

taxable income of the business enterprise, whichever is the lesser.

My proposal is designed to give tax relief primarily to the small business concern. Despite some tax reductions which were achieved by the Revenue Act of 1964, still more action is required if many of these small firms are going to be able to continue operations. They are caught in a cycle of spiraling costs which must be paid for men and materials. In addition, high taxes and severe price competition have further reduced their profit margin, until today their very survival is threatened.

Latest statistics published by the Department of Commerce on industrial and commercial failures tell us that more than 1,000 of such enterprises are failing each month. At an annual rate, this number exceeds 13,000.

If American small business firms are to survive, they must have adequate capital not only to replace old plant and equipment, but also to take advantage of the latest technological improvements and cost-cutting devices. With significant amounts of their capital tied up in inventories and in credit extended, there is little left over after taxes and other expenses have been paid to plow back into the business for replacement, modernization or expansion of facilities and equipment.

The financial plight of the small businessman is further aggravated by the fact that he must rely almost completely on retained earnings as his primary source of capital. He is not in a strong enough financial position, as are his larger competitors who are able to borrow large sums of money on a short-term basis at favorable rates of interest. The small, struggling businessman has already incurred too much debt, and is not considered a good enough credit risk to attract additional necessary capital from outside sources.

I believe that the salutary effect which enactment of this bill will have on small business will indeed be reflected throughout our entire American economy. Expansion of operations by the business community will increase production, create more jobs, and produce higher incomes and profits. I believe that even the Federal Government will stand to benefit over the long run, and any initial loss in revenues which will accompany enactment of this legislation will soon be offset by higher tax revenues generated by a more prosperous economy.

Thus small business firms would have a greater chance to continue operations, and the trend toward selling out or merging with their larger competitors and toward increasing concentration of economic power would be halted.

We in the Congress must do all that we can to foster, encourage, and protect our system of free, private, competitive enterprise. I, as a member of the House Small Business Committee, ask my colleagues' support for H.R. 11899 which will work toward this objective and which will produce a stronger and more vigorous American economy.

TIME FOR A HOUSECLEANING AT THE OEO

(Mr. GURNEY (at the request of Mr. McDade) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Speaker, it is time for us to do more than just talk about the mess at the Office of Economic Opportunity.

I am today introducing a resolution to set the brooms in motion for a thorough housecleaning in the poverty program, by establishing a select investigating committee.

For the \$2.3 billion it has already cost them, the American people have a right to expect more than this national disgrace shot through with waste, mismanagement, and shoddy jockeying for political power. No Government program in recent memory has been so wasteful of the taxpayers' money, with so little benefit to those it was designed to help.

It is not only the taxpayer that has been sold a bill of goods, but the poverty stricken who have seen their hopes for help lost in the plush offices of highly paid party men.

There is no need to catalog the abuses—the newspapers have done this very well nearly every day since the program began.

But there is a need to do something about them.

The resolution I am introducing establishes a select committee to conduct a thorough and bipartisan investigation of the structure and operations of the Economic Opportunities Act of 1964. The committee would consist of nine members appointed by the Speaker of the House and the minority leader.

It is modeled after the successful committee which cleaned up the abuses in the administration of the cold war GI bill after World War II.

This committee is the first of three steps in obtaining a complete and impartial examination of the poverty war. The other two should be an independent audit of the use of the \$2.3 billion which we have appropriated for the poverty war, and a management survey by a first-class consultant firm.

The President said in his state of the Union message a week ago tonight that his administration would "ruthlessly attack waste and inefficiency" making sure that "every dollar is spent with the thrift and with the commonsense which recognizes how hard the taxpayer worked in order to earn it."

There is no better place to start in attacking waste and inefficiency than the poverty war.

FAILURE TO HALT FREE WORLD SHIPPING TO VIETNAM

(Mr. DICKINSON (at the request of Mr. McDade) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, in recent days I, and some of my Republican colleagues, have voiced deepening concern about the failure of this administration to halt British and other free world shipping to North Vietnam and Cuba while participating fully in the British-led blockade of Rhodesia.

The Nation's liberal press and the press in my own district have taken up the cudgels on this matter.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that all of us on both sides of the aisle here regret continued free world shipping which strengthens the Communist enemies attacking our boys in Vietnam and the British-led merchant fleet which had carried hundreds of cargoes of oil, wheat, and other necessities into Cuba to strengthen that Communist springboard in this hemisphere. For my part, I resent this.

The official figures show 7 to 15 British ships a month entered Haiphong during much of 1965 and I am sad to learn of the State Department's attempt to play down these shipments, which are both sizable and crucial. All such shipping must be eliminated at once.

In this connection, under unanimous consent, I introduce in the Record an article from a recent issue of the New York Herald Tribune and articles published in the Luverne Journal and the Troy Messenger in Alabama:

[From the New York Herald Tribune, Jan. 13, 1965]

WILSON TO WILSON

Prime Minister Wilson, addressing the British Commonwealth conference in Lagos, reported on the success of economic sanctions being taken against Rhodesia. It is due, in no small measure, to support from the United States.

Another Wilson, this one a Republican Congressman, and five Republican colleagues reported in Washington at the same time on the violations of our economic sanctions against Communist North Vietnam. These are due, in large measure, to Britain.

The British, with logic which in other circumstances might be regarded as amusing, may argue that Rhodesia and North Vietnam are not comparable. It is true, of course, that one is in Africa and the other is not; that one directly concerns Britain and the other not nearly so much.

But is also true that there is such a thing as reciprocity; of one ally, the beneficiary of considerable help, helping another in turn. There is, furthermore, a limit to American patience; and that limit has been exceeded in the case of British shipping both to North Vietnam and to Cuba.

[From the Luverne (Ala.) Journal & News, Dec. 20, 1965]

U.S. INTERFERENCE

The United States has joined England in an oil embargo on southern Rhodesia. This is a most peculiar action on the part of the United States.

Maybe for England it is in order. Rhodesia is declaring its independence from Great Britain. It seems no one would question British retaliation, even to the point of more serious acts as an oil embargo.

But Rhodesia is not declaring independence from the United States. In fact, this Nation has been doing all it could in the last several years creating an independence status for African nations. Now they are scrapping

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hamlets and in the cities. In this spirit, the villager and his local leaders and the security forces can cooperate to build expanding areas of progress and resistance to Communist appeals and threats. In this spirit, the people of the cities can cooperate with their government in devoting their talents and efforts to strengthening the nation against those who would destroy or enslave it.

With our help the Government of Vietnam, in Saigon and in the countryside, is struggling to carry out this constructive effort. Without our assistance, the entire effort would quickly fail.

The expanded scale of Communist aggression and our countering military response have added new dimensions to the task of our Agency for International Development in Vietnam. The funds requested for economic assistance to Vietnam are a small but vital part of our contribution to winning the peace in southeast Asia. I hope that the Congress will act quickly on all phases of the supplemental request.

On all of this I think there is absolutely no choice. I am sure the Congress is going to support that viewpoint and I am confident that we will move as rapidly as we properly can to appropriately provide the funds necessary for the job ahead.

