

June 2, 1965

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

11801

Electricity has made all this possible. We, as consumers of electricity, truly owe our thanks to Thomas Edison for his discovery of electricity and to men like the late Senator George W. Norris for his efforts in bringing electricity to rural America.

THE VALUE OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN OUR HOME AND COMMUNITY

(By Mary Ann Watkins)

I am 17. I am of the REA generation. I have always been privileged to enjoy the blessings of rural electricity. I do not know what it means to "live in darkness"; my memories of home will always be one of bright, comfortable living, made possible by REA.

"Before we had REA," is an expression I have often heard, and it almost seems that the lives of the people in rural communities have been divided into two areas—before and after REA. The good old days before electricity seem to be strictly for reminiscing, and I have never heard anyone express a desire to relive those days.

The rural people in our area are alert and aggressive. When the power of REA surged into their farms, they put it to work quickly and efficiently. It pumps their water; it lightens the burden of the everyday farm chores, and the tools in their well-equipped shops enable them to repair and maintain their equipment. By letting the light help perform some of the 400 tasks that were formerly done manually or with animals, I know that the farmers in western Nebraska do their share in helping America lead the world in food production.

A city visitor in our home was amazed that the farm homes in our area were furnished and equipped as well as hers in Chicago. She was genuinely surprised at the many activities in our community in which the farm women participate, and to find that rural living is so pleasant and easy. She had never realized the REA has made it possible for the average farm wife to accomplish 10 times as much in 1 day as her ancestors did and still have the time and energy to enjoy the good things of life with her family and friends. Our friend left us with a feeling of thankfulness that REA has made the standard of rural living equal to that of urban areas.

I asked my parents which luxuries they have enjoyed most from REA. They could not decide—the pleasure of light and power when it is needed, or the miracle of having an abundant water supply. Ample water for the livestock, for every need in our home, water for a spacious lawn and garden, and just for a cool, fresh drink on a hot day is a dream come true. My mother has never forgotten when her family depended on the wind for the water supply nor the work it took to help carry enough water for a family of 10.

I have never had to carry water, study by a kerosene lamp, cook on a coal-burning stove, or want for the convenience of city living. I am lucky; I belong to the REA generation.

WHY I ENJOY ELECTRICITY

(By Darrell Petska)

Electricity, that marvelous flow of electrons, has initiated many remarkable advancements since being harnessed by mankind. Everything on this earth has profited from this powerful "giant"; therefore, there is endless dependence upon our friend, electricity.

Although all forms of civilization have benefited from electricity, agriculture has gained the most. Electricity makes farming more attractive to young people—and to their parents. It provides much more efficiency, much less hard work, plus the conveniences and comforts of modern living in the country.

Should I say, "I enjoy electricity," I would

be making an understatement, but I do enjoy electricity. My main reason for enjoying electricity is broad in nature.

Since I live on a farm, I know the joys and discomforts of farm living. Electricity has provided an abundance of joys and a minimum of discomforts for me. This, then, is my reason for enjoying electricity. I am thankful, for it has made more of my farm tasks easier and quicker. I enjoy electric power, for I know that even my grandfather did not have this tremendous power ready to work for him.

Forty years ago, my grandfather rose before dawn and hurriedly kindled the fire in the old wood range. He then prepared and ate his breakfast by lamplight.

The daily task of carrying water into the house from the windmill was followed by milking the cows—by hand, of course.

While grandfather toiled in the fields, grandmother "slaved" in the hot, stuffy kitchen as she prepared dinner for her hungry family.

In the evening, to prepare for some infrequent "socializing" in the village the next day, grandfather made that familiar trek out to the windmill for more water. Later, he whipped out his straightedge razor, which always managed to take some skin along with the whiskers. Yes, grandfather had it hard in those days before electricity made its appearance.

Today, I rise before dawn to an electrically heated home. I flip the light switch and then prepare breakfast by making toast in our electric toaster and by frying some bacon and eggs on our electric skillet. After breakfast, I milk the cows, aided by an electric milker. The milk is then cooled electrically. While I am doing my chores, my mother works effortlessly in her cool, all-electric kitchen.

In the evening, while getting ready to go to town, I whip out my electric shaver and enjoy a comfortable, "nick-free" shave. At the turn of a faucet, I have an abundant supply of hot water furnished by our electric water heater and water system.

Thus, electricity has made my farm living much easier and more comfortable.

Should I ever begin to take electric power for granted, I must stop and think to myself, "What would I do without this faithful servant?"

Electricity, I enjoy your helpful hand. Keep it always extended.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, President Johnson's request of Congress yesterday for \$89 million—the first installment on a vast American-supported regional development plan for southeast Asia—initiates a program which gives rise to serious doubts.

The basic assumption, as expressed by the President, is that a sufficient quantity of American dollars is both necessary and adequate to effect economic viability and, subsequently, political stability.

I question this assumption.

I would like to point out, consequently, that a decade of foreign aid to the underdeveloped nations of the world is typified best by a singular lack of success. In Western Europe, under the Marshall plan, American aid was employed to rebuild an economy. The basic structure of the economy existed. The potential for renovation and expansion—in terms of physical plant, technology, and administrative know-how—existed. Capital was lacking. And capital was basically all that the Marshall plan provided.

In the underdeveloped areas of the world, however, we, unfortunately, must work with more troublesome circumstances. Capital is but one of the necessary ingredients to economic development which is lacking. A competent labor force, modern methods of accounting, technical know-how, and managerial and entrepreneurial ability are generally conspicuous by their absence. Thus, American capital constitutes only one of the necessary ingredients which the economies of these countries must obtain if they are to achieve significant growth and maturity.

Yet, in southeast Asia, as the President has proposed, we witness a repetition of a policy which has borne little fruit in the past. We witness, furthermore, the application of this policy under circumstances of political chaos.

If, under the best of political circumstances, American aid to underdeveloped countries resulted in little, what success then can we expect from a massive dose of dollars extended to an area which is characterized by political chaos?

Mr. President, \$1 billion in aid constitutes a massive quantity in relation to the economies of the countries in question. As a percentage of their annual production, \$1 billion represents a significant portion indeed. In the name of efficiency and effective application, consequently, how valid is it to assume that Laos, Thailand, and South Vietnam can adequately use or absorb the amount of aid proposed?

What evidence is there that the technical know-how, the administrative ability, the entrepreneurial ingenuity, exist in these countries to adequately execute the expensive projects envisaged?

Above all, Mr. President, what evidence is there that the execution of such projects shall be blessed by sufficient political stability in the midst of a raging war?

The American people are willing to make the military sacrifices in terms of lives and materiel which are necessary to meet the Communist challenge in southeast Asia. They would be no less willing to continue economic aid if there existed a logical and feasible hope for success. Our foreign aid program—already scarred with many failures—would, it seems, be destined for another setback.

And, if the real intent of the President's proposal were economic progress, Mr. President, the opposition to this proposal would not be as extensive as it is. But we cannot help wondering if this proposal is not, in effect, an effort to buy peace under the guise of economic assistance. For I would inquire whether this program would have been instituted if Communist aggression were not present in southeast Asia.

