUNE L. BRUMER.

JAMAICA, N.Y., June 6, 1964.

DEAR SIR: I was very pleased to read about your most recent statements concerning U.S. (McNamara's) war in southeast Asia. I am very disturbed by the developments there and admire your courage in presenting a not yet popular position.

Would you please send me as soon as possible your statements and other material that your office may have available.

Thank you for making the speech and for any assistance you can give me.

Sincerely yours,

Miss LEE DLUGIN.

DEAR SENATOR WAYNE MORSE: I have heard it said that you have amassed much evidence against our position in Vietnam. I was wondering if I could get the edition of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD or editions where this evidence is amassed. I'm with you all the way.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD DENGROVE.

P.S.—My address is 541 North Edgemoor Drive, West Allenhurst, N.J.

EAST CALAIS, VT., June 9, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I would like to thank you for your statement regarding the senselessness of our position in Vietnam and the necessity for our withdrawing from that area.

It is horrible to contemplate the fact that we are not only sacrificing American lives there, but that we are directly and indirectly responsible for the killing and maiming of innocent civilians whose only crime is that they happen to live in Vietnam.

And worst of all, we face the possibility that if we continue in this morass of guerrilla warfare, political maneuvering, government corruption, etc., we can look forward only to the escalation of this into total warfare, involving the use of nuclear weapons, as advocated by that great humanitarian, the Senator from Arizona.

I trust you will continue to press your efforts for our withdrawal from that part of southeast Asia, and I wish to thank you for your statesmanlike approach to a matter which has been so befogged and misrepresented by our military and State Departments that the public is at a loss to know what is really going on, much less have any idea of what we ought to be doing.

Most sincerely,

HOWARD BLOOM.

SARATOGA, CALIF., June 10, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: No one has ever had any doubt about your courage, though many have often doubted your proper combination of wisdom and discretion. In the current Far Eastern situation, I for one believe wholeheartedly that you are combining courage, wisdom, and discretion, and I should

like to express my appreciation and encouragement to you.

Cordially yours,

HARRY MARGOLIS.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY,
New York, N.Y., June 11, 1964.

HON. JACOB JAVITS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JAVITS: The recent talk of possibly extending the war in Vietnam has prompted me to write. At best such an extension would mean a localized war and arouse the antagonism and hatred which the newly freed countries feel against foreign interference. At worst, it could mean that the grave risk of escalation into nuclear war would ultimately occur.

It would be a mark of weakness and not of courage for us to persist in supporting the corrupt and inept South Vietnamese regimes. Successive coups have shown them to be extremely unpopular. Our hope lies in having the wisdom to pursue unthinkable thoughts by recognizing the practical necessity of President de Gaulle's call for neutralization. We must also heed the voice of the growing number of American leaders such as Senators GRUENING and MORSE, who have received increasing support for their call for settlement of the Vietnamese war.

I urge that you join these Senators in their attempts to develop an American policy which will restore peace.

Respectfully yours,

EDWIN S. CAMPBELL,
Associated Professor, Chemistry.

DENVILLE, N.J., June 11, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: This is to express my hearty approval of your campaign against our involvement in Vietnam and Laos.

Aside from the moral aspects of this situation, I am concerned about its effect on the coming election. With the nomination of Mr. GOLDWATER practically a certainty now, it would seem that President Johnson can be put in a bad light by Mr. GOLDWATER in respect to these regrettable involvements.

What can I, as a private person, do to convince our Government that I believe the Vietnam affair is wrong and should be ended? Although I am an active Democrat and have been for many years, I am at a loss as to what can be done. I can only hope that there are many more who feel the way I do.

I have long admired your clear thinking and forthright action. Thank you for expressing the sentiments of a minority.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. ELIZABETH B. CANNARA.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 12, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Just heard your Vietnam statement on TV. We heartily agree. History will gratefully record that at least one American Senator was sane enough to see the truth and brave enough to speak it.

ARLENE N. and H. J. BARR.

NEW KENSINGTON, PA., June 12, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Keep it up. The President seems to have lost control of the military.

R. D. CAMPBELL.

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MADISON, WIS., April 10, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am grateful for men like you and our Senator NELSON for speaking out against our dangerous war in Vietnam. You are absolutely right in saying that such a conflict can only be resolved in the United Nations, and this must be done before we invite destruction on the entire world.

It seems to me that President Johnson is right in much of what he says. Racial equality and the elimination of poverty are our very important problems. But if he thinks that we have to fight in Vietnam to convince the Asians that we believe in peace and freedom, he's dead wrong.

Good health and good luck to you.

Yours truly,

HARRY LUDWIG.

DEAR SENATOR: Keep up your good fight on South Vietnam. We need more like you. It's a miracle anyone knows due to the virtual news blackout. Supporting you all the way.

Sincerely,

WM. R. CLARK AND FAMILY.

NEW YORK, N.Y., June 5, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I wish to express my appreciation for your courageous position on the U.S. participation in the war in South Vietnam. I hope that your arguments and facts which you bring before the U.S. Senate will lead our Government toward a policy of peace and nonintervention.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN DUFFY.

CHICAGO, ILL.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I am glad to see that you are taking an active stance against the useless war in South Vietnam. You have 100 percent of my support. You would make a great president. Please send me the latest CONGRESSIONAL RECORD concerning South Vietnam and other aspects of our foreign policy.

Yours truly,

GARY PODOLNER.

BERKELEY, June 9, 1964.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Recently I heard a rebroadcast of Senator MORSE's speeches in the Senate which I believe were in response to your request for additional funds to pay for a stepped up or extension of the war in Vietnam. I am in agreement with the Senator. War of any kind is a horrendous crime. No real good can come of war. War hardly ever settles anything and cannot in my estimation settle the Asian troubles. These burnings and killings will gain us a million enemies to one dictator friend. To pour more of our hard earned money into this unjust war and bottomless pit will lead only to disaster, nuclear disaster. It is strategically and tactically not feasible to carry on a successful war on a continent 10,000 miles away over an ocean. The United States will eventually have to get out. I beg you to get out now while all we have to lose is face. The longer you stay in there, the less support you will have and the chances of you and me and the whole of the United States losing everything will grow.

This is offered by a veteran of two world wars and a keen observer, from the sideline, of world happenings. Wishing you every success.

Your respectfully,

T. C. HUGHES.

(Copy to Senator MORSE.)

SANTA MONICA, CALIF., May 18, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I wrote you recently applauding your outspoken stand on Vietnam and in favor of neutralization of that unhappy country. In the light of this, I am appalled at the President's new request for even more funds to fight a hopeless war and one that cannot be justified. The Vietnamese people quite plainly do not want to fight this war and there is in truth no national interest for us at stake. It is at bottom a civil war in which we have no right to interfere.

I hope I therefore do not have to go into further details when I plead with you to oppose as adamantly as you can the granting of any further appropriations to fight this war.

I believe the original Geneva powers should be reconvened to negotiate an end to the war and neutralization of the country and I believe we ourselves should disengage ourselves as quickly as possible and pull our troops and materiel out as rapidly as feasible.

I am confident we can count on your steadfast opposition to any further appropriations.

Sincerely,

MISS IRMGARD LENEL.

NEW YORK, N.Y.,

May 19, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
The Senate of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I'm appealing to you as the strong voice in the Senate to continue your fight for the end of the disaster of Vietnam. I'm sure there are many people who agree with you that this fight is senseless and from all that can be gathered hopeless too.

It is becoming increasingly clear that our presence in Vietnam is morally unjustified and practically impossible to win. I do not believe that communism in Asia can be contained by having American soldiers killed and American dollars wasted. Apparently the Vietnamese have little confidence in their own leaders and obviously are only reluctantly prosecuting a war that doesn't seem to make sense to them.

Please continue your good fight. If there is anything I as a simple citizen can do to achieve a change in our policy in this respect I would be very proud to work on what I believe to be the side of the angels.

Respectfully yours,

J. H. LENAUER.

ANDOVER NEWTON THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL,
Newton Centre, Mass., May 20, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I read again today of your opposition to U.S. involvement in South Vietnam. You are to be congratulated for your acumen and courage in opposing a politically, militarily, and morally untenable effort.

Enclosed is a letter concerning Vietnam which I sent to the President 2 months ago. Events in the last few weeks have only underscored its relevance.

What can be done to move the administration toward a policy of guaranteed neutralization for Vietnam?

Sincerely yours,

NORMAN K. GOTTWALD.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.,
March 20, 1964.

President LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR PRESIDENT JOHNSON: In my first letter to you as President I want to stress the many actions you have taken and policies you

have advocated with which I agree, such as: Advocacy of the civil rights bill, cutting of uranium production, closing unneeded defense facilities, encouragement of disarmament negotiations, war on poverty.

That positive context should be kept in mind as I now comment critically on our Vietnam policy. I assume that you do not wish to make significant changes in that policy during an election year. That is understandable but, I believe, mistaken and even foolhardy. To be blunt I cannot see that we are offering to the people of South Vietnam any very clearly superior alternative to communism. From what I have read, the South Vietnamese Government policy of forcing people into fortified hamlets, the use of police intimidation, and the burning of fields and killing of civilians have nearly or actually as damaging effects on the populace as life under communism would impose. Our present methods seem calculated only to increase the appeal of communism since status quo injustice always works to the advantage of the revolutionary.

It seems that moral and practical consideration alike argue that a serious effort at guaranteed neutralization is the only way to settle matters in Vietnam. We are more likely to get a satisfactory settlement now than later when our hold has slipped still further. We should use our presence in Vietnam to negotiate a settlement as soon as possible, i.e., while our presence can bear some weight in the terms of settlement. In my judgment that means this year. After November may well be too late.

Although we don't like to admit it publicly, we have much to learn from the French experience in North Vietnam. De Gaulle should be heeded on this point. We do not have to admit anything publicly; we can get to work exploring all options to military conflict, both inside and outside of U.N. channels. It is abundantly clear that no military solution is possible short of involving us and China in a war that will only further harm the Vietnamese people. Once that is evident, it should be your obligation as our leader to work out a neutralization plan which can be sold to this country as an honorable and desirable alternative to more futile bloodshed.

Sincerely yours,

NORMAN K. GOTTWALD.

NEW YORK, N.Y., May 18, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: This is to encourage you to continue your efforts to convince this administration of the futility of the Vietnamese war. Instead of increasing the scope of the military intervention an all-out international effort should be made for a negotiated settlement with guarantees from all interested nations. It is our duty as a powerful nation to see that this embattled and war-torn region become peaceful, not that it should continue to be ravaged and devastated for many more years.

Yours respectfully,

AGNES BERGER.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., May 18, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to express my unqualified support of your stand on the Vietnam crisis. Like you, I fail to see how our current policies in that area can further the cause of world peace or turn back the tide of totalitarianism. Moreover, I find it difficult to conceive of the American people's willingness to become embroiled in that useless conflict.

Respectfully,

GEORGE KASHDAN.

LEVITTOWN, N.Y., May 14, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR: May I extend my heartfelt thanks to you for your lucid and courageous stand on Vietnam.

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You are performing a most heroic service for this country in these times of hatred and megadeath.

We who built this country, based on the rights of man in a revolution which fired the imagination of the world, have cause for alarm when this glorious land and flag have become hated and despised in differing areas of the world.

We have no moral or legal right to intervene in Southeast Asia. It is a genuine war of liberation, and the poor Vietnamese have suffered much these past 20 years.

Five hundred million a year to support a military dictatorship that wouldn't survive 5 minutes in a free election—yet we have no motivation or funds to aid our homeless, jobless, handicapped, or even the lifeblood of the Nation, our youth and their education.

Let there be all-out aid of our poverty stricken, a crash program on education, Government sponsored research in health, and in general, a reorientation to wholesome non-cold war thinking.

With everlasting thanks and good wishes.
Dr. S. L. WINTER.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., May 14, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

HON. SIR: So many of us are with you in the urgent need to cease aid and intervention in the terrible struggle in South Vietnam.

How brutal can our good Christian country go on, teaching and abetting wholesale murder by napalm bombs (Washington Post, Mar. 29, 1964) on women and children.

Our aid must cease. We must stop now, not go on killing more of our own. Let the North and South Vietnam settle their own differences. Thank you for your stand.

Respectfully yours,

ELLA G. BRUCH.

MOUNT EPHRAIM, N.J., May 17, 1964.

DEAR SIR: I been reading in the Courier-Post of Camden that at a banquet you was condemning the United States for sending troops to Vietnam.

Well, I am for it also, for I served 28 years in the Navy and Naval Reserve and love this country. But, I cannot see sending our troops to other countries.

Why is it the United Nations does not send troops?

You say you are against it. You are in Congress for the welfare of the people. Why don't you get up and protest it vigorously and put a bill up that we really are not to go to war unless Congress passes it?

While you are reading this, is you should put a investigations on our Secretary of War McNamara who is doing away with our bombers, Navy, and cut our arm forces down something terrible. I think he is a Communist.

And they better get on the ball and help the Cuban people that is trying to overthrow Castro.

This is where our troops should be fighting, not at Asia, for this is at our back door.

I hope you will protest all you said at the dinner.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD CROSSON.

NORTHPORT, N.Y., May 17, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MORSE: We heartily endorse your policy of resorting to peaceful procedures of international law in settling our dispute in South Vietnam.

We admire your ability to voice your opinion amidst so many adverse criticisms of your fellow Senators and Congressmen.

We have written to our Senators from New York, and also President Johnson, imploring them to give you their full support.

Hopefully,

VIRGINIA E. SCHATTLE,
ROLAND B. SCHATTLE.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 17, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I am writing to ask your reaction to the current talk of increased U.S. support for a long war in Vietnam.

For myself, I am appalled. Whatever may ultimately be won by the attempt to defeat communism by killing off its adherents (which appears very much in doubt), our own tradition of respect for democratic and humane values is losing. I wish somebody in Congress would ask questions, not about American casualties or the use of obsolete equipment in the war, but about its ultimate purpose. What is the real character of "the entire anti-Communist edifice we have tried to build in southeast Asia" (New York Times, May 17) which we are told is at stake? If it represents the aspirations of the people who live there, why is it under constant threat of "internal revolt" (ibid.)? Why are thousands of Vietnamese, who certainly are not likely to have any great affection for China, willing to die for what our press is generally presenting as a form of Chinese imperialism? And whose interests are served by our present refusal to have any dealings with Communist China?

As a voteless Washingtonian, I cannot ask my Congressman to raise these questions. Your expressed opposition to U.S. military involvement in Vietnam leads me to hope, however, that you may be interested in a searching examination of U.S. aims in Asia, and I would be most interested in having your views, including the texts of any statements you may have made on the subject. Thank you very much for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

PATRICIA PARKMAN.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., May 16, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Congratulations and thank you for your heroic speeches on our South Vietnam policies. God spare you. Don't lose courage in your patriotic work.

I have asked the President to send you or Senator GRUENING or both to investigate the condition in both Vietnam and Vietcong and report to the people the true situation of these suffering people and our harsh interference in their affairs.

Love,

THEO BARON.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., May 16, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I am so grateful to you for advocating an end to the war in South Vietnam. It seems to me not only touching that American boys should lose their lives in this senseless war, but touching also that American planes should be bombing undefended villages, killing the women and children and burning up the countryside and all for nobody knows what. Taxes are only a side issue when compared with the value of human life, but I do hate to think that any of my money is being spent in this horrible, senseless war. How much we could do in this country to help our own people.

Sincerely yours,

MARY HENDERSON.

NEW YORK CITY, May 17, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: The only honorable move in Vietnam is to get out, and now. We have

no commitment, we have no right there, we do not belong. Let us be honest and honorable and get out.

Yours truly,

MAURY TUCKERMAN.

NEW YORK, N.Y., May 17, 1964.

WAYNE MORSE,
Senator From Oregon.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I consider myself a rational and thinking human being. But I have been as disturbed as you have by the dirty Mr. McNamara's private war in South Vietnam. I have literally been nauseated about our use of napalm bombs in the name of democracy on behalf of a military dictatorship. Now President Johnson announces his further pledges of more planes, more money, and more American lives for a fruitless contest where the majority of the people seem to be against the present Government. We'll lose, just as the French did.

Your voice has been the most exciting one for truth about this situation in Vietnam. You are talking about my viewpoint, my wife's and my neighbor's. Bless you and keep speaking for us.

Mr. and Mrs. RANDOLPH.

BROOKLYN, N.Y.,

May 17, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR: I am writing to let you know how deeply I appreciate your courageous speeches on Vietnam, which are doing a great service to the American people by injecting some honesty, straight thinking, and democratic humanity into the situation. The 130 American lives lost there are 130 too many. The millions of dollars we are spending are going into quicksand. As a veteran of the last World War, I am all for our country's defense, but it is not our defense which is at stake there; only the institution of a somewhat disguised colonialism, which all the people would be ashamed of if they knew the truth as you do.

Sincerely yours,

SIDNEY FIEBELSTEIN.

REDDING, CALIF.,

June 12, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Our whole family have long admired your courageous stands. Now we wish to let you know we think your stand on American policy in Asia is utterly courageous. Our beloved country is indeed acting the part of an outlaw there. Please know that there are those who are behind you.

Mrs. F. W. WENNER.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I listened to your comments on America's actions in Laos and southeast Asia on NBC TV news the other evening.

I could not resist the chance of congratulating you on your great statesmanship and courage.

It was like a golden ray of light on the bleak, dark skies brought about by those warmongers—press, big business, and the political phonies and patriots.

We are sticking our noses into every part of the world, giving modern weapons to savages, who are still using spears for war, causing thousands of innocent men, women, and children to be slaughtered and crippled in the false guise of democracy and freedom.

We are bombing and burning out thousands of people in the countryside and farms in southeast Asia, so that we will be hated

throughout the world. Although I may be one of the few that write, I am sure you have expressed the feel-

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ings of millions of people here and abroad. Our churches, either not caring, or are afraid to speak up against the wholesale slaughter, then I say thank God we have one brave man in America, Senator MORSE, of Oregon. Congratulations again, Senator.

TOLEDO, OHIO, June 12, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Your courageous evaluation of the Vietnam situation prompts the writer to commend you in your efforts to acquaint the citizenry of the United States with rational facts.

Yours truly,

M. H. CARTWRIGHT.

PEEKSKILL, N.Y., June 15, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

We enthusiastically support your stand on cessation of war in South Vietnam.

A GROUP OF MOTHERS.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I hastily approve the fight you are waging against our Vietnam policy. Please continue to oppose the Pentagon brass.

Sincerely,

Mrs. E. SHEINBERG.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I wish to commend you on your stand in opposition to the administration policy on Vietnam. Please keep up the wonderful work.

SYLVIA KERSHNER.

DETROIT, MICH., June 12, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I am in complete agreement with your views and the views of Senator GRUENING on the wars in southeast Asia in which we are active partners.

The U.S. Senate is the place to put an end to this cruel, costly, idiotic nonsense.

JOHN A. McLEAN.

LOS ANGELES, June 11, 1964.

SENATOR MORSE: This to commend you for your stand on the war in Vietnam.

The claim that it is conducted for the interest of the Vietnam people, and to preserve their freedom, is a pretense to preserve special interest.

More power to you.

Mrs. A. ALLYN.

PASADENA, CALIF., June 14, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SENATOR: I wish to express profound appreciation for your recent speeches regarding South Vietnam. I agree heartily with you, that our Government should not be involved militarily in that area. I believe we can not stop communism by war. Instead, we help spread it. I believe with you that there is danger of the conflict escalating into world war III.

I am distressed at the image our napalm bombs, scorched earth performance, and other inhumane performances are creating in southeast Asia regarding the United States.

Yours for world peace,

Mrs. GERTRUDE KLAUSE.

CEDARS SINAI,

Los Angeles, Calif., June 10, 1963.

The Hon. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

My DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: It is tragically apparent that we are becoming progressively involved in a fruitless military situation in southeast Asia. I wish to strongly support a ceasefire in South Vietnam as soon as possible and a negotiated political settlement through the United Nations and/or a new Geneva Conference, leading to the total neutralization of North and South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

We should avoid at all costs the extension of the war to North Vietnam or China, as has been recommended in a most forthright and courageous way by Senator MANSFIELD, Senator HUMPHREY, Senator MORSE, and Senator GRUENING.

With deepest respect.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES R. KLEEMAN, M.D.,
Director, Division of Medicine.

SAN JOSE, CALIF., June 11, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MORSE: I saw and heard you on television this evening. I appreciate your stand very much on U.S. foreign policy.

I only wish we had a man of your moral caliber running on the slate for President. I know the need is here at this time.

I know that there are a few Senators pulling along with you on these policies in southeast Asia. I hope that in the very near future you will have more help as it is very plain to see that current policy has to be drastically overhauled.

Sincerely,

SHERMAN W. GRAVES.

MOSCOW, IDAHO, June 12, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I have no words strong enough to express my admiration and appreciation for the courageous public stand you have made within the past several days concerning America's present role in southeast Asia. The freshness and honesty of your statements on this matter stand out the more in contrast with the deafening babble of half-truths, euphemisms and outright lies with which the American people are continually insulted from the press and the administration and members of both political parties. Certainly you are speaking for an enormous number of Americans who share your convictions, are angry at their country's steady abandonment of principle in those theaters, but have had no public spokesman.

It seems, however, that on the rare occasions when a Member of Congress does ask for great changes in foreign policy, that he is inevitably confronted with the enormous power and classified knowledge held by the executive wing. Both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson have dismissed such criticisms as being based on inadequate knowledge of the situation, knowledge which it is claimed the executive branch members have through their monopoly on such sources of information as consular and ambassadorial offices, the CIA and so forth. The executive branch in this way makes itself appear the only branch sufficiently expert to make serious proposals and comments on foreign policy. Because I believe that this is a dangerous situation, I would like to offer a suggestion to improve it: Congress must set up a system of attaches to each consular and ambassadorial office. These congressional attaches should function as gatherers of in-

formation responsible directly to Congress, with the same status in regard to the executive branch as the present diplomats now have in regard to Congress. But whether separate offices for such representatives be set up or the attache system, the important thing is that Congress have continuous and reliable access to complete information in all foreign situations rather than be dependent on executive privilege for obtaining or being denied it.

As matters stand now, the Congress is being systematically reduced to a branch for domestic affairs, while foreign affairs constitute the largest and most critical area of activity of the Government as a whole. The foreign scene cannot become the exclusive realm of the executive branch, whose members are virtually all appointed and not elected. I do not mean of course to underestimate the importance of the work of the Foreign Relations Committees; their studies are detailed and extremely vulnerable. But I would like to see them laboring with fewer handicaps. The Foreign Relations Committees should have legally guaranteed access to all intelligence reports. There should be bipartisan representation at all National Security Council meetings. And there must be an end put to the theft of congressional power which has now resulted in the executive branch's being able to in effect make war without the approval of Congress.

Thank you again for your statesmanship.

Very truly yours,

MARILYN H. TOBEY.
JERRY L. TOBEY.

GARY, IND., June 10, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR: I just concluded watching a news show where you made a short speech on southeast Asia.

In everything I've read and heard, your short speech of United States taking this problem to the U.N., made more sense than all pages of nonsense I've read for 2 years.

I do hope, you keep up your fight to maintain some semblance of sanity.

Good luck.

Sincerely,

ROBERT C. POBST.

PATCHOGUE, N.Y., June 13, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We have the honor to send you lines of congratulation and encouragement to continue your fight to bring to the administration the unpalatable facts about our southeast Asian undeclared war and the great misery this dirty war is causing people in Vietnam and in the ranks of young men in our own country who may be forced to give up their lives fighting.

We represent—as you know—only a tiny percentage of those silent people who will find it hard to send you words of friendly greeting and gratitude.

Sincerely yours,

SIBYL FREED.
SIMON FREED.

TACOMA, WASH., June 14, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Your speeches in the Senate about withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Vietnam are noticed.

You have the courage to challenge the validity and wisdom of our operations there.

I never could understand why we had to take over France's role in the power politics area when she decided to pull out.

Oh, that more Senators, including my own, would be so concerned about the Vietnam war. What in the world are we protecting there besides

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prestige and the capitalistic investments some of our businessmen have made in that part of the world? The whole caboodle is not worth the price being paid in American lives.

Yours very truly,

WILLARD HEDLUND.

HON. WAYNE MORSE.

DEAR SIR: I and my family want to commend you on your statement concerning the situation in southeast Asia. The situation is indeed alarming and seems to be rapidly getting worse.

I have just read Senator GRUENING's March 10 speech on the situation in Vietnam and heartily agree with his analysis of the problem.

The extension of the war in this area could lead to a nuclear holocaust. We hope you will continue your efforts in behalf of a peaceful settlement in this area.

Sincerely yours,

TOM SIEGEL AND FAMILY.

PULLMAN, WASH.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Just a vote of thanks for your much needed statement on American policy in southeast Asia and in Laos in particular.

My wife and I both hope that others will consider your position carefully before our involvement becomes irrevocable.

Sincerely,

J. L. TOBEY.

EUGENE, OREG., June 17, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Bravo on South Vietnam. Decent rational people applaud you.

MRS. RUTH BUEHLER.

NORTH BEND, OREG., June 13, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I want to express my complete support of your position on the savage policy of the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon in Vietnam.

The pretense that the Vietcong is directed and supported from the north, against the wishes and interests of the Vietnamese people, sickens me. Certainly the \$1,500,000 a day being dumped down the drain would have more effect if such were the case. By this theory, the Chinese and North Vietnam would have to be more than matching this slush fund to achieve the results credited to them. But at the same time, they are pictured as bankrupt and starving.

Not all of us have been sufficiently brainwashed to support this Nazi policy, and it's good to know that there is at least one U.S. Senator with the guts to stand up and speak the truth.

Yours truly,

MERTON W. SALING.

ONTARIO, CALIF.,

June 13, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to congratulate you on the forthright position you have taken on the foreign policy of our Government.

The courage and the intelligence you have displayed in debating the course followed by our Government in South Vietnam deserves the plaudit of every peace-loving citizen of the United States.