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman for his very timely remarks.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to add my voice in support of this bill, not only because I believe that the funds are needed, but also because it is necessary that America reaffirm her determination to fulfill the commitments she has so solemnly made. For while we wish peace and offer to southeast Asia the blessings of prosperity and plenty we must face up to the demands of this war that is being waged against us.

The challenge must be met. Prompt passage of this bill will enable us to continue to meet it. We have an obligation to those whom we have committed, or might commit, to combat, and we must fulfill our obligation to them. The will of our country is clear. Our vision of the world has been a peaceful one throughout our history. But our determination for justice, our desire that the oppressed be helped, our willingness to honor our word, all are also clear.

Appropriations amounting to \$12,760,719,000 are required to achieve these aims. The bulk of this request, \$12,345,719,000, is needed to support operations of our fighting forces. The remainder, \$415 million is sought for the Agency for International Development, primarily for its operations in Vietnam. These include such items as commodity imports to combat inflation, refugee relief, nonmilitary construction such as port facilities and rural development, among other economic and political support for that hard beset nation.

The Congress in the last 2 years has repeatedly, by its authorizations and appropriations, given continuing support for the national decision to halt further aggression in southeast Asia.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that this bill be passed with a minimum of delay.

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN PAUL CULLEN, FRIEND OF WISCONSIN VETERANS

(Mr. O'KONSKI (at the request of Mr. McDADE) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, by proclamation of the Governor, the State of Wisconsin will observe Thursday, January 20, 1966, as J. P. Cullen Day in tribute to an outstanding public servant and a true friend of all Wisconsin veterans.

The name of J. P. Cullen is familiar to every veteran in the State of Wisconsin who has received any type of Federal benefit through the Veterans' Administration. For more than 20 years, before his retirement last month, J. P. Cullen has been manager of the Veterans' Administration regional office in Milwaukee.

A native of Janesville, Wis., he held such varied jobs as newsboy in his hometown, farmhand in the Dakotas, and waterboy and timekeeper on his father's construction projects before attending the University of Notre Dame Law School. He took a Federal civil service examination just before graduation in 1922 and shortly after this, he began his distinguished 40-year career in the Federal service.

Mr. Cullen has worked for the Veterans' Bureau, or Veterans' Administration in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and California, and in the central office in Washington, D.C. With a background of claims work and contact service as well as a job as legal consultant with the Board of Veterans' Appeals in Washington, and as manager of the Chicago VA area office, Mr. Cullen was eminently well qualified for the managership of the Milwaukee regional office, a job he assumed in 1945, at the time the regional office was being separated from the Veterans' Center at Wood.

Under his leadership, the Milwaukee VARO has received several national honors, among them selection in 1960 of its adjudication division as the best in the country. Last year the loan guarantee division was given an outstanding rating as the leading division in the Midwest area, one of only four such honors awarded regional loan guarantee divisions.

Under the vocational rehabilitation and education division, outstanding relationships were enjoyed with business, industry, and the colleges, universities, and schools in Wisconsin, and the 218,000 veterans and orphans who have been educated or trained in our State.

Highly rated also has been the legal service, the contact service, and the medical and dental service—including a mental hygiene clinic—in which 10,000 veterans are receiving treatment yearly. A further indication of Mr. Cullen's leadership is the large number of graduates of the regional office who have moved up in the VA to positions of responsibility elsewhere.

A World War I veteran, Mr. Cullen is a member of the American Legion. He is a member of the Ohio Bar and the

University of Notre Dame Law Alumni Association. He is a charter member of the Rock County Historical Societies, as well as the Milwaukee Civil War Round Table.

He has been keenly interested in military and local history and is a member of numerous historical societies and of the Milwaukee Civil War Centennial Group. While in Washington, Mr. Cullen attended George Washington University and completed his liberal arts work for B.A. and M.A. degrees in literature. He has enjoyed creative writing and in 1931, he published a book of short stories and essays titled "Hello Wisconsin."

The Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs has enjoyed his warm friendship and cooperation through the years. Wisconsin's veterans have reason to be proud of him as a native son and fellow veterans and grateful to him for his effective and sympathetic administration of the VA program and benefits.

Mr. Cullen and his wife, Mary, live at 9035 Jackson Park Boulevard, Milwaukee, Wis. They have three children, two of whom are in college and one in the Navy.

A testimonial dinner honoring John Paul Cullen upon his retirement, will be held January 20, at the Milwaukee Elks Club. In behalf of the thousands of Wisconsin veterans and their dependents who will be unable to attend this dinner, I take this means to express their thanks for a job well done. In my own behalf, may I express my deep appreciation for his unflinching cooperation, understanding and assistance and extend best wishes for many happy retirement years.

(Mr. BOW (at the request of Mr. McDADE) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. BOW'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

H.R. 11899—HORTON BILL FOR SMALL BUSINESS TAX ADJUSTMENT BENEFITS

(Mr. HORTON (at the request of Mr. McDADE) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, it was my pleasure to introduce H.R. 11899 on the opening day of this session to provide a program of tax adjustment benefits for small business firms.

My bill proposes to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by allowing any person, firm, or corporation engaged in a trade or business a deduction for Federal income tax purposes for the additional investment made during a taxable year for capital expenditures for plant, equipment, trucks, and so forth, for inventories, and for accounts receivable.

This measure imposes a limitation on the amount which may be deducted during any one year; no more than \$30,000, or an amount equal to 20 percent of the

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Rhodesia, which is a complete turnabout in that respect.

The United States in this strange action, deciding with Britain because they claim Rhodesia's Prime Minister, Ian Smith, is a white supremacist. Rhodesia is the most developed of all southern African nations. White man's leadership has put it miles ahead of other nations in that continent, so it seems that in this respect at least there is white supremacy in fact. But even so, it is not understandable here what business it is of the United States to be concerned, while the Rhodesian Government declares its independence, practices segregation, advocates white supremacy, or anything else they want to do as long as they leave us alone.

To make this action even stranger, look at the billions upon billions of dollars the U.S. Government is spending fighting communism. Most of the African nations are pro-Communist, or are unable to determine the difference between communism and other idealists while at the same time Rhodesia has taken a completely different stand—they are anti-Communist.

Based on this, it seems the United States should be supporting Rhodesia; thank her for the help she is giving us in fighting communism, and let her tend to her own internal affairs. Our Government's present policy toward this nation is absolutely hypocritical.

[From the Troy (Ala.) Messenger, Dec. 12, 1965]

PUZZLING ACTIONS

It's strange indeed that we rushed to boycott the Republic of South Rhodesia when so requested by Great Britain but the British are yet to respond affirmatively to pleas from us that they stop doing business with Castro's Cuba and North Vietnam.

Hardly had the British suggested that we cease trade with the Rhodesians before we canceled sugar shipments then on the high seas. Quicker response wasn't possible. On the other hand, we've been waiting since 1963 for the British to honor a request that they stop exports to Cuba. In fact, the situation is worse than that indicates. Where exports were \$6 million worth in 1963, last year they had increased to \$27 million.

About half the ships taking materials and supplies into the ports of North Vietnam are British.