The truth that much of our foreign aid has taught us is that we cannot buy friends.

We should also know that we cannot buy peace.

THE SHIPPING DISCRIMINATION, AGAINST WHEAT FARMERS SHOULD BE ENDED

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, the Export Control Act of 1949, extended and

amended by the 87th Congress, terminates June 30 of this year and I understand that hearings will be held soon on its extension.

I hope that when the measure is taken up the Banking and Currency Committee will give consideration to language which would prevent the issuance of unnecessary and discriminatory restrictions on shipments of agricultural commodities.

Despite our 900-million-bushel carry-over of wheat, we are today unable to compete for sales to Russia, which is in the market for wheat, because of a regulation issued under the act requiring that 50 percent of any sales to the Soviet Union be carried in American ships. The shipping charges put our wheat out of competition with Canada, Australia, and other wheat-exporting nations. The withdrawal of this regulation will not mean any loss of jobs for seamen. They are getting no work carrying U.S. wheat because there are no sales.

As matters now stand, however, the American farmer is losing the opportunity to make sales of wheat and be able to increase his production. The Nation loses an opportunity to improve its balance-of-payments position.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Brookings, S. Dak., Register of May 26 in regard to the situation, indicative of the view of the situation in wheat-producing areas.

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

**ARE RESTRICTIONS UNFAIR TO OUR
WHEATGROWERS?**

Are Great Plains wheatgrowers the victims of "unfair and unrealistic restrictions" which deny them a big cash market for their grain?

Andrew Brakke, of Presho, chairman of Great Plains Wheat, Inc., said a clause in the export licenses has forced the grain trade to ship at least half of any wheat they sell to Russia or East European countries in U.S.-flag vessels. The sales would be for gold or hard currency.

"This cargo-preference restriction is one of the cruelest regulations which has ever been forced upon U.S. wheat producers," Brakke declared. "It is rank discrimination against a single minority in our American economy—the wheat farmer—and applies to no other commodity."

Brakke said an export license was recently issued to a producer of industrial equipment for the sale of \$15 million in machinery to Rumania. About 85 percent of the sale was to be carried on long-range credit terms, he said.

"There was no hue and cry that this industrial equipment be shipped to Rumania in U.S. vessels," he said. "Yet, when the U.S. wheat farmer proposes to sell his product abroad for good hard cash on the barrel, he is confronted with the spectre of the cargo-preference clause and other tangles of redtape."

He said U.S. wheat producers can offer foreign buyers competitive prices at dockside, but that buyers refuse to pay the higher freight rates demanded by U.S. maritime interests.

"The U.S.-flag ship requirement does not benefit anyone, including the maritime people," Brakke said, "because the restriction freezes them completely out of the market, along with our wheat producers."

He suggested a new policy should be devised which would give U.S. shipping the volume it needs without hindering commercial sales of wheat.

Great Plains Wheat, Inc., is a market promotion organization supported by some 300,000 wheat farmers in South Dakota, North Dakota, Kansas, and Colorado.

We hope changes will be made.

COLORADO STATE COLLEGE

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, it was in April 1889, that the then Governor of the State of Colorado signed into law a bill calling for the establishment of a State Normal School at Greeley, Colo. In October of the same year, the State Normal School of Colorado started classes, with a principal, four instructors, and 96 students.

Today, as it prepares to celebrate its 75th anniversary, Colorado State College—by which name the original State Normal School is now known—has a campus of 317 acres, a faculty staff of 283, and carries on instruction for over 5,000 students. Also it is recognized, along with Stanford, Peabody, Columbia, and Iowa, as one of the five top teachers colleges in the United States, and is rated as the top teachers college in the Rocky Mountain area.

I extend congratulation to Colorado State College; to its new president, Dr. Darrell Holmes, and his faculty; and to the people of Greeley, Colo., who have contributed so much to the growth and success of this outstanding educational facility. The achievement of Colorado State College is one in which all Colorado takes great pride; and I join all the citizens of my State in wishing for this fine college many more years of growth and accomplishment.

In this regard, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD an editorial which was published on May 28 in the Greeley Tribune.

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

[From the Greeley Daily Tribune and the Greeley Republican, May 28, 1965]

CSC CAN REJOICE WITH CONFIDENCE

"The purpose of the (Normal School) will be the instruction in the science and arts of teaching, with the aid of a suitable practice department, and in such branches of knowledge as shall qualify teachers for their profession." (From a bill signed in April 1889 by Gov. Job A. Cooper, for the establishment of a State normal school at Greeley.)

This weekend, as the State Normal School, now Colorado State College, observes its 75th anniversary with 3 days of festivities, it can feel assured that the job which it was intended to do has been competently performed.

If all those who had a part in the founding of the college could look at it today, they perhaps would be somewhat amazed at the great strides Colorado State College has made in fulfilling its purpose and extending itself beyond the basic normal-school function of teacher preparation.

Today, the graduates of Colorado State College have a major part in shaping the minds of young people in Colorado, and are performing a similar role in other States from coast to coast. The farflung positions of the graduates is evidence that Colorado State College is doing a job not only in quantity but also in quality.

Still further evidence can be found of the esteem gained by Colorado State College in its 75-year history. Among this evidence are the ratings that place Colorado State College among the top five teachers colleges in the

United States, along with Stanford, Peabody, Columbia, and Iowa. Also included are the judgments of the university and college presidents of the Rocky Mountain States, who rate Colorado State College as the top teachers college in the area. Even more evidence can be added by noting that former students hold 60 percent of the teaching positions in Colorado and that graduates hold presidential posts at 17 colleges.

Colorado State College has not been content, however, with merely carrying out its role of teacher training. Throughout its history it has sought other ways to make it more useful to education and hence to its State and Nation.

Early in its history, the college began efforts to upgrade the standards for teachers and their status. During the greatest war in its history, World War II, Colorado State College operated a clerical school which trained more than 4,000 men for the Air Force. In the wake of the war, the college continued its service to the Nation through its Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps program and its selection by the Federal Government to establish an institute of education and research in east Pakistan to develop faculty for teachers colleges in that country.

Other things which have made Colorado State College of greater service are its full graduate program. Its expansion in the liberal arts, its department of special education to train teachers for the mentally and physically handicapped and its educational planning service, which provides assistance to school districts.

In 75 years Colorado State College has developed not only an outstanding reputation in its field of service but a campus that covers 317 acres, including an 80-acre mountain campus, and contains more than 80 buildings. The 283-member faculty carries on instruction for over 5,000 students in 8 academic divisions: arts; education; health, physical education, and recreation; humanities; music; nursing; science and social science.

All this is a far cry from the State Normal School, which started classes October 6, 1890, with a principal, 4 instructors and 96 students meeting in churches and other buildings until the first building on campus—Cranford Hall—could be completed.