My wife and I both feel that the policy our State Department is following in South Vietnam could well lead to an all-out nuclear war. We sincerely hope that you can convince other Senators and Congressmen to join you in this noble crusade to preserve the peace of the world and the dignity of the U.S. Government.

Sincerely yours,

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH
OF LOS ANGELES,
Los Angeles, Calif., June 15, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I wish to express my profoundest gratitude to you for your eloquent and vigorous efforts to get the United States out of South Vietnam. Please be assured there are hundreds of Unitarians in my own church in Los Angeles who share your criticisms of the administration's policy in southeast Asia.

We are indeed "becoming an international outlaw" as you have said. It is inconceivable but true that Washington is helping to destroy the Geneva Agreement. The risk of war with mainland China grows apace because of our blindness and our irresponsibility.

Everything you are doing to help alert the Senate and the House, and I hope the White House, to the need for American withdrawal and the neutralization of southeast Asia, has my deepest support.

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.,

June 14, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE.

U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Again I have to write you that I have read your speech before Congress on the Vietnam mistake, and again I had to read in the National Guardian, a leftwing paper. For some reason our local papers don't seem to want the populace to know that there are people that disagree with the administration on their policy in Vietnam.

Seems a perfect mystery to me that the newcoming administration should take over the policy of the old outgoing administration. While all Democrats are all out for President Johnson and his election for another term, still we cannot agree with him on this Vietnam affair. Let us hope after election, he will not be afraid to change his tactics.

Again I think you should be congratulated for your courage in standing up and expressing your views when there are so many who will not, either from fear, or lack of interest in the people of the United States, and their welfare. How much we could do with the money we are foolishly waiting there in east Asia.

Cordially,

JESSIE SKELSIK.

CALIFORNIA FEDERATION ON
YOUNG DEMOCRATS,

San Francisco, Calif., June 11, 1964.

The Honorable WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MORSE: Recently the State convention of the California Federation of Young Democrats passed a resolution commending you for your efforts to inject truth and reason into the foreign policy debate. A copy of the resolution is enclosed.

On behalf of the California Federation of Young Democrats, may I again express our support of your efforts.

Very truly yours,

BETTS MOSELEY, Secretary.

DEBATE ON FOREIGN POLICY—RESOLUTION
ADOPTED MAY 10, 1964, BY CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF YOUNG DEMOCRATS

Whereas Presidents Kennedy and Johnson have stated many times the need for peace and withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam, and

Whereas the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, has, in his March 25

particularly with reference to our unrealistic policies regarding China, Cuba, and Panama; and

Whereas Senators MORSE and GRUENING have made similar contributions: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the California Federation of Young Democrats supports Senators FULBRIGHT, MORSE, and GRUENING in their courageous injection of truth and reason into the foreign policy debate and their significant contributions to stimulating a meaningful national dialog on controversial issues.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 8, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Please continue your fight against the dirty war in Vietnam.

Your effort is not in vain. It will keep United States from becoming a Hitler state.

Respectfully,

WORLD WAR I VETERANS.

TACOMA, WASH., June 4, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: What kind of reputation would we have as a nation, if we did not have voices like yours crying in the wilderness against the military madness that would get us deeper and deeper into the quicksand of southeast Asia? Events in South Korea today are a manifestation of what happens when we back dictators and the landlord class. The outcome, even if we won a war, would be no better in southeast Asia.

Keep up your plea for sanity. More and more people are listening.

Sincerely,

HAROLD BASS.

SOUTH PASADENA, CALIF., May 25, 1964.

HON. WAYNE L. MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

I saw you on TV yesterday, Sunday. You were at your best. I am not a Democrat, but I admired what you said.

I agree 100 percent with you and most do. You should be a Republican. You are needed. The press absolutely is partial and it's a shame, because where else can the people get the truth. They do not give it to us.

The U.N. is a complete spy headquarters, and you know it. Let's either change it or get out. It's a joke now.

The United States is being slapped around all over the world and you as a good Democrat must get on TV and fight for America and I mean America.

Regards.

V. J. LE PORE.

FRONT ROYAL, VA., May 26, 1964.

Hon. Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I have just learned that you advocate bringing our boys home from Vietnam. I heartily agree with you, and sincerely hope you can stir the Senate into bringing our boys home.

Let McNamara fight his own war. I don't like him, and hope they get rid of him (McNamara).

We did not agree on the civil wrongs bill, but I am still hoping you join in the effort to kill this bill.

When a Federal law is passed to force white people to serve Negroes, and cut their rights, it is a form of democracy, but a dictatorship.

If President Johnson forces this bill through, it will defeat him for the presidency. The vote for Wallace proves this.

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ESSEX FELLS, N.J., May 26, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: May I please ask you as a vital Member of the Senate to push for an investigation of the current situation in Vietnam concerning planes and equipment now being supplied and used by our boys. Mr. McNamara apparently feels that our pilots are expendable, that any old equipment will do. The article, "They Fight and Die—But No One Cares," Life, May 8, 1964, page 34B, certainly points up this sorry situation. Perhaps an investigation of Mr. McNamara would be timely.

Any man who would blatantly state that resurrected, junked planes over 20 years old, are good fighting equipment—who brags of these 100 planes being shipped as stepped-up fighter power certainly is very naive, hardly a fit man in whose hands to entrust the lives of our gallant young pilots.

These dedicated young men are eager to serve their country—but their country is doing them a disservice.

We are horrified and appalled at the attitude and lack of interest concerning the true situation in Vietnam by those in high Government office.

My wife and I urge you to take action on our behalf.

Respectfully,

HARRY J. LAPE.

BOISE, IDAHO, May 25, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I agree with your views on McNamara's war in Vietnam.

Let's turn Chiang Kai-shek loose by getting the 7th Fleet out of his way, so he can invade and recapture China. And let's help him. Chiang might solve the entire southeast Asia problem for the free world at little cost to us.

Sincerely,

RALPH ERMATINGER.

TUCKER, GA., May 26, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Re your statements on "Face the Nation" program on May 24, 1964. I agree with your views on foreign policy.

I can't say that about your views on civil rights, for as you stated about foreign policy, there is only a very small portion of the U.S. citizens who know the contents of the bill as it is now or was passed by the House. One cannot depend on the news media for there are so many views given that one cannot tell which is right. Therefore I will have to take the same stand that the Georgia Senators are taking as they do know the contents of this bill.

I want to refer you to the U.S. News & World Report issue of June 1, 1964, on what the editors say of the Wallace vote in Maryland.

I think the Negro (as you said in your statement) should be able to vote—but the man in business should have the right to pick or hire his own choice instead of being dictated to by any governmental agency or official of the Government.

I also think the boards of education should be given the authority to say whether or not anyone should be permitted to leave his or her school district to go into another (white, black, or any color). In other words, I think the present civil rights bill is leading into Government dictatorial powers—taking all individual rights away from the masses of the people.

Yours very truly,

S. E. WHEELER

COOK COUNTY DEPARTMENT
OF PUBLIC AID,
Chicago, Ill., May 27, 1964.

HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR DOUGLAS: I heard Senator WAYNE MORSE on the television program "Face the Nation" last Sunday, May 24, and if you are not familiar with his views about Vietnam, I would recommend strongly that you talk with him.

There is no doubt that we are in a very bad position on that score and that it probably will get worse. For a nation that urged the formation of the United Nations and at the same time "wage war as an instrument of national policy," we are not in an unsalable position. The United Nations Charter proscribes this.

Of course, legally we are not at war in Vietnam and will not be at war, even if we go further and carry our action into adjoining nations. But only Congress can declare war.

What we are doing instead is to follow the precedent that Japan started in Manchuria in 1922, when she called that invasion not war but only a police action. This of course was followed by Italy with police action in Ethiopia, and then by Hitler before World War II.

Secretary Henry L. Stimson properly characterized such action: "If this is not war, then we will never have peace." I think the same can be said for our action in Vietnam.

This is particularly the case, since it is more than doubtful whether the Governments we support have any overwhelming popular support, as evidenced by the several revolutions in the last few months.

Senator MORSE missed one important answer to the question of "whether it is not true that the President alone is vested with "power to conduct foreign policy"? Actually, no treaty can be consummated without approval of the Senate and, as referred to previously, only Congress has the power to declare war. It is quibbling to argue that the Senate and Congress are only rubber-stamps.

Strictly speaking, in international law, there is no legal definition of war. I have always felt personally that unless there is an overall definition of war, we cannot hope for—much less maintain peace. But at least we should be honest enough, if we want war, to have Congress declare war, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution. Anything less comes under Secretary Stimson's prediction that we will never have peace.

Sincerely,

ROBERT ROSENBLUTH,
Assistant Director.

MAY 26, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
Senator From Oregon,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Congratulations. Your superb discourse Sunday on "Face the Nation" was magnificent. What a pity we do not have more scholars and wise men in the Senate like you. I was viewing the program last Sunday with two old women, Goldwater supporters, and, believe it or not, they were very much impressed with your rational and knowledgeable reasoning. I wonder what they thought of Goldwater an hour later when he suggested going into Vietnam and bomb it. I follow your discussions in the Senate every chance I get. Keep up the wonderful work.

Respectfully yours,

VENICE, CALIF., May 22, 1964.

The Honorable WAYNE MORSE,
Senator From Oregon,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: There are just a few people in Congress who seem gifted with intelligence, and you are one of them.

We object to attacking foreign lands with soldiers, sailors, and Air Force. Many believe that international law forbids such actions. Why can't we as a Nation be law-abiding, even if we're highly criminal as a people?

Suppose foreign soldiers were quartered on our land, always killing, destroying, attacking, mutilating humans, would we reverse them and always be true and loyal to such wicked and treacherous foreigners? Would we think their economic and political conceptions justified their killing our children and loved ones and friends and neighbors? That theory is a ridiculous one, and does not appeal to reason.

Please help counteract these wicked and destructive actions and desires. You are a wonderful man, the very best in our Government, and I know how again and again you have stood for the right, and sometimes almost alone in Congress. Most of the people in our land admire you and believe in you, however.

Please let our people quit harassing Cuba, even if we don't like their officials. Just liking someone isn't the true spirit of law-abiding. We don't always understand others anyway. Killing, spraying, attacking in Vietnam isn't going to make us the leader of the world. It disgraces democracy.

Yours very respectfully,

Mrs. GEORGIA H. SCHNEIDER AND FAMILY.

TARENTUM, PA.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Last evening I heard your remarks on the 11 o'clock news broadcast, KDKA in Pittsburgh, concerning the situation in South Vietnam. You question whether it is constitutional to send our men to fight in a country where war has not been declared.

This matter is of great personal concern to me. I am mailing a letter to Chief Justice Warren asking for an answer if he can give it to me.

I would like to urge you to follow through on this as I am sure he will be able to answer you. Our confused, costly, and dangerous policy is asking too much of our young pilots and servicemen and then having asked it give them antiquated equipment to work with. Their lives are very dear to their families and friends.

If it is unconstitutional please stop it.

Sincerely,

GERTRUDE MOUNTSIER
Mrs. Charles Mountsier, Sr.

MARIETTA, OHIO, May 25, 1964.

The Honorable WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Foreign Relations Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I was able to hear part of the interview you gave on television yesterday, on a news program. I had been thinking about two letters written to the editor of the Pittsburgh Press on the same subject—the southeast Asia problem.

I am bound to say that I agree with the two letters on this subject, which I have enclosed, than with your views. Both quote Americans who have faced millions of Chinese, Japs, Germans, or you name it, and didn't turn tail. What has happened to our statesmen that they won't stand up for what is right? The use of our

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fighting men in dribs and drabs will wear us away. If we are committed to this struggle, let us go in to win. Better still, when there is a fight, let the professional soldiers have a say. Our politicians can save themselves for the winning of the peace.

Yours truly,

W. M. MORRIS.

[From the Pittsburgh Press, May 24, 1964]
LIMITED WAR ROLE OPPOSED—GIs VIEWED
PAWNS FOR POWER POLITICS

EDITOR, PITTSBURGH PRESS: The late General MacArthur in an article entitled "Reflections on Peace and War," wrote of the American fighting man:

"No armed attack should ever be permitted against him without allowing him a full war potential to hit back. He must not by force of controllable circumstances be led into the false belief that war is merely an extension of diplomacy, which might use him as a pawn expendable in gambits, labeled 'limited war,' dictated by national fears and international power politics."

Now, at the request of President Johnson, the House has approved an increase of \$125 million for Vietnam, \$70 million of which is for economic aid.

The President's request was advised by Defense Secretary McNamara, who has also suggested that American parents should expect to have their sons in a limited war for possibly the next 10 years.

There seems to be a mighty big difference between the wisdom of General MacArthur through a lifetime of service to the United States and the suggestions and actions these days of the power politic.

This coming Memorial Day I will be wondering if all the past MacArthurs are resting easy.

GERALD L. MORGAN.

T. ROOSEVELT CITED: SHUN IGNOBLE PEACE

EDITOR, PITTSBURGH PRESS: Perhaps this quote should be read to all the people of South Vietnam. Sixty-one years ago, Theodore Roosevelt said:

"Our country calls not for the life of ease but for the life of strenuous endeavor. If we stand idly by, if we seek merely swollen, sloughy ease and ignoble peace, if we shrink from the hard contests where men must win at hazard of their lives, and at the risk of all they hold dear, then the bolder and stronger peoples will pass us by and will win for themselves the domination of the world."

Still true today.

GEORGE OAKES, Jr.

MAY 24, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We heard you on the radio today and agree wholeheartedly.

There are some people who would like to see the U.N. abandoned and if it isn't going to do a job and be used for what it was intended then these people have a point.

I think the U.N. is our only hope to solve the world's problems. I think it is too bad that we haven't recognized the Chinese Communist Government and maybe it would have been a little easier to come to an agreement in the U.N.

Please let the President know how we, the people, feel about southeast Asia.

My husband fought in the last war and I don't want my two sons in an Asian war. No mother does. I don't care which country she is from.

I wish President Kennedy were with us. I feel sure he would know what to do.

I hope that you will do all you can to get the United States to take this to the U.N. where it belongs.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. J. CONRAD.

MAY 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.:

Congratulations on "Face the Nation" in regard to our policy in Asia.

We need more Senators like you.

Beware of rashness, but with energy and sleepless vigilance give us respect and victories.

Yours truly,

GENEVIEVE V. ROSENBERG.

WAUKEGAN, ILL., May 23, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I heard you on TV today.

I have been wondering what was best in this war in Asia—you set me right. You are right on every count. I would vote for you for President thinking you are the best man we have for that great office.

I shall be obliged to vote for President Johnson. I should think he would see your position and accept it.

Sincerely,

GEO D. CARRINGTON.

UPPERCO, Md., May 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: My compliments on the enlightened and forthright presentation of your foreign policy views on the program "Face the Nation." I strongly support your view that peace everywhere should be preserved through United Nations action and not by United States unilateral action.

I am also heartened by President Johnson's declaration favoring a betterment in our Eastern European relations. It's about time. It has always seemed idiotic to me that whereas the new Khrushchev brand of communism is willing to coexist with capitalism, so many of our people develop a mental block at the mere word "communism" and when asked to work out an accommodation with governmental regimes of countries which do not recognize the private ownership of property.

Our greatest need is to develop super-compromisers—Henry Clays—in our international relations, to preserve this planet and the populations on it. So long as the world knows we have the power to destroy it, our restraint from the use of force will be a mark of national courage and high intellects.

I also feel strongly that a radical change needs to be made in our immigration law, originally passed over the veto of Woodrow Wilson. It is a needlessly insulting law against Italians and others. A sane immigration law based on our national needs would take into account the qualifications of the immigrant-applicant, so that we would accept only immigrants whose professional or craft skills are in short supply in our country and kinsfolk of people already here.

Yours truly,

D. PAUL TROELI.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE.

DEAR SIR: I liked what you said on radio, "Face the Nation," today.

In 1953 Eisenhower said: "What is the sense of spending most of our hard-earned tax money on defending the country on the outside, when there is not enough tax money left to keep the country from collapsing from within?"

It's about time we paid more attention to the increasing unemployment and poverty, and all the poor and needy who try to make money hooking prostitutes. It's disgusting. There are so many prostitute hookers it's a shame. Why worry about Vietnam and East Ger-

many, etc., when poverty and corruption are destroying the people inside this country?

The Communists are wasting our money both outside and inside this country. Their motto is "Divide and conquer."

Our dollars buy five times as much in every other country, than they do here. The fruit, vegetables, and meat are so dear, a poor man can't buy them. The radio keeps roaring at us, give to every charity under the sun, while the graft in government all over is brazen and disgusting. How much longer can we pretend that we can afford to be generous to all nations but our own?

Have you read "An End to Make Believe" and "The Nightmare of American Foreign Policy," by Mowrer? Also, "A Nation of Sheep" (Lederer)? the Reader's Digest of May on how we are fighting poverty?

Communism is the language of poverty, and charity begins at home.

Before we spend all our money on moon trips and foreign aid, let's improve life and living conditions inside this country.

Wake up America. Our freedoms are vanishing.

We need dedicated patriots, not complacent, apathetic citizens.

In 1919, I read a book abroad, title of which was "The Third World War—Between the Black and the White Races." Where are the brilliant brains and statesmen who can prevent the third world war?

Mrs. VIOLET PIKLER.

TEMPE, ARIZ., May 24, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I just had the pleasure of watching you on the CBS-TV program "Face the Nation."

Being an immigrant from Iran, I would like to tell you that I agree with you wholeheartedly on the subjects of U.S. role in southeast Asia and the civil rights bill now pending before the Senate.

Since I am still not a U.S. citizen, I cannot vote or belong to any political party. However seeing such great Democrats as yourself and our late beloved President John F. Kennedy in action, has left no doubt in my mind as to which party I will belong once I have the opportunity.

I now have spent more than 7 years in this country.

I have tried to keep up with the news and have participated in many a hot discussion in college and outside. Internal and foreign policies advocated by some Americans worry me very much. Yet distinguished and intelligent people like you in responsible positions put my mind at ease.

Please Senator, keep up the good work.
Truly yours,

MANONCHELN SHAARI.

GLASSBORO, N.J., May 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: Hurray for you. If only all of our Senators and Congressmen were of your opinion.

You should have 2 hours. The present civil rights bill will cause more harm than good. The Negroes should have more rights, but certainly not as the bill stands now. Civil rights will centralize too much power.

Mrs. M. SULLIVAN.

RIVER EDGE, N.J., May 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington.

DEAR SIR: I listened very attentively to you on "Face the Nation" today, and may I tell you that I agree with your premise on our boys being sent to south Asia.

As never a statesman, I have yet to hear him say one

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thing with any correction, just leaves me cold, whether he is espousing his own views or someone else's. Just has no fire, as far as I am concerned anyway. I'll concede I could be wrong; however, I'm no expert, but on the other hand, I'm no moron either, so if we are at war, why not say so and be done with it. I detest procrastination in any form, its defeat by piecemeal.

May I add the President's program for poverty stricken areas, and all the hulla-baloo attending it seems to be a distraction for our benefit (the people).

How about the truth for a change of pace? Thank you Senator for your courtesy.

Truly yours,

Mrs. M. E. DiStasio.

ORLANDO, FLA., May 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE.

Sir: I heard you over television telling those troublemakers your views on our soldiers and this country in Vietnam. Wish we had more Americans in Washington like you than we have. Our old President, General Washington, told what would happen in his farewell address. The Roman Catholic Church Politics, the Communists, and others have never liked our form of government or our public schools because we had the open Bible in it, the public school. Like I written Justice Warren, he is 1 year older than I am. When I went to school, the teacher read two or three verses in the Bible, and we all repeated the Lord's Prayer before school started which didn't hurt anyone, and that it would of been good if we all had to learn the 10 Commandments like we had the multiplication tables. They use to say the public schools were to give every child a common education, reading, writing, and arithmetic. But things are changing damn fast, and for the Negro. My parents came to Florida in 1885 from Iowa and Illinois. I was born in Orange City in 1892. I've worked with Negroes, and worked them; shoveled dirt all day with them \$1.25 a day; worked pipe-fitting, learned them how to do the labor. Also auto mechanic, and an old Negro worked at brick plant all week then opened barber-shop for whites on Saturday night. Never thought a thing about this damn stuff going around today. They always wanted to stay with the Negroes, and whites with themselves. But the one Christian Church, Jesus Christ's (all peoples) are supposed to go and belong too. Like I told an old Negro, when I die, I hope to see all my old darky friends there.

Yours,

BILL GLASGOW.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., May 24, 1964.

MY DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I wish to commend you for your most wonderful appearance on TV today. Oh, it is refreshing and simply beyond describing, the thrill Americans felt in knowing we do still have a Senator who holds up for the right in America. Our dear old America, beloved Nation, is tottering and when I see how the Communists are gaining daily, then I shudder.

To think of all the college and university campuses are opened for Communist speakers in California, then I feel the American people should take a firm stand. I went last May 20 to hear Dorothy Healey, the most avowed Communist in California, speak before 19,000 students out at the East California State College. Oh, how she told what is going on, too. She mentioned how Senator FULBRIGHT is bringing to the public just what the Reds want us to know.

Senator MORSE, I do thank you from the depths of my heart for speaking firmly and letting the American public know true facts. We are all so very interested and you are the first man in Washington who has the courage to speak out. Praises be for you, Senator MORSE.

Oh, if we only had more patriots like you, Senator MORSE. I weep sometimes when I sit and listen to these wishy-washy men talk like Rusk and McNamara and even our President—not one of them ever talk firm like you. Truly you do not know how you reached down into American hearts and I tell you I rejoice. My telephone started ringing immediately after you ended and, oh, how we rejoice. I am a nurse and am in big hospitals hearing the opinions daily.

Cordially yours,

Miss DAPHNE A. OGLESBY.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., May 25, 1964.

To Rt. Hon. Senator WAYNE MORSE.

Sir: I listened to you on the Sunday television show, "Face the Nation," Sunday, May 24, and I want to congratulate you on your forthrightness, in your answers regarding this farce in the (war) in Vietnam. Where, or where, is all this unilateral mess going to end? Secretary McNamara makes trips out there, at first, our troops were coming out in 1965. Now, we have his statement that it may be a 5- or 10-year struggle. We evidently have not bothered to look at the record in Dien Bien Phu. I was in World War I, in the trenches outside Antwerp, Belgium, in 1914, with Sir Winston Churchill's Royal Naval Division. We surely got clobbered there, so I have an idea what war is like. Now at 71 years of age, and incapacitated, with my right leg amputated 6 inches above the knee, and confined, practically to a wheelchair, about all I can do now, is raise my voice in protest, against what I think is our foolish foreign policy, as outlined by Dean Rusk and Secretary McNamara. As you stated, sir, this Far East mess is a matter for the United Nations, and Mr. Adlai Stevenson did not enhance his reputation by his latest speech in the U.N. Next we are calling on our (allies) to participate to a greater extent, in this undeclared war, to me, sir, it seems we are pouring our reserves down a rat hole and I am glad we have at least one Senator who has the courage to come out and state his convictions before the public. In the Middle East, we have lost out, with the arrogant dictator Nasser, thanks mostly to the stupid policy of the late John Foster Dulles, and his promises regarding the Aswan Dam. I have been in Egypt several times when the Suez Canal was controlled and all the pilots on the canal were American, French, and British. Now, the nations sit supinely by and let the nation of Israel be debarred from the canal. The whole thing is preposterous. Senator, please tell me, can we continue to police the whole world? I am not, sir, for "peace at any price," but I do think we are overextending our umbrella. Where is the answer? One word in closing, I think this civil rights bill, or "evil rights bill," is another gigantic boondoggle, and I hope and pray, it gets filibustered to death in the Senate, "Integration by intimidation," that's out. Eventually integration would result in intermarriage, which to my mind is too horrible to contemplate. If that bill passes, and I hope it don't, it never could be enforced, just like the Volstead Act, prohibition, that was a farce. I, or we, pay a Negro \$10 for 8 hours work, on our lawns and shrubbery, plus his meal, if that bill passes, we will hire a hungry white man, and there are plenty of them here, thanks to the influx of 250,000 Cuban (refugees) into South Florida. That is all Senator, and thanks for reading this.

Sincerely yours,

MALCOLM B. "MAC" THOMSON.

MAY 25, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR: After listening to your program, last Sunday, I simply must write and congratulate you on your sensible views.

I don't know whether you are Republican or Democrat, but, even though I'm Republican, if and when you run, I certainly will vote for you.

Undoubtedly we have no business butting into every country who are in arms against each other. It is none of our business, unless the big businessmen or our country has some secret profitable gain out of it.

It's easy for the leaders whom the citizens put in office to butt in in other countries' troubles, send a handful of our men over there to oppose toughened guerrilla fighters, with not enough buddies to back them up—and be slowly killed, from week to week, and for what? As you said, we have not declared war on anyone. What, then, is a single boy of ours doing over there? Why isn't a vote taken by the people on a separate ballot whether we should or should not send our boys over there? It's a disgrace to the United States and I don't think we receive any thanks from other nations. The men in the White House do what they want on the matter. We parents have nothing to say, though we spend many sleepless nights and much worry, trying to keep them alive when they were children.

When Mr. Eisenhower was President, we didn't have any of this trouble all over the world. Now it's a Communist boiling pot, even here, by the Supreme Court ruling no prayer in public schools. What harm can 3 minutes do to pray a little to Him who taught peace to one another? For many, many years it was used, with no objection. Now, because a few complain, the multitude must go along. If they keep up, it will be as Khrushchev said, "The Red flag will be raised in America, without firing a shot." For without God, it's only a small step to communism.

Why aren't all difficult matters put up to be voted upon? If the voters are good enough to go out and vote for candidates, when they don't know what they will do when in office, why aren't they allowed a say in such serious matters as sending our boys to troubled areas in groups so small, and why aren't some men from the U.N. sent there? Why always the United States? I'm with G. Washington who said, "Stay out of foreign affairs."

Sincerely,

Mrs. C. DeFRANCISCO.

SAN JOSE, CALIF.,

May 24, 1964.

The Honorable Senator MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I was listening to you on "Face the Nation" program just a few minutes ago and I just had to write to you.