Great Britain, of course, isn't as concerned as we are with events in Cuba and whether missiles are launched from sites on that island. Neither are the British as deeply involved in Vietnam. Yet, what happens in either of these hot spots could ultimately affect the British. On the other hand, what happens between the Rhodesians and British is an internal matter and strictly none of our business.

This attitude toward Britain is puzzling, especially when one considers the fact the Rhodesians aren't shooting at us but the North Vietnamese are. But there are so many things to be puzzled over these days. For instance, there is the matter of reconciling the no-win policy in Vietnam with this message that the late Gen. Douglas MacArthur gave West Point cadets in 1962: "All through this welter of change and development, your mission remains fixed, determined, inviolable—it is to win our wars."

Ronald Reagan brought this up to date a few weeks ago when, in a speech in San Diego, Calif., he said: "If your sons are asked to fight and die for their country, they should be allowed to win."

RESOLUTION TO CREATE A SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE OPERATION OF THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT

(Mr. AYRES (at the request of Mr. McDADE) was granted permission to ex-

tend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk, for appropriate referral, a resolution to create a select committee of the House, composed of nine Members appointed by the Speaker, to investigate all phases of the operation of the Economic Opportunity Act. It is my sincere hope that this resolution will have overwhelming bipartisan support.

This resolution is not intended to impede the war on poverty, but to help it. It is not offered as a political gesture, but as a commonsense step we can all support.

Fifteen years ago the GI bill of rights, one of the greatest and most productive pieces of legislation ever enacted by the Congress, was in deep trouble. Thousands of our veterans were being victimized by fly-by-night schools and training facilities and by mismanaged and incompetent training programs. The administration of the act by the Veterans' Administration also appeared to many to be loose and disorganized. This House moved quickly to discharge its obvious responsibility to America's service men and women. A select committee was authorized, and our distinguished colleague from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] was named chairman. During 1950 and 1951 the Teague committee investigated every aspect of the operation of the GI bill, including a thorough examination of the organization of the Veterans' Administration, with outstanding results. That select committee produced lasting benefits, which we appreciate all the more as we move toward consideration of a cold war GI bill.

My resolution calls for the same approach to the war on poverty that this House successfully adopted to clean up abuses and mismanagement in the GI bill.

Mr. Speaker, the war on poverty is in deep trouble. It is mired down in controversy, politics, rumors of scandal, and inept administration. It is tangled up in an administrative jungle of overlapping responsibilities and duplication of effort. It is under divided and conflicting investigation by two committees of the House, each of which is overburdened with other responsibilities. Nearly \$2½ billion have been appropriated to fight this domestic war with precious little tangible evidence that many poor people have been helped.

Vice President HUMPHREY recently stated that the war on poverty should be stepped up by appropriating even more money. A thorough investigation by Congress would do more to improve this program than all the billions we could appropriate. Any sensible person wants to know what he is getting for his money before he spends it.

President Johnson asked whether the Congress, in considering the conflicting needs of domestic programs and foreign conflicts, would sacrifice the poor. My answer is that the poor are being sacrificed by a mismanaged war on poverty which arouses hopes and expectations it cannot fulfill. The poor are being made the victims of the war on poverty as it is now waged. We have a clear responsibility to assure that the faults and

abuses of the war on poverty are corrected. We have an inescapable obligation to make certain that there is an effective, intelligent, and coordinated Federal effort to help people escape from poverty.

The President has himself voiced similar concerns, most recently in his state of the Union message. His long-delayed action to limit the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity to one job is a step in the right direction. I hope he will support this resolution as a necessary step toward putting the war on poverty on the right track. But the Congress has its own responsibilities as the legislative branch of Government, and a thorough, objective and bipartisan examination of the war on poverty is urgently needed to carry out our responsibility.

(Mr. WIDNALL (at the request of Mr. McDADE) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. WIDNALL'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

IMPROVING POSTAL SERVICE AT EXPENSE OF RURAL AMERICA

(Mr. LANGEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, in suggestions for needed improvements in the U.S. postal service, why has rural America again been bypassed? This is the question I have posed to the President and the Postmaster General in a letter and is prompted by the President's endorsement of the Postmaster General's recommendations to restore some of the postal services that were curtailed in 6,000 cities during 1964 and 1965. Congress will be asked to provide the necessary funds to restore the service and study other improvements.

The Post Office Department should explore all the techniques available to modernize our postal service and to make certain that they are being used to provide the American people with the best postal system in the world at the lowest possible cost to the taxpayer. However, it is inconceivable that Congress should be asked to improve the postal services for only those who live in cities with a population of over 3,000. This is another direct slap at small towns and other rural areas where postal services have been curtailed to a critical level. Mr. Speaker, are these second-class citizens?

Many of us have labored diligently in an effort to restore needed postal services in the Nation and we welcome any and all improvements. However, these latest announcements by the Postmaster General and the President are indicative of the attitude the administration displays toward rural areas. It all sounds big in the headlines, but rural America again finds itself shortchanged when you read the fine print.

TELEVISION EQUIPMENT FOR VIETNAM

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from

Michigan [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, this past Monday, January 17, an aircraft left Washington for Vietnam heavily loaded, not with bombs, but with television equipment. This opened a new chapter in a story which began for me last summer while I was in Saigon. After talking with a number of officials I discovered that the question of introducing television there had been considered for some time and was a subject of some controversy. Upon my return to Washington I made inquiries as to the status of this project.

I addressed a letter to the U.S. Information Agency last June asking for a comprehensive report outlining background studies already made, the estimated cost and the arguments both for and against establishing television in South Vietnam. Members of this body may recall the difficulty that was experienced in obtaining adequate information. At length through the good offices and interest of several distinguished Members of the House the reports were made available. They indicated to me that the project had definite merit.

Consequently just prior to his return to his post as Ambassador in Saigon a group of House Members consisting of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN], chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations; the gentleman from New York [Mr. PICKEL]; the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ICHORD]; the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRAY]; and myself, met with Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge to discuss this proposal. On August 24 the Ambassador informed us that the U.S. Mission Council had approved television for Vietnam. Last month I was informed by officials of the U.S. Information Agency in Saigon and here in Washington that broadcasts would begin on January 21, 1966.

Having placed in Ambassador Lodge's hands a brochure outlining the airborne educational television program which serves six Midwestern States, and with which Michigan State University is affiliated, I was particularly interested to learn that in the initial phases the television broadcasts will be transmitted from aircraft with the capability of originating or relaying, from the ground or satellite, two channel television broadcasts, and in addition are able to handle AM, FM, and short wave radio transmissions. Converted Lockheed constellations, these aircraft are a marvel of ingenuity as I personally discovered when I visited the naval air facility at Andrews Air Force Base last week where they were being outfitted.

Under the direction of Capt. George Dixon, crews have labored hard and long on an exceedingly modest budget to get these planes ready in the shortest possible time. I was pleased to note that the Washington Daily News on Tuesday, January 18 carried a story entitled, "Project Jenny Is Run on Captain Dixon's Shoestring," which tells something of the resourcefulness and dedication which have made this program possible. I insert this article immediately

following my remarks. The extraordinary efforts of these men are to be commended and I know that the best possible reward they could receive is the satisfaction that what they have done may well contribute to saving the lives of Americans and Vietnamese.