Colorado State College has grown over the years along with the steadily increasing enrollments in higher education and growing demands for teachers. But certainly neither of these factors would have been any advantage to Colorado State College without presidents and faculty members highly qualified for and dedicated to their missions in education. Colorado State College has become an outstanding institution because they devoted themselves to making a better college, preparing qualified teachers and adapting the college to meet the educational needs of the times.

"In some histories," Ford Cleere, director of the Colorado State College news service, writes, "Thomas Gray is listed as the first president, but current historic interpretation is to classify him as the principal of the normal school." The person "usually accorded the honor" of being the first president, he adds, is Dr. Zachariah X. Snyder. Dr. Snyder was followed by Dr. John G. Crabbe, Dr. George Willard Frasier, and Dr. William R. Ross.

This weekend as part of the 75th anniversary celebration, the inauguration will be held for the 5th president—Dr. Darrell Holmes, who came here with strong credentials from San Diego State College, where he served as an executive dean. In the short time that he has been here, the community has quickly learned that the board of trustees of State colleges chose a man with the background and experience and the enthusiasm and vision to lead Colorado State College to a place of even greater prominence in the latter part of its first century.

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The editors cited figures on the decline of this vital industry; and the survey substantiates the claim. WLTH called attention to Senate bill 1634, which would require labeling on steel containers sold in the United States, in order to determine their origin, as a remedy to the situation. The editorial and the survey add credit to the need for swift enactment of the bill. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

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

WLTH EDITORIAL

While the stock market soars—while American industry, generally, is doing better than believed possible the steel industry, lifeblood of northwest Indiana, plods along.

Let us hasten to add that the industry is progressive when it comes to the development of new techniques and new products. It is in the forefront in the benefits and opportunities it offers to employees.

But, alas, it suffers in the pocketbook.

After a 5-year lag in the demand for steel—the demand was up last year. Production was up and the return on the sales dollar was up—slightly.

But the steel industry still lagged behind most other industries in return on investment. In 1963, the industry had a return on net worth of 7.2 percent, while the return was 11.5 percent for all industry.

Since 1958, the return for all manufacturing has never been below 10 percent while the return for the steel industry has never been above 8.4 percent.

What are the reasons? Iron Age magazine cites four main factors; but the main one is competition—from other materials such as glass, plastic and aluminum, and competition from foreign producers of steel.

After World War II, when the steel mills of Japan and Europe were pretty well bombed out, the U.S. steel industry stood out like a beacon in a fog.

But since then a great deal of rebuilding has been accomplished. And as the foreign producers rebuilt, they put in the finest in new equipment—better than much of the equipment then in use in the United States of America.

In the meantime, nations which had never been steel producers got into the act—many with financial help from the United States of America and from the United Nations. As a result, the United States imported 6,711,000 tons of steel during 1964 from 43 countries. More than a third of it comes from Japan, and another fifth from Belgium. We even imported steel from such out-of-the-way places as Iceland, Taiwan, Malta, Bermuda, and even a single ton from Pakistan.

The upshot of all these foreign imports is the exportation of jobs from northwest Indiana to all kinds of farflung places.

When you buy a steel product—you have no way of knowing whether it was made in this country.

This brings us to the subject of a new bill presented in the U.S. Senate by VANCE HARTKE, of Indiana. One of the widest uses for steel is in containers, cans—for meat, vegetables, soft drinks, etc.

The Hartke bill would make it mandatory that steel containers made from foreign steel, be labeled with the name of the country from which the steel came.

Failure of a manufacturer to comply with the regulation could result in a fine of up to \$5,000 and imprisonment up to 1 year.

The purpose, of course, is to discourage the use of foreign steel in the manufacture of containers, and it might prove a deterrent. But even if it didn't slow down the use of the foreign steel, it would at least, make

us all aware of the growing problem which the steel industry has faced—almost alone.

We trust and pray that there will never be another war, any larger than that is, than the brush fire war—but if there should be—it behooves the United States of America to have a strong steel industry.

FINE WORK OF THE BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, as all other Senators do, I receive every day numerous complaints and protests against legislation or actions of the Federal Government. Therefore, I was particularly delighted the other day, when a letter from Richard Kobler, of the Thomas A. Edison Laboratory, in West Orange, N.J., came to my desk.

Mr. Kobler had taken time to write me a three-page letter in which he told me of the very fine cooperation he and his firm had received from the Bureau of International Commerce of the Commerce Department. He pointed out that, due to the Bureau's exemplary efforts on his behalf, he had developed a substantial volume of business in Great Britain—business which he had not anticipated, and which he attributed in great part to the activities of the Bureau of International Commerce. As Mr. Kobler quite correctly pointed out, the activities of the Bureau of International Commerce have not only assisted his firm, but, in doing so, have made a good contribution to the correction of our balance-of-payments problem.

In his letter, he spoke most highly of Mr. Clausen, export operations officer in Washington; Mr. Aronowitz, of the New York office; and, particularly, of Mr. Donald S. Kilby, director of the London Trade Center. To these gentlemen, I offer my thanks for the help they have given to an American businessman.

I know that all Senators will be interested in Mr. Kobler's thoughtful letter, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

THOMAS A. EDISON LABORATORY,
West Orange, N.J., May 27, 1965.

HON. HARRISON WILLIAMS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WILLIAMS: If I were to guess what the mail of a U.S. Senator looks like, I would probably assume that it must bear some resemblance, at least in part, to some of the mail an executive in American industry receives, namely complaints about performance and petitions for the expediting of actions. It is my sincere hope that this letter, if my above assumptions are true, will constitute a pleasant exception because, while not solicited by anyone, it deals with an outstanding performance of one of our Government agencies.

In his constant search for two facts and improvements, a citizen of a great democracy, such as ours, is obliged to analyze and criticize; what is, however, frequently overlooked, is his equally important obligation to point up fine performance in order to encourage not only continuation but possibly even expansion of such successful activities.

In this spirit, Senator WILLIAMS, I would like to draw your attention to the Bureau of International Commerce of the U.S. De-

partment of Commerce, and in particular to the U.S. Trade Center in London, England.

Over the past 5 years, our laboratory developed what is now known as the Edison Responsive Environment Learning System (ERE), a highly sophisticated multisensual device with which children as little as 2½ years of age can teach themselves the skills of reading and writing without any adult interference; retarded, mentally ill, and even schizophrenic and autistic children have benefited from this interplay to such an extent that a number of them have been saved from lifelong institutionalization and some of them even returned to school. For your kind perusal I am enclosing an operational manual and a pamphlet produced by our marketing affiliate, the Responsive Environments Corp. in New York City.

Mr. Kurt Swinton, the English associate and director of the Responsive Environments Corp., initiated the thought to exhibit ERE overseas and to have it make its debut at the audiovisual show held by the U.S. Trade Center in London from May 11 to May 21, 1965 at their exhibit hall (57 St. James Street, London S.W. 1).

In spite of the enormous expenses involved in such an enterprise—the air shipment of some 1,500 pounds of equipment, round-trip transportation, and several weeks of stay in England of myself and two of my engineers—we decided with “tongue in cheek” to embark upon this adventure.