I am far from a statesman or stateswoman and I don't know if your suggestion on the Asian situation would work. What roused me was that you say, "If the American people were told the facts they would support the President in whatever course he took if it was a right and just one."

I felt like crying out to you, "What people, who would do what?"

I have been out ringing doorbells to get people to at least go out to vote and I am sick at heart at how little interest is being shown on the part of the people I've contacted. Not only do they not know the issues they don't even know who is running in many cases and that in spite of the wonderful educational TV channel we have here in northern California (KQED) who have had the candidates discussing issues both day and evening.

Everyone seems to have his own little ax to grind. The teacher, baker and candlestick maker, the citizen who goodness knows does need housing and medical care but all of them want someone else to stick their neck out for them while they

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won't even read what little is told to them in their newspapers and God knows it's not much.

I just wonder how many people listened to you on "Face the Nation" while the Ed Sullivan show was on?

Pardon me for writing such a long letter; I know you are a very busy man but I just had to.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. LEAH O. LEPPERT.

DEAR SENATOR: I agree with you about the situation in South Vietnam. I believe that world government is the ultimate solution for peace.

Please continue your fight for a peaceful settlement in South Vietnam through the United Nations.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM DEAN, Jr.

NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.,
May 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Thank you so much for your forthright expressions of opposition to the administration's activities in South Vietnam. I and thousands like me, in addition to many of my friends, who might not take time out to write, do feel like you do regarding this serious situation. It is quite confusing to me to really understand what we as Americans really have at stake there. My understanding of the situation leads me to a very hopeless attitude and a waste of human beings and resources.

The recent events in South Vietnam should reveal the stark realities of the situation there. The French lost there—the American puppet leader Diem lost, and from what I have read by authoritative writers we will eventually lose too. So why pursue a "war" if even the South Vietnamese people don't seem able or really willing to fight it. If they were really opposed to the North Vietnamese regime, it seems to me they might have already defeated them. I realize that I am no military expert. I base my assumptions merely on past history. In spite of our support to Chiang Kai-shek, he lost against the Chinese Communists and had to leave the country. In Korea we bolstered the Rhee regime which, according to all reports, was also corrupt, and then the people themselves turned him out. I am sure we Americans have very little understanding, or can hardly identify with the needs and aspirations of the Asian people. How can we who live under an economy of plenty, understand what these people want and need. My feeling is that this should be immediately stopped—our forces returned and then let both sides negotiate and decide how they wish to resolve their differences and future.

Mr. Stevenson's statements really fell far short of a realistic approach to the situation. I have read the letters of the young airman who died in South Vietnam. Did this young man really die for his country? I would say he wasted his life—but who knows perhaps his life may save other American boys—as his death has no doubt aroused the wrath of many people here in America. Mr. Stevenson's statement bore a peculiar ring—it didn't sound as if he was really convinced of his own words.

Please Senator Morse try to do all you can to change this horrible situation. In our great desire to defeat communism all over the world—we seem to be encouraging it instead and at the expense of our young men and our resources. What else can I do, and others like me, who feel it is useless?

Most respectfully,

Mrs. R. BAIN.

BERKELEY, CALIF., May 20, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I have just read excerpts of your speech of March 4 on our involvement in the war in Vietnam. I want to congratulate you for your forthrightness in speaking out on this issue. The more I hear about this war and how and why it is being fought, the more strongly I am convinced that we cannot cease this foolishness (or better said dangerous stupidity) soon enough.

I for one am rather tired of seeing the United States rally to the support of every "democratic" dictatorship in the world simply because it is supposed to be the only (easy) anti-Communist alternative. I do not think it even is an alternative, as it can only alienate the people and be a black mark on the United States.

I would very much appreciate a copy of your speech.

Sincerely,

LIN JENSEN.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 25, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We wish to express our admiration and gratitude for your courageous stand in telling the truth on the Vietnam war. If only more Members of the Senate had your courage.

It is of tremendous importance to tell the people that we must put an end to this terrible ordeal.

Since our local papers have given this no coverage I would appreciate any copies of your speeches that are available.

We fervently hope that you keep up this important work.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. STRINEL.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 25, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I was greatly encouraged by your recent address to your colleagues concerning the wisdom of our policy in southeast Asia. I have only read excerpts and would appreciate a copy of the entire speech so that I will be better informed on this most urgent and dangerous international problem.

It is my hope that more men in your position will take a sensible position and lead America to a more humane foreign policy.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD SCOTT.

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY,
Pullman, Wash., May 21, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Since first hearing you speak some years ago at Eastern Oregon College when I was an undergraduate and you were a prospective candidate for the Democratic nomination for President; I have considered myself a "Morse supporter" and have especially admired the way you have taken an open stand on important issues and have answered questions and presented arguments using facts and reason in place of glowing slogans and misleading generalities. Because of this I am greatly disturbed when I cannot find your facts, figures, and reasons concerning issues of national importance. And this is the position I find myself in concerning the war in Vietnam.

There is, of course, much public news data regarding the war; especially since the question of the requirements of our soldiers' duties our soldiers perform there, have been

raised. But there is one question that seems to be continually skipped over; the question of whether or not our soldiers and our aid ought to be in Vietnam.

According to the news magazines, you have taken the stand that we should not be in Vietnam in any capacity. Yet I cannot find anywhere your reasons for this position. On the basis of what I have read about Vietnam and your position concerning the situation, I must express these feelings.

I am beginning to feel that the purposes of American aid and soldiers in Vietnam as seen by the top military and Government leaders are different than the purposes they express to the public. I very definitely have the feeling that Secretary McNamara either does not know, as he should, or does not care to tell the real story of Vietnam. I have the feeling that a number of people in high positions wish you would shut up and are trying to divert attention from your statements. I would like to know why. I have confidence that you have something important to say and I for one would like to hear it.

Sincerely,

JOHN WILLMARTH.

BERWYN, PA.

BERWYN, PA., May 27, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MUNDT: Your speech on TV Sunday, May 24, on "Face the Nation" so inspired me that I am writing to ask if it were possible that I could have a copy of it—a duplicate to send to President Johnson. You are so right and that speech was so enlightening but how many people will not have heard it. If it only could be broadcast nationwide.

Gratefully,

ETHEL LUCAS.

MAY 28, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We heard a rebroadcast of your speeches in the Senate last night regarding Vietnam. We were impressed with the information, and due to your past record in the Senate we believe you and appreciate your exposé.

We thank you and applaud your brave stand and want to add our voice to yours.

Sincerely yours,

ARDIS J. BARTHELSON.

HAROLD C. BARTHELSON.

WEEHAWKEN, N.J.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Wrote letter to President Johnson about our wishes to undeclared war in Laos and Vietnam. We are against all Asian wars or aid.

Letter we got back from Washington had a booklet about AID.

Our sentiments are the same as this letter to editor enclosed.

We are with you, Senator. Go after the warmakers.

FRED J. CAMPACCI.

FRANCES CAMPACCI.

MARY M. GIBBONS.

ON U.S. INVOLVEMENT

NORTH BERGEN, May 17.

EDITOR, HUDSON DISPATCH:

Peasants given guns and pitted against each other. American increase in involvement forcing additional Chinese strength. After all, no new conflicts may tempt a budget-cutting-minded Congress to look toward the military. We could call that GI and glory seekers.

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How about ambassadors given enough foreign aid to discourage presidential campaigns at home? It's a dirty, losing battle anyway Tex, and what better way to keep him occupied and put the Republicans and Goldwater's military back another few elections. Even if he succeeds it was a Democratic Congress bursting with altruism, being whipped by you know who, that had the foresight to pay the way. I wonder how many financial experts it takes to give a man just enough money to cut his own throat?

Truthfully, Lodge, Rusk and McNamara can always hide behind the cloak of "Gee, I was only a poor, misdirected, patriotic, nationalistic do-gooder." That will take them off the hook. In fact, everybody politically has a way out and as a last resort, they can always join forces and one hand wash the other—sort of like the Baker case. All we need is a scapegoat. Of course—the same guy since time eternal. He's easy to recognize because he keeps looking for peace and promoting it, but he always forgets to put on his military uniform and bears only a shovel for a weapon. Quick, get him out in the field. So what if he's Vietnamese, Cuban exile or an African native, we've got a uniform and rifle for him and we'll never have a peace-loving humane society until we show him what a good war is.

The military peace corps in Vietnam won't have any trouble recognizing the end of hostilities; it will be loudly and warmly announced by the commencement of World III.

PERPLEXED.

WAR EXPANSION SEEN

UNION CITY, May 18.

EDITOR, HUDSON DISPATCH:

The war now raging in South Vietnam is about to be expanded into North Vietnam, which would almost certainly involve the Chinese and precipitate world war III. Our Government is supporting an unpopular dictatorship, 7,000 miles from our shores. It is costing us more than a million dollars a day to preserve a system of government that the people there despise and are struggling to rid themselves of.

Recently, 63 local residents signed a petition to Senators WILLIAMS and CASE urging them to support Senator MORSE's, Democrat, of Oregon, and Senator GRUENING's, Democrat, of Alaska, outspoken appeals in Congress for a reversal of our country's disastrous foreign policy in South Vietnam.

Senator MORSE has recently said about Vietnam, "We should have never gone in. We should never have stayed in. We should get out."

This is the time for all Americans to exercise their prerogative. There is nothing unpatriotic about questioning an administration's policy. To quote Senator MORSE again—"You have the right to ask your Government now: Do you have plans for sending American boys to their deaths by the tens of thousands in escalating South Vietnam war above South Vietnam? I say to the American people, get the answer from your Government now. You have a right to it."

Write your Senators and President Johnson now. We must get out of South Vietnam before it is too late.

ALVIN MEYER.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY,
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS,
Boston, Mass, May 31, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Please accept my thanks and congratulations for your sustained effort to end the senseless United States intervention in Vietnam. I am certain that you speak for the majority in this country, although many have not clearly

formulated their opposition to our involvement, and few are aware of your good work.

One of the most heartening aspects of the present situation is the widespread apathy, and the often-expressed opinion that, since our Government has staked its prestige on the military defeat of the Vietcong, we, the citizens, have no choice but to follow along. Here is clear proof that the American people are losing control of their own Government.

Keep up the good work, and above all, don't let them extend the fighting to North Vietnam.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK S. GUSE.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.,
June 7, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I accidentally stumbled onto your speech to the President on Vietnam and Cuba in a minority newspaper. Was I surprised. I didn't know we had a Senator left in the United States who could still think and had a sense of fairness.

I take my hat off in respect to you. You really hit the nail on the head. Would that there were more men like you in public life. Keep up the good work.

Looks like the American Government, Republican and Democrat alike, have taken over where the Heinies left off. No wonder we are despised throughout the world.

I sure wish I could vote for a man like you.

Respectfully yours,

WAINO SAARINEN.

TARZANA, CALIF., June 6, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: My family and friends and I commend you on your perceptive and rational appraisal of U.S. involvement in southeast Asia. For the well-being of the world, views like yours must prevail—and soon.

Respectfully,

LILLIAN K. BUSCH.

SCARSDALE, N.Y., June 8, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: You are so brilliantly right about Vietnam; it is heart-breaking to observe how few of your fellow Senators speak up with you. Thank God you are in the Senate.

Don't you think it would be important to make sure that the American public as well as people in Government are made aware of (for example) the 20-mile strip along the Cambodian border that was last week divested of all plant and animal life? Several people heard it two or three times on the hourly news, but on Saturday it was barely mentioned in the New York Times.

One wonders how many times the United States has engaged in this sort of scorched-earth depredation in Vietnam that the public never heard about at all?

Many many people are behind you and are grateful for your sane and logical reasoning.

Sincerely,

CAROL BERNSTEIN.

RIVER FALLS, WIS., June 7, 1964.

Hon. Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.:

Approve of your speech in Senate June 2, page 11975, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Sorry we didn't have a letter to you too, voicing approval. I get so tired of hearing the "I don't know" new formula. I wonder whose economic interests are being threatened in South Vietnam.

Mrs. CARL PEMBLE.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: There is a very good article in the magazine "The Minority of One," about Vietnam.

Thank you for trying your best.

You have terrific odds against you with the controlled news.

The people are with you on your view regarding Vietnam.

Very truly yours,

Z. KORN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., June 14, 1964.

Senator MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I want to thank you and commend you on your courageous speeches in the Senate, your outspoken condemnation of U.S. involvement and intervention in South Vietnam war. It is a cruel and useless war against those long suffering people, and also the increasing toll of American boys' lives. It may surely—if continued—bring the entire world to nuclear destruction. Keep up your great work. You are a true patriot, and I know the world holds you in great esteem. I have written President Johnson.

Sincerely,

R. LEE LOY.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 8, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I read with interest your address to the Senate on May 20, and your second address on the following day, regarding the proposed extension of the war into North Vietnam.

I was beginning to think there were no more voices of reason left in public office. You have represented the views of many of us in Minneapolis, and we thank you for it.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. SUSAN STANICH ABRAMS.

BROOKLINE, MASS., June 6, 1964.

Senator J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: Sometime ago you suggested that the position of the United States in South Vietnam be raised for political discussion. This was truly an excellent idea. To date, however, the only voice in the Senate which I have heard question our policies in that part of the world is the one of Senator WAYNE MORSE.

I urge you to repeat your stand again and again.

During the last decade it has become increasingly difficult for people to feel free to question, let alone oppose, accepted Government policies. This is not only dangerous for our country but anathema for any democracy.

It is, now, during this pre-election period that the American people and their representatives in the body politic must ask:

1. How is it possible for democracy to become synonymous with "defoliation"?

2. Why is it necessary for the governments we aid to employ U.S. Armed Forces or military dictatorships in order to exist (witness the present state in South Korea and the numerous governments we support in South America)?

3. Why, as Walter Lippmann asked in his recent article on South Vietnam, do we still consider southeast Asia an "American outpost"?

4. And lastly, do the American people truly wish to become a colonial power—in this, the "New World"?

The integrity of our Nation and our people are at stake. Conferences in Honolulu are not the answer. The time for a search for the truth and a rediscovery of the correct

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path is now. The most patriotic act any man can pursue is to question U.S. foreign policy at this moment.

Sincerely,

Mrs. EDITH STEIN.

OAKLAND, CALIF., June 7, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I appreciate you greatly for your outspoken attack on our position and presence in Vietnam. We should get out as quietly as possible before more of these Vietnamese people are killed. We have made a mistake there, we should admit it and quietly leave.

Sincerely yours,

FLORALE MCGUIRE.

OAKLAND, CALIF., June 5, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We are writing to express our support for your stand on Vietnam. We earnestly request that you continue your gallant fight to reverse our present policy. Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. WAYNE LORETT.

BERKELEY, CALIF., June 5, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Every day I offer silent gratitude for your honest, informed, principled, practical stand on Vietnam, and it is time I told you so.

Citizens in the San Francisco Bay area are at last beginning to speak out, to tear aside the official myths about Vietnam, to express their anger and shame at having been silent so long.

I am convinced nothing on your splendid record of upright independence will shine more gloriously in history than your almost singlehanded opposition to our Vietnam policy.

Sincerely,

FRANCES W. HERRING.

OAKLAND, CALIF., June 5, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I would like to thank you for your brave stand on the situation in Vietnam and encourage you to continue to fight against our intervention in the affairs of that country.

Yours truly,

Mrs. ELAINE DROPKIN.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I wish to express appreciation on the stand you have taken on South Vietnam, and other important issues. Thank God for men like you. Best wishes for a long and fruitful life.

Sincerely,

ROSE RUBIN.

JUNE 4, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We admire you very much for your courage in speaking out against the war in Vietnam. We want you to know that you express our sentiments. We wish that we could have an opportunity to vote for you. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

Mrs. JOHN SPRUELL.

JOHN M. SPRUELL (15 years).

CAROLYN SPRUELL (16 years).

LAURA SPRUELL (10 years).

JOHN T. SPRUELL.

JUNE 3, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I applaud all you have been saying about southeast Asia. Please continue to express our sentiments us out of South Vietnam and to stay out of North Vietnam.

Respectfully yours,

B. MOORE.

COLOGNE, N.J., June 7, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I want to commend you most highly on your sane and sensible attitude toward Vietnam, and on having the courage to speak out about it.

I understand that a number of other Congressmen are with you on this, and I do hope you will all keep working, as a closer approach to sanity and reality in our foreign policy is certainly most needful.

If you have any spare time you might work on a sane and sensible attitude toward Cuba.

Sincerely,

PEACE PILGRIM.

INTRODUCING PEACE PILGRIM

You may see her walking through your town or along the highway—a silver-haired woman dressed in navy blue slacks and shirt, and a short tunic with pockets all around the bottom in which she carries her only worldly possessions. It says, "Peace Pilgrim," in white letters on the front of the tunic and "Walking 25,000 Miles for World Peace" on the back. She has almost finished walking those miles. Her vow is: "I shall remain a wanderer until mankind has learned the way of peace, walking until I am given shelter and fasting until I am given food." She walks without a penny in her pockets, and she is not affiliated with any organization. She walks as a prayer and as a chance to inspire others to pray and work with her for peace. She speaks to individuals along the way, to groups in cities, through the medium of the news services. She points out that this is a crisis period in human history, and that we who live in the world today must choose between a nuclear war of annihilation and a golden age of peace.

PEACE PILGRIM'S MAGIC FORMULA

There is a magic formula for resolving conflicts. It is this: Have as your objective the resolving of the conflict—not the gaining of advantage.

There is a magic formula for avoiding conflicts. It is this: Be concerned that you do not offend—not that you are not offended.

PEACE PILGRIM'S MESSAGE

My friends, the world situation is grave. Humanity, with fearful, faltering steps, walks a knife edge between complete chaos and a golden age, while strong forces push toward chaos. Unless we, the people of the world, awake from our lethargy and push firmly and quickly away from chaos, all that we cherish will be destroyed in the holocaust which will descend.

This is the way of peace. Overcome evil with good, and falsehood with truth, and hatred with love. The Golden Rule would do as well. Please don't say lightly that these are just religious concepts and not practical. These are laws governing human conduct, which apply as rigidly as the law of gravity. When we disregard these laws in any walk of life, chaos results. Through obedience to these laws this frightened, war-weary world of ours could enter into a period of peace and richness of life beyond our fondest dreams.

For free literature and information write to: Peace Pilgrim, Cologne, N.J.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 6, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I would like to thank you for your courage and persistence in re Vietnam. I would also like to ask you to do everything in your power to have our men there supplied with adequate and up-to-date equipment and information. We depend.

It is diabolical that we, the richest Nation in the world, the most generous where

other peoples are concerned, should be so parsimonious and unfeeling with our own.

Yours very truly,

DOROTHY S. CONN.

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF., June 6, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Our family is in full accord with your viewpoint regarding our foreign policy and in respect to southeast Asia in particular.

If you were running for President, I am sure many of us would vote for you without thinking twice. Especially if they were aware and informed of your dedicated proposal in helping to save the human race from utter annihilation.

Every best wish for your success.

Many of our acquaintances are behind you.

Sincerely,

HENRY E. FISCHER.

P.S.—Would very much like to receive your last speech to Congress about Vietnam.

BERKELEY, CALIF., June 4, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We fully support your efforts in opposing our involvement in southeast Asia.

Please send any of your congressional speeches on this subject.

Yours truly,

JAMES WOOD.

BERKELEY, CALIF., May 27, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I want to congratulate you on your courageous (for our times) stand on our Government's policies in Vietnam (as covered in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 4, 1964).

I would like all of our club members to read your speech. I would appreciate it if you would send me as many copies up to 52 of your speech in the Senate, so that I could give it to our members. I realize that this is quite a few copies, so please send as many as you can up to 52.

Yours very truly,

AL HERMES,
Publicity Chairman.

WEST HAVEN, CONN., May 28, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Congratulations on the fine stand you have taken on Vietnam. Could you send me a copy of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with your speech in it.

Is this a correct quotation of March 20, 1964?

"If we are not an aggressor Nation now in South Vietnam, we are not far from it . . . there are no Chinese in South Vietnam. There are no Russian soldiers in South Vietnam. The only foreign soldiers in South Vietnam are U.S. soldiers. What are they doing there?"

Thank you for all you are doing and do let me hear from you.

Sincerely,

JEROME DAVIS, D.D., LL. D., Litt. D.

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We want you to know that we applaud your speech against invasion of North Vietnam and Laos.

We hope your message will get across to other Senators and that something constructive will be accomplished.

Sincerely,

Mrs. DOROTHY LIEDEL.

HASTINGS ON HUDSON, N.Y.,

May 30, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I wish to thank you and express our deep gratitude to you for carrying on and leading the fight against our

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position in Vietnam. I hope you will not falter in continuing this important task.

It is regrettable, as you so well put it, that Adlai Stevenson abdicated his position of leadership. It is most urgent, therefore, that you influence and use your position to put a stop to this threat to peace. I hope we can achieve the withdrawal of our troops and put an end to this wretched mistake.

I have written to President Johnson supporting your position.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. ANNE MEEROPH.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., May 29, 1964.

Hon. Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We heard you last Sunday on "Face the Nation." We are very happy with your stand on peace and your method of reaching it.

We feel, Senator, that you are a heaven in the darkness.

May we get many like you in our great country.

Thank God for your presence in these days in the Senate.

With hope,

Mr. and Mrs. JACK SIEGEL.

WANAQUE, N.J., May 30, 1964.

DEAR SIR: I would like to express my admiration for your speeches against the "dirty war" in Vietnam.

Please keep on fighting. You are expressing the feelings of many of us.

I only regret not living in your State and not being able to vote for you.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT EHRLICH.

NEW YORK, N.Y., June 2, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Chambers,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I applaud most vigorously your courageous opposition to escalating the war into North Vietnam.

I have written to the President and to the Senators of my State opposing such a move. I have also urged Ambassador Stevenson to bring the matter into the U.N.

Please continue the good work. Many are the people of good will who support you.

Very sincerely yours,

FRIEDA WEISBERG.

SCARSDALE, N.Y., June 2, 1964.

DEAR SIR: I wish to register my strong and unequivocal support for Senator WAYNE MORSE, and to endorse his recent statement summing up so effectively and succinctly, the true issue in Vietnam.

No moral right—Bring back the boys that had nothing to say about going to South Vietnam to die in a war that we should not be fighting. Mr. President, you have no moral or legal right to kill them. Let us be brutally frank about this. You will have to assume responsibility for their killing because you, Mr. President, are ordering them to their death.

This "dirty war" must end. Can't we learn a lesson from France? Their people discovered the hard way, after a loss of 240,000 young men, fighting a fruitless struggle, only to go down in defeat.

We have no right to interfere in this internal civil struggle.

The American people look to your leadership which should militantly pursue all ends to achieve a meaningful and immediate peace.

Hopefully,

Mrs. ELSIE HELLER.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, June 2, 1964.
Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I saw you on TV and I agree with you regarding Laos. I was in

World War II, 32d Division and in the army of occupation in Germany so I know something of war.

I feel that the English set up World War I and we accomplished nothing but to set up World War II. We killed off Hitler and his gang and set up Russia, China and worldwide communism. The Korean war didn't settle much and now we are itching to get into this one. Please, for God's sake, keep us out of this one and get all of our troops out of Asia.

Incidentally, about the only friends we have in this world are Germany and Japan and I wonder if they really are. Our former allies certainly are not—they only want our money and then do business with Cuba, Russia, and China. Thanking you, I am,

Yours truly,

R. M. COOLEY.

NEW YORK, N.Y., June 13, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
The U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia are essentially one nation and comprised French Indochina before partition of that nation after the French capitulation. The present struggle within Indochina is an internal one and the United States is interfering with the self-determination of that nation.

The United States hasn't any more right in Indochina than it has in the rest of Asia. What are we trying to prove there? We supported the repressive government of Diem and now a military dictatorship in South Vietnam. We supported the autocratic Rhee and now a military dictatorship in South Korea. We supported the feudal warlord Chiang Kai-Shek before his ignominious defeat by Mao Tse-tung and now we hypocritically claim that his unpopular government on Taiwan is the "real" Government of China.

American foreign policy as it is presently conceived in Asia is detrimental to the American people. We are in an area of the world where we don't belong, have everything to lose and nothing to gain. Unless we get out of Asia soon, we will find ourselves at war with China.

Sincerely yours,

STANLEY SINGER.

LOMBARD, ILL., June 1, 1964.

President LYNDON JOHNSON,
White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am in complete agreement with Senator MORSE's criticism of our South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Cuba policies—which are leading this country and the world to nuclear holocaust. If I may use an apt phrase of my own coining, our country—it seems to me—suffers tragically from the national pestilence of "pentagonoreia."

Keep up the good work, thank you.

Yours,

Mrs. EVELYN CARNES.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., June 2, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I have only recently had the opportunity to read portions of your comments on South Vietnam in the Senate on May 20 and 21. I want you to know that I, as an Oregonian, am proud to tell my friends about the one truly courageous Member of the Congress—WAYNE MORSE. I hope you will continue your fearless exposure of illegal U.S. military action in southeast Asia. Give them hell—it may be our only hope.

DAVID H. DE WESE.

PUEBLO, COLO., June 2, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Thank you for your May 20 speech. America is very fortunate to have such leaders as you and Senators GRUENING and FULBRIGHT—leaders who are not afraid to speak up for a sane, traditional, American foreign policy.

Sincerely,

PAUL STEWART.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 3, 1964.

President LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR PRESIDENT JOHNSON: The situation in southeast Asia is of great concern to me and to my family.

I am unalterably opposed to any extension of the fighting or any unilateral U.S. action in this area, and urge that the Geneva Conference be convened again to deal with this powder keg. Even better, is it not possible to let the United Nations attempt a solution for all Indochina? Prince Sihanouk, Chief of State of Cambodia, has complained to the Security Council. Can we not make this the starting point for complete United Nations jurisdiction?

Too many American soldiers have died already in a vain war. The French experience in Indochina, with far greater forces, should be a grim lesson to us. I understand we are throwing over a million dollars a day down the South Vietnamese rathole, and I share the uneasiness of the New York Times and the Wall Street Journal about our position. The next coup d'etat might be by neutralists.