According to information provided me by the USIA, these airborne transmitters will be used until ground facilities are constructed. After the Saigon ground installations are completed and broadcasts commence from these studios, the aircraft will continue to operate in other areas of South Vietnam. After engineering surveys have been completed, facility locations chosen, and studios become operational, it is anticipated that the airborne studios no longer will be required. In the early stages the Vietnamese will program approximately 1 hour a day on VHF channel 11. The United States will assist the Vietnamese in training production and technical personnel and, as programming materials become more abundant and facilities are developed the broadcast period will increase accordingly. It is hoped that by the end of 1966, eight transmitters and one relay station will be operational and reaching 80 to 90 percent of the population. The total cost is estimated to be \$1.4 million.

Some may have wondered when they heard the first announcement of television for Vietnam, "Why should people be watching free television when there is a war being fought?" But strange as it may first appear the fact is many believe that in a country where there is no dependable means to quickly and accurately inform the people, and where the struggle is essentially one for the minds of men, that the development of television offers a great opportunity to combat Vietcong propaganda and to rally the war-weary South Vietnamese people to resist communism.

To those who might question the expense of distributing free television sets I would like to point out first of all that I have been informed that this program can be implemented without any new appropriations being required; that enough money can be found in existing funds. Secondly, I believe we would do well to compare its cost against the amount of money we are presently pouring into the purely military aspects of the situation. For example, basic equipment for one soldier amounts to \$454. His M-14 rifle costs an additional \$127. To maintain each soldier overseas for 1 year requires almost \$8,000. If we multiply these figures times the 167,000 men we have sent to South Vietnam in 1965 we get an idea of the staggering size of our military commitment; and yet there is still no indication that we are on the way to winning the conflict.

It is clear that to do so we simply have to reach the Vietnamese people not with guns but with words and ideas. A story in the New York Times of Tuesday, January 18, tells of mass pamphlet bombings presently underway in South Vietnam which by itself is estimated to cost more than \$250,000. In these terms television strikes me as being a substantial bargain to say nothing of its potential for inform-

ing public opinion and promoting education.

Certainly when we can install a television network, as well as give away the sets, for less than the cost of one load of bombs for our B-52's, I believe we have been failing to use a potent weapon that, without bloodshed, will help to defeat the Vietcong.

The article referred to above follows: [From the Washington (D.C.) Daily News, Jan. 18, 1966]

A GENIUS BEHIND AIRBORNE TV: PROJECT JENNY IS RUN ON CAPTAIN DIXON'S SHOESTRING

(By Julian Morrison)

In an age of staggering military budgets—all too often followed by General Accounting Office reports of rampant waste—Capt. George C. Dixon is a paradox.

He is possibly the world's champion scrounger.

He certainly is an inventive genius, which keeps him stone broke and drives him to military junk piles and the ancient GI practice of "midnight requisition" to complete his projects.

Captain Dixon's boundless energy and a dream have given the United States a unique airborne communications system with almost endless possibilities—a little-known Navy program called Project Jenny.

REVAMPED CONNIES

He has torn the insides out of three old Super Constellations and made of them modern television and radio stations that can transmit sounds and pictures on any of the world's usually incompatible TV systems—Communists as well as free world.

(Since most nations use different combinations of scan rate and power supply, plus distinctive video and sound frequencies, receivers of one country cannot use signals transmitted in another.)

Captain Dixon's planes have superpowerful transmitters and receivers capable of adjustment for whatever signal needed.

INSTANT LANGUAGE

Each contains a studio where translators—for instance—can instantly convert programs into the language of any nation.

The latest television plane left Andrews Air Force Base yesterday, bound for South Vietnam, its transmitting equipment still being installed en route because of a sudden political decision to set up a TV propaganda network for that country.

Until that decision was made last month, the progress of Captain Dixon and his men was limited largely to what surplus equipment could be gleaned from the scrap pile or from "friends" among supply officers who could be conned out of equipment.

"If you've got it, and he finds out about it, he can get it away from you," a Dixon admirer says.

ON THE SPOT

Last Friday, in a half hour, the tireless Captain Dixon—who began his Navy career as apprentice seaman 27 years ago—located two essential pieces of equipment by telephone.

From an officer at the Bethesda Naval Hospital he obtained a key camera lens which he matched up with a borrowed movie projector part he heard was available at the Naval Photographic Center.

Without these, the Vietnam television network would not have been on the air on the "mandatory" Friday deadline date set by U.S. Government.

What he couldn't borrow for his project he bought—from such unorthodox military sources as Sears, Roebuck (hoist motors) and a Super Giant grocery store (a bicycle hub cap ornament he converted into a device to get rid of static electricity).

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LOOT FOR A CHANGE

The crash nature of this propaganda network resulted in a sudden shower of Defense Department money for the threadbare project.

But Captain Dixon has no such assurance of funds for his next dream—an ambitious, far-ranging plan to take radio and television equipment the experts say can't be modified and turn a plane into a flying eye for Pentagon-bound strategists.

"I want to put a camera in the belly of this airplane, pointing forward, and another with an infrared lens, and modify the transmitters so they'll be compatible with a satellite," Captain Dixon said.

SUB SPOTTER

Then he waved his hand toward the Atlantic where Russian nuclear submarines are known to prow, detectable by infrared devices.

"I can take that airplane out there where things are going on and I can scramble the pictures—encode them—and bounce them off a satellite right back to the President's desk.

It would take money, he admits and there are many similar projects with influential backers pushing them through the Pentagon corridors.

(Mr. MULTER (at the request of Mr. FARNUM) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. MULTER'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

INCREASE IN THE INTEREST ON SAVINGS BONDS

(Mr. FASCELL (at the request of Mr. FARNUM) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Henry H. Fowler, Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday addressed the New York State Industrial Payroll Savings Committee in New York City concerning the U.S. savings bonds program.

In the course of his address Secretary Fowler read a letter which he had just received from President Johnson in which the President pointed out that the country again is at a point where rates available on a variety of alternative forms of savings have moved above the rate now paid on savings bonds. The bonds themselves, however, maintain their position in the national economy of being vital to the success of Federal debt management and in averting inflation. The President, therefore, directed the Secretary to set in motion the machinery which is necessary for raising the interest rate on these bonds at the earliest feasible date.

As chairman of the Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations, I have been interested in the U.S. savings bonds program. From exchanges of correspondence with Secretary Fowler and other officials of the Treasury Department I had been assured that the matter of changing the return rate on savings bonds was one which the Treasury Department kept under constant scrutiny. The President has shown his concern for

the financial well-being of the country and the small investor who purchases series E-bonds, often from no other motives than pure patriotism, and because his country has asked him to invest his surplus funds in its obligations.

I believe his letter should be given wide circulation, and I am therefore taking the liberty of inserting it in the RECORD:

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Over the years, one of the strongest links between this Government and its citizenry has been the U.S. savings bonds program. Born in the critical days before our entry into the Second World War, this program has been, for the Government, a vital source of noninflationary financing for needed Government programs. For the public, it has provided a matchless means for accumulating savings with absolute safety, and with an attractive rate of return.