To a great extent our decision to participate in this show at all was influenced by the alertness and efficiency of the Government personnel involved, particularly of Mr. Clausen, export operations officer in Washington, Mr. Aronowitz, of the New York office and, above all, of Mr. Donald S. Kilby, director of the London Trade Center. They not only relieved us from much of the terrible paperwork which usually would be involved in the back and forth shipment of such equipment but they took care of customs clearance both here and in England, of expediting transportation, etc.

Our real surprise, however, came after we arrived in London. Mr. Kilby and his staff had prepared a very attractive exhibition center, dramatized the exhibit of our instrument particularly within an excellent exhibition area and, most importantly, did such an outstanding job in public relations that our instrument received a reception which exceeded even our own expectations. In collaboration with Mr. Swinton, Mr. Kilby and his staff attracted all major newspapers and magazines, both major television and radio networks, released fine announcements and invitations to many hundreds of important personalities in government as well as in behavioral and psychiatric research, with the result that several hundred of the most important people in England viewed, operated, and discussed with us in most enthusiastic terms our instrument.

Messages to our staff were promptly relayed by the central switchboard, public address and telephone booth system; room for conferences was supplied; all this enabled us to conduct serious business and we had a feeling that our British friends enjoyed visiting and revisiting with us.

On the basis of the success of this show, we and our marketing affiliates seriously contemplate to set up an overseas company in London, charged with the distribution of the ERE-Instrument for the total European territory. Our British friends assure us that quite a few instruments will be sold almost immediately and that the success of these instruments in turn will stimulate further considerable business. Since each of these instruments sell here in the United States for \$30,000, such export could be quite interesting not only for use as a company but also as far as its contribution to a favorable trade balance is concerned.

In concluding I would like to say to you, Senator WILLIAMS, that this type of corpora-

tion between government and business should not only be continued but jointly expanded. The inertia some sectors of American business have to start an overseas operation can be counteracted by this kind of stimulus and cooperation. The mere fact that representatives of American industry can enter into a place overseas, completely familiar with local business habits, is in itself highly desirable. The showing of industrial products under these most favorable conditions can not help but stimulate business and the desire of American industry to increase their efforts in international trade.

It is my sincere hope that you shall find occasion to point out some of these facts when the time comes for Congress to review the activities of this branch of our Government. I myself have several ideas which may further promote our international trade. Should you so desire, I shall be most pleased to discuss same with you.

Very cordially yours,

RICHARD KOBLER,
Manager.

TELONIC INDUSTRIES RECEIVES E-AWARD

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, on May 20, 1965, Telonic Industries, Inc., of Beech Grove, Ind., received the President's award for excellence in the field of export increases. The company is to be commended for this outstanding record in a time when the administration, Congress, and the public are vitally concerned with the trade and payments gap. Telonic Industries, Inc., is certain to increase this commendable record during 1965; and I feel certain that all Senators join me in wishing this company an even more successful year. I ask unanimous consent that material describing its operation be printed in the RECORD.

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

TELONIC INDUSTRIES, INC., RECEIVES PRESIDENT'S E-AWARD

Telonic Industries, Inc., of Beech Grove, Ind., on May 20, 1965, received the President's E-Award for excellence in exporting. The award was presented to C. R. Wainwright, Telonic president, by Anthony J. Buchar, Director of the Chicago field office, U.S. Department of Commerce, at a 4 o'clock ceremony and open house on the plant grounds of Telonic Industries.

The citation for the award says that Telonic "has substantially increased export sales of its electronic equipment through initiative in redesign to meet foreign requirements, thereby effecting a breakthrough in a market where competitive conditions are difficult."

In a market where 6 percent represents a normal export figure, Telonic Industries, Inc., is currently exporting more than one-quarter of its total business. This unusually high ratio is attributable to intensified marketing and adaptation of product design to the overseas market.

As an example of product design, prior to 1959 Telonic Industries was marketing a sweep generator in the United States for laboratory and production line adjustment, alignment and inspection of the RF channels and of sections of television receivers and of other VHF circuits. In 1959 Telonic's president toured Western Europe and realized the potential market there. Telonic made its SV-6 available to the European market. To order the instrument for use in Italy the customer would order the model SV-6F (the "F" denoting foreign), specifying Italian standards.

Then realizing that the European market could continue to grow and the resulting paperwork could lead to errors in transmitting orders to the production department, Telonic designed a revolutionary new model. All the extra optional features of the SV-6 were incorporated into the new instrument and each model number represented standard frequencies for a particular country. An Italian order then need only specify an SV-8.

Having worked through an export representative for 10 years, Telonic decided the interests of European customers would be better served by dealing direct. Since this major change the following has been accomplished.

1. Catalogs furnished to the French and Spanish markets in their own tongues, and presently under preparation is a German catalog. A short form catalog in the local languages will soon be available throughout Europe.

2. Direct shipments from Indianapolis wherever practical. Also, some equipment is inventoried with the representative, making off-the-shelf delivery possible.

3. Increased commissions to European representatives, thus furnishing additional incentive. With this increased financial assistance, representatives have improved their technical and financial capabilities, resulting in increased sales effectiveness.

4. Sales training visits by key engineering and sales people have stimulated European representatives to add cooperative advertising and trade show displays to the company promotional program. Representatives have shown equipment in England, Holland, Germany, and France.

All printing plates used for U.S. advertising are available to European representatives for use in their country's publications.

Representatives in Europe are provided demonstrators of most commonly purchased items. These are sent on consignment. All shipments are made by air, furnishing 24-hour delivery in most cases. A price differential due to duties, etc., exists, however it has been overcome through production of a quality product, state-of-the-art engineering, and modified product design to meet the exact market requirements.

It is organizations like this, that are responsible for our exports increasing from \$19.6 billion in 1960 to over \$26.5 billion in 1964, an increase of over \$6 billion or more than 27 percent. For every additional billion dollars in export sales there are created 134,000 jobs for American workmen, which means that a total of 3.5 million Americans are employed today due to the exports during 1964 being over \$25 billion.

GREETINGS OF SENATOR WILLIAMS OF NEW JERSEY TO ADATH ISRAEL CENTER, OF DOVER, N.J.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, one of the many functions I enjoy as a U.S. Senator is participation in the numerous community and State functions to which I am graciously invited. It is always a matter of great regret when I find myself unable to participate in such a function—in this case, the recent dedication ceremonies of the new Dover Jewish Center, Adath Israel, in Dover, N.J. Again, I extend to the Jewish people in Dover my heartiest congratulations for this external evidence on their growth and progress.

I ask unanimous consent that my brief greetings to them on that important day be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILLIAMS OF NEW JERSEY

Even before Moses, the synagogue was the embodiment of Judaism, and the prophet Jeremiah referred to it as "Beth Am," the House of the Prophet. Your synagogue has served the cultural and religious needs of your people and has been an inspiration and hope for the future for Jewish residents in your community.

May the Almighty grant you and your congregants many years of life and good health, so that together you may continue to cultivate your faith, your work for Israel, and a nobler society for the entire human family. Shalom.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY ON VIETNAM

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. President, my attention has recently been called to two different positive approaches to President Johnson's policy on Vietnam.