Please curb the Republican warhawk, Secretary of Defense McNamara, and let us have the same responsible, peace-seeking U.S. foreign policy in Asia that we are striving for in Europe. We must have peace conferences or United Nations action in this region, not further military adventures.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES ANDERSON.

VENTNOR, N.J.

THANKS, SENATOR: It is a wonderful feeling when we can say at least one man represents the people of the United States. Good luck, I am sure the people are back of you.

Respectfully,

J. J. HEGARTY.

CARMEL, CALIF., June 2, 1964.

The Honorable WAYNE L. MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Thank you for your efforts in the Senate to have the administration adopt a rational policy in southeast Asia. Certainly now our policy is only bringing tremendous suffering to the peoples there, and any further military extension would not bring freedom to anyone but probably world war III and death to most of the peoples of the world.

Please keep up your efforts for negotiation.

Sincerely,

TOM GOODMAN.

MAIZIE GOODMAN.

BOONE, N.C., June 2, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Do we have to get into a fullscale Korean war, or worse still, a third world war, in southeast Asia, just to save face?

The United States was one of the organizers of the United Nations which is supposed to settle world problems jointly. But, the United States continues to ignore the United Na-

Please use your influence to settle the southeast Asia crisis in the U.N.

Sincerely,

W. P. FAELIGH.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., June 2, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We wish to congratulate you on your courageous stand regarding the southeast Asia war. We know that it requires integrity of the highest order to speak out for an end to a futile involvement which almost all other Congressmen support.

Keep up the good fight. Most Americans will support your stand when the issue is brought out into the open.

Yours truly,

MELVIN and BARBARA KRANTZLER.

EVANSTON, ILL.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We wish to congratulate you on the fine fight you are waging, together with Senators AIKEN, GRUENING, and MANSFIELD, to prevent the fires of war in southeast Asia from raging more violently than they do already.

It is our belief that the only satisfactory solution that can be found for the troubles of this area of the world is for all foreign influence to be withdrawn in order that the people of the area may truly have the opportunity to work out their own destiny in their own way.

Sincerely yours,

ARNOLD F. BECCHETTI,
MARILYN B. BECCHETTI.

ROCKPORT, W. VA., June 3, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE

DEAR SIR: In your recent "Meet the Nation" talk over radio, I was glad to hear that you were not giving vent to a lot of war threats, directed at the helpless people of southeast Asia. I personally think the world has had too much war and warmongering.

EARL KIRBY.

NEW YORK, N.Y.,

June 3, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,

Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I want you to know that I am in full agreement with your analysis of the situation in South Vietnam and the possible solutions you advanced. I sent the following telegram last evening to President Johnson.

"Deplore any expansion our war in South Vietnam. Support completely views of Senator MORSE."

It is gratifying to know that you had the courage to express the feelings of so many Americans who feel they have no voice in determining foreign policy.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. VICTOR ANDOGA.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.,

June 3, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,

U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I want you to know that the brave stand you have taken toward the immoral and illegal war in Vietnam is not, in my opinion, as unpopular among the American public as it seems to be among most of your colleagues in Congress. It is heartening to know that in these days, when the Congress seems so out of touch with the people, there is still a handful of men in public life who put principle above expediency.

Now that the establishment seems bent on turning Vietnam into world war III, I urge you not only to keep up the good work, but, if possible, even to increase your efforts.

It would be an honor to vote for you.

Sincerely,

PHILIP FANNING.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: May I thank you for the courageous stand you have taken regarding South Vietnam. In my opinion your position is correct and I admire the few Senators who dare to speak out for the welfare of our country.

The other evening I had the good fortune to tune in a radio program on KPFA on Vietnam. Many quotes from speeches of yours in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD were given. They were eloquent, sincere and truthful. I was deeply grateful that you are in Washington D.C. It is only to be regretted that such a program as this was not carried on every major network in America. In reply to my letter to President Johnson I received a sheaf of mimeographed pages about Vietnam and our purpose there. I found little I could agree with and my letter to them was ignored. The news given to the American people in our local papers is so limited on vital questions of our times and the behavior of some governmental agencies so high-handed that to me it is truly frightening. My sincere good wishes to you.

Sincerely,

PAULINE SCOTT.

LAWRENCE, KANS., June 2, 1964.

President LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR PRESIDENT JOHNSON: I am against our continued military presence in South Vietnam, and am absolutely opposed to carrying that morally, politically, historically unjustifiable policy into North Vietnam.

Senator WAYNE MORSE of Oregon seems to be one of the very few brave, intelligent voices (also Senator FULBRIGHT) in that sea of blindness called U.S. foreign policy; I fully support the Senator's views regarding U.S. policy in South Vietnam. The people of Oregon are most fortunate to have such a man represent them.

It is difficult to understand how an administration with, at long last, a more enlightened domestic policy can continue, practically alone, to carry on such a backward, 19th-century foreign policy.

Those of us who voted the Kennedy administration into office, with hopes for a new, intelligent, open-minded approach to world affairs, and above all, with hopes for peace, are still hoping; please do not disappoint us. We are tired of platitudes and doubletalk; tired of hearing our so-called spokesmen advocating peace in one breath, and in the next advocating extending an unjustifiable war into North Vietnam, and wherever else the world will not follow their dictates.

Most sincerely,

Mrs. GLORIA B. SADLER.

NOTE.—Senator WAYNE MORSE: We have sent a copy of the foregoing to Congressman HAROLD JOHNSON and this one to you.

PARADISE, CALIF., May 25, 1964.

Senator THOMAS KUCHEL,
Senator Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KUCHEL: We are fully in accord with Senators MORSE, GRUENING, and MANSFIELD in regards to Vietnam. We further think that we are there for business reasons and therefore we have no business staying there under the hypocritical guise of saving the people of that unhappy land from this or that or the other thing. Continuance of our policy, and particularly to the probability of its extension, is not only a flagrant threat to peace, but the survival of life on this planet. We hope, sir, that you are working on, or will soon so include your efforts in this direction.

We wish to congratulate you on your sympathetic stand in regards to medicare; your

opposition to the attempt to suppress Pacifica Radio; and for the many other good things you have worked and voted for.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD C. BARTHELSON,
Mrs. ARDIS J. BARTHELSON.

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Congratulations on your wonderful fight to keep us out of another Korea or an atom bomb war. You finally broke the iron curtain of newspaper silence with your and other Senators fight against an extension of war in South Vietnam. You made the front pages here. Keep up the good work.

EWEN FOSTER.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.,

June 1, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Thank you very much for the many copies of your excellent statement on Vietnam which I requested and which your office sent so promptly. We distributed them at the meeting for which I enclose a notice. At this time we passed a resolution asking our Government to withdraw and turn the problem back to the Conference of Geneva as was provided in 1954. The papers give us no hope that the Government is changing its stand to a more rational one in line with its agreements at that Conference. It is most disillusioning to be part of such a foolish policy as the United States has, and one feels impossibly frustrated except that people like you are speaking out and stating what we think.

Thank you again. If you can think of anything more useful that we can do besides write letters and try to spread the facts as you and we see them, we would be glad to try.

Sincerely,

Mrs. ELEANOR OTTERNESS.

FORT COLLINS, COLO.,

May 31, 1964.

The Honorable WAYNE MORSE,
The Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MORSE: As the father of a 17-year-old son, but more especially as a citizen, I wish to thank you for your efforts drawing the attention of the American people to the situation in Vietnam. Not only does the war there seem a hopeless one—it seems to me an effort which throws shame upon this Nation. I can see nothing democratic about the existing regime there, and analysis suggests that the resistance to us must have much popular support to be as effective as it is without airpower. Suggestions that the war be extended are especially horrifying, with the threat of nuclear war and absolutely no justification in international law. Although your efforts to expose this situation must at times make you feel that yours is a voice in the wilderness, I am convinced that you and your colleagues who raise this issue are the true spokesmen of the American people.

Please send me any copies of your speeches on this subject that may be available. Thank you again for fighting this good fight.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL A. BATES,
Associate Professor.

PAWTUCKET, R.I., June 3, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: This is just a note to express my appreciation for your outspokenly critical attitude toward U.S. southeast Asia policy.

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I can't tell you how really heartening it was to hear such a penetrating indictment of our morally bankrupt foreign policy and particularly emanating from a U.S. Senator who holds such a responsible position on the Foreign Relations Committee. Increasingly, I was convinced that the Congress had atrophied to such a condition that it was incapable of critically assessing our foreign policy and was on the verge of becoming a parliamentary entity so ineffectual as to be comparable to the appendages of a totalitarian regime. Your forthright and resolute statements on the genocidal war in Vietnam and your unswerving commitment to conscience are indeed gratifying.

Undoubtedly, you will be assailed by the cold warriors as an appeaser, a capitulator, but be assured that there are many people who are appreciative of your reflective and conscientious stand.

Appreciatively,

RAYMOND L. RICCIO.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 4, 1964.

President LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR PRESIDENT JOHNSON: I am urging that you use your great prestige and influence to expedite an end to the evil war in Vietnam.

Our great Nation would surely gain in stature if a major portion of the half billion dollars being spent each year in a destructive Vietnam venture were to be diverted to the U.N. to help settle the conflict.

The United States, the beleaguered Vietnam, and the entire world would greatly benefit by such a step. And the United States could be acclaimed as a truly great and peace-loving nation.

Very truly yours,

MRS. JANET N. NEUMAN.

NEW YORK, N.Y., June 3, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: I wish to lend my support to your position on the war in Vietnam and Laos. To let this develop into a full-scale war can be disastrous for the world. A better solution must be found.

Very respectfully,

SOLOMON COBETT.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., June 2, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I have been meaning to write and tell you how much I agree with you on the withdrawing of our boys from Vietnam and your forthright criticism of Gov. Adlai Stevenson. It is rare that one hears any dissent in Government, so that you and Senator Fulbright stand out as knights in shining armor. Thank God for people like you.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. SYMA KAUFMAN.

JUNE 3, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Thank you for your just and unequivocal opposition to the war in South Vietnam and its projected escalation. It is quite clear to anyone who takes the trouble to read and think that the Khanh regime in South Vietnam is a thoroughly unpopular dictatorship maintained, in the face of overwhelming Vietnamese opposition, by the armed intervention of U.S. forces and a huge U.S. subsidy which is now at least \$500 million per year and scheduled to rise by \$125 million. I hope you continue your opposition, publicly and vociferously, to our dirty war in Asia.

Sincerely yours,

WM. R. ROTHMAN.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., June 1, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I agree with your stand on our withdrawal from the war in South Vietnam. I support Senator Fulbright's recent speech to rethink our overall foreign policy in Cuba and South Vietnam.

Your efforts for a stronger U.S. stand for world peace are appreciated.

Very truly yours,

HERBERT MARTH.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 2, 1964

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Congratulations on your intelligent courageous stand on Vietnam. Keep it up. Glad somebody in Washington thinks.

ISADORE SHANK.

HYATTSVILLE, MD., June 2, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: We commend you for the great job you are doing in course of peace. Although you are in the minority at present history will note your great service to our country and the world. If you can save even one American life you will have fulfilled your duty as a Senator. More power to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. and Mrs. I. PEITELBAUM.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., June 3, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORRIS,
Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: We are inspired by the passion and unassailable logic of your argument against intervention in southeast Asia. Please accept our heartfelt gratitude for your courageous defense of world peace and all humanity. Let us know in what way we may help.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL PERLIN and FAMILY.

SNOHOMISH, WASH., May 31, 1964.

Senator W. MORSE,

Capitol Building, Washington, D.C.

Senator MORSE: We are not from your State but my husband depended upon your opinions and leadership at our Capital. This is a democracy but I wonder if this will reach your attention.

For 2 years the hopelessness of the fighting in Vietnam has been of heart's concern. Every American death there has certainly been a murder and a useless one. Natives are reported to be unconcerned and using the presence of our men for personal gain. We are not sending Von Steubens and Pulaskis—as Secretary McNamara said in his "pep talk." The boys in southeast Asia are fighting against a condition and party which is allowed in Cuba, is financed in Yugoslavia and against which our money interests will not cut trade. There is much more to say and you have more information. Then the dollar is more protected than young men's lives—some who have not yet had an opportunity to use their American right of representation and vote their lives away in this place.

Is it not for such world conditions that the United Nations was organized? Why was the Secretary of Defense (the opinion of one businessman) in charge of the situation until it reached a crisis? Now it seems we must be in the fight to protect his political reputation. Why are such important matters left in the hands of two or three? Should not Congress make the decision which puts us into war action any place?

With Red China so opposed to America—

what more could she ask than the United States be baited to come all the way across the Pacific—to fight at her borders with her kind of weapons, and in her manner of fighting. Should such a nation have diplomatic victory over our educated leaders? And the price of diplomatic blunder is so easily offered and takes the lives of better citizens. (Is it not so that those men who steal cars and the like have counted their military time in detention?)

We pay taxes to help peoples maintain freedom. That seems right. But stopping communism is surely a problem of united effort. If the United States takes over why should others offer to come? Cannot the situation create a demand by Congress for it to become a United Nations cause?

The above has been my feeling for some time. Now it has become an opinion with a heartache. I have only two relatives in this world since my husband passed away—two sons. Jere is 21, 1A. John S. is 23 and at Fort Eustis, Va.—leaving for Koret, Thailand June 17. He was working for his master's degree and hoped to teach in college. His chief interest was to encourage the freshmen dropouts. At heart, he is a pacifist. He was troubled as to how to state it without seeming disloyal. (He didn't go fishing because he didn't want to cause anything to die.)

I thank you for your time if you have read this. Things seem so difficult—I believe that Jack would have thought it well to write to you.

Very sincerely,

MARGARET MURPHY.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., June 3, 1964.

Senator MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I have read of your position on the aggression in South Vietnam and on the warmongering of fellow Americans. It is deeply gratifying to learn that there are men on Capitol Hill, like yourself, who have resolved not to be part of this warmongering madness.

All that I can say to you is that it is imperative that you and those on Capitol Hill who agree with you keep up the struggle to put an end to this mass warmongering insanity and to restore peace to, and insure peace in, our world.

Yours truly,

RICHARD BORNSTEIN.

SPRINGVILLE, CALIF., May 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,

HONORABLE SIR: (Only you and Senators Douglas and Clark and members of "the willful little band" do I consider deserving of the title "Honorable Sir.")

Your words on last night's release of "Face the Nation" were superbly courageous. Their undeniable logic and obvious honesty may, I fervently hope, have helped to counteract the propaganda dispensed daily by the far-right industrialists. (Apparently the military-industrial complex has "deprived us of our liberties.")

Your speeches in my daily issues of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD prompted me to type highlights from them for the local newspapers. All efforts to beat the coalition seem futile, but at least you throw a hard, bright light into the dirtiest corners.

I, too, am keenly disappointed in Adlai, for whom I voted, but in whom my faith was shaken after his reversal on Telstar, or H.R. 11041.

This letter is meant as a vote of confidence for your suggestion that we let the U.N. handle the Vietnam crisis, and abandon our own. I hope you will have a few thousand

Most respectfully,

ELIZABETH TALBOT.

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NEW YORK, N.Y., May 31, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: Please accept my humble and deeply felt gratitude for the courageous and powerful stand you are taking in behalf of peace and a decent America. As long as men like yourself exist, there is hope for the future. Otherwise, we would all be left to total despair.

Very respectfully yours,

Mrs. RUTH FREINKEL.

LONG BEACH, CALIF., May 30, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: May I extend to you my admiration and support for your honest and courageous leadership in bringing the American people to understand the Vietnam situation. I am in full accord with your views there, and feel that it is urgent that we as a nation realize the mistake we are making. I believe lack of accurate information here at home is our only excuse.

The worst misunderstanding, being fostered daily by most of our press and some political figures, is the belief that men and material are pouring into the Vietcong from North Vietnam, from Chins, or from other sources. Only rarely is the truth printed, and then it seems to go unnoticed. (I refer to General Harkins quoted at length in the March 6, 1963, Los Angeles Times, and to articles by Ted Sell and Bill Henry in November 20, 1963, and May 17, 1964). The truth is that we are the only ones intervening in Vietnam, and we are killing indigent natives, destroying their families, homes, and crops.

Then, what can be said about those Americans who continue to state that our soldiers in Vietnam are still playing only advisory, noncombatant roles? This is contempt for truth, and for the intelligence of the public.

I hope you continue to try to elicit open, honest debate in Congress and in our press on the Vietnam scandal. I will do all I can to help you. If you have any reprints of your speeches on this topic, I would appreciate receiving one.

Sincerely,

GEORGE R. AUGUST.

SEATTLE, WASH., May 31, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,

DEAR SENATOR: It is hard for us to understand how the machinery of the Pentagon operates. For example, how it can keep the war in Vietnam going so flagrantly against the wishes or interests of the people of this country.

I think you are doing a courageous job in attempting to expose their tactics and get the rotten mess stopped.

Respectfully,

RALPH C. LEMON.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,
Memorial Day, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
The Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: On this Memorial Day, I want to congratulate you on your great effort for peace, the best memorial to our war dead.

I have just written to our President asking him to stop the war in South Vietnam.

My family and I greatly appreciate your efforts in behalf of all the people of the United States.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. ELLE L. MILLER.

NEW YORK, N.Y., June 1, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Let me take this op-

of your stand against the continuation of the Vietnam war. I am glad someone is standing up and speaking out against a war so unjustified, so inhuman, so wasteful, and so destructive of our position in the world as a friend of national independence and opponent of colonialism.

I hope you will keep the good work up until every American serviceman is brought home from Vietnam. I do not say that we should get out of the war there because things are not going so well for us now. I have felt for a long time we should get out because we are doing the wrong thing in trying to force upon a people a government that they do not want. I believe that the Vietnamese people feel that they are fighting for their homes and for their own freedom from outside oppression. They are thus fighting for human rights that any people would be justified in fighting for.

A few infiltrators from North Vietnam could not have influenced them if they had not already been completely discouraged about the conditions under which they had been living and the oligarchy which caused them.

This is a war in which there is no future except to be dragged deeper and deeper into a campaign of attrition against a whole people with a consequent expenditure of more and more American lives and a gradual extension of the area of battle, which will make it ever harder to reach a settlement.

Good luck to you in your campaign against it.

Sincerely,

Miss EILEEN BRADLEY.

RUTHERFORD, N.J., June 2, 1964.

The Honorable WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We would like to commend you on your forthright statements on the southeast Asia situation. Your courage in speaking out against further U.S. involvement is heartening. Please know that there are many fellow Americans who share your concern and shame over present U.S. policies in the Vietnam region.

Sincerely,

ROLAND A. FINSTON.
GLORIA W. FINSTON.

BLUE RIDGE FARM,

Schodack Landing, N.Y., May 30, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
The Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SENATOR: I have just written to President Johnson and to Adlai Stevenson expressing my agreement with your views and comments on our involvement in Vietnam and on Mr. Stevenson's speech to the United Nations (your speech of May 20 to Senate)—also my agreement with Walter Lippmann's column on the same subject.

It is gratifying to know that a few people, even in the Senate, have the wisdom and integrity to state their views frankly even though they differ with our State Department.

I sincerely hope that you and others such as Senator GRUENING will continue to speak out and that we can avoid further involvement in any war. We must have peace.

Yours truly,

BETTY E. LAWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.,

May 30, 1964.

U.S. Senator WAYNE MORSE.

DEAR SENATOR: I am in full agreement on your most courageous stand on southeast

I am thankful that you are one of the few who will make himself heard in this time of peril.

We are interfering in the internal affairs

There are too many, in high places of this country, who want war.

Respectfully yours,

E. O. BIBLE.

WILMINGTON COLLEGE,

Wilmington, Ohio, June 1, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: This is to express my appreciation for your perceptive speeches on American foreign policy, particularly in relation to the fighting in South Vietnam.

It seems to me that you and the other handful of Senators who have been exposing the tragedy of the fighting in South Vietnam and have been stressing the need for constructive American policy deserve our deepest gratitude.

Sincerely yours,

WARREN GRIFFITHS,

Professor of History and Government.

WESTFIELD, N.J.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing to tell you how much I approve of your efforts to force a change in our South Vietnam policy, and the whole dreadful mire we find ourselves in. Who is running the country, Pentagon and CIA? Seems so.

What are our boys being asked to die for, the discredited regimes of Diem or Khanh? American mothers have had enough of war. We want peace and now. The world yearns for it, and we here in United States are dragging our feet, holding up progress—world opinion is 10 years ahead of American public opinion—who is molding it?

Please continue your efforts to challenge our present policy and to work for a settlement of the Indochina peninsula—I admire your candor and honesty—the House and Senate, unfortunately, don't have enough like you.

Yours very truly,

JEANNE W. THOMSON.

LYNN, MASS., June 1, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: May I congratulate you on your speech about stepping up the war in South Vietnam of May 21 in the Senate.

I was particularly interested in your report that Pentagon personnel admit that there are no troops from other countries fighting with the Vietcong, and that the war is, in fact, a civil war, and we have no business being there.

I wish there were more Congressmen and Senators with your ideas and courage. I am wondering how I can vote for either Republicans or Democrats who really have no differences on this subject.

More power to you.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. MILDRED GOODWIN.

LAKEPORT, CALIF., June 5, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I want to congratulate you on the forthright stand you have taken on the question of our foreign policy, more particularly in regard to our involvement in Vietnam. It is clear that such a policy can't possibly result in any solutions but on the contrary can escalate into the destruction of our civilization.

The aspect of the situation that really concerns me is the rampant corruption and ignorance of our electorate, as evidenced by the primary elections in this State.

As an individual, more or less isolated because of the mantle of fear that blankets

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are a few men like you with courage and a dedication to truth and real patriotism. May your tribe multiply.

CARL SULLIVAN.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., May 3, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I send you three cheers and a heartfelt message of appreciation of your almost lone stand on our wicked work in South Vietnam. Your strong words are needed.

Thank you, and keep it up.
Sincerely,

D. G. PIKE.

"The end justifies the means" is now our country's motto, and nothing else.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 5, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: You and Senator GRUENING are performing a most significant service to our Nation in your repeated statements on the South Vietnam situation. Unfortunately your forthright position opposed to our intervention militarily in southeast Asia has too few supporters in Congress but you are supplying leadership to an ever-growing body of citizens who reject our Nation in the role of seeking to force a dictatorial government on a people.

If you have not already done so, I would suggest for your reading Edgar Snow's "The Other Side of the River," with special attention to the final chapters in which he addresses himself to war and peace in Vietnam and then his proposals for changed attitudes in our Nation.

Sincerely yours,

A. EGNAL.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 6, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Keep up the good work in trying to pull us out of southeast Asia. You are right, 100 percent. The intervention there is illegal and is not worth the death of one American. Can't we find anyone but bloody little dictators as our friends? In the U.N., can't we quit voting with the colonial powers? Even the colonial powers don't support us on Vietnam. It is clear that we have been caught way out in right field. I saw Hiroshima 3 months after the bomb was dropped and, I don't want that to happen here. I watched the radioactivity in the bomb victims eat up the good blood almost as fast as we pumped it into them. The skin color would return for a little while, then they would turn gray-white and die. Those were people that were far from the blast. So, please, please don't give up. Keep trying.

Yours very truly,

CARL HOECKNER.

MILL VALLEY, CALIF., June 4, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR: I wish to particularly thank you for the copies of your speeches you sent me. They are exceptionally good, firm, pointed speeches. I have learned so much from them and I shall certainly spread them to all who will read. (If only more would.) As a first result of my reading of them, I have been inspired to write a poem, a copy of which I enclose. Of course, I am mailing it to each of the principals involved. Do keep on with your excellent work and know that we are many who applaud your courage and try to emulate it.

Sincerely,

MRS. MARGUERITE EDISES.

YOU ARE CALLED TO ACCOUNT

Prelude

Calling McNamara, calling Rusk, calling Johnson, calling McCone, calling Taylor, to be an honor guard.

I

At the shore you meet,
Each youth to greet.
His last trek done.
Your trial just begun.

II

Each lies there dead,
The dropped flag at his head,
Wanting to hear what you said.

III

When he asked you, "Why,
The whole world to defy,
You sent him to die?"

IV

"Is it not for shame?"
"We have no legal claim."
"Quite clear
We interfere."
"Stop."

"Let the rest arrive
Greet them alive."

V

But you were not there.
His words rent the air.
But you did not care—
Or, did you not dare?

VI

When will you say, "The Conference, instead."
Better, words and then more words than all
those dead.

VII

Gentleman:
The hour is late
So also our fate
'Tis honorable to abdicate.

—MARGUERITE EDISES.

SILVER SPRING, MD.,

June 6, 1964.

President LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: After listening to and reading what many of the Senators who are interested in Vietnam say and write, I have come to the conclusion that we are being inflexible in that area.

As Senator WAYNE MORSE has said, "The people of South Vietnam have the right to choose the kind of government they want. We should get out now."

As a peace-loving man I'm sure you, too, can see the folly of pursuing the policy we have had all this time. All that comes of it is more deaths for Americans as well as Vietnamese people, and the future may even bring the further spread of war. It is certainly no weakness to negotiate and to save lives.

Please help to change our policy there.

Sincerely,

MRS. MIRIAM W. DRIMMER.

LA CRESCENTA, CALIF., June 4.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Thank you. I am glad that you have not been stampeded into acceptance of the idea of extending the war in southeast Asia. I would hate to see another bloody carnage, Korea style.

I notice that the President again uses the old cliché about "defending South Vietnam." Actually, isn't it more accurately a matter of defending a government that isn't wanted by a majority of its own people? (Surely it would have won out long ago if it had even half the people of the United States.)

I am glad, too, that you are not alone in taking a more reasonable attitude on the Vietnamese situation; I have also written Senators GRUENING and FULBRIGHT commending them.

With best wishes.

ROBERT SHILLAKER.

[From the Los Angeles Times, June 4, 1964]

CEASE-FIRE IN VIETNAM UNDER U.N. PROPOSED

WASHINGTON.—The southeast Asia crisis stirred critical comment in Congress Wednesday.