A successful savings bonds program is of particular urgency at this time—facing as we do a firm commitment to the defense of freedom in Vietnam and a strongly rising economy at home. We must not, and will not, at this juncture, permit our strength to be sapped by inflation.

Today, above all, is a time for all Americans to rededicate themselves to the spirit that animated the Minutemen of Concord—who serve as the symbol of the savings bonds program. For today, as at the founding of our Nation, it is freedom which is at stake. Not all of us are called upon to fight in the jungles of Vietnam—but while our men are there in the frontlines of a distant land, none of us can remain aloof on the sidelines. We must all do our share—in every way we can—to support our men in Vietnam. One sure way is open to all Americans through the savings bonds program.

On several occasions during the postwar period it has been necessary to improve the rate of return on savings bonds in view of the higher rates available to many savers in various private savings accounts. The last change was made in 1959. To have failed to make those adjustments would have been a disservice both to the Government and to the public at large—risking inflationary dangers, complicating the task of managing our Government finances, and depriving millions of small savers of a reasonable rate of return on their funds entrusted to the Government.

We are again at a point where rates available on a variety of alternative forms of savings have moved above the rate now paid on U.S. savings bonds. At the same time, we are at a point where maximum savings are vital to our national welfare—indeed, to our national future. Another increase in rate on these bonds is now timely.

In order to sustain and enlarge the vital role of the savings bonds program, I, therefore, direct you to set in motion the necessary machinery for raising the interest rate on these bonds as of the earliest feasible date. Please submit to me as soon as possible your specific recommendations.

As in past rate changes, I would like you to make appropriate rate adjustments on outstanding savings bonds as well, so that no current bondholder need cash in his current holdings in order to gain the advantage of the attractive new rate, and no prospective buyer need feel that he should delay his purchase to await the higher rate.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

(Mr. FASCELL (at the request of Mr. FARNUM) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. FASCELL'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

THE VIETNAM GI BILL—A DEBT WE OWE OUR FIGHTING MEN

(Mr. WOLFF (at the request of Mr. FARNUM) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill similar to that introduced to this distinguished body by my colleague the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] last week, which would extend to veterans of the Vietnam conflict educational benefits comparable to the World War II and Korean GI bills. There are presently upward of 200,000 young Americans serving in the mud and heat of Vietnam, daily risking their lives to bring peace and freedom in southeast Asia.

They are veterans of the age-old struggle against totalitarianism just as fully as were our young men of 20 years ago who returned victorious over facism, or our men of 10 years ago who returned from Korea. Some will not return from Vietnam.

I believe our Vietnam veterans deserve the same benefits as the veterans of other wars, and that is why I am joining other colleagues in introducing this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, an ample education, commensurate with an individual's ability, is a basic requirement for success in the increasingly complex and technical business life of our society. We ask our young men to interrupt their lives at a time when getting an education is one of their most pressing concerns. In many cases, deferring further schooling in their early twenties means it will never be resumed because of financial and family considerations. Should our veterans, and succeeding generations, be penalized for their country's interests? This legislation would provide up to \$130 per month for a period of 36 months to help veterans who have served in areas of special hazard, such as Vietnam, to meet the costs of either further education or vocational rehabilitation.

I believe we in Congress must meet our responsibilities to our returning veterans as earlier Congresses have done. The Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act is a partial payment of principle to those who risk their lives in our interests.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS — THE FATHER OF THE WESTERN WORLD

(Mr. WOLFF (at the request of Mr. FARNUM) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, the proposal that Columbus Day, October 12, be made a legal holiday throughout the United States has often been brought before this distinguished body. I believe the reasons why the anniversary of the birthday of the great discoverer of the Western World should be made a national holiday are just as compelling today as ever.

In an era when man has learned to circle the Earth in space and is already reaching for the Moon, the voyage of

the intrepid Genoan explorer into the unknown, in defiance of the conventional wisdom of the times, surely ranks with space exploration for sheer audacity and courage. Columbus did not have a massive government agency behind him—only the support of the monarch of Spain and three tiny ships. Yet he opened the Western World to the forces of civilization, and helped dispel the fear and ignorance then gripping the known world. Thus, a brave Italian, backed by a farsighted Spanish Queen, discovered the New World for all other peoples to settle and develop into full partnership with Europe and the East.

The voyage of Christopher Columbus opened the New World to the forces of civilization, began an unparalleled period of exploration for which he deserves a place in the very forefront of man's great march toward knowledge of his world.

Columbus made it possible for the United States of America to develop into a nation made great by ethnic strands of many peoples. For these compelling reasons, for what this man means to America, and to honor one of the truly great men of history, I urge that October 12, Columbus Day, be made a legal holiday throughout our Nation.

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

(Mr. ROONEY of New York (at the request of Mr. FARNUM) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, this month marks the 48th anniversary of the independence of the Ukraine. On January 22, 1918, the Ukraine—the largest non-Russian nation in Eastern Europe—declared its freedom, and set up a free, democratic state. The freedom unfortunately was to be short lived, however, as the new Communist government, supposedly born in the name of freedom, quickly demonstrated its true rapacious nature.

The bayonet and truncheon became the law of the land in the Ukraine as the Communist bosses sought to eradicate the idea of freedom from the Ukrainian mind. Murder became commonplace, farms and villages were burned and Ukrainians by the hundreds of thousands were herded like cattle into boxcars and shipped off to the barren wastes of Siberia. Many never made it. In the end collectivism was forced upon the Ukraine. But the idea of freedom is a hard thing to wipe out, as dictators over the centuries have learned to their sorrow.

The 45 million people living in the Ukraine today still harbor the hope of freedom. The Ukrainians in this country and around the free world still fight for it and we join them in that fight. The Iron Curtain is not something new, nor is the slave state something new. We have only to look back to the very birth of communism to find such things being established as a matter of policy. We very often are inclined to think of the captive nation as something that came into being with the onset of World

War II. The idea, unfortunately, is as old as communism itself.

Mr. Speaker, I pray along with millions of other Americans that freedom someday will be restored to the people of the Ukraine. In this anniversary month I think it would behoove all of us to look at the history of the Ukraine and the other captive states in order not to be misled into forgetting the true nature of communism.

TOWARD A HEALTHIER ENVIRONMENT

(Mr. FOGARTY (at the request of Mr. FARNUM) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I include an address which I delivered at the White House Conference on Health in Washington, D.C., on November 4, 1965:

TOWARD A HEALTHIER ENVIRONMENT

(By Hon. JOHN E. FOGARTY, Member of the Congress from Rhode Island)

The distinguished audience here today, as well as the occasion for the meeting, makes this a very special pleasure for me.

You have heard yesterday and today a review of some of the accomplishments of our legislative branch in the field of health during the recent session of Congress and in the past decade. I am proud also to have participated in the remarkable progress we have made in recent years. And I take it as a direct tribute to those accomplishments that the Chief Executive has called together this gathering of the Nation's leaders in the field of health to review that progress and bring forth its best thinking on how we can consolidate these gains and move ahead to new goals.