The first is a Memorial Day sermon by Rev. William D. Goble, minister of the First Baptist Church, of Manchester, N.H. Reverend Goble made a number of very sound points in his sermon; and I feel that he came straight to the point when he said:

One of the central lessons which 20th century history teaches us is that aggressors must be stopped soon and not allowed to gobble one country after another.

Mr. President, his sermon was a fine one, and I feel that it deserves the wider reading which will be brought about by publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the sermon be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

WHAT IS AMERICA DOING IN VIETNAM AND IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC?

(Luke 10: 25-37: A sermon preached in the First Baptist Church of Manchester, N.H., by Rev. William D. Goble, minister, May 30, 1965)

About 450 young American men have lost their lives in the undeclared war in Vietnam, which has been going on actually since 1954. This is about the same number of Americans who lost their lives in the Spanish-American War of 1898. About 19 American men have lost their lives in the recent conflict in the Dominican Republic. On this Memorial Day, 1965, we want to remember and honor these men who "gave the last full measure of their devotion for their country." One of our own church members, Mark Tracy, is a marine and is fighting in the Dominican Republic. I understand that on the day his company landed in that country, one of his buddies with whom he had gone through training was shot with a machinegun and his body lay in the street for some time because the marines were pinned down by the gunfire. Peter Coogins, a member of our neighboring church, St. Paul's Methodist Church, was shot down in Vietnam where he was serving with the Air Force. He survived, was decorated, and is now, I believe, back home. Thus, the wars in Vietnam and in the Dominican Republic become very personal to those who have friends, sons, husbands who are involved.

Now, some people believe that America ought not to be involved in those wars at all. Recently on a number of college campuses, students and faculty members have had "teach-ins" which have largely ended up with a strong condemnation of our coun-

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try's involvement in Vietnam and in the Dominican Republic. Some Congressmen such as Senator WAYNE MORSE, of Oregon, and Senator FRANK CHURCH, of Idaho, have been equally critical of U.S. involvement in those countries. I recently was sent a summary of their statements entitled, "The Conscience of the Senate on the Vietnam War." Some clergymen of all faiths have also protested these military actions. About a month ago I received an urgent request to sign a petition to protest the Vietnam war. Over 2,600 clergymen signed it and the New York Times carried a full-page statement by these clergymen. I did not sign it. And even more recently, clergymen, including myself, were asked to go to Washington to demonstrate against our military action in Vietnam and in the Dominican Republic. Many did go, but I did not.

Now, although most of us may disagree with these sentiments, and I for one certainly do disagree, we must at the same time respect for the most part this protest. I personally know some of the clergy who have been protesting. One of their main reasons is a hatred for war and violence, a pacifist philosophy. Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, one of the national leaders of the protest movements, is an American Baptist pastor with whom I worked in Syracuse while I was in the university. He has always been a most highly respected pacifist. And we need the pacifist testimony, to be reminded constantly that war is morally wrong, and an admission of human failure to find right solutions. Some of the Congressmen who have been protesting, such as Senator FRANK CHURCH, honestly feel that America is overextended in the world, that we cannot be everywhere at the same time. We can respect their point of view also, even though we may disagree with it. Of course, a few of the protesters are "beatniks," unwashed youth who don't like any authority. A few may even be Communist agents.

Many clergy, including myself, feel that although war, any war, is unfortunate, yet sometimes, under some conditions, it is necessary for the United States to wage war, just as under some circumstances it is necessary for a policeman to use violence to restrain a criminal. I feel that the Vietnam and the Dominican Republic conflicts are two wars in which the United States must be involved. When I was in Washington last February, I had the opportunity to be briefed by the State Department on the Vietnam war, and I have read many pamphlets on the subject, and I am convinced that the United States is doing the right thing. May I amplify my belief by suggesting several points.

First of all, there is no doubt at all that communism is bent on world conquest, one way or another. Russia may favor non-violent means to world conquest, while Red China may favor violent conflict, but the ultimate goal is the same: world conquest. "We will bury you" they boast. Communism has already succeeded in conquering East Germany, Poland, Hungary, and other East European countries, and in conquering North Korea, and North Vietnam. Communism is out to conquer the rest of the world, including England, France, and America, and in every country they have agents at work and are trying every means to subvert these countries. This is what the Communists are trying to do in Vietnam and in the Dominican Republic, and they have been at it for many years. In 1954, we promised South Vietnam that we would help her defend herself against Communist aggression. We have made similar promises to Thailand, to the Philippines, to Cambodia, to Japan, and to any other Asian country that needs, and wants, our help. We are in Vietnam to help South Vietnam combat communism, to keep free. And it is clear that we will assist the other nations also to keep free.

And we are in the Dominican Republic for the same reason. The Castro-type Communists tried to subvert the Juan Bosch rebel forces and take them over. A special committee of the Organization of American States recently made this absolutely clear. This country could not allow another Communist Cuba to be established within the Western Hemisphere. We are there also, incidentally, to protect the lives of many American citizens.

This U.S. action is, of course, partly in our own self-interest. We know that if we do not take a strong stand in Asia and Europe against communism, communism will be encouraged to think us weak, and eventually we would be faced with a Communist invasion of our own shores. One of the central lessons which 20th century history teaches us is that aggressors must be stopped soon and not allowed to gobble one country after another.

The strong stand we are taking in Vietnam and in the Dominican Republic is not really a new stand for us at all. In 1914, and again in 1941 the United States came out of isolation to stop German world conquest. And in the postwar years the United States has kept Greece from going Communist; it fought a bitter war in Korea to contain communism; it has poured at least \$100 billion in foreign aid to help restore Europe and Asia and prevent communism from using postwar poverty and chaos as a springboard for action. The action which we have taken has halted violent communism in Europe; we now must apply the same technique in Asia and in South America.

As President Johnson said in his talk at the University of Johns Hopkins (April 7, 1965) "we want nothing for ourselves, only that the people of South Vietnam be allowed to guide their own country in their own way." We are not bound on any kind of imperialism; we do not seek a Pax Americana. We are spending our billions and risking our lives because we believe in freedom, both for ourselves and for others who want it.

Nor do we seek, either, destruction of communism as such, or Russia and Red China. Our American stand is not part of a holy crusade to conquer communism or any nation. If we tried that, not only would that be unchristian, but also it would result in atomic world war. We seek only to stop communism from going any further in its world conquest. We say in the word of the Bible, "Hitherto thou shalt come, but no further." Of course, we hope, and we ultimately believe, that in time communism will change, that it will in time respect the rights of other nations and compete with us only in economic and ideological terms. But in the meantime, it must be contained by force.

Second, even as we take this firm stand in Asia and in South America, we must always be ready for "unconditional negotiation," to use President Johnson's words. When the Communists have had enough, let us be willing to sit down with them and negotiate. Even Communists will keep an agreement if it is to their national interest to do so. We know that military force really accomplished only a negative result: it permits negotiation.