Senator ERNEST GRUENING Democrat, of Alaska proposed in a Senate speech that the United States seek an immediate United Nations sponsored ceasefire in South Vietnam.

"We should take every step possible to stop the bloody, senseless killing in Vietnam not only of U.S. fighting men but of the Vietnamese as well," he said.

MORSE TAKES ISSUE

Senator WAYNE MORSE (Democrat, of Oregon), again took issue with U.S. policy in the Senate. He said President Johnson's statement at a press conference Tuesday that the United States intends to stand by its commitments to help defend South Vietnam is "in reality a sad admission that the 10-year-old policy of unilateral American intervention in Indochina has been a failure."

He added: "If the President thinks the future of southeast Asia is at stake, then he has no alternative but to confer with the governments of southeast Asia, not only with South Vietnam, but with North Vietnam, Cambodia, Burma, Laos, Thailand and the neighbors who also have a more direct interest than does the United States—India and China.

"For President Johnson to create the impression that the United States intends to determine the future for millions of people 7,000 miles away is not even a thinly-disguised kind of imperialism," Morse said.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., June 2, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Why not turn over our problem of Vietnam to the United Nations and thereby save the lives of our boys as well as those of Vietnam?

Thank you.

Cordially yours,

SARA OSHUIO.

LANCASTER, CALIF., June 1, 1964.

SENATOR WAYNE MORSE: All of us are deeply indebted to you for continuing your efforts against the United States war in Vietnam. Your strong opposition to sending more money and American boys to carry on the war is a great contribution toward preventing that war to be enlarged as it surely will be if not stopped very soon.

It is extremely sensible of you to mention that Vietnamese lives, as well as American lives, should be considered as they are human beings also. This is seldom considered by the brainwashed administration leaders or people in general.

And it is true that the blood of these murdered people is on the hands of all from the President on down who do not speak out against this terrible war by which thousands are brutally tortured as well as the thousands killed.

I note David Holden of the Manchester Guardian states, "Saigon is a city of glittering, cynical, sybaritic unreality, vice and artificial prosperity. There is maintained a black market where American aid cartons and soldiers, and

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panic money is leached out steadily to Hong Kong and Singapore and Zurich." Good wishes to you.

PEARL R. GOODING.

MOUNT VERNON, Mo., June 3, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Thank you for the wonderful speeches you made in the Senate on May 21 and 24. I have read only an excerpt, but you are speaking for the people of this country and what you have said should open our eyes. It takes courage to do things like that. I am writing Senator LONG again and sincerely hope he will give you support. That we are endangering the peace of the people of the whole world is crystal clear. No wonder we stand alone in this shameful thing. What little approval we have from Britain is forced intimidation. I do hope people are writing you—and I think those who are informed should. Keep up the good work. Lack of information and misinformation are our greatest obstacles, as Senator GRUENING has pointed out. The whole world should thank the small handful of brave men in our Senate for trying to present the truth.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. STEPHEN B. CRUMPLEY.

BROOKLYN, N.Y.,
June 3, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I want to thank you for your courageous stand against our southeast Asian policy, particularly in South Vietnam. How many people in the area are we convincing that the threat is communism—that the Vietcong is out to destroy them? It seems to me that by this insane drive to world war we are alienating more people everywhere.

Please continue the fight to reverse this unrealistic attempt to settle world problems by sectional wars. Let us get out and try to solve the problems closer to home.

Very respectfully yours,

ANNE R. COLFORD.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,
June 3, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
The Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Just a short letter to give you encouragement in your courageous stand on the Vietnamese issue.

Yours truly,

M. DEDINA.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., June 3, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I saw and heard the very short speech you made about our war lords.

Thank God we hear a few, very few voices in the wilderness, crying out against needless wars. Money, but more important, the lives of our young men lost for saving face of 2 men in our Government. McNamara and Rusk, who go about smiling, now they have some recommendations to offer to President Johnson sure, they know, they are running the country.

What about Congress. I don't like the expression "do nothing" Congress, but what are they doing to keep this country out of wars—other peoples' wars? Do we have to fight all wars for everyone?

The people in South Vietnam don't want the war to end, they are having a good time spending our money, glad to have our men fight and die for them.

Raise your voice and let the people know for the United States and us.

Our boys would prefer to bathe and swim too, instead of fighting waist deep in the

PLAINFIELD, IND., June 3, 1964.

SENATOR WAYNE MORSE: I just want you to know that people outside of your home State appreciate you. However, I'm afraid that too few of them let you know. I've been wishing, for some years, that we had a majority in the Senate and House, too, who believe as you do.

I was formerly a Republican, more recently a Democrat, but I'm pretty sure now that the establishment runs both parties.

What the country needs is an awakening which would make people think and communications media tell the truth.

We are now just carrying on the old British striped pants diplomacy by imposing our strength in areas where it is not wanted and needed. We give people freedom all over the world where, I'm afraid, they find themselves much less free than previously.

You are the only Senator I can write this to. If there are more, will you let me know. I'd like to encourage them.

L. D. HOUSTON.

NEW YORK, N.Y., May 8, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Congratulations on the magnificent speeches you have made on the subject of Vietnam and the need for the United States to become militarily disengaged there.

I am enclosing a pamphlet which I have just written on the subject of Vietnam, and I hope that it will be helpful in getting people to see the necessity for a change in American policy. I am also hoping that you will consider that it has sufficient interest and merit to have it inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Sincerely yours,

HELEN B. LAMB.

DETROIT, MICH., May 9, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: God bless you for your stand against the South Vietnam war.

Yours must a lonely lot fighting for sanity, justice, and trying to get our foreign policy back on the track of international law and decency.

I often wonder how it is that our Government can be led around by the nose by a few private monopolies; whereas our own citizenry is ignored and left to shift for itself.

Seems like the monopolies that call upon the public to rescue their holdings in Cuba, Congo, Brazil, or southeast Asia are the very ones who object so strongly to medicare, civil rights, aid to education, and adequate pensions.

Therefore I too salute you and wish you success and fortitude in your splendid endeavors.

Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

JOHN Z. GELSAVAGE.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., May 9, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: This is the first time I have written to any person in Congress. I am now completing studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Since I first became politically conscious I have been impressed by your devotion to truth and principle, something that seems to be lacking in most of Congress and the administration.

I am writing to express complete support of your position on Vietnam. Many of my friends are very concerned at the apparent agreement which I am sure is more and more in agreement with your feelings. I do not know if you have made any statements concerning Cuba but in the past year I have become

largely a myth. I am embarrassed to remember that at one time I supported the Bay of Pigs invasion. If it hadn't been for the military and economic policies of our Government to Cuba, Castro would never have had to make trade agreements with the Soviet Union. My thoughts could go on indefinitely, but I'll stop here with an affirmation of my feeling that the war in Vietnam makes a mockery of our own Declaration of Independence and Constitution. Good luck and don't give in to pressure.

Would you be available in the future for speaking engagements (say next fall)? My friends at MIT and Harvard would help set up and publicize such meetings. I realize you are quite busy, so don't feel obligated to answer.

Respectfully,

LESLIE M. EVENCHICK.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Your recent newsletter on Vietnam was lucid and forthright. Why can't this information be publicly hammered home again and again until this senseless slaughter is stopped.

I enjoy all the "Oregon" touches and think your picture with the President excellent. I never throw the newsletters away—always send it on to some one in need of correct information on issues both domestic and foreign—cutting across political lines, too.

More power to you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs. H.) ROSE BAKALAR BERMAN.

REVERE, MASS., May 7, 1964.

Senator WAYNE B. MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Congratulations to you on your courageous stand against "McNamara's war."

The sooner we pull out of Vietnam the better it will be for the Vietnamese and the U.S. soldiers who did not choose to go there and who were never sent there in accordance with the laws of our country which require our troops to engage in wars only when declared by Congress.

Let's get out of Vietnam before they celebrate another anniversary each year out there—this time an American—not a French Dienbienphu.

Sincerely,

FRANK SIEGEL.

NEW YORK, N.Y., May 9, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
The Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Congratulations and my heartfelt support for your courageous stand on your senseless policy in South Vietnam. If only there were more like you to speak out and stand up and be counted.

I have written to Senator GRUENING with my appreciation and advised my own Senators JAVITS and KEATING that I have written to you. I have also written to President Johnson.

I wish you to know that you do have support—and history shows that we are a placid people but when we are pushed too far, we do become rebellious. This has been the progress in American history.

Keep up the good fight.

Sincerely,

PEGGY W. LESSER.

BRONX, N.Y., May 4, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Congratulations on your opposing our inhuman and vicious dictatorship-supporting war in South Vietnam. It is a disgrace to this country that so few of your colleagues have had the courage, integrity, decency, and/or intelligence to speak out against this war. The day may yet come in this country when the persons responsible for the napalm bombing and

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nocent South Vietnamese citizens will be regarded as the murderers and mentally imbalanced persons that they are. The day may yet come when the murder and maiming of hundreds of thousands of people merely to satisfy the money and power lust of war-oriented "defense" and armament company executives and the neurotic lust for power and prestige of brutal and conscienceless military brass will get the attention from the psychiatric profession that it deserves.

The people of this country are overwhelmingly opposed to this kind of murder for power and profit. Let us end this madness in South Vietnam or we will find ourselves following in the footsteps of the German people when they let Hitler lead them down the bloody path that led to dictatorship, genocide, and world war. Only from such a world war as we would find ourselves in this country and Western civilization would never rise again.

It is about time the so-called leaders of this Nation stopped using the mask of anti-communism to hide every vicious, greedy, brutal, stupid, and neurotic motivation and ambition of our big businessmen and military higher ups. It is about time they stopped their lying to the American people about this war's being necessary to stop communism. This war is being fought by us simply because the big business executives, the millionaires, and their military henchmen and bought politicians in this country demand that the people of South Vietnam have a government, not of their own choosing, but one which meets with the approval of these big businessmen and their cohorts. And one which meets with their approval means simply one which they can exploit industrially and financially and dominate politically, as they do with their various pet South American dictatorships such as Paraguay, Haiti, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, and now Brazil. Their greed for profits and power is why they are supporting the present military dictatorship in South Vietnam against the people of South Vietnam, and why they supported the Diem dictatorship which preceded it, and why they have supported and befriended the dictatorships in Spain, Portugal, and South Africa, and why they are fanatically opposed to the present Cuban Government. There isn't and hasn't been a rotten, corrupt dictatorship anywhere in the world since the end of World War II that those big businessmen and their military sidekicks haven't approved of, and through their domination of the U.S. Government, haven't forced the U.S. Government to support.

It is high time the U.S. Congress realized that the interests and desires of the American people as a whole are not the same as, and are even usually diametrically opposed to, the interests and desires of the reactionary and greedy military-industrial complex of this country.

If mankind is to have a history, that history will single you out as one of the few in the U.S. Government who spoke out for reason, truth and human decency when greed, ignorance, fear, apathy, and mental illness were pushing the world toward nuclear destruction.

Yours truly,

ROBERT GROSSMAN.

NORTH WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.,

May 7, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I wish to let you know that I support your efforts to find a peaceful solution to the war and to end the war in Vietnam. I urge you to continue to use your influence to set up procedure for negotiations to enable the termination of U.S. military involvement.

FORT WORTH, TEX.,

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Thank you for being persistent in your criticism of South Vietnam. Only this morning I fired a telegram to President Johnson demanding that something be done about our boys in this Vietnam struggle. Either support them or bring them home. I'm sick of "Pussyfoot" McNamara and think it's about time to rehire our Joint Chiefs of Staff.

I've heard wolf cries about Cuba until I'm fed up. First the Russians pull out, next only part of the Russians leave, next only the larger missiles were removed, now only little missiles were left in Cuba. Washington can't tell the truth and I wouldn't believe any of them on a stack of Bibles, including Lyndon Johnson. Thank God for GOLDWATER, a man with guts, and I'll be working but hard in November for him.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. DON DENNIS.

SENATOR MORSE ASKS WAR DECLARATION

WASHINGTON.—Senator WAYNE L. MORSE, Democrat, of Oregon, told the Senate this week President Johnson should ask Congress for a declaration of war in South Vietnam if Americans are going to continue to die there.

"No President can declare war by executive decree," MORSE said. "The American people are waiting for a declaration of war from the President."

MORSE, a persistent critic of U.S. military involvement in the South Vietnamese fighting, also said he was "convinced that undercover plans are underway to escalate that war" with "great potential danger" of a worldwide conflict.

MORSE renewed his attack on what he calls McNamara's war by declaring that "the parents of American boys unjustifiably killed in South Vietnam are not going to bury them without protest" against continued U.S. military presence there. "The protest is going to mount," he said, "and it should."

SANTA CLARA, CALIF., May 5, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: The enclosed copy of my letter to Senator THOMAS KUCHEL expresses my feeling as well as yours.

I hope you press this issue until we leave South Vietnam to themselves.

Very truly yours,

GERALD A. PETERSEN.

SANTA CLARA, CALIF., May 4, 1964.

Senator THOMAS KUCHEL,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KUCHEL: It seems to me that too few voices are speaking up against this awful situation that is going on in South Vietnam, but I notice that Senator WAYNE MORSE and also Senator GRUENING from Alaska have done a first-rate job in that connection, and I certainly would like to see more activity along these lines.

Our activity in South Vietnam is, insofar as I am able to see, exactly the same as if we were carrying it on in Mexico or Canada, I do hope that you will become as stirred up over this issue as I am and take an active part against it.

Sincerely,

GERALD A. PETERSEN.

NEW YORK, N.Y., May 8, 1964.

The Honorable SENATOR MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I wish to congratulate you for your magnificent speech made at the Senate on March 4, 1964.

Your analysis of the world situation is

significant and especially with your stand on South Vietnam. I gladly support your opposition to U.S. military participation and favor the withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam.

I agree with you that American involvement in any Asian conflict is going to be an nuclear involvement.

With my best wishes for your continuous successful efforts for world peace, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

IREYNE JONNARD.

FALLS VILLAGE, CONN., April 27, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: You are quite right in questioning the validity of United States presence in Vietnam. I hope you will continue to prod the administration on this point.

Why is our aid to the South Vietnamese more internationally legal than military aid to Cuba by the U.S.S.R.?

We have signed the United Nations Charter, supposedly in good faith, to bring any world problem to that body for adjudication. Or are we just another member of the old just-a-scrape-of-paper club?

Sincerely,

MARION FERGUSON.

MAY 8, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: This is not a routine thank you, but a sincere appreciation on my part for the leadership you are providing in regard to our policy in South Vietnam.

Your seeds of wisdom seem like the only sane voice coming out of a madhouse.

For the sake of all America, please continue your crusade.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

JOHN DAVIDSON.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 26, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I am writing to tell you that I agree with the statements you have been making concerning Vietnam. I, too, believe that it is a situation to be handled by the United Nations, not the United States. Peace, not war, should be the objective. Thank you for stating your opinions so clearly. It is important that your attitude be made public. Perhaps it will cause people to reconsider the reasons for our being in Vietnam. Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

SUSAN BARRIS.

PASADENA, CALIF., April 30, 1964.

The Honorable WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I fully agree with you about the nature of the U.S. involvement in South Vietnam.

Since the U.S. press (including the New York Times) has been grossly unfair in presenting your views on this subject, I would appreciate any transcripts of your speeches on South Vietnam that you might send me.

Sincerely yours,

BEN STACKLER.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., April 27, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MORSE: Rather belatedly, but most cordially, I greet you on your forthright and courageous position; re our undeclared war against South Vietnam.

You certainly hit the nail on its head when you named it "McNamara's war," but it is very unfortunate indeed that Secretary McNamara is fighting from his swivel chair or the cockpit of a military plane on the battlefield in South Vietnam while our boys return home in coffins.

Go ahead, Mr. Morse, in union with Sen-

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Continue this fight for life and security, real security of our country and the world.

Most sincerely yours,

SAM BROOKS.

P.S.—Peace abroad and equality and civil rights for all Americans. Go hand in hand; time for Emancipation.

NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.

Senator WAYNE MORSE.

DEAR SIR: There must be something that you can do to bring our men back to the United States and to put a stop to their being exploited in South Vietnam.

I have read your views in the news and hope that you succeed in your endeavor to have a stop put to our U.S. military being put in a position where they are losing their lives over there.

J. MIMNAUGH.

WESTMINSTER, CALIF., April 30, 1964.

The Honorable WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Yesterday, in Paris, U.N. Secretary General U Thant supported President de Gaulle's claim that our military effort in Vietnam is doomed to fail. You have strongly voiced similar thoughts in the past.

It seems to me that a logical move by the United States would be to try to achieve neutralization of Vietnam—thus sparing the lives of many Americans and innocent Vietnamese. If the funds and manpower used for supporting the Vietnamese war were turned over toward President Johnson's war on poverty, our Nation would be strengthened and our world leadership would be made more secure.

Sincerely,

Mrs. PAUL S. ULLMAN.

MAY 1, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Is there anything that can be done toward the program of stopping the war in South Vietnam? If there is any group that is working on this, I should like to know about it.

Yours very truly,

DAVID MANDEL.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Yours is the only voice worth listening to regarding this frightful Vietnam business.

I am weary of hearing and reading about officials and others making surveys of the situation. Some go only for a few days or weeks. It is not only ridiculous but expensive and tragic for lives are being lost over it. Why are not men like you considered for the presidency?

Sincerely yours,

HELEN F. SEAN.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., April 25, 1964.

President LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
White House, Washington, D.C.

DEAR PRESIDENT: We urge you to use every effort to negotiate a peaceful settlement and neutralization of the dangerous situation in South Vietnam. We realize this will be very difficult indeed, but it is possible to accomplish if great effort is applied. This is very definitely a civil war situation and must be handled accordingly.

We heartily agree with Senators MORSE, MANSFIELD, HUMPHREY, GRUENING, BARTLETT, CHURCH, and ELLENBERGER that we must review our foreign policy, especially in southeast Asia, and start thinking in terms of permitting these nations to obtain peaceful reforms long past due. We also feel strongly that they be permitted to decide on their own concepts of democracy and self-

own type of government without interference from outside.

We also agree with Senator FULBRIGHT that we "face the facts of life" and re-examine our foreign policy in South America and Europe and begin to plan the ending of the cold war as a way of life.

We are strongly opposed to the sacrifice of our wealth and the lives of our men in order to coerce foreign nations to accept our concepts of democracy. We must not take any risks of spreading nuclear war in southeast Asia or anywhere else.

Very sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. J. MALMOND.

BERKELEY, CALIF.

April 29, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
The Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I wish to thank you for your stand opposing the warring of the United States in Vietnam. I have said the same in a letter to the President, to Senator KUCHEL, and to the Secretaries of State and Defense. The possibility of so many good things being accomplished in and by this country (though I know this is unrelated), a real attack on poverty, a relationship with Cuba, initiation of the trusteeship, or neutralization in Vietnam—as you have mentioned—more demilitarization moves, improved education, et cetera, make the hysterical devotion to war in Vietnam a real tragedy. I hope you have many supporters in your stand on the Vietnam matter, and that they show their faces soon, and sound their voices. I F. Stone's Weekly has been a fascinating and exciting reading experience for me for a year and I find my feelings running high and wide with each issue. He is a fine reporter and I hope you are as pleased to have his coverage as I am to hear through him of your views.

Most sincerely,

SUZANNE RIESS.

SAN ANSELMO, CALIF., April 30, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I heartily applaud your statements opposing the policy of U.S. Government in Vietnam. Keep up the good fight.

Appreciatively,

CLARE McKEAGE.

P.S.—Your recent statement that the guilt for the blood of American boys killed in Vietnam lies on the hands of the U.S. Government was well said. So too is the guilt for all killed on both sides and the great suffering, primarily because those leading the United States now insist on containing China, an impossibility for long.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., April 30, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate Building
Washington, D.C.

SENATOR MORSE: We wish to inform you that we wholeheartedly support your stand on the war in Vietnam, and we urge you to continue calling for the withdrawal of our troops from that country. We regret exceedingly the fact that so much money and so many American lives have been spent in this "war," which is so unnecessary.

Thank you very much for the fight. Have courage.

Yours truly,

Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT KIRSCHNER.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., April 30, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Your recent statement that the fighting in Vietnam is a "matter for the U.N., not for the U.S. Air

to handle as they see fit" is of the greatest importance.

In recent years the Government and its agencies have acted more and more as if they, not the people of the United States, are the ones who should determine all important matters in connection with our foreign policy. To advance their aims they have not hesitated to use the news as a weapon, as stated by Arthur Sylvester, Jr., thus keeping the American people in ignorance of the true facts concerning matters of the greatest importance.

I hope you will be successful in your efforts to wake up the people of this country as to what is going on in South Vietnam and that you can have the matter referred to the U.N. where it belongs.

With best wishes,

THOMAS AMNEUS.

EAGLE RIVER, ALASKA,

May 1, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We wish to express our appreciation of your support of Senator GRUENING's efforts to bring home our boys from South Vietnam.

Senator GRUENING's report in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is very much respected and we are thankful he plans to continue assiduously.

We prayerfully hope more Senators will reflect on this issue.

Better teamwork will bring it to a consolable conclusion.

Yours truly,

Mrs. LAVAY L. PARKS.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 30, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I wish to express my admiration of and support for your stand taken in the Senate that American involvement in the Vietnam fighting is an illegal and unconstitutional operation.

As you say, the Senate should force President Johnson to submit to it a declaration of war as the present action of the Government is a totally unwarranted invasion of the legislative branch by the executive.

I have a stepson with the Special Forces in Okinawa who tells me he will be sent to Vietnam before he returns to this country. I have been tempted to write the Secretary of Defense and tell him that I intend to hold him personally responsible if anything happens to that boy. I suppose if I did so I would be subject to immediate investigation by the Internal Revenue Service, FBI, etc.

I am not a pacifist, having served approximately 4 years in the U.S. Navy during World War II.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Senators SCOTT and CLARK, who are supposed to represent me as a citizen of Pennsylvania, with the hope that they will give you some support in this matter. I suppose you are fully aware that the American boys who are sent to die in Vietnam are labeled as "instructors" and are not allowed to shoot back at the enemy or defend themselves in any way even if they themselves are being shot at. The whole situation is so outrageous and ridiculous as to try one's sanity.

I hope you will receive many more letters in support of your stand; but I am afraid, as in the case of the sale of wheat to Russia, too many Americans are concerned with making the easy dollar and living the soft life.

With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

MARTIN L. MOORE, Jr.

NEW YORK, N.Y., April 30, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I think you are right on two issues. One, the foolish action in South

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tion has to pursue this losing war, why not give the suggestion of the New York News some thought? In fact, why not let them go further and harass Red China? Who knows, it might be the key to success.

I think you are right in opposing the foreign aid program. You probably have many good and sufficient reasons. I could give you several more. I have recently returned from a tour in Jamaica for the Agency for International Development, which was devastating for me financially, mentally, and physically. Such a waste of money, incompetence, and unpreparedness. Thought you would like to know.

Paradoxically, I am a conservative Republican. Serves me right.

Sincerely,

CARLETON P. TEECE.

P.S.—I also am a loyal American World War I veteran, retired, and a grandfather, among other things.

OGDENSBURG, N.Y., May 1, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: While I have always been a Republican, I wish you to know how much I agree with your views on Vietnam.

Every day nearly I am hearing the expression "Dumping money and the lives of our men down the drain in Vietnam."

I am legislative chairman of the Veterans of World War I Auxiliary and my heart bleeds for some of the old veterans that cannot help themselves and how much happiness and dignity a very small amount of the money that is wasted in Washington could do these men that really knew the hell of war.

Every day committees are being formed that we could do without. When is this waste to stop? At any time you can give us a peg up, you will have the thanks of 230 million oldsters and I think the feeling of helping a worthy cause. We would like enough signers to the discharge petition of World War I veterans' pension measure to bring it to the floor.

Sincerely yours,

BERTHA BENZONI.

FOXBORO, MASS., May 1, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Reading the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD today, I came across your remarks and letters sent to you concerning the fiasco in Vietnam. I am 22 and a college student, and I am frankly quite worried about the situation in southeast Asia. Not only has the United States gotten a black eye, but it appears the present administration is going to compound it. "Mr. McNamara's war," as you have stated, is indeed, folly.

May I also commend you for your Tel-Star battle. I do regret that I'm not of your constituency, so that this would be of real value to you.

Sincerely,

JOHN G. AYLWARD.

ABERDEEN, S. DAK., April 21, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We heartily approve of your Vietnam views.

We have waited for 2 years to hear a strong voice raised against this infamy.

Very truly yours,

Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE DRESSSELHUYS.

MILL VALLEY, CALIF., April 30, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We wish to commend you for having raised your voice in

opposition to the continuance of the war in Vietnam.

A citizen almost despair in finding an effective way to indicate to our Government the absolute folly and cruelty of continuing such a war.

Thanking you, we are,

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. BRUCE B. JONES.

BURBANK, CALIF., April 28, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Just a note of gratitude to you for your "voice crying in the wilderness," re U.S. foreign policy—especially re our status quo obsession with reference to South Vietnam, Cuba, China—i.e., a realistic reappraisal—you are so right—do keep at it.

What is the matter with your colleagues, excepting a few like the Senator from Arkansas, from Alaska, and the majority leader?

It amazes me that McNamara, the President, and the Congress do not realize that the public is resentful, cynical, and frustrated to the point of utter apathy—an awful state.

Gratefully yours,

Mrs. HARRY BLACK.

ABERDEEN, S. DAK., April 21, 1964.

Senator GEORGE MCGOVERN,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As a veteran of the China-Burma India theater I am deeply interested in the welfare of the people of the Far East.

My wife and I know that the people of North Vietnam are slowly but surely building a viable nation, and are laboriously ascending the economic ladder.

If my country destroys this embryo, it will destroy my patriotism with the same blow. Thank you.

GEORGE DRESSSELHUYS.

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., April 29, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Capitol,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: What can I do to stop the foreign military aid to Vietnam?

How can we get Congress to help the Americans?

Enclosed please find and read the Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce official publication.

Thanking you for your kind interest, I am,

Yours truly,

Mrs. CATHERINE SEGGIE.