I hope very much that you, the delegates to this conference, will indeed exert your best efforts to bring out the most knowledgeable judgments and the most imaginative new ideas you have; they will be valuable to the President, to our outstanding new Secretary and to our fine young Surgeon General as well as to the Congress.

In the need for broad and imaginative thinking, I am especially glad that in your panel discussions on the area of health protection, you are going to have the opportunity to look at this problem from the widest possible spectrum—ranging from water pollution to family planning.

Moreover, there is a connecting thread between all of our many and diverse efforts to protect the health of our people—and it is that there exists an interrelatedness and interdependence between every one of them.

None of us lives in a world of just auto exhaust, or just polluted water, or just pesticide residues in our food. We live, instead, in a total environment where we eat, breathe, work, play and remain in constant contact with an atmosphere that endlessly mixes and changes and presents to us the sum of every contaminant that is put into it.

To put it in another light, one of our national leaders in mental health has said, "If there is a single theme that runs throughout research in mental health, it is the essential unit of man's nature; an absolute composite of biological, psychological, social and cultural factors of human behavior."

A good example of the problems we have ahead in this broad area of health protection is the group of activities we usually lump together under the term "environmental health." Although all of the problems listed in your program for this morning are im-

portant, in my opinion none is more urgent and more complex—and in this field of environmental health we are, in the words of a distinguished expert committee, at least 10 years behind.

In many of the areas of accomplishment that Senator HILL described for you, we have in effect made the big breakthrough. We have done a good part of the research, we have achieved legislation necessary to put much of our new knowledge to work, and now the job ahead is to do it—even though we have many miles to go and many barriers to overcome.

In environmental health we are not even close to the big breakthrough because we have only just begun to clearly understand what research is necessary for the attack.

We have had to admit to ourselves that during recent history we were so intent on the pressing immediate needs that we neglected to give serious attention to the long-range problems of what the people of this Nation were doing to their own environment.

There has certainly been no lack of realization that we are a different nation from 30 years ago. The memory of the depression sharpens our appreciation of how the explosion of scientific knowledge and technology that began during World War II has showered us with benefits; consumer goods of every kind to make our lives more comfortable and enjoyable; medical progress to lengthen our life span and give us better health to enjoy the good life.

Equally well known to us are the figures showing how our population—exploding almost as fast as scientific knowledge—is ceaselessly migrating to live in the cities where the benefits of the good life allegedly are most attainable. And every sign available to us indicates that all of these trends will continue.

Neither has there been failure to appreciate—at least among knowledgeable people—the possibility that there might be untoward effects of these changes in our national life. It is not a news item to us that smoke, soot and noxious fumes billow forth from factories, apartment buildings, automobiles, and from burning garbage dumps in almost every city big enough to deserve the name. In New York City, some 60 tons of soot settles on every square mile in every month—damaging plant life, blackening buildings, and doing we know not what to the health of its citizens, mental as well as physical.

We have heard often enough the single shocking statistic that every major waterway in the Nation is now polluted—many almost to the point of uselessness.

There has been no secret about the fact that strong new chemical pesticides—not even invented until World War II—were being put into our environment to the tune of 900 million pounds per year.

These individual problems have commanded a good deal of attention and have, in fact, generated real national concern. But our concern with these separate, and urgent, aspects of environmental change has diverted us from the most fundamental question of all; that is, what is the total combined effect upon man of all these changes? Only during the past 5 years has discussion of environmental health begun to bring this larger question into clear focus.

In 1960, following completion of our appropriations bill, my subcommittee held a set of special hearings on environmental health. We received oral and written testimony outlining the considered opinions of more than two dozen experts in the field; 25,000 copies of the transcript of the hearings were distributed to health leaders of the Nation. The importance of the environment as a whole was repeatedly emphasized.

Since that time, at least three expert committees have made extensive studies which have contributed greatly to our understand-

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tees or subcommittees to work in conjunction with and utilize their staffs, as it shall be deemed necessary and appropriate in the judgment of the chairman of the committee or subcommittee: *Provided further*, That the minority is authorized to select one person for appointment and the person selected shall be appointed and his compensation shall be so fixed that his gross rate shall not be less by more than \$2,200 than the highest gross rate paid to any other employee.

(b) For the purpose of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, or its chairman, or any other member of the committee or subcommittee designated by the chairman, from February 1, 1966, to January 31, 1967, inclusive, is authorized, in its or his or their discretion, as may be deemed advisable, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents.

Sec. 6. Expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$435,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

TO PROVIDE FUNDS TO STUDY AND EVALUATE THE EFFECT OF LAWS PERTAINING TO PROPOSED REORGANIZATIONS IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. RIBICOFF, from the Committee on Government Operations, reported the following original resolution (S. Res. 186); which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. Res. 186

Resolved, That the Committee on Government Operations, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under sections 134(a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdiction specified by rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to make a full and complete study for the purpose of evaluating the effects of laws enacted to reorganize the executive branch of the Government, and to consider reorganizations proposed therein.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this resolution the committee, from February 1, 1966, through January 31, 1967, is authorized (1) to make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ upon a temporary basis technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants: *Provided*, That the minority is authorized at its discretion to select one person for appointment, and the person so selected shall be appointed and his compensation shall be so fixed that his gross rate shall not be less by more than \$2,200 than the highest gross rate paid to any other employee; and (3) with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

Sec. 3. The committee shall report its findings upon the study and investigation authorized by this resolution, together with its recommendations for such legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1967.

Sec. 4. Expenses of the committee, under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$120,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE ON AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. ANDERSON, from the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, reported the following original resolution (S. Res. 187); which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. Res. 187

Resolved, That the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under sections 134(a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdiction specified by rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to examine, investigate, and make a complete study of any and all matters pertaining to the aeronautical and space activities of departments and agencies of the United States, including such activities peculiar to or primarily associated with the development of weapons systems or military operations.

Sec. 2. (a) For the purposes of this resolution the committee is authorized, from February 1, 1966, through January 31, 1967, inclusive, to (1) make such expenditures as it deems advisable, (2) employ upon a temporary basis and fix the compensation of technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants, and (3) with the prior consent of the head of the department or agency of the Government concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any department or agency of the Government.

(b) The minority is authorized to select one person for appointment as an assistant or consultant, and the person so selected shall be appointed. No assistant or consultant may receive compensation at an annual gross rate which exceeds by more than \$2,200 the annual gross rate of compensation of any person so selected by the minority.

Sec. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for such legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1967.