And third, we must continue to be concerned about the economic and political and social welfare of Asia and South America, as we have been concerned about these in Europe. After all, communism is an idea which feeds on poverty and chaos. The idea cannot be beaten only on the battlefield, but must be conquered in the minds and hungry stomachs of people. The Alliance for Progress is doing this, and so is the Peace Corps. And our missionaries have been doing this for years. The President has urged a giant Mekong Valley project, which would help bring prosperity to Asia.

We usually think of the parable of the Good Samaritan as concerned only with individual responsibility to help others. Might

it not also be a challenge for a really Christian nation to demonstrate a concern for whole peoples, to help them recover from the ravages of a robber, and also to put the robber in jail? We cannot sit idly by and let the world be devastated by communism. Our help is needed and we are offering it now in Vietnam and in the Dominican Republic.

The National Council of Churches (February 1965) urges our country to try to bring peace and to help all peoples achieve freedom and prosperity. We agree.

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. President, 2 weeks ago, the Christian Science Monitor published an editorial entitled "Program for Vietnam." The editorial presents another favorable appraisal of the administration's Vietnam policy. The editorial ends as follows:

It is encouraging to note that, while American determination in southeast Asia has not flagged, there is official realization that warfare alone cannot possibly solve Vietnam's problems.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

[From the Christian Science Monitor, May 15, 1965]

PROGRAM FOR VIETNAM

President Johnson's address to the editorial cartoonists has provided further valuable insight into Washington's readings on the Vietnamese war.

More starkly and forcefully than ever before, Washington has let it be known that it looks upon that war as part of a Chinese effort to eliminate American power and influence in southeast Asia as a means to the domination of all Asia. Not only did the President reiterate his determination to forestall the Chinese but he also sought to separate Hanoi and Peiping by stressing that peace talks would be to Hanoi's advantage and that a peaceful North Vietnam could expect American economic aid.

Particularly interesting—if this Washington reading is right—was the statement that the Communists are coming to realize that there is no possibility of forcing an American withdrawal. But equally significant was the admission that "there is no purely military solution in sight for either side." These two circumstances make all the more logical and necessary early efforts to find an acceptable basis for peace negotiations.

But it is clear that Washington will insist that such talks do not further Chinese imperialism toward the rest of Asia. And there is ample reason to believe that both Moscow and Hanoi (to say nothing of the rest of non-Chinese Asia itself) at least secretly see eye to eye with America on this.

One can expect particularly bitter reaction from Peiping to President Johnson's clear effort to drive a wedge between North Vietnam and Communist China. There can be few more effective ways to do this than by convincing Hanoi that China, as the President stated, "desires the war to continue whatever the cost to their allies." Faced with an American determination not to withdraw from Vietnam so long as the war continues, Hanoi might well ask itself how long it should bear an increasing sacrifice from which China hopes to extract advantage.

Designed to lend substance to his offer of aid to a peaceful North Vietnam was the President's optimistic report that rapid progress had been made in drafting the "massive, cooperative development effort for southeast Asia" mentioned in his April 7 address. We are particularly happy to note that it is the United Nations which is setting

up the new mechanism for this effort. This has many practical and psychological advantages.

It is encouraging to note that, while American determination in southeast Asia has not flagged, there is official realization that warfare alone cannot possibly solve Vietnam's problems.

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. President, the problems of American resistance to Communist aggression will be with us for a long time to come. It is really encouraging that in these trying days, Americans are giving their support and understanding to President Johnson.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is there further morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

NASA AUTHORIZATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which the clerk will state.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 7717) to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of research and development, construction of facilities, and administrative operations, and for other purposes.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico is recognized.

SENATE RESOLUTION COMMENDING HELEN KELLER ON HER 85TH BIRTHDAY ON JUNE 27

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Mexico yield briefly to me?

Mr. ANDERSON. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 110, submitted on behalf of myself and the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

S. Res. 110

Whereas Miss Helen Keller will celebrate her 85th birthday on June 27, 1965; and

Whereas this remarkable woman, through her triumph over the blindness and deafness which struck her in infancy, has been a symbol of faith and courage and a challenging inspiration to all mankind; and

Whereas she has tirelessly devoted herself to the improvement of conditions for the physically handicapped throughout the world; and

Whereas as counselor to the American Foundation for the Blind, she has guided programs to advance the economic, cultural and social opportunities of blind and deaf-blind persons throughout the United States; and

Whereas through the Helen Keller World Crusade for the Blind, administered by the American Foundation for Overseas Blind, she has inspired programs for the education and rehabilitation of blind persons around the globe; and

Whereas Congress and the Chief Executive have expressed deep concern in improvement of conditions among the physically handicapped, and have initiated constantly expanding programs to this worthwhile end: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in recognition of the vast contributions made by Miss Helen Keller to the well-being of all humanity, the Senate hereby extends its greeting and best wishes to Miss Keller on the occasion of her 85th birthday, which will occur on June 27, 1965; and be it further

Resolved, That all citizens of the United States are invited to participate in this recognition of Miss Helen Keller by making her 85th birthday the occasion for reaffirmation of their determination to assist in the improvement and expansion of facilities and programs for the relief, education and rehabilitation of all handicapped persons.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the preamble is agreed to.

NASA AUTHORIZATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7717) to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and administrative operations, and for other purposes.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments to the bill be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill as amended be treated as original text.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, we have before us today H.R. 7717, which as amended by the Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee, authorizes appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and administrative operations for fiscal year 1966. I am happy to report that, as in all previous years, the members of your committee have agreed without objection to report this measure to the Senate.

This is NASA's eighth annual budget, the third in a row to remain at about the \$5.2 billion level, and the second consecutive time that NASA's budget request was less than the request of the previous year.

NASA's increased managerial compe-

tence in recent years is gratifying to your committee, and is reflected in the low percentage of the cut made from NASA's request.

NASA asked the Congress for \$5,260 million. The House Committee on Science and Astronautics recommended an authorization of \$5,183,844,850, a reduction of 1½ percent. The authorization act passed the House May 6 by the overwhelming vote of 389 to 11 without any further amendments.

Your committee recommends an authorization of \$5,196,826,350, of which \$4,533,350,000 is for research and development, \$67,376,350 is for construction of facilities, and \$596,100,000 is for administrative expenses. This recommendation is \$63,173,650 less than NASA requested, and \$12,981,500 more than the House approved.

The level of the 1966 NASA budget is accounted for by the fact that it is designed to preserve the momentum of the broad-based existing program formulated by President Kennedy and the Congress in 1961, rather than to provide funds for newly approved programs.

There is, in fact, only one major new project approved by the executive branch during the year for which NASA is requesting authorization from the Congress: Voyager, which will send unmanned spacecraft to Mars by 1971. Voyager's principal objective is to gather information about the Martian environment—particularly whether or not life exists on that planet.

The national space program is designed to give this Nation preeminence in space, so that whatever any man can do there, freemen can do; and so that man can learn to use the vastness surrounding this planet for his benefit and that of his children and of generations yet unborn.