NEW YORK, N.Y., May 2, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As American casualties grow in Vietnam, it becomes more important that you continue to point up the war there for what it is, and continue to urge the withdrawal of all of our troops.

There are many Americans who support your views, and I, as one of them, wish you to know of the support of our family.

Very sincerely yours,

HERBERT SCHUTZ.

ATLANTA, GA., May 2, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I just want to let you know that the stand that you are now taking against U.S. intervention in South Vietnam is sound. I am convinced that your remarks so that the American people could get a chance to have intelligent discussion on the subject. I am convinced that yours

is the correct position and will, in time, prevail. I urge you to continue.

Sincerely,

WALTER TILLOW.

APRIL 29, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We have heard radio reports on your recent speech and share your deep concern over U.S. presence in South Vietnam. We are appalled by talk of "widening the war," and the prospect of the use of nuclear weapons. We fail to see how burning peasants and their land will educate them to the ideal of democracy.

We hope you will continue to speak out on this issue.

Sincerely,

VICTOR and ELLEN PIERCE.

APRIL 27, 1964.

The Honorable WAYNE MORSE,
The Capitol,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Thank you for your honest and vigorous expression of opinion on the Vietnam situation. You said so well what so many of us feel and I hope more people will begin to face the situation realistically and express themselves.

Sincerely,

CLARISSA B. INGLE.

ARLINGTON, VA., April 30, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I want to congratulate you on the courageous effort you are making to warn the people of America of the grave peril that confronts our country and the world, because of the self-defeating and dangerous policies the administration is pursuing in South Vietnam.

You have rendered a great service to your fellow Americans in bringing into the open the issues of foreign policy for public debate, at a time when meaningful debate among us has suffered an unprecedented decline. There is a crying need, therefore, for voices like yours to sound the call for the revival of free and stirring debate, which is the very lifeblood of a free society.

You may be interested to know that, since my retirement as a professor of political science, I have tried, in a quiet manner, to help reduce the areas of political illiteracy that are within my reach. Your speeches and other public statements have been most helpful to this educational campaign.

With the thought that they might be of some interest to you, I am enclosing copies of the letters I sent to the New York Times and the Washington Post. Their rejection of the letters is a true measure of the sad status of meaningful dialog in our Nation today.

Please keep up the good work. You have, sir, more supporters than you perhaps realize. Just remember, very few of them write letters.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN T. FIND.

APRIL 17, 1964.

The Editor,
The New York Times,
Times Square, New York, N.Y.

DEAR SIR: Senator FULBRIGHT, in his statesman-like speech on foreign policy, might well have added to his list of myths the following: That the Vietnamese are only too willing to destroy one another to protect U.S. security interests in southeast Asia.

That the people of South Vietnam are trying to us, if we would but listen to their plaintive voices, "Please stop killing us, leave us in peace, for we have suffered long enough." They have,

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indeed. They were conquered, then ruled and exploited by the French for nearly 80 years. During World War II, the Japanese occupied their country, and exploited them and their rich resources for the prosecution of Japan's military campaigns. Following V-J Day, the British, using Japanese troops and American equipment, assisted the French in regaining control of their Indochina colony. The war of reconquest dragged out for eight long and bitter years, resulting in the killing of hundreds of thousands of Indochinese and the loss of a very large part of the French Army, including the flower of its officers corps. It placed a back-breaking drain on the French treasury, in spite of the \$2 billion of aid which France was receiving from the American taxpayers. Then came the Americans, and instead of peace, freedom, and democracy, there were dictatorship, oppression, and more war. Yes, these long-suffering and war-wearied people have, in truth, suffered long enough.

The war in Vietnam, which our leaders have repeatedly told us "we must win," has already, in the past 7 years, taken a yearly toll of the lives of many thousands of Vietnamese, including women and children, and the lives of almost 200 American young men.

How much longer are the American people going to permit their Government to continue playing the tragic role of active participant in the cruel war in South Vietnam?

Sincerely yours,

JOHN T. FIND.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., May 11, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
The Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Thank you for speaking out against our present policy in South Vietnam. It is senseless to support—a at the expense of American lives—a government established by coup d'etat, which does not have the support of its own people.

Do continue to speak out. Press reports about plans to extend the war to North Vietnam are most alarming.

Sincerely yours,

CELIA ZITRON.

APRIL 28, 1964.

The Editor,
The New York Times,
Times Square, New York, N.Y.

DEAR SIR: It was out of compassion for the Vietnamese people and deep concern for our country's good name and moral position that I was prompted to write you.

My views on our Government's policy toward South Vietnam are based, not on vagrant impulses, but on a fairly extensive knowledge of the Asian area, in which I spent a decade and a half in teaching, study, and travel, and to which I have devoted more than 40 years of serious study.

Your decision not to publish my letter, I feel, has denied your readers an opportunity to confront the great human tragedy, resulting from our involvement in the cruel war in the unhappy land of Vietnam.

Despite your refusal to use my letter, I dare to hope that the New York Times has not made it its settled policy of regarding dissenting opinions on foreign policy issues as unfit for publication in its columns.

Cordially yours,

JOHN T. FIND.

TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON: AN APPEAL FOR A
NEUTRALIZED VIETNAM

Vietnamese and Americans are being killed in a losing battle in South Vietnam. Several alternatives immediately face the American people:

1. The withdrawal of our troops and the probable collapse of the existing Government of South Vietnam.

2. A continuance or increase in military assistance to the South Vietnamese Gov-

ernment, without any assurance of victory.

3. Carrying the conflict to North Vietnam through South Vietnamese military strikes directed by the United States. The extension of the war into North Vietnam would very likely bring about a major Korean-type war between the United States and China, and possibly involve the Soviet Union.

There is a fourth alternative: neutralization of both North and South Vietnam, guaranteed by the major powers and policed by an international or U.N. peacekeeping force. This could be the solution to a rapidly deteriorating situation. It would also end the continuing loss of American and Vietnamese lives, and would bring to an end the terror and suffering which stalk this war-ravaged land. Political stability and economic progress can only develop in South Vietnam when the military conflict ends.

We, therefore, appeal to you, Mr. President, not to enlarge the scope of the war, but instead, to work for the establishment of a neutralized North and South Vietnam, as separate, federated, or reunified states, protected against interference from the Communist world and the West by international guarantees and peacekeeping forces. Toward this end we give you our wholehearted support.

The North Vietnamese may welcome this opportunity to be independent of powerful neighbors.

The South Vietnamese would welcome an end to the terror and killing.

We Americans would welcome the removal of our military forces under honorable conditions.

The world would welcome a viable settlement in southeast Asia and an end to the latest threat of nuclear confrontation.

Stringfellow Barr, Professor of Humanities, Rutgers University; Allan M. Butler, M.D., Professor of Pediatrics Emeritus, Harvard University; Dr. William Davidson, Haverford College; Eugene Exman, Publisher; Norman K. Gottwald, Andover Newton Theological School; Rev. Donald S. Harrington, Minister, the Community Church of New York; H. Stuart Hughes, Professor of History, Harvard University; John Wesley Lord, Bishop, Methodist Church; Lonore Marshall, Poet and Novelist; Dr. Rollo May, New York University; Donald W. McKinney, Minister, First Unitarian Church, Brooklyn; Stewart Meacham, American Friends Service Committee; Seymour Melman, Professor of Industrial Management, Columbia University; Fred Warner Neal, Professor of International Relations and Government, Claremont Graduate School; John P. Roche, National Chairman, Americans for Democratic Action; Paul A. Schlipp, Professor of Philosophy, Northwestern University; Harry B. Scholefield, First Unitarian Church, San Francisco; Howard Schomer, Theologian; Calvin O. Schrag, Purdue University; William F. Schreiber, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Benjamin Spock, M.D.; Dr. Harold Taylor, Educator; Norman Thomas; Louis Untermyer, Author; Gordon C. Zahn, Professor of Sociology, Loyola University, Chicago; Dr. David Riesman, Harvard University; Rev. John Haynes Holmes; Rabbi Isidor Hoffman; Rabbi Edward E. Klein; Dr. Orrie Pell, and Prof. Harlow Shapley.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 4, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

You and Senator FULBRIGHT are to be highly commended for your efforts in trying to formulate a peaceful and intelligent foreign policy. It would certainly be wonderful if there were more men in government work who are as conscientious and humane as you. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

GRACE BARRIS.

EVANSTON, ILL., May 12, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SENATOR: Your intelligent and courageous statements on Vietnam need more publicity. If copies of your recent speeches in the Senate are available, I would like to have several.

I agree 100 percent that we have no business in Vietnam and should never have gone in there in the first place. To withdraw our troops now will be a blow to our prestige, but there are times when discretion is the better part of valor.

Several years ago, the Pentagon made a study of the use of American troops in jungle guerrilla warfare. I do not have the details of it, but one fact sticks in my memory: Without the united support of the people in the country we are attempting to defend, we stand to lose the war. I think you will agree that in this situation we do not have such support.

Sincerely yours,

CARL KEITH, JR.

CHICAGO, May 10, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
Oregon U.S. Senator,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: When I see frequently your name in the news, opposing the U.S. intervention in South Vietnam, and your campaigning for U.S. withdrawal from South Vietnam, I shall take my hat off to you on your stand concerning the Vietnam situation. You seem to be the only one that is making any sense on the issue. And I believe that you have the support of millions of Americans in your crusade to stop Americans fighting and dying in South Vietnam.

With all good wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

JOS. PAVELKA.

LA QUINTA, CALIF., May 8, 1964.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: This letter is to affirm the gratification of the undersigned and a number of friends that you (and Senator FULBRIGHT) have been outspoken about the appalling foreign policy myths and mistakes of the present and previous administrations.

You may recall that I sent you my gifts to aid in the promotion of a campaign to put you in the White House.

If ever the United States and the world needed intelligent, fearless leadership, it is this hour.

I pray you may continue to speak out; and, that the gigantic engines of mass communication will give the public the benefit of your expressed convictions and your leadership. (However, I have little hope of the media turning from their prostitution of their social mission to private profit and prejudice.)

With esteem and the best of good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

GROSS W. ALEXANDER.

P.S.—I enjoy your newsletter and the occasional enclosures with copies of your speeches.

MAY 12, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: How do you suppose the people in Washington who are responsible for the Vietnam situation going on and

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on—and with the possibility of a third war starting—sleep at night?

Why should American boys die before they have had a chance to live? Why are the children and woman and other human beings put through so much agony and possible death?

Can't something be done? Please try even harder to help them.

PEGGY KLEMPNER.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF., May 14, 1964.
The Honorable Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: My friends and I read your reports from Washington regularly and with great interest. Your last report, from May 6, essentially deals with South Vietnam and "McNamara's war." I fully agree with your opinion which you expressed so clearly and (at least to us) so convincingly.

Realizing that at the moment your opinion is still "unpopular" (because it can be interpreted as softness toward communism) I admire your courage and perseverance in urging again and again to take the problem of Vietnam to the United Nations—where it belongs.

Keep on. The future will justify your ideas, sooner or later, some way or other.

Sincerely,

HELMUT SCHNEIDER,

CENTRAL VALLEY, CALIF., May 15, 1964.
Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: It does my old heart good to see a few liberal Congressmen take a stand against our interference in a civil war in South Vietnam. Your recent speech in the Senate could possibly generate a little courage among other supposedly liberal Senators.

Senator, I hope some day, we will have the opportunity to vote for you for President of these United States.

Sincerely and respectfully,

ARNO A. PETERSEN.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,
May 10, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Your forthright statements on Vietnam have given heart and strength to the many of us here who are working in various peace organizations for U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam.

Thank you and bless you for your courage and your ethic. Continue. We need you.

Gratefully,

Mrs. PAULINE G. SCHINDLER.

MILL VALLEY, CALIF., May 16, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: The war we are waging in Vietnam is a crime against the people of that country, against the people of this country, and against the peace of the world and therefore against the people of the whole world. I urge you to do all in your power to stop this war, this crime.

Sincerely,

HAROLD HELLER.

May 24, 1964.

Senator MORSE: I heard you on "Face the Nation" today and am sure if you would get it over to the people of all States, our policy in Vietnam would be changed and our President would gain votes, even from the so-called Republicans. No one wants a nuclear war, especially the American people, and our boys should not be made to fight in that war. Our foreign policy must be changed. It better be now while we have a President who is OK and has what it takes to change from wrong to right. We are losing too many young boys who should have a chance to live. Don't know if this will even help a wee bit, but keep on enlight-

ening the people. Am sure it will pay off. If the President does the right thing, am sure he will win.

Respectfully,

JOE A. VATER.

SANTA CLARA, CALIF., May 11, 1964.
Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Before leaving on a business trip to Europe that will keep me there until October, I want to write you again and urge that you continue and more vigorously pursue your campaign to get us out of this insane war in South Vietnam.

It is surprising how few rational people we seem to have in high political offices but it is good to see we have at least a few.

Very truly yours,

GERALD A. PETERSEN.

WESTERN SPRINGS, ILL., May 25, 1964.
The Honorable WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I was greatly stirred by your appearance on "Face the Nation."

There is no Senator who surpasses you in speaking with clarity and fearlessness and in getting at the heart of a subject. I hope you shook millions of misinformed and apathetic citizens.

I shall write "Face the Nation" complimenting them on your appearance and asking for more such vital programs.

With gratitude to you for your strong efforts in trying to move our country in a peaceful direction.

Sincerely yours,

AMY C. MERZ.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 30, 1964.
Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: We want you to know that we agree with your evaluation of the southeast Asia situation and the involvement of the United States in it. Over there as well in Latin America it is a struggle to change the status quo which has become unbearable for the majority of the people. The United States unfortunately is fighting to maintain it. Why is it so difficult for our politicians to see this problem from a historical point of view? The maxim "old ideas die hard" is poor comfort in an age of A- and H-bombs which, when used, mean the end of humanity.

We very much hope and wish that you and your colleagues in the Senate and among our people continue your courageous fight.

Thank you.

Respectfully yours,

Mr. and Mrs. WALTER WILDENBERG.

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.,
June 4, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: This is a fan letter to you to encourage you in your patriotic and courageous questioning of the southeast Asia policy and adventure.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH LASKER.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Just a note to let you know I agree and support completely your position on our involvement in South Vietnam.

Yours truly,

JAMES STELWEDT.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 4, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,

MY DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I am writing to commend you for your strong opposition to the present policy of our Government in

South Vietnam. You are one of the few men in public life who is now calling for the withdrawal of our forces from this divided country.

I realize that the consequences of withdrawal from South Vietnam are unpalatable. But what choice have we? If we continue the present holding action we will be invited to get out, sooner or later. If we get in deeper we may find ourselves in a never-ending war—and it could escalate into a world war that would destroy us as well as our enemy. Now is the time to act while we have at least an iota of choice.

I strongly favor the reconvening of the 14-nation Geneva Conference that dealt with the Laos situation 2 years ago. The trouble in South Vietnam is a world problem, and we should seek a world solution.

I hope you will continue your opposition to the present warlike policy.

Very truly yours,

FLOYD MULKEY.

ESSEX, CONN., June 5, 1964.
Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I feel strongly that the current war in Vietnam is the wrong war at the wrong time in the worst possible place for the United States. I heartily commend your fight against this war, and urge you to insist on a peace settlement that will enable the United States to withdraw our forces before we get so involved we are unable to do so.

Faithfully yours,

JOHN R. TUNIS.

BRONX, N.Y., June 3, 1964.
DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I think you are the most courageous, outspoken public figure in this country. I do not always agree with what you say, but I respect your unequivocal courage to state your opinions. There are, unfortunately, too many who do not; who wait only to jump on the bandwagon when it is "safe"—if ever.

Your position on Vietnam is the only logical one that anyone in his right mind can take. But unfortunately there appears to be too many in leadership that aren't.

I believe you have the courage, wisdom, and foresight that would make a superior President of the United States.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY RESPLER.

CULVER CITY, CALIF., May 21, 1964.
Senator MORSE.

DEAR SIR: I agree with your stand that the southeast Asia situation should be handled by the United Nations, and not by the United States.

In my opinion, we should pull out of the Vietnam situation, and use that \$2 million a day to help our own people.

In closing, I'd like to say you are one of our favorite Senators.

Sincerely,

Mrs. MARJORIE HARTLEY.

PATERSON, N.J., June 4, 1964.
Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I would like to congratulate you for your courageous stand regarding "McNamara's war in South Vietnam." It is because we have men like yourself and Senators McCARTHY, FULBRIGHT, and GRUENING that the upper House of Congress has not become a tool of the Department of Defense—which has still not overcome being the War Department.

It is queer indeed that a consistent right-ist is fighting for the liberal principle of peace through negotiations rather than force against what is called a liberal administration in Wash-

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ington. Perhaps, though, the President will permit, with the grace of the Senate, the proposed agreement with Communist China to allow the United States and that country to exchange journalists. It is only through direct communication that either side of the Iron Curtain will be able to think what are now "unthinkable thoughts."

I am an admirer of yours in many issues. I salute you on your part in the attempt to prevent the robbing of the American public of the funds it would have received had not Telstar been given away to a private company that hardly needed its profits to survive. I also am glad that you are among the Senate leaders who are fighting the constantly bulging military budget in the foreign aid programs. I hope to see you coming out against the proposed Becker amendment which, as you must realize, is the greatest threat to our civil liberties that the average citizen has faced since the Sedition Act of World War I. Also, I am sure that a large group of Americans would welcome your support of a remodeled foreign aid program which would shelve military aid in favor of a few billion dollars yearly for truly humanitarian aid to the peoples of the developing countries of the world—to any countries that would feel that it could benefit by a program in which there would not be room for spoils or waste.

Although I cannot vote for you (because of my age as well as my State—I shall just be entering my first year at Brandeis University in the fall), I would like to express my gratitude that humanity has a man it can depend on.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC UBLANER.

CULVER CITY, CALIF., May 20, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE.

DEAR SENATOR: I want to thank you for your stand taken on southeast Asia. Our country has no right to murder these people, destroy their farms, and put them in concentration camps.

I think all top officials should be tried as war criminals.

Sincerely,

MARVIN REID HARTLEY.

BURBANK, CALIF., May 14, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I wish to commend you on your difficult but realistic stand regarding Vietnam. I sincerely hope that your ideas will help form the basis for a revision in the administration's policies toward Vietnam.

Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

E. M. LARSEN.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., May 23, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I am writing belatedly to commend you for your stand on the war in South Vietnam.

The turn events have taken there in the last 2 days is frightening because of the apparent disregard for international and domestic law we have shown. It is difficult to believe that the coincidence of Kennedy's unexplained assassination and the turn our foreign policy has taken in Latin America and Asia since then is fortuitous.

What, if anything, can be done to preserve constitutionality in our country now?

Sincerely,

KAREN REICHARD.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 24, 1964.

HON. SENATOR MORSE: I have just read in our Courier Press your firm opposition to our involvement in the silly Vietnam war. Millions of dollars dumped in a rat-

hole and loss of American lives. I have talked to hundreds of people and all are of the same opinion as we are. How is it that we are always the goat to throw millions away and no other country gets involved? Our President and Defense Secretary better wake up and find out how our people view this terrible throwing away of our millions. Why not use this money to help our thousands of poor people to buy food and proper housing for their families. Hope you continue to use all your power to stop this terrible waste.

Thanks, Senator.

STEVE ENSNER.

MAY 21, 1964.

Mr. WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I thoroughly agree with you in your statements concerning our position in Vietnam. It's an outrageous situation and I thank you for voicing the opinion of some of us who are not in accord with the policy being carried out there.

Sincerely,

DOROTHY B. SPRECKELS.

P.S.—I've not always agreed with you. I am originally a staunch Republican from Oregon.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

May 23, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: You are doing a wonderful job, opposing the "Dirty War," in Vietnam.

American lives, and countless millions of dollars going to ruin and waste, could be better used to help the unemployed, and wide spread hunger and poverty which is USA's No. 1 problem. Also enforce the U.S. Constitution in the South.

Sincerely,

W. ROGERS.

NEW YORK CITY, May 4, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I want you to know how pleased I was to hear you speak out against the filthy war in Vietnam and see it for what it really is.

I, also, would like to see complete U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam. I have written to my Senators expressing my views, only to receive in return some hypocritical nonsense about how the United States is defending freedom, where a military dictatorship exists—no less.

Sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH HORN.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Before I go to church this Sunday morning I want you to know that you are so right about our involvement in southeast Asia—Vietnam, and Laos. All around the world we are supporting and even helping to create governments that the peoples will not tolerate and then are involved in a civil war. The whole thing is like a dreadful nightmare—but though our people seem numb, we need a voice like yours ringing out to awaken public consciousness. We need to think the "unthinkable" and have an opportunity to enunciate them—and there are so many—and begin to work out positive solutions. Bless you. With you we may regain first personal, and then start back to national honor.

Sincerely yours,

DOROTHY KUNKLE.

P.S.—I am writing to Senator SCOTT and Senator CLARK and the President.

MAY 21, 1964.

Hon. ADLAI STEVENSON,
New York City, N.Y.:

We are horrified by news accounts of women being murdered in our country while

bystanders looked on without even a word of protest. At the same time we stand on the sidelines in our country without any significant protest while American boys, our agents, in obedience to military orders, kill and burn with bombs men, women, and children in their own country thousands of miles from our shores. All of this is done by our representatives in the name of freedom. To make all of this somewhat palatable, our boys were falsely referred to, and continue to be referred to, by those in authority, as "advisers."

There is no question but what these people are all Vietnamese. Many doubtless recall the cruel tyranny of France for generations and the loss of tens of thousands of their people until the French were finally defeated 10 years ago at Dienbienphu. Some Vietnamese probably believe that communism could not be worse than French capitalism. Who are we to dictate their decision? In any event, I declare with all of the vehemence of my being that if women and children are to be killed in that unhappy country, they should be left to their fate with their own people, and that every American boy should be ordered home before our prestige sinks any lower in the minds of people everywhere.

REX S. ROUBEUSH,
Tacoma, Wash.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., May 23, 1964.

Senator MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: In support of your stand on Vietnam I am enclosing a letter I sent to Senator HART of Michigan. A similar letter also went to President Johnson.

We urge you to continue your efforts to oppose the war in South Vietnam.

Respectfully,

HELLE COSBY.

LONG BEACH, CALIF., May 20, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I wish to commend you for your one-man stand reported in yesterday's Los Angeles Times against President Johnson's request for additional millions (or is it billions?) to continue the war in Vietnam.

I cannot understand this senseless waste of our manpower and money to bolster up such a criminal government, which was first installed by the Vatican during the Eisenhower regime 10 years ago. The explanation in the May 6 reports of the Vietnamese situation is very clear and I do thank you for it.

I am enclosing two clippings from the April 30, 1964, Christian Science Monitor about keeping the first amendment of the Constitution as our forefathers planned, and one from the Washington Post in the same paper, which I thought you might not have seen. Yesterday's Los Angeles Times also has come out editorially to keep the Bill of Rights intact. I feel the Becker amendment should be soundly defeated.

Thank you for the good battle you are keeping up to preserve our freedoms.

Sincerely,

Miss RUTH HARTMAN.

HAMILTON, OHIO, May 23, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Please accept my congratulations on your opposition to the ever-increasing subsidies for war in South Vietnam.

I am not, and never have been, a Communist. I do not think, however, that it is that we can impose our ideas on every country which disagrees with us—and the Vietnamese obviously disagree, or the war would have been ended years ago.

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If they (and others in southeast Asia) do not regard communism as a very great menace, perhaps it is because we have not really offered a very attractive alternative: our military dictators have been, on the whole, a sorry lot. The fact that our present favorite is being praised in the same glowing terms that were once used to praise Diem is not, somehow, very convincing.

What is more important, I am glad that you are resisting the tendency to let the Senate's power and responsibility to decide whether we shall be at war or at peace lapse by default. When we are urged to support the war, it is well to have someone ask just when war was declared—and against whom. I am a great admirer of President Johnson, but I do not think that he and the State Department and the CIA should get into the habit of casually involving us in any armed conflict which can be glorified as anticommunism.

Sincerely,

WM. PALMER TAYLOR.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., May 12, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE B. MORSE,

DEAR SIR: Read an inspiring article in this morning's Detroit Free Press in which you are waging a heroic, and fervently hope, not a futile fight on this great Nation's waste of precious manpower, money, and prestige, on an already proven concept that you can't buy friends with the almighty dollar, nor can you wage a successful war with "paid mercenaries."

Let's get McNamara and "his war" out of Vietnam and allow them to fight their own battle before this again becomes everybody's fight.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE UXA.

P.S.—Please use this letter any way you may see fit to further our cause.

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., May 12, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We have just moved down here from Medford, Oreg., and are still living among boxes, so this letter will not be polished at all, but I've been so thrilled to read your stand on South Vietnam that I felt I must write urging you to keep up the good fight and to try to make other Senators and Congressmen see the truth and justice of your stand.

Why is it that the United Nations can send peacekeeping forces to Cyprus, Palestine, Kashmir, Indonesia, Korea, Trieste, Suez, etc., but not to South Vietnam?

Our State Department must be made up of immature and willful men to continue a war which can only bring disaster. To maintain this costly war is a crime against all our international purposes. We should leave Asia to the Asians once and for all.

I hope our Congressmen will try to teach Americans and the State Department that we must learn to live in a world that doesn't allow our wishes.

Aiding anyone who wishes to solve a problem with arms, in these times, is wrong and should be against our national principles. The United Nations is there to mediate all problems, even ours.

Nor should we continue to humiliate Cuba with any more reconnaissance flights. Have we forgotten that we brought about this trouble with Cuba by permitting the Bay of Pigs invasion, and that after that humiliating turn of events, newspaper articles suggesting that we plan a real invasion? Some kind of cooperation and trust should be worked out so we wouldn't have to violate her sovereignty.

One more item that I wish to mention is taxation. I have just read the inspiring and tremendous book, "Progress Approved" by Henry George, and wonder why his ideas have not been followed. This book should get more attention from economists and should be read by every high school senior.

You are probably familiar with his single tax philosophy, so I won't go into it, but it does seem so fair and just to me to tax landowners rather than those who make the improvements. And the very ugly business of land speculation would come to an end.