Sec. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$50,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

REPORT ENTITLED "ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS"—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE (S. REPT. NO. 948)

Mr. MONRONEY, from the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 2, 89th Congress, 1st session, submitted an interim report entitled "Organization of Congress," which was ordered to be printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. ERVIN:

S. 2789. A bill for the relief of Dr. Alberto Oteiza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota:

S. 2790. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to restore the credit against income tax for dividends received by individuals; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia (for himself and Mr. SALTONSTALL) (by request):

S. 2791. A bill to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1966 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, and tracked combat vehicles and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; and S. 2792. A bill to authorize certain construction in support of military activities in southeast Asia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

(See the remarks of Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia when he introduced the above bills, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. FULBRIGHT (by request):

S. 2793. A bill to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes; and

S. 2794. A bill to provide for the participation of the United States in the Asian Development Bank; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the remarks of Mr. FULBRIGHT when he introduced the above bills, which appear under separate headings.)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION TO IMPROVE SELECTION OF U.S. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE AND TO SUPPORT ITS RECOMMENDATIONS THAT UTAH BE DESIGNATED AS THE SITE FOR THE 1972 WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES

Mr. MOSS (for himself and Mr. BENNETT) submitted a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 71) to approve selecting of the U.S. Olympic Committee and to support its recommendations that the State of Utah be designated as the site for the 1972 Winter Olympic Games, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the above concurrent resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. Moss, which appears under a separate heading.)

RESOLUTIONS

STUDY OF CERTAIN ASPECTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Government Operations, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 181) to study certain aspects of national security and international operations, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above resolution printed in full when reported by Mr. JACKSON, which appears under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS TO MAKE A STUDY OF MATTERS PERTAINING TO FOREIGN ASSISTANCE OPERATIONS

Mr. GRUENING, from the Committee on Government Operations, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 182) authorizing the Committee on Government Operations to examine, investigate, and make a complete study of all matters pertaining to foreign assistance opera-

tions by the Federal Government, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above resolution printed in full when reported by Mr. GRUENING, which appears under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS TO MAKE INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY OF OPERATIONS OF ALL BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Government Operations, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 183) authorizing the Committee on Government Operations to make investigations into the efficiency and economy of operations of all branches of Government, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above resolution printed in full when reported by Mr. McCLELLAN, which appears under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

TO PRINT ADDITIONAL COPIES OF COMMITTEE PRINT ENTITLED "THE VIETNAM CONFLICT: THE SUBSTANCE AND THE SHADOW"

Mr. MANSFIELD (for himself and Mr. AIKEN) submitted an original resolution (S. Res. 184) to print additional copies of a committee print entitled "The Vietnam Conflict: The Substance and the Shadow," which was considered and agreed to.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. MANSFIELD, which appears under a separate heading.)

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF A STUDY ENTITLED "REBELLION IN RUSSIA'S EUROPE: FACT AND FICTION"

Mr. DODD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 185); which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved. That there be printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary ten thousand copies of a study entitled "Rebellion in Russia's Europe: Fact and Fiction," prepared for its Internal Security Subcommittee during the Eighty-ninth Congress, first session.

TO PROVIDE FUNDS TO STUDY AND REEVALUATE THE EFFECT OF LAWS PERTAINING TO PROPOSED REORGANIZATIONS IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. RIBICOFF, from the Committee on Government Operations, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 186) to provide funds to study and evaluate the effects of laws pertaining to proposed reorganizations in the executive branch of the Government, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above resolution printed in full when reported by Mr. RIBICOFF, which appears under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE ON AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES

Mr. ANDERSON, from the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 187) to provide additional funds for the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above resolution printed in full when reported by Mr. ANDERSON, which appears under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

PROPOSED LEGISLATION PERTAINING TO THE ARMED SERVICES

Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia. Mr. President, for myself and the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], I introduce, by request, two bills to authorize additional appropriations during fiscal year 1966.

One of these bills relates to military construction and the other to procurement and research, development, test, and evaluation.

The total of the two bills is \$4,807,750,000. This amount represents the part of the President's request for supplemental appropriations of \$12,345,719,000 for the fiscal year 1966 program in southeast Asia requiring authorization.

I ask unanimous consent that letters of transmittal requesting introduction of these bills and explaining their purpose be printed in the Record immediately following the listing of the bills.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PROXMIRE in the chair). The bills will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letters accompanying the proposed legislation will be printed in the Record.

The bills, introduced by Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia (for himself and Mr. SALTONSTALL), by request, were received, read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Armed Services, as follows:

S. 2791. A bill to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1966 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, and tracked combat vehicles and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

The letter accompanying Senate bill 2791 is as follows:

Table of amounts requested for aircraft, missiles, ships, tracked combat vehicle procurement authorization in fiscal year 1966 supplemental request
[In thousands of dollars]

	Authorized ¹ fiscal year 1966	Appropriated ¹ fiscal year 1966	Supplemental (NOA) fiscal year 1966
Aircraft:			
Army.....	485,400	485,400	825,600
Navy and Marine Corps.....	2,100,400	2,104,700	734,300
Air Force.....	3,709,000	3,675,800	1,585,700
Missiles:			
Army.....	253,700	277,000	64,000
Navy.....	309,600	358,200	23,200
Marine Corps.....	15,200	15,200	27,500
Air Force.....	800,100	800,100	63,700
Naval vessels: Navy.....	1,721,000	1,590,500	
Tracked combat vehicles:			
Army.....			75,800
Marine Corps.....			13,900
Total.....	9,454,400	9,306,700	3,417,700

¹ Included amounts totaling \$496,100,000 provided through emergency fund SEA, Public Law 89-213.

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., January 19, 1966.

Hon. HUBERT HUMPHREY,
President of the Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is forwarded herewith a draft of proposed legislation "To authorize additional appropriations during fiscal year 1966 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, tracked combat vehicles, and for research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces and for other purposes." The proposal would also provide authority for appropriations of the Department of Defense to be made available for the support of the Vietnamese and other free world forces in Vietnam. This proposal is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for the 89th Congress, and the Bureau of the Budget has advised that enactment of the proposal would be in accord with the program of the President.

In essence, this proposal would provide for additional authorization of appropriations as needed in each of the categories of aircraft, missiles, tracked combat vehicles, and research, development, test, and evaluation for each of the military services to cover the amount of new obligational authority being requested for such purposes in the supplemental estimates for fiscal year 1966 submitted to the Congress by the President. In addition, the proposal would provide for the transfer of responsibility for financing the support and related costs of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam and other free world forces in Vietnam from the military assistance program to the military services and defense agencies programs and appropriations. This transfer is to be effective as soon as practicable in fiscal year 1966, at which time unexpended balances of funds supporting Vietnam military assistance programs would be transferred to, and merged with, appropriate military functions appropriations, all of which appropriations would then be made available for the use of these programs.

The Committees on Armed Services will be furnished, as in the past, information with respect to the program for which fund authorization is being requested in a form identical to that submitted in explanation and justification of the budget request. Additionally, the Department of Defense will be prepared to submit any other data required by the committees or their staffs.

It is expected that the Armed Services Committees will desire that top civilian and military officials of the Department of Defense be prepared to make presentations explaining and justifying their respective programs as in the past.

For ready reference, there is attached a table showing the results of previous congressional action on applicable fiscal year 1966 budget request, together with the amounts of new obligational authority being requested in the supplemental estimate.

Sincerely,
ROBERT S. McNAMARA.