To accomplish this we must push back the frontiers of knowledge and pursue a course that requires us to learn new things and to develop new operational and management techniques—knowledge that will be necessary for whatever we eventually try to do in space.

Our major space effort is the Apollo program, whose objective is to place a man on the Moon and return him safely to Earth by 1970.

Mr. President, we are well on our way to fulfilling this goal. The Gemini program, which is now underway, is a necessary preliminary to a lunar landing. Already we have had the first successful Gemini mission of Major Grissom and Lieutenant Commander Young. Tomorrow the fourth Gemini spacecraft will be launched and is scheduled to circle the earth 62 times in 4 days. This will more than double the amount of manned space flight time the United States now has to its credit. Fiscal year 1966 will be the peak year for Gemini flights; launches are scheduled to take place every 3 months during this period. With the completion of the Gemini program we will have gained the operational experience we need for extended manned space flight, particularly with respect to crew performance and the effects of space flight on the astronauts' physical condition. In addition, we will have per-

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The Sorry Condition of Boxing**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 2, 1965

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague, Congressman CHARLES S. JOELSON, of New Jersey, has shown me an article which was published in the Paterson News the day following the Clay-Liston heavyweight fiasco. Since it was written by Abe J. Greene, Commissioner of the World Boxing Association, I think it merits our careful consideration. Mr. Greene is a knowledgeable gentleman whose words should be carefully heeded.

I include the article which is as follows:

COUNTRY IS SUCKERED SECOND TIME BY LISTON; CONGRESS SHOULD ACT

(By Abe J. Greene)

RINGSIDE, FABIAN THEATRE.—America got what it asked for in tolerating a return bout between Cassius Clay and Sonny Liston Tuesday night in the hideaway town of Lewiston, Maine.

The contemptible spectacle picture of Liston, once a vaunted heavyweight champion, ex-goon, rolling around the canvas in the standard act of the fallen gladiator told the story of the worst fraud perpetrated in a heavyweight championship bout.

TWICE IN A YEAR

Twice now, in little more than a year, Liston has tricked the sports public.

A man drawing nearly a million dollars in his first bout with Clay, Liston had quit then ignominiously in his corner, the first time a heavyweight champion had ever lost his title without being knocked down and out.

Last night, in the obscure Maine hall, with less than 5,000 people present at the kill, Sonny Liston went out even more mysteriously than he did in the first "contest."

He and Clay had sparred around the ring, the current champion emulating the butterfly he had described himself as he fitted around the ring, the burly Liston tossing an occasional punch which Clay caught on the arms.

A GREAT ACT

Suddenly, after Clay had shot a short right-hander which the camera just barely caught and most ringsiders had missed, Liston was rolling around on the mat.

Clay was surprised. Referee Jersey Joe Walcott, of Camden, N.J., was shocked beyond belief and faltered in the count.

Liston, meantime, was "struggling" to get to his feet, fell again, rolled over on his back in thespian style, there was confusion over the count and it was all over.

The great Muhammad Ali—erstwhile Cassius Clay—had won again while the crowd boomed, the ringside teemed with confusion and Liston's entourage prepared to collect their heavy boodle.

The "fight" should never have been permitted to go on. The World Boxing Association had tabooed it. Sports writers had ridiculed it. It was booked in Boston, was herniated into a postponement several months ago and then chased to Maine.

IT'S UP TO CONGRESS

Last night's debacle was the payoff.

If the U.S. Congress doesn't make good its promise to put boxing under Federal control so that scheming promoters will

be stopped in their tracks with rotten deals like last night, then boxing is asking for it if the reformers demand its demise.

A million or more suckers packed hundreds of showplaces around the country and paid up to \$10 a throw to see the alltime burlesque on sports.

Liston and his crowd will "take down" goodness knows how many thousands of dollars close to a million.

Clay will do ditto, in addition to which the stage is already set—right now, today—for his big killing with ex-Champ Floyd Patterson late in the summer.

CHAMPION SUCKERS

Champion of the world? It's the American public which is a champion sucker for this kind of circus.

Temporary Debt Ceiling**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. MASTON O'NEAL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 2, 1965

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the May 26 issue of the Thomasville Times-Enterprise carried a most interesting editorial on a most timely subject, the temporary debt ceiling.

My friends, Publisher Lee E. Kelly and Editor L. Edward Kelly, as well as the majority of the citizens of the Second District of Georgia are most concerned over the amount of our national debt. I think there is much merit to this concern. It gives me pleasure to submit this editorial for the attention of those who feel likewise. The editorial is especially timely since the administration is now asking the Congress to once again increase the debt limit:

TEMPORARY DEBT CEILING

In 1918 Congress passed a law, which said the Federal debt should not go over a certain sum. As we recall President F. D. Roosevelt later during the New Deal days said that whenever the national debt reached \$30 billion it would be a matter of concern. And President F.D.R. was a free spender, as the record shows.

The debt ceiling has progressively moved upward and at the time President Eisenhower held the office of President, it reached the sum of \$285 billion, and everyone then thought the limit had about been reached.

But as the country grew and got bigger and bigger the demand for finances for the Government kept growing and the ceiling was pushed higher and higher.

It will be recalled that in 1959 a temporary ceiling was created, and every year since, that temporary ceiling has stood just above the permanent ceiling, the permanent ceiling standing at \$285 billion. Last year the temporary ceiling reached \$324 billion, and the permanent ceiling still stands at \$285 billion.

Now the annual request for another boost is due, and it is expected the Congress will do this year what it has been doing in the past—raise the temporary ceiling to the figure which the administration asks. There will no doubt be the usual speeches pro and con, but in the end the debt level will be moved skyward.

If President Roosevelt could come back and see where the debt ceiling figure now stands, he would have to admit that his fears of the danger which a higher ceiling posed, are now out of keeping with the times.

Judging by the record of the past several years, a temporary ceiling of at least \$400 billion is likely to be reached during the next 6 or 8 years, which means that the annual interest on the national debt will move nearer the \$15 billion figure.

Meantime, why worry about the national debt? "Let's eat, drink, and be merry for tomorrow we may go broke."

A Tribute to the People of Italy**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 2, 1965

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, today is an appropriate occasion to pay tribute to the people of Italy for their amazing accomplishments since the end of World War II and for their steadfast devotion to the cause of European unity and of Atlantic solidarity. Nineteen years ago, on June 2, 1946, the Italians held their first elections following World War II and rejected an unhappy past to set out on a new course. The tasks at hand were enormous. Fascism and war had brought large-scale destruction to the country. Large portions of the population suffered from severe shortages of food and clothing. There was almost a complete absence of consumer goods. The currency was weak. A large and well-organized Communist Party posed an ominous threat to newly established democratic institutions.