My best wishes to you and all your efforts.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. WALLACE ROBINSON.

PALO ALTO, CALIF., May 13, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
417 Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I wish to express my appreciation for your opposition to U.S. participation in the South Vietnam war. It is incredible that a nation that pretends to world leadership should be pursuing a path which is so unprincipled.

Your suggestion that this is a matter for the United Nations is a good one, and I hope that you will be able to sway your colleagues in this direction.

Thank you also for continuing to send us your reports.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Joe Capsin in Honolulu, since he is one of your admirers and a good friend of ours.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE LICHTGARN.

LEMON GROVE, CALIF.,

May 11, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I feel that we had better get out of Vietnam and let the local people (North and South) settle their own affairs. It is expensive and very disappointing, this business of playing "god" all over the world.

Would you please send me copies of your Senate talks on our position in South Vietnam? I understand that one was dated April 24.

Thanks for your good work in the Senate.

Sincerely yours,

SETH J. CARPENTER.

TARRYTOWN, N.Y.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Thank you for your great and moving speech on Vietnam. Would you now please send me any speeches on your stand against the MLF (multilateral Nuclear Fleet).

Thank you and keep up your courageous stand on these issues. So few with courage and wisdom to speak out.

Sincerely,

Mrs. J. URBAN.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 11, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: If I may use the plain language you use: I applaud your "guts" in criticizing our war in South Vietnam.

I read with horror of the indiscriminate bombing which kills thousands of women and children. I worry that more American lives will be lost there—needlessly.

Your position is, I believe, in the best American tradition and I hope your speeches will help create a groundswell of public opinion against further intervention in Vietnam—and the achievement of peace and neutrality.

With sincere admiration,

Mrs. LOIS ROMERO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 14, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I wish to commend you on Vietnam. I agree with you 100 percent. Now McNamara says it is going to take from 5 to 10 years to win this war. I certainly agree with you that it will never be won.

How long are the American people going to stand for our boys being killed and money poured into Vietnam. It is time for the Americans to awaken to what the Defense Department is doing and I only wish that all the other Senators would join with you in your fight to end this.

I see where President Sukarno of Indonesia made a speech recently practically telling the United States "to go to hell" with foreign aid. That is the guy that we wined, dined in Washington and already we have given him \$81 million for foreign aid and still the State Department doesn't wake up in continuing foreign aid. How can we get the State Department cleaned up? Our Representative, SAMUEL DEVINE, has introduced a bill to clean the State Department. I do hope and pray that it will receive the support of all the Members of the House and that you will use your influence to see that it gets action in the Senate.

Senator, I do not agree with the stand you are taking on the Du Pont interest in Florida. Du Pont interests have been the making of Florida and its foundation are doing very worthy work so investigate carefully and read thoroughly the recent editorial in Barron's on the Florida east coast which gives the facts on the strike.

Thank you again, Senator, for your persistent effort on Vietnam. We have a far greater menace in communistic Cuba, just 90 miles from our shores.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

E. F. WILDERMUTH.

P.S.—No doubt you have read the article in U.S. News and Life on Captain Shouk. This should awaken all of us.

TACOMA, WASH., May 12, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Heartiest congratulations to you on the stand you have taken on the Vietnam crisis. More power to you and Senators GRUENING, FULBRIGHT, and others who are beginning to think what a catastrophe is developing.

Yours very sincerely,

MARY R. HOPKINSON, D.O.

FORT DODGE, IOWA,

May 13, 1964.

Senator MORSE.

DEAR SIR: I couldn't agree with you more in regard to pulling out of Vietnam. My belief is that we went in there at the instigation of England as Malaysia was about to be formed.

If anyone thinks that the so-called Commonwealth is not an empire they have not investigated or traveled. As you undoubtedly know every Commonwealth country has a governor general who can veto any act of parliament.

Sincerely yours,

BEN H. BLACK.

GREELEY, COLO., May 10, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Good luck and congratulations on your efforts to obtain an end to the war in South Vietnam and prevent the miserable affair from escalating into a war against North Vietnam.

What about the possibility of a U.N. mandate form of government coupled with iron-clad guarantees by North Vietnam and possibly Red China?

What right does Secretary McNamara have to assume the role of Secretary Rusk?

Why don't you demand that the Pentagon stop the flow of arms from American sources and what percentage from the North? I realize a precise figure would be impossible to obtain but surely, the general picture is

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known to the Pentagon. The argument that most of the arms are coming from the North is being used to justify escalation of the war. Perhaps if the Pentagon could be forced to reveal that most of the arms are coming from American sources, it would undercut the war escalation hysteria.

As far as I'm concerned, you are my Senator on most issues even though I live in another State. There's you, FULBRIGHT, McGOVERN, CLARK, GAUERNING, CHURCH perhaps, and that's about all whom I can identify as showing any true comprehension of what's going on in the world and acting on that view.

Yours respectfully,

FORD W. CLEERE.

MAY 10, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I want to congratulate you for your stand and perseverance on the U.S. position in Vietnam. I read a recent speech of yours in the Post-Dispatch (St. Louis) and was pleased to see clarification of specific treaties and U.N. Charter concerning South Vietnam and civil war. Also it was good to see an attack on the hackneyed "We were invited in." I have read that McNamara wants to enlist NATO's help in Vietnam. Hasn't Mr. McNamara been made aware of an established international peacekeeping organization, the United Nations. His proposal is irresponsible and threatens to bring us to a "brink" from which there may be no return. Please continue your work and daily speeches.

Sincerely,

MRS. JANE FIEDLER.

St. Louis, Mo.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 11, 1964.

The Honorable Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I want to commend you most highly for your important speeches in the Senate and to the newspapers regarding South Vietnam. You are not only unquestionably right but also courageous in expressing an unpopular viewpoint.

It is amazing and discouraging to see how the press has repeatedly ignored the data about this part of the world and how for years the facts of our commitment, the casualties, and the nature of the opposition has been kept from the public.

One and one-half years ago I completed a 2-year service program as a psychiatrist in the capacity of LCDR in the U.S. Navy and I regret to say that if I had known more about the details of this war, I would have been ashamed to serve.

It is difficult for me to understand how we can carry on such a war from a moral point of view. Our scorched earth policies are alone evidence of how badly we are losing. Our lack of honesty and absence of human values is typified in a story I read recently in the papers about a march of women and children to try to protest the seizure of a number of their brothers, sons, and husbands as suspect by our South Vietnamese allies. This was portrayed as a Communist conspiracy. The use of insecticides, and napalm jelly is below contempt and just incredible for a civilized nation.

I fear this country will never survive the stigma of this shameful illegal action.

Please continue to work toward its early termination, and against the unrealistic fanatical attempts to enlarge the war.

Sincerely and with profound thanks
for your efforts,

PETER BARGLOW, M.D.

SUN VALLEY, CALIF., May 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Your interview on channel 2 at 12:30 p.m., May 24, 1964, has just ended

and I want to say here that your views are simply superb all the way—you look like a real American with the intelligence to carry on the duties of your office and the will to stand alone for what you think is right. In you Oregon has sent to Congress one of our most able Senators we have and I do hope that they retain you there as long as it is possible for you to serve.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM O. NOBLE.

OAKLAND, CALIF., May 26, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I want to thank you for your courageous stand against our shocking war in Vietnam. I am enclosing a poem from the current issue of Poetry magazine, which perhaps you have not seen and which, I feel, will be of interest to you.

Sincerely,

DOROTHY SCHMIDT.

RIVERTON, WYO., May 23, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I was very happy. Indeed, yesterday, May 22, to hear you over the radio express your opposition to the useless killing going on in Vietnam and that region.

Since it started I have felt that it was very wrong. I do hope there will be a speedy end to such commitments.

May God help you.

Sincerely,

EVA L. DAVIES.

URBANA, May 25, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I should like to commend you for your intelligent and decent stand on our south Asian policy. Your "Face the Nation" interview was a brilliant marshalling of the facts.

My friends and I view you as a great American—one with convictions and with courage. You will, I am sure, be remembered and respected when the little phrasemongering puppets have been recognized as nonentities without real principles.

DAVID BOURGIN.

SHERMAN OAKS, CALIF., May 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE B. MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Your statements re Vietnam Sunday last on CBS were a hopeful note in a symphony of despair. I have followed with interest and chagrin the lack of meaningful discussion of our southeast Asia policy. At last, you, Senator GAUERNING and the few other courageous lawbreakers who have spoken out and questioned McNamara's hand are being heard.

Please be assured there are many concerned citizens who welcome this break in the silence barrier and hold you in esteem for your persistent efforts in this regard.

As a former northwesterner, like yourself, I am proud of the tradition of frontier perseverance and cussedness that makes some of us express democratic convictions no matter how unpopular.

Please send me copies of your speeches on Vietnam and keep up the good work.

Admiringly,

KATELEEN HARDMAN.

STURGIS, MICH., May 24, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: You are absolutely right. The American people do want to hear the truth and welcome people like you who have the courage to disagree with existing policies and dare to propose the only way it (Vietnam) should be handled.

We are writing our Congressman asking that he support your ideas about Vietnam, and that he support the only honorable way in its foreign policy.

Sincerely,

CORINNE and PAUL FAIR.

CLINTON, IND., May 21, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE.

My DEAR SENATOR: I am writing to let you know that many of us now have our hopes in you, believing that you, at least, will speak out against our further involvement in South Vietnam and Laos. The enclosed clippings may be useful.

Sincerely,

RUTH C. FRANCE.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I heard you on "Face the Nation" and all I can say is I wish there were more millions like you.

Our press is geared to make people think what we want them to think instead of letting them weigh the facts.

I hope your appearing on the program will get people to thinking for themselves.

Sincerely,

EASIE HOLSTON.

OAK RIDGE, TENN., May 25, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.:

Please continue your crusade for sane southeast Asia policy.

Sincerely,

AILENE H. KIBBEY.

BRONX, N.Y., May 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.:

DEAR SENATOR: You are the greatest. We salute the most courageous man in the Congress of the United States. Now or ever.

Please try to get to the public more closely because they don't read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—and the press isn't so dependable. More television, lots more.

Here's hoping you keep punching for many, many, many more years.

The best to you and yours.

Sincerely,

PERRY B. WEISS.

SAN JOSE, CALIF., May 19, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I wrote the attached letter to the President but I wanted you to know about it also. I don't have carbon paper at this moment so I couldn't get a copy. Would you read this letter and pass it along to the President? I sometimes, as I do now, wonder who his advisers are that prevent him getting the picture as I see it? Or am I misinformed?

Thank you.

CARLOS RAMIREZ.

MAY 19, 1964.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
The White House, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am dismayed by your message calling for \$125 million more for South Vietnam.

I have been given the impression that the Vietcong is a revolutionary front representing, as well as Communists, professionals, students, religious groups, the peasants, and members of outlawed democratic parties.

On the other hand, that the United States is supporting a man, Khanh, who was a traitor to his people when he fought with the French is now again a traitor with the siding of the United States.

Please clarify your position to me on why the United States is committed to supporting a popular war for independence. I understand that the Vietcong is not receiving any help from the north simply because once planes would destroy any equipment sent along the supply lines.

So the United States is getting a reputation as the most hated nation in the world

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for its commitment to unpopular governments.

To bring this matter to perspective, the thought of a napalm-jelly-burned child screaming like a fire siren until the death makes me weep and bow down my head in revulsion. And I support this with my tax money.

That's all I have to say. Thank you.
CARLOS RAMIREZ.

NEW YORK, N.Y., May 21, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,

DEAR SIR: I most heartily endorse your position as stated in your recent speeches demanding a sober review of our foreign policy.

More power to you.

Many of our friends, my wife and family also support your position.

Respectfully yours,
MANUEL GELLES.

GOLDEN'S BRIDGE, N.Y., May 24, 1964.

President LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
The White House, Washington, D.C.

DEAR PRESIDENT JOHNSON: The undersigned residents of New York State express our deep concern over the increasing involvement of our forces in southeast Asia.

We are shocked at the loss of good American lives and the waste of hundreds of millions of American dollars.

We believe that the United States should not act unilaterally in matters of international importance but should call upon the United Nations to act.

We support the position of Senator WAYNE MORSE and Senator ERNEST GRUENING that in South Vietnam we have backed and still back dictatorial governments that have lost the support of their people.

We strongly urge you to withdraw troops from southeast Asia.

Respectfully yours,
MURRAY MELVIN,
EDWARD L. HERBST,
MARY ROLFE,
BELLA MELVIN,
ANDREW TAYLOR.

NEW YORK, N.Y., May 23, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I want to express my heartfelt support for your courageous and intelligent stand on the war in Vietnam. The situation there is deplorable and our disinvolvement would surely be a most important step toward the furtherance of world peace.

You and your few responsible colleagues must not be silenced.

Sincerely yours,
ERIC SCHUTZ.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., May 23, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senator from Oregon.

Sir: My hat's off to you, Senator. It's indeed heartening to hear a representative of the people speak in forthright terms instead of the usual vague doubletalk that we get through the mass media. It's rather regrettable that we do not hear from more of the Congressmen on these issues. It's quite possible that many feel as you do, but are not given a chance to air their views. I noticed that the interviewers on the TV program this morning seemed quite annoyed with you when you failed to give the answers that they have come to expect on these issues of war and peace.

I am in complete agreement with you, Senator, as to the folly of our course in southeast Asia. The responsibility lies, I believe, with the military-industrial "establishment" that President Eisenhower spoke of when he retired from office. (It's too bad he didn't do anything about this while he was in office.) This "establishment" (as it has been called) is too busy trying to keep our military budget in the astronomically

high figures it has been for the past 10 years, when events tell us that programs geared to other than military spending are increasingly called for.

Again, bravo to you for speaking those unspeakable thoughts. How embarrassing it must be for the press and other mass media to have cantankerous "old fools" like you around.

EUGENE M. BISCHOFF.

PATERSON, N.J., May 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MORSE: I have just finished listening to the television program "Face the Nation" in which you appeared. I must say that I fully agree with all you said concerning the policy of the U.S. Government in South Vietnam and southeast Asia in general. It does seem incredulous that the U.S. Government should openly be fostering war. The only constructive solution to the problems in that sector of the world or for that matter any part of the world, revolve around the ability of the United Nations to seek ways and means to peacefully or if need be promote war. But the armed actions should be fostered by the auspices of the United Nations. To be sure, the United States would support the actions, but they would be sanctioned through international agreement. The power of international approval would alleviate much of the dissatisfaction that is being openly voiced in many sections of this country.

The United States does not have the right to force its power upon parts of the world that appear to turn Communist. Your statements concerning the Geneva accords was interesting. I was not aware that we were supporting an agreement that we have not even signed.

I think the statements of General de Gaulle of late are more in line with understanding the problem and possibilities of solutions. We seem to feel that anybody who opposes our actions is in disagreement with ultimate goals. General de Gaulle is one of the great men in the world today. He knows what he wants, that being French growth and development. He feels the greatness of his position as perhaps Napoleon did his. Statements of policy should be screened and not the personal intrigues of aims of the person, although they may be allied.

In conclusion, let me say that I approve of your assertions concerning the methods of solving the problems in southeast Asia. Perhaps you should make it a policy to appear on more television programs, as well as other Senators and suggest and inform the public. It is your responsibility to inform the public in order that they may reflect and inform you concerning their feelings on the topics of prime importance in the world today.

Sincerely yours,
HOWARD CHARLES LIPSITZ.

GLENDALE, N.Y., May 24, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senator.

DEAR SENATOR: After listening to you on TV Sunday you are a man after my own heart when it comes to the U.S. foreign policy. Being a Navy veteran of the First World War. Traveling through southeast Asia you sure know the score when you say the American people are not being told the truth about that part of the world.

My wish is, that the Supreme Being keeps you healthy and strong in health so you can keep up the good work you are doing in the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Also in bringing the truth to the American people. Here's for success in all your endeavors.

Sincerely yours,
BEN SMITH.

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SIR: You certainly make good sense.

Your confidence in the people and democracy is heartening.

What can an interested and anxious citizen do about our policy in Vietnam? We feel with you of the danger here.

Respectfully,
ESTELLE SHACK.

REDWOOD CITY, CALIF., May 24, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: You are absolutely right, (1) that we are acting against our Constitution in the war in southeast Asia, and (2) that we should, ought, to take the problems of South Vietnam and Laos to the United Nations, and (3) that we shall be involved in a nuclear war if we go in deeper in this war.

I feel to blame whenever I hear about casualties in southeast Asia, on whatever side, and about the crimes against the people of that war-torn country. Peace cannot be restored by waging "our" war there. I appreciate your statement of the facts. Many other people I know feel as I do.

Sincerely,
LEONE E. SCHMIDT.

CHINESE OVERSEAS CHRISTIAN MISSION,
May 21, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
The Capitol, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I have unbounded admiration for your stand on the Vietnam war. After a lifetime spent in China, where my wife and I were born, we are convinced of the suicidal folly of waging an unpopular war with the bodies of our boys.

Our colossal expenditure of American dollars is getting us only dislike everywhere in Asia. Is it not a corrupting influence in Vietnam itself, as it was in mainland China? It is even more criminal to send American young men to their death in such a confused struggle.

Turn it over to the U.N.

Sincerely,
FREDERICK M. PYKE.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., May 20, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: My husband and I wish to commend you on your stand regarding the United States' role in Vietnam. I'm sure there are more of our honorable lawmakers who feel as you do—if only their voices would also be heard.

Senator MORSE, we also beg you to vote in favor of the civil rights bill now being debated.

Most sincerely,
H. E. KOESTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., June 6, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We, the human race, are grateful for the battle which you are waging in the U.S. Senate in our behalf. In these dark days, when the leadership of our Nation is bent on a course which can only lead to total destruction, you, Senator Morse, have emerged as the seer showing the way to salvation.

A prophet's task is not an easy one, especially in today's world, but without one, we will surely perish. You, Senator Morse, are the chosen one. There is no one else in a position of leadership in America today who possesses your insight into the dangers

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of our present involvement in South Vietnam as you do.

Your courage and fortitude in the face of overwhelming opposition, which through the years has become your symbol, must never waver, but must be continually strengthened by the inner conviction that you are on the side of right.

As you know, you are working, not alone for the survival of America, but for the survival of the entire world. We, the unseen, unheard citizens of the world, rely desperately on your will and your words. You have our fullest support. May God grant you the health and wisdom to carry on your Promethean task of bringing light to our blind leaders.

Sincerely,

MARVIN A. PERELMAN.

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Your recent pronouncements on American involvement in South Vietnam have been most welcome. Yours has been one of the few honest and realistic appraisals of the situation there. One can only hope that it will receive the attention it deserves.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. JUDITH WERMAN.

LEONTOMA, OHIO, June 3, 1964.

The Honorable WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: While I am not one of your constituents, I feel that you are working for us all when you question the aggressiveness of our Government in its foreign dealings.

Day before yesterday I saw a snatch of your speech about "McNamara's war." This was a brief view on TV and I have heard nothing more of it. It seems that there should have been more notice of it. I have good reason to believe that you are as near the facts as they are. It reminds me of the resistance offered by George W. Norris to U.S. entrance into World War I and Jeannette Rankin's stand against World War II. This takes courage and real statesmanship. Will you continue to raise your voice against the forces of disaster?

It is good to know that we have a leader who will challenge the mighty. Do you think we can restrain the military influence in our Government?

Congratulations and thank you. May the people of Oregon continue to support you.

Yours truly,

EMERSON W. HALVERSTADT.

EL CERRITO, CALIF., June 1, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: May I take the liberty of congratulating you on the magnificent opposition that you and a few of your colleagues are conducting against this country's involvement in the slaughter in South Vietnam. I feel so terribly ashamed of what my country is causing those poor people to suffer and the rotten, military dictatorships that we prop up there as well as in Taiwan, South Korea, Spain, Brazil and probably elsewhere. But then I read of your latest blast against the warmakers and take heart and know that there is still hope in these United States while we have men like yourself with the courage of their convictions and a dedication to humanity and peace amongst the nations.

So a long life with health to witness the good fight and the sincere wish that you may see the day when a grateful nation, in

more rational times, will acknowledge it's debt to you.

Cordially yours,

FRANCES WILSON.

P.S.—I am sending a copy of this letter to President Johnson.—F.W.

HOBBS, N. MEX.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I am in favor of your stand on Vietnam and Cambodia, the Far East "war." It looks like they were trying hard to make a war over there. It might be going on over there now. You are right, more power to you.

Sincerely,

ROY G. BARTON.

JUNE 2, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE

DEAR SIR: On Sunday, May 24 I had privilege of listening to your program on television. It certainly woke me up to the situation on Vietnam. I do hope everyone in the United States heard you. I wish everyone would write you a letter and say, "we are with you 100 percent, you are absolutely right. I believe most people would like to see all nations live in peace. I cut this article out of the paper to send you; but I really wish I was sending it to every mother in the United States so that they would wake up like I did when I heard you.

Everything you told the people is true. I pray that there are more good men like you in our Senate. May God bless you and give you strength. I'll remember you in my prayers.

Sincerely,

HELEN M. KOVACS.

JUNE 4, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR: Thanks for speaking the truth about Vietnam. Continue to do so.

Thanks,

STEVE ARNOLD.

BRONX, N.Y., June 1, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
Senator, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: You have my profound thanks for your forthright denunciation of the Government's policy in South Vietnam and against Cuba, a policy which is fraught with the great danger of bringing about the third world war, thereby reducing all the world to ashes.

What a dirty war it is in South Vietnam.

Kindly send me a copy of your May 20, 1964, speech. Also, please place my name on your mailing list.

And again, many thanks for your vallant efforts to bring sanity to Government circles. Yours respectfully,

HELEN HARRIS.

SAFETY HARBOR, FLA., May 26, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I want to tell you how we admired your courage and good sense on your appearance with Face the Nation (CBS) last Sunday. We were of course prepared for it by your previous fine speeches in the Senate attacking the senseless murder in South Vietnam.

But the manner in which you took hold of the program and, to the astonishment of one or two of the young reporters on the panel, addressed the American people, was really something long to be remembered. Especially important was your insistence that American foreign policy is the business of the American people, with whose voice the President should speak.

Your splendid statement of policy was not mentioned in our paper, the St. Petersburg Times. I had the pleasure of meeting one of the Senators, GOLDWATER's grandson, who proposed to dress down the Laotian border with atomic

material. So I hope you will not mind if I send a copy of this letter to the Times' excellent correspondence column.

Meanwhile, may we ask if copies are available of your speeches against Secretary McNamara's war, especially that given April 15? We would very much like to read your complete text.

With our heartiest congratulations,
BERNARD RAYMUND.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 24, 1964.

The Honorable WAYNE MORSE,
The U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: I am writing to request the privilege of being put on your mailing list so that I may receive reprints of your public statements.

The reason for this interest concerns your opposition to the policies of the Government in South Vietnam. There is reference to your criticism in the press but little explanation. I would, therefore, be grateful for the opportunity of reading your statements in their entirety.

Very truly yours,

MARK FLOMENHOFT.

St. LOUIS, Mo., May 25, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Much concerned as I am about our involvement and role in the southeast Asian situation and the threatening statement by Secretary of State Rusk, I feel it my duty to at least voice my support of your efforts to introduce sanity in our approach.

According to Dudman in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of May 24 we engineered the rightist coup in Laos and obviously inspired the Pathet Lao counteraction. I would appreciate your sending me some copies of your statements on South Vietnam.

Sincerely yours,

SOL LONDE.

DALY CITY, CALIF., May 18, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I strongly support your opposition to our intervention in civil war in South Vietnam.

Enclosed you will find two interesting letters which have just appeared in the May 15 issue of the Golden Gater which is published by the Associated Students of San Francisco State College.

Keep up the good work and I hope that you can convince other Senators of the logic of your position.

Respectfully yours,

ELLIS COLTON.

P.S.—I would be grateful for any copies of speeches you make on the above subject.

[From the Golden Gater, May 15, 1964]

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DEAR MR. LEWIS: Remember your little admonition, "Ignorance is the root of all evil"? Keep it in mind; it's a good maxim. Point 1. Did you ascertain before you began your tirade why certain groups of people are protesting U.S. intervention in Vietnam? Are you familiar with the facts and evidence they based their stand on?

2. How familiar are you with the South Vietnam situation? You say that you believe in the freedom guaranteed by constitution and democracy as well. As such a stalwart of justice and freedom, perhaps you would like to know that there have never been free elections in Vietnam, despite the provisions of the 1954 Geneva agreement, which President Eisenhower approved. In addition, freedom of speech and the press is a myth. Do you remember one of the first actions of this latest junta was to close news-

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papers that were dispersing dangerous propaganda—neutralism * * *

3. Do you realize that the war in South Vietnam is a civil war, and the United States is intervening in it without moral or legal grounds. In fact the presence of U.S. troops violates the Geneva agreement. You won't find any Chinese Communist or Russian soldiers there.

4. Finally, since when is the Government sacrosanct and omniscient? That statement of yours was not only ignorant but also incredibly naive. It is well known that the CIA informed the late President that Cuba was ready to overthrow Castro, and what happened?

We cannot give you an adequate education in this short space, but here's some advice, "Ignorance is the root of all evil."

EDWARD NARITOMI, 1949,
DAGID STRAUSS, 7440,
PETER VALDEZ, 7518.
CONN HALLINAN, 3183,
EDA GODEL, 17009,
JANET GOLDFARB, 4772.

EDITOR: The letter in today's Gater (May 8) says in essence that people who march in protest of U.S. troops in Vietnam should keep their mouths shut because they have no idea of what's going on. Besides inferring that Americans should be complacent with respect to American foreign policy (as the Germans were complacent with respect to the rise of nazism), Mr. Lewis is saying that for your own good, you should not aline yourselves with controversial or leftwing organizations because your affiliation may come back to haunt you in the future. Is this the "democratic" way, Mr. Lewis?

Mr. Lewis, have you ever been to Vietnam? Do you have any idea of what's going on? Do you know what the Vietnamese people think of Americans? Let me fill you in.