These conditions could have led to despair and chaos. That they did not is a measure of the spirit, the vitality, and the determination of the Italian people. In the relatively short period of 20 years, prewar industries not only have been rebuilt, but also expanded and modernized. Northern Italy has become one of the leading industrial centers of Europe. Persistent efforts are transforming the once underdeveloped region of southern Italy. New sources of energy have been exploited to compensate for Italy's lack of raw materials. Unemployment has been reduced to manageable levels. Measures to protect the currency have proved effective. Foreign trade has soared while the foundations for maintaining a favorable balance of payments have been laid. The Communist Party, while still uncomfortably large, has been effectively excluded from power. Democratic institutions have taken firm root. Italian leaders have consistently promoted the movement toward European unity. They have made the Atlantic alliance a cornerstone of their foreign policy.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that there can be no dissenting voice when I express my esteem for the Italian people and my admiration for their achievements. I am sure that my fellow Americans would wish to join with me in sending them greetings on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the founding of their Republic.

A2820

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Vietnam Crisis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK E. EVANS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 2, 1965

Mr. EVANS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, inevitably when any man takes positive action and asserts strong leadership, there is going to be some criticism of the action that he has taken.

This was true when President Johnson responded to the danger in the Dominican Republic and sent a contingent of Marines to protect the lives of Americans and thousands of other nationals and to thwart any advancement of communism in the Western Hemisphere.

It has been most heartwarming that a great majority of the newspapers of our Nation and a great majority of the American public has been solidly behind President Johnson in his role as leader of the free world.

As an example, I include the following editorial from the Denver Post:

L.B.J.: TAKE-CHARGE MAN IN ACTION

If humans can be divided into thinkers and doers, let neither friend nor foe doubt, after the last few days' developments in the Dominican Republic, that Lyndon Johnson is a doer.

Confronted last Wednesday by the chaotic collapse of government in that unhappy republic, with many lives hanging on his decision, he had to decide right then whether to act, to send troops, or to delay until he could consult with other Latin American nations—as most thinkers would have preferred.

Like a true doer, President Johnson sent the troops.

We had hoped he would just rescue those foreigners in danger, then pull out the troops until the Organization of American States decided what more, if anything, to do.

We should have known this would not be L.B.J.'s way. He obviously intends to do the whole job. Fearing, if he didn't, that Communists would do the job their way, he has undertaken to restore peace and some kind of a government before pulling American troops out.

Thus the President takes the big risk we had feared—that his actions will infuriate and alienate every Latin American who recalls U.S. gunboat diplomacy of bygone days. After all, the OAS charter is quite explicit about such action. It says, "No state or group of states has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other state."

The only saving feature of all his actions is that President Johnson obviously is keenly aware that he is twanging the rawest nerve in the Latin psyche—the fear of the intervention by the Colossus of the North. Hence he is doing his utmost—and that is plenty—to remove that fear and swing them behind our course of action.

First, in his Sunday night speech he made a clear differentiation between the standard Latin revolution and one perverted by Communists, as Cuba's was by Castro.

Second, he pledged the United States will use its power to try and see that the Dominican Republic emerges from this trial with a government "freely chosen by the will of all the people" and "dedicated to social justice for every citizen." And he repeated his invitation to OAS nations to join in that effort.

Third, he is pouring in the troops to make sure that no one doubts American will or purpose to restore order.

Oddly, although many at home will deplore all this, we don't believe all Latin American leaders will. The proof of the pudding, in their eyes, will be what comes of it.

If the United States pursues a steady course, with OAS collaboration, which results in some sort of government freely chosen and aiming at social justice for Dominicans, the President will disarm most of his critics on the Latin left. And if he continues to act with boldness and decision, he will gain a grudging sort of admiration from Latins of all ideologies. For this is "machismo"—masculine strength and decisiveness—and they like to see a leader who has it, particularly if he uses it with compassion and wisdom.

In short, Latins, like Americans, respect a doer—a man who does what he thinks is right and just.

And we hope most Americans, as long as the President shows every sign of keeping a steady eye on what is right and just, will try to quiet their misgivings and support what that doer in the White House is doing.

Houston All-City Symphony Invited to
Beyreuth Music Festival

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB CASEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 2, 1965

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, for the first time in its renowned history, the Beyreuth Wagnerian Festival in Germany has invited an American high school orchestra to perform at its festivities.

We, in Houston, are extremely proud that the honor goes to our own Houston All-City Symphony Orchestra, composed of 105 talented junior and senior high school musicians.

Sponsored by the music department of the Houston public schools, the All-City Orchestra has appeared on television, recorded albums, and plays for outstanding civic occasions in our city and State. This invitation is an honor they richly deserve, and is but one more in a growing list of such distinctions. They were selected as the most outstanding in the Nation by the National School Orchestra Association, and they have performed for the National Mid-West Band and Orchestra Clinic in Chicago.

In this day, when we read and hear so much about our "lost generation" of teenagers, the beatniks and the delinquents, it is indeed gratifying that such a fine group of boys and girls as this can go abroad to show the world the true caliber of the youth of our Nation. They will make great ambassadors to the world's finest music festival. They will be a credit to our Nation, our great city, and to their distinguished director, Harry Lantz, who has worked so hard and patiently to develop them into the artists they are.

At the moment, the youngsters and the many civic-minded citizens of our area are engaged in raising the \$65,000 needed to defray the expenses of this magnificent trip. I certainly intend to do all I

can to help them in this worthwhile endeavor.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to share the news of this great honor to a fine group of youngsters, for I know my colleagues share my own pride that such a distinguished student orchestra will represent the United States. We all have every reason to be proud of them.

Anniversary of the First Religious Tol-
erance Legislation in Transylvania of
June 1, 1557

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 2, 1965

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, the most important date in Transylvanian history is June 1, 1557, for on that date the Diet of Torda in Transylvania passed the first religious tolerance edict.

June 1, 1965, marks the 408th anniversary of the act of 1557 which provided for freedom of conscience and for the free exercise of religion, the first of its kind in Europe which was torn by religious warfare between the Catholics and Protestants, and often between the various Protestant denominations themselves.

This religious tolerance edict speaks of the great wisdom and courage of the Transylvanian people in that they could so early realize that true religion comes from the heart and from the love of God and mankind.

Today, when Transylvania is under Communist domination and when its Hungarian and Saxon minorities are especially oppressed, it is well that we pause to commemorate this historic event.

The history of Transylvania is replete with examples of tolerance toward mankind. The act of 1557 was followed, in 1571, by the final act which provided that "the word of God shall be preached freely everywhere; no one shall be harmed for any creed, neither preachers nor listeners." The tenor of the acts sound almost like the spirit of our own Constitution and the first amendment, and expresses the highest ideals for which our forebears often fled from Europe: individual and religious freedom.

The people of Transylvania can point with pride to some of their ancestors who provided the statesmanship and culture of that country. Transylvania gave Poland one of its greatest kings, Stephen Batory; Queen Isabella who signed the 1557 Act of Tolerance into law was the daughter of a Polish king and her son, John Sigismund, was the first Prince of Transylvania.

The famous mathematician, Eugene Bolyai, the founder of non-Euclidean geometry, and the great Hungarian prince and freedom fighter Francis Rakoczi, the ally of Louis XIV and the great explorer of Tibet, Alexander