From March 1961, to July 1962, I was part of the Marine Corps ready division in the Far East. I had the dubious opportunity of participating in the initiation of the present American policy in South Vietnam. I'll never forget the day when Lieutenant General Krulack (head of the special Presidential Committee on Guerrilla Warfare) gave us a secret introduction and explanation of the strategic hamlet program which was just beginning in Vietnam. I had just finished a comprehensive study of guerrilla warfare. Mr. Lewis, the basic principle of carrying out a guerrilla war to a successful conclusion is to win the support of the people. This is stated quite clearly in the books on guerrilla warfare by Maj. Che Quevara and Mao Tse Tung (which, ironically, the U.S. military uses as basic texts for its guerrilla warfare schools), if you have ever read them. To the question, "How can you win the support of the people by forcing them to live inside walls and barbed wire?" General Krulack answered, "It worked in Malaya for the British, and it'll work for us in Vietnam." It hasn't. And the attitude of American officers who sing, "Hark the herald angels shout, 8 more days and I'll be out," is one of dissatisfaction with American policy, and the realization that now it's too late to win the support of the people.

In order to retain what's left of our international dignity, our country should first recognize China, then negotiate for peace in Vietnam, as Charles de Gaulle has suggested. If this is not done soon, it will be too late to even retain a shred of our international dignity. This is why real patriots and real Americans are marching in protest of U.S. policy in Vietnam, Mr. Lewis. If you really are concerned about our Federal system, perhaps you should join them.

NOTE.—I am withholding my name because as a Marine officer in the "free" country of

ours, I cannot publicly state my views without being subjected to a letter of reprimand or censure.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Thank you for your repeated efforts toward the settlement of the South Vietnam situation through the United Nations or through reconvening the Geneva Conference.

The neutrality of Laos is now being jeopardized and I believe that some policymakers in Washington would like to see this coalition in Laos destroyed and some agents of the United States may be undoing this coalition or helping to aggravate the situation. There is no substantiation or proof I can offer for this conclusion except the coincidence of this unsettling strife in Laos occurring shortly after you and others in and out of Government started calling for peaceful settlement in South Vietnam. The example of Laos presents complications for those who wish to enlarge the conflict and believe that socioeconomic problems can be solved by force.

Sincerely yours,

DOROTHEA SHERLOCK.

CORAL GABLES, FLA., June 12, 1964.

The Honorable WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I heartily endorse the stand you have taken concerning our U.S. foreign policy in Asia, especially your opposition to our continuing war in Vietnam. I admire your courage in this unpopular endeavor.

Will you please send me 25 copies of the speech you made in the Senate March 4, 1964? It is volume 110, No. 89. Will you please send 25 copies also to my friend, Mrs. Monroe Smith, R.R. 2, Buckner Branch, Bryson City, N.C.?

Thank you.

Most sincerely,

PEARL C. EWALD.

P.S.—Will you please send also to both of us 25 copies of the speech you made April 14, 1964, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pages 7687-7693?

JUNE 10, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Keep up your good work you have done in regard to Vietnam. I am in complete harmony with your stand you've taken on that issue.

Sincerely,

DORA CALLISTEIN.

JUNE 10, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I applaud your stand on Vietnam. Many lives will be saved when our boys are recalled from Vietnam. Keep up your good work.

Sincerely,

Mrs. S. MATZ.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Your fight against our policy in South Vietnam is beneficial to all of our people.

Congratulations and may God bless you.

Respectfully,

Mr. E. WOLF YORK.

JUNE 10, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Thank you for your fine speech on Vietnam and the Asia situation. You are so right. We have no business in there—never did have. We should

The peoples in Asia already hate us for past dirty wars like Korea. It is shameful. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely yours,

HAZEL and RUSSELL L. LINTON.

DEAR Mr. MORSE: Do all you can to see that our boy's soldiers come back home.

I'm with you and you can count on my support.

Respectfully,

E. WOF.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

Congratulations on your stand on "McNamara's War." Keep up the good work.

A. S. OLIN.

BERKELEY, CALIF.

DEAR SENATOR: Your speech or speeches on Vietnam have been proclaimed as excellent by an authority, Robert Sheer, on the subject. We strongly back your courage in presenting sound conclusions from evidence presented. Your honest, intelligent approach to international relations seems to have a rare touch of human understanding. Thank you for this and please send me a copy of your speech.

H. L. ROHLFING.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

I appreciate your opinion on the Vietnam situation.

Yours truly,

FRED E. SHETTER.

NEW YORK, N.Y., May 18, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I wholeheartedly agree with your position about Vietnam. I am writing to the President and my Senators tonight also. I would like to know what a citizen can do to show her concern for this terrible war.

It seems to be evident from every news source that the people of Vietnam are not interested in our position there—that we have no right to be there—that they can choose a government that they see fit without us. What right have we to say—"Choose any government as long as it isn't Communist"—or any other leftwing type?

It is appalling that we sit comfortably back here in America and let our Government aid in spreading so much misery, death, agony in a country where we don't represent progress to them at all.

Sincerely yours,

VICTORIA REISS.

EAST ORANGE, N.J., May 19, 1964.

The Honorable L. B. JOHNSON,
President of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR Mr. PRESIDENT: The tenor of this note is an appeal to the moral principle of our foreign policymakers, this in face of the empirical approach in the formation of our foreign policy.

I am 74 years of age and I still retain a fairly good memory. I recall the year 1917, during World War I, and President Woodrow Wilson's 14 points. Amongst these were the principles of nonintervention in the internal affairs of any nation and the right of self-determination. These principles were not hedged by any overwhelming, all-embracing national security limitations. In my simplicity I was taken in by President Wilson's noble sentiments and I took it that these were enduring principles of our Nation.

To my consternation I find that our policymakers have abandoned the sacred principle

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ples and adopted an all-embracing policy of so-called national security, and extending this principle to practically the entire globe. The 10,000-mile distant South Vietnam and southeast Asia is allegedly an area of our national security. So is the Middle East, Asia, Burma, Malaya, India, and, of course, Latin America. What about the national security of the above nations? What about the clash of this principle with the basic principle of morality? It is quite clear that the United States is pursuing a policy of might makes right. Is ours a God-given right to intervene in South Vietnam, in Laos, in Cambodia, in Taiwan under the flimsy cover of pseudo treaty invitations to dictate to those nations what form of social-economic system they are to adopt?

This policy is not only immoral but also undemocratic and impractical. Under true democracy it is the people themselves who are to determine their form of government. It is immoral for any foreign nation to impose its way of life on another nation. It is impractical in the light of the military events in South Vietnam at the present time and in Indochina since the end of World War II in 1945. France tried to reimpose its colonial rule there up to 1954 and suffered more than 172,000 casualties and lost. We have taken over and are doing our utmost these last 10 years, and victory is elusive.

I urge you, for the honor of our country, to order the withdrawal of our military from South Vietnam at the earliest.

In any event you are to initiate a national referendum and let all of our American people decide if we are to continue the war in South Vietnam.

Respectfully yours,

H. DRUCKER.

EAST ORANGE, N.J., May 19, 1964.

The Honorable U.S. Senator WAYNE MORSE.

DEAR SENATOR: I am entirely in agreement with your position with regards to our military presence in South Vietnam. We have no God-given right to dictate to other nations as to what form of government they are to live under. Using our superior might is contrary to the basic principle of democracy.

The enclosed is a copy of a letter to this effect I mailed yesterday to President Johnson.

I do hope that you and the other like-minded Senators will succeed in calling off the undeclared war in South Vietnam.

Respectfully yours,

H. DRUCKER.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., May 18, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Please accept my heartfelt thanks for your position vis a vis our insidious governmental policy in Vietnam. Our troops should be withdrawn forthwith, and we should keep our hands off the Vietnamese people and their country, literally speaking.

Would there were more men like you in the Senate, Mr. MORSE, instead of the sorry excuses for Senators most States have as their elected ones.

Sincerely,

ANNE PAPKOFF.

JUNE 12, 1964.

SENATOR: Congratulations, I agree with your opinion about southeast Asia, U.S. foreign policy, and Stevenson. Thank God we still have men like you in this country who are not afraid to speak up and out with force and conviction. You have my full support. By the way, can you send me some information about your State and its people, cities, et cetera?

I am a high school teacher and am thinking of relocating.

Thank you,

JACK G. BLIESENER.

JUNE 8, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I wish to express my deep appreciation for your great speech in the Senate of May 20 regarding South Vietnam.

I hope the remainder of the Senate and House of Representatives will look into this matter at once and stop this unnecessary bloodshed.

We must put a stop at slaughtering innocent natives just because we think we are right and their policy is wrong.

Perhaps what is right for us may be wrong for them and vice versa.

Please keep up this wonderful job you are doing. There are many individuals in support of this vital issue which you so nobly represent. Also, the Cuban situation.

Thank you.

Wishing you good health and success. I remain,

Most faithfully,

Mrs. MILDRED FALK.

P.S.—Would you kindly send out the speech you made to the above address?

Thank you.

JUNE 1964.

DEAR SIR: I am a member of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Local 22. In my own behalf and in the behalf of many mothers—members of our union—I wish to thank you and bless you for the stand you take to save the honor of our country and the lives of our boys. May you be well and healthy to carry on.

ESTHER CARROLL.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., June 9, 1964.

Mr. WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senator, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Please accept my congratulations and support for your position on South Vietnam. I, too, believe that our involvement in South Vietnam and all of southeast Asia is an interference with the sovereignty of the nations involved, and we should remove our forces from the area.

We are risking the danger of war and uselessly expending American lives against the will of the majority of people in those countries.

May I request a copy of your speech to the Senate of May 20, 1964. If it is not available from your office, please let me know from which office I may obtain a copy or several copies.

Very truly yours,

HARRIET BUHAL.

ROWAYTON, CONN., June 5, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: May I congratulate you on your statement on Vietnam? It was deeply reassuring to hear you express yourself with such force and intelligence on this alarming situation.

Unfortunately, I turned on my TV set about half way through the program and so missed quite a lot of it. If you could send me a copy or copies of any recent statements or speeches you may have made on the subject I would appreciate it very much—and would share them with my friends and neighbors.

Sincerely yours,

AGNES GOODMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., June 3, 1964.

The Honorable WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I am unable to obtain a transcript of the "Face the Nation" Sunday ago. CBS-TV replied to my inquiry by explaining that its supply was exhausted.

Is it possible that you have some copies (mimeographed) and could make one available to me? I would be most appreciative.

I would also be very pleased to receive copies of any addresses you may have for circulation to your constituents. As I noted in a recent letter, I am most grateful for the courageous role you are playing in our Senate in challenging our foreign policy in southeast Asia and wherever else we are relying on force instead of negotiation and bilateral or unilateral action instead of working through the U.N.

Sincerely yours,

AL WILLIAMS.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Senator MORSE,
Capitol, Washington, D.C.:

I want to applaud your stand regarding our action in South Vietnam.

I agree with your proposal for an American withdrawal and De Gaulle's proposal for neutralization of the area.

It takes courage on your part to say so, but you have never lacked political courage. I also support Senator GRUENING in his stand on South Vietnam.

K. FISHOFF.

OAKLAND, CALIF., June 5, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Keep up the fight to disengage the United States of America in South Vietnam. The American mass media and political situation being what they are, we had begun to feel disenfranchised. No elected officials seemed to make sense when it came to foreign policy. You and the small band of Senators who share your views are one of our main hopes for the future.

You might also begin a frontal assault, to borrow the military's jargon, on American colonial policies in Latin America.

Very truly yours,

Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE BATZLI.

ARVERNE, N.Y., June 8, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE.

DEAR MR. SENATOR: It was gratifying to read of your remarks regarding our "sad" situation in the Far East.

Events of the last few days require initiative by our leaders to extricate the United States from this morass.

May we add our blessings and encouragement to your concern and effort for the peace and well-being of the American people.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. ALPERT.

MORONGO VALLEY, CALIF.,
June 9, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: May I ask you to raise your powerful voice still more loudly and frequently against the monstrous things the administration is doing and evidently planning to do in southeast Asia? It seems to me that the United States is heading straight for war and complete disaster and I know of no other reasonable or sane voice in Washington to whom to appeal other than you. Rusk, McNamara, Johnson, and the generals—all of them appear to be powermad and insane.

WARWICK M. TOMPKINS.

REGO PARK, N.Y.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Thank you for speaking out on the Vietnam situation as you did a few days ago. The clamp of silence that sits upon our country and its people is terrifying. But you, bless you, refuse to be silent.

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And, sir, I heard Mr. Stevenson's speech at the United Nations; I cried.
Thank you again.
Sincerely yours,

MILDRED BANK.

JUNE 8, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Am in full support of the position you have taken against U.S. intervention in South Vietnam.

Respectfully,

HARRY J. GLASSCOCK.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN UNION,
Ann Arbor, Mich., May 10, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: On our way to Ann Arbor to attend a national conference of biological editors, we read excerpts from recent speeches of yours about Vietnam in the Senate, reprinted in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It seems inadequate merely to express thanks to you for speaking so clearly and unequivocally on a matter that should long ago have been aired and debated, not only in the Senate but wherever minds meet—but we do express thanks. We agree wholeheartedly with the two speeches we have read. We hope you will continue to cry out until you are heard and heeded. We have shared the two Post-Dispatch reprints with several friends.

Are your speeches available? If so, we should greatly appreciate having copies. You have our wholehearted backing.

Gratefully,

REBECCA CAUDILL AYARS.
JAMES S. AYARS.

NEW YORK, N.Y., May 12, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I have read in the New York Times quotations from speeches that you have made in the Senate in opposition to what the French have referred to as the dirty war in South Vietnam. I'm in full accord with your thoughts on this unfortunate and disgraceful situation.

I will appreciate receiving copies of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which contain your speeches. I want to know more about what is going on over there. I have a boy of draft age and I do not want him to die for an unworthy cause. I am of the belief that before we call upon our youth to jeopardize their lives and, if need be, make the supreme sacrifice, we must make certain that it is for a worthy cause.

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES RIVERS.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
May 13, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I have been following in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD your speeches on Vietnam. A considerable time ago I wrote to express my appreciation for the stand you had taken; now I cannot resist again thanking you for the magnificent job you are doing for our country. If we are saved from the utter madness and horror of another and far more hideous Korea it will be largely due to your leadership in the Senate opposition, and the outstanding courage and persistence with which you are fighting for a peaceful and rational settlement.

I am engaged in a campaign to educate and mobilize public opinion in this State. Is there any possibility of my obtaining a copy of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 24? Your speech on that day was of great help to us in our efforts to enlist a large group of eminent citizens as signers

of an advertisement in a leading Boston newspaper.

With profound gratitude,

FLORENCE H. LUSCOMB.

May 5, 1964.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We applaud your intelligent and informative speech on "McNamara's war." We hope you will reiterate your stand again and again with a view toward terminating "little" wars.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. A. KAUFMAN.

NEW YORK, N.Y., May 4, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: With a heart full of gratitude I thank you and the Senator from Alaska for speaking out against our position in South Vietnam. Perhaps all of us who have been sick about our postwar policy in general and situations like South Vietnam in particular should have had the courage to speak out without having to wait for you to start it. Well, it's difficult and not even knowing to whom to speak immobilizes one.

But I am grateful to you, as I hear so many of my friends are too. Please keep on fighting for what we believe is right.

Sincerely yours,

LILETTE HINDIN.

OAKLAND, CALIF.,
May 2, 1964.

Hon. SENATOR MORSE: Please continue your speaking out in the Senate for U.S. withdrawal of troops from Vietnam.

I support you on this issue and wish you would run for President—maybe in 1968.

Yours truly,

GERALD A. GERASH, O.D.

NEW SMYRNA BEACH, FLA.,
May 2, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I write to thank you for the intelligent and heroic stand you have taken relative to the tragic situation in Vietnam. I don't know of anything that pains me more than the loss of life in this stupid action going on in that faraway country. The seeming indifference to the killing of our American men all but infuriates me. When Mr. McNamara in what seemed to me in a smirking way referred to your calling it his war I noticed that it caused laughing among those who were listening to his profound wisdom in reply. Even death seems to be a laughing matter particularly among those who have no sons and husbands to die so far from home.

The publishing of the letters of the young Indianian who was recently killed, as I have read them in this week's U.S. News & World Report, surely will open the eyes of millions who have not known the real situation facing our country. I wonder how those who are supporting this farce can sleep at night. We are so worked up in our country about other matters that very little attention has been given to Vietnam. Also I want to congratulate you for standing up and opposing the giving away of billions to everybody throughout the world.

With all best wishes, and more power to you, I am,

Sincerely,

W. C. STEWART.

UNION CITY, N.J.,
May 4, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We thought you would be glad to know we obtained 64 sig-

natures for a letter to Senator HARRISON WILLIAMS urging him to second your demand that the United States end all involvement in South Vietnam. We enclosed a carbon copy of the letter.

We wish to both commend you on your addresses to the Senate concerning this matter and ask you for copies of these speeches since the press has been delinquent in its duty to the American people by its poor coverage of your courageous stand on South Vietnam.

Sincerely,

ALVIN MEYER,
H. D. MULLER IV.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,
May 2, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SENATOR: I admire your tremendous courage in challenging the "official" U.S. governmental position on South Vietnam.

It is quite unfortunate that more accurate information on the situation is not available. I seem to feel the extremes of violence that the Vietnamese people have felt from external forces, first the French and now the U.S. Army.

Please continue your fight to withdraw U.S. troops from South Vietnam and establish a neutral united Vietnam.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN M. PALMER.

GEN. NATHANAEL GREENE AND
GEN. WALLACE M. GREENE, JR.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, last month, the Portsmouth, N.H., Naval Shipyard launched the 131st submarine to be constructed at that historic Government yard. This latest addition to our nuclear-powered Polaris submarine fleet, the *Nathanael Greene*, was named for a distinguished New England patriot, Gen. Nathanael Greene, sometimes known as the strategist of the American Revolution. Principal speaker at the launching ceremonies was Gen. Wallace M. Greene, Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps, and native son of our neighboring State of Vermont. Like his namesake, Wallace Greene has established an enviable record of service to his country, characterized by brilliance, valor, and dedication to those principles for which Americans have fought and died since the days of the Revolution. He represents the type of leadership of which the Marine Corps and, indeed, the entire Nation may well be proud.

I ask unanimous consent that two biographical articles contained in the Portsmouth Periscope, published at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, May 15, 1964, entitled "Gen. Nathanael Greene, Famous Revolutionary War Hero" and "Gen. Wallace M. Greene, Jr., Commandant of Marine Corps" be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Portsmouth (N.H.) Periscope,
May 15, 1964]

GEN. NATHANAEL GREENE: FAMOUS
REVOLUTIONARY WAR HERO

Nathanael Greene is lauded as a man of those talents as military strategist were vitally instrumental in the defeat of the British during the mid-

the Atlantic and southern campaigns of the Revolutionary War.

Nathanael Greene was born at the ancestral homestead, Potowomut, Warwick, R.I., July 27, 1742, the son of Nathanael and his second wife, Mary (Mott) Greene. As a youth he worked as an iron founder with his father.

He was able to acquire such books as would enable him to secure a liberal education. An avid reader and intense student, he became proficient in mathematics, logic, natural philosophy, law, the classics, history, and English literature. Later, works on military subjects found a place on his bookshelves. It was in recognition of his mental abilities that Brown University, then known as Rhode Island College, conferred the honorary degree of master of arts on him in 1776, an honor that he was to receive subsequently from Princeton.

Nathanael Greene was a member of the State legislature at the outset of his military career. His advancement in rank was rapid. His first training was in the Kentish Guards of East Greenwich. Appointed brigadier general in the Army of Observation by the Rhode Island Legislature, the discipline of his troops and the personality of their commander attracted favorable attention. He became a major general in the Continental Army in 1778, and emerged from the war with a reputation second only to that of Washington.

Given command of a detachment of militia at the siege of Boston, he was charged with the city's protection following the withdrawal of the English. He helped plan the defense of New York, and served with Washington at Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Valley Forge. As quartermaster general in 1778 he reorganized the department, found supplies for the Army, and rendered outstanding service in this capacity. He fought at Monmouth and in the Rhode Island campaign, and presided over the court-martial board for Maj. John Andre.

Appointed Commander of the Southern Forces in 1780, he carried out a reorganization and refitting, divided the forces under Cornwallis, won the battles of Cowpens and Eutaw Springs and compelled the enemy to fall back on Charleston. His generalship contributed greatly to the triumph of patriot forces in the South.

Gen. Nathanael Greene died in June 1786 at his Mulberry Grove plantation near Savannah, Ga.

[From the Portsmouth (N.H.) Periscope, May 15, 1964]

GEN. WALLACE M. GREENE, JR., COMMANDANT OF MARINE CORPS

Gen. Wallace M. Greene, Jr., USMC, is Commandant of the Marine Corps.

A native of Waterbury, Vt., he was born in 1910. He attended the University of Vermont for 1 year before entering Annapolis.

He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1930, commissioned a second lieutenant and served the following year at the Marine Barracks at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

During World War II he served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, 3d Marine Brigade that sailed for Upolu, Western Samoa, in 1942. In 1943 he joined the 5th Amphibious Corps in Hawaii as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, Tactical Group 1. For outstanding service in this capacity during the planning and execution of the Marshall Islands invasion, he was awarded his first Legion of Merit with Combat V.

Following disbanding of the group in 1944, General Greene joined the 2d Marine Division as G-3, earning a second Legion of Merit for outstanding service in the Philippines on Saipan and Tinian. He remained with the 2d Division until his return to the States in September.

In October 1944, he was appointed officer in charge, G-3, Operations, Division of Plans and Policies, Headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington, D.C.

There followed a number of assignments, including duty at Pearl Harbor, before he was assigned to the National War College in Washington. He was graduated in 1953 and was appointed staff special assistant to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for National Security Council Affairs.

In September 1955 he was promoted to brigadier general and became Assistant Commander, 2d Marine Division, Camp Lejeune. His next assignment was Commanding General, Recruit Training Command, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S.C. Later he became Commanding General of the Recruit Depot.

General Greene was appointed Commanding General of the Marine Corps Base at Camp Lejeune in July 1957. Ordered to Headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington, in January 1958, he served 1 year as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3.

He was promoted to major general in August 1958 and in March 1959 was named Deputy Chief of Staff (Plans), and served in this capacity through December 1959.

January 1, 1960, he was promoted to lieutenant general on assuming the assignment as Chief of Staff, Headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington.

September 24, 1963, the late President John F. Kennedy nominated General Greene to succeed Gen. David M. Shoup as Commandant of the Marine Corps. He assumed this command December 31, 1963.

General Greene is married to the former Vaughan Emory of Falraeces, Annapolis, Md. They have a daughter, Vaughan E., and a son, Marine Corps Capt. Wallace M. Greene III.

"WHAT MY COUNTRY MEANS TO ME"—ESSAY BY ROBERT S. PERKINS

MR. COTTON. Mr. President, a youthful constituent of mine, Robert S. Perkins, of East Wakefield, N.H., enjoys the distinction of winning a statewide essay contest, conducted earlier in the year by the New Hampshire Federated Republican Women's Clubs, on the subject "What My Country Means to Me."

I had the pleasure of sitting with Robert at the annual May luncheon of the Federated Republican Women's Clubs, at the Hotel Wentworth by the Sea, New-castle, N.H., and hearing him read his thoughtful statement of American principle. His mature grasp of the complexities and contradictions which make the fabric of our society is amazing in one so young, and I ask unanimous consent that his brief but excellent essay be printed in the RECORD.

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

WHAT MY COUNTRY MEANS TO ME

What does my country mean to me? It means a land in which "all men are created equal." It means a land in which a group can scream they are tread upon, and have a higher standard of living than in any other nation upon earth. It is a nation in which everybody complains about everything; and yet would not trade it for anything in the world.

It is a dream brought into being and sustained by the people. It is a place in which millions don't even exercise their right to vote. It is a land where people have spent

their lifeblood earning the freedom of worship; and where nearly half fail to exercise it.

It is a land in which a dying man can stand in vast Yankee Stadium and say with tears in his eyes, "I am the luckiest man on earth"; and in which a 23-year-old giant can look upon his fallen foe and scream, "I am the greatest."

It is a land in which a rallsplitter from Illinois is elevated to the highest office in the land, and martyred by a frenzied assassin; and it is a land where 100 years later, he is joined by a millionaire's son. It is a land formed by the lifelong toll of countless millions; that can be destroyed by the finger of one man.

It is Charles Lindbergh, and Billy Sol Estes; it is Benedict Arnold, and Alvin York; Boss Tweed, and Governor Altgeld; Bobby Baker and John Glenn.

In short, it is an enigma, a paradox, and yet formed from a simple idea; it is beautiful and ugly, black and white and various shades of gray. It is an experiment in utopia standing on the edge of an abyss.

It is the personification of the greatest ideals of man, tempered with the imperfections of reality. It is my country. I love it.

BOB PERKINS.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE EAST BERLIN UPRISING

MR. DODD. Mr. President, 11 years ago today the workers of East Germany rose up against their Communist rulers and the military might of the Soviet Red army.

What started out as a protest against new work norms by 5,000 East Berlin workers turned into a massive, spontaneous protest and demand for free elections by over 200,000 workers throughout East Germany.

We all knew that the East German workers could not prevail against the mighty Red army.

But even in defeat the revolt of June 17 was a signal victory for the cause of freedom, since it destroyed the myth prevalent at that time that Communist dictatorships are inherently stable and that uprisings against them are impossible.

It is now generally accepted as an established fact that the Communist world is not a big, happy, monolithic family. And the historic process which will someday bring the entire structure of Soviet colonialism tumbling down was set off by the June 17 revolt.

I rank June 17, 1953, among the significant dates in history because it represents a turning point just as July 4, 1774, and the issuance of the Declaration of Independence is a date of tremendous and universal significance to man's struggle to enjoy freedom, equality, and a peaceful world.

Last year on this date I spoke in New York City at a meeting commemorating the East German uprising. I believe the policy I outlined to take advantage of the discontent and cleavage within the Communist world is still appropriate and valid and I ask unanimous consent that my remarks be printed in the RECORD.

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