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Regarding Dyna-Soar, our conclusion is that the \$100 million funding requested by this administration will help us solve the difficult technical problems involved in launching a manned vehicle into suborbital or orbital flight and recovering it by normal landing at some preselected site. At the same time, we are reexamining the program and it may be reoriented so as to produce more rapidly the experience and technological capabilities relevant to presently unforeseeable military needs. This will enable us to react quickly should such needs appear. If this reorientation is feasible, proper scheduling of flights and use of launch vehicles should make it possible within the funds requested for fiscal year 1962. For the present it does not appear that expenditure of any additional funds in fiscal year 1962 above the \$100 million we requested is necessary or desirable.

Sincerely,

ROBERT S. MCNAMARA.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the other article deals with a recent modification of the old, slow-flying C-47 aircraft, now equipped with side-firing cannon and providing support to our ground forces in South Vietnam that no modern airplane has yet been able to supply. Prior to this modification of armament and employment, it would have been difficult to designate a plane more obsolete or less useful than the ancient, decrepit C-47.

I do not suggest that all our old airplanes have potentials for use in modern warfare comparable to this. I do think it might be well to reflect, however, on these points:

First. No computer yet devised can forecast accurately the equipment and techniques that may have to be developed to fight future wars, particularly unconventional "wars of liberation" that the Communists have proclaimed repeatedly that they will provoke and support.

Second. Those most likely to anticipate the tactics and weapons that will be employed in such wars are those who plan them.

Third. Since we have no aggressive designs on any other nation, we make no plans of attack, and often must modify and adapt our tactics to meet the situation thrust upon us.

I commend to the attention of my colleagues the article in *Armed Forces Management* on page 15 of the January issue entitled "The B-111, Solution or Substitute," and the article from the same issue on page 18, entitled, "A Ghost From the Past."

RETIREMENT OF DR. M. D. MOBLEY AS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN VOCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, last December, a fellow Georgian and an outstanding citizen of my State, Dr. M. D. Mobley, retired as executive secretary of the American Vocational Association, culminating a distinguished career of 15 years in this position and almost half a century of devoted service to education.

In the December issue of the *American Vocational Journal*, which was dedicated almost entirely to saluting Dr. Mobley on the occasion of his retirement, there

appears a number of tributes from Members of Congress.

I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the *RECORD* a brief summary of Dr. Mobley's career along with these tributes from Members of the House and Senate.

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

On his retirement as executive secretary of AVA, which becomes effective December 31, 1965, Dr. Mobley can look back over more than 40 years of service to vocational education—27 of them in Georgia.

He served his native State well in a career that began as a teacher of vocational agriculture in 1923 and culminated in his appointment as State director of vocational education in 1963. Georgia increased appropriations for vocational education from \$50,000 to \$5 million, became the fourth highest State in the Nation in total vocational education enrollment, and in 1940, passed a law authorizing the establishment of area vocational schools.

But even in these years, Dr. Mobley's influence was not restricted to State lines. The George-Deen Act, the George-Barden Act, the bill authorizing and appropriating funds for the training of war production workers, and the provision making Federal funds available for vocational education under the GI bill of rights—all bear his imprint.

His legislative accomplishments as executive secretary of AVA are well known. Less known, perhaps, but vitally important for vocational education has been his influence as a member of three national advisory committees—to the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Health, Welfare, and Education, and the Department of Labor.

Dr. Mobley is editor and co-author of 11 textbooks and the recipient of numerous State and national awards and citations. He holds a B.S.A. degree from the University of Georgia, an M.S. degree from Cornell University; and an LL.D. from Piedmont College.

TRIBUTES FROM MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Congressman CARL D. PERKINS, of Kentucky: "M. D. Mobley stands out in my mind as one of the best informed men in America on educational matters, and, in particular, on the great system of vocational education.

"Members of the American Vocational Association can take great pride in the fact that their organization has been able to accomplish much in the advancement of American vocational education, attributable in large part to the tireless efforts of Dr. Mobley—not only in keeping abreast of developments, needs, and problems in the field of vocational education, but in making sure that agencies of local, State, and Federal Government were acquainted with those needs, developments and problems.

"I shall always treasure the memory of my contacts with Dr. Mobley in working on vocational education matters. Particularly was he helpful in pointing out the great needs of vocational education—which was indispensable in fashioning the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

"I hope M.D.'s retirement will not be taken literally and that his services to the profession he has represented so outstandingly will continue on a consultative basis. I strongly suspect that we will find Dr. Mobley, like the retired fire horse when the alarm bell sounds, in the front line fighting the battles for vocational education."

Congressman PHILIP M. LANDRUM, of Georgia: "I think no man has had greater understanding than M. D. Mobley of the values of, as well as the need for, vocational education. He has at all times recognized the

necessity to keep vocational education as close to the liberal arts field as possible, realizing that the field of humanities is necessary to round out one's education and make him a complete citizen.

"At the same time he has developed an expertness in the drafting and planning of vocational programs that has rarely been equaled in our country. I saw this in Dr. Mobley's many activities before the Committee on Education and Labor, of which I was a member for 12 years. But I noticed it more particularly in 1963 when we were engaged in what I like to call 'taking vocational education out of its straitjacket.'

"He was of tremendous value in shaping the 1963 act and, moreover, has been extremely helpful to the administrative and executive branches of the Government in implementing it.

"Americans everywhere will be in eternal debt to M. D. Mobley for his services to vocational education and for his contribution, through these services, to our economic and culture welfare."

Congressman JOHN E. FOGARTY of Rhode Island: "Dr. Mobley's dedication to the cause he took long ago as his own is immeasurable. His concern for the individual, the community, the State, and the country enables him to gauge objectively what goals vocational education should set. His determination enables him to work without deviation toward these goals.

"Few vocational educators are in a position to know how well M.D. has served them. I wish they all knew. I wish the country knew what it owes this man.

"Legislation is not the work of the elected Congressman alone. He must be able to depend on the honest judgment and counsel of a professional in the field under consideration. My colleagues in Congress and I knew we could look to M.D. for the background and evaluation that would allow us to provide the Nation with just and honorable legislation.

"I am eager to join in a tribute to a man who has spent his career in effectively serving others. He has not once stepped from the path he elected to follow when he was a young man in Georgia. He believed that the individual's right to be trained to work with honor and purpose was inviolate. He never thought otherwise."

Senator LISTER HILL of Alabama: "As chairman of the Senate committees which have jurisdiction over vocational education and technical training programs, and appropriations for them, I have had an opportunity to observe first hand the outstanding and effective work of M. D. Mobley as executive secretary of the American Vocational Association.

"When he took up his duties as executive secretary of your association in 1951, he had already served with distinction for some 15 years as State director of vocational education in Georgia.

"Recognizing the vital importance of business, trade, technical and vocational training to our country's security as well as to our Nation's economic strength and growth, he has always been in the front lines fighting for programs to help increase the skill and productivity of our people.

"To our great and good friend, Dr. Mobley, may I say: 'I am proud to join your colleagues of the American Vocational Association, and the many thousands of men and women throughout our Nation who have been direct beneficiaries of your far-reaching vision and untiring work, in expressing deep appreciation for your devoted service.'"

Senator RICHARD B. RUSSELL, of Georgia: "My best wishes and felicitations to my good friend and fellow Georgian, M. D. Mobley, on the occasion of his retirement as executive secretary of the American Vocational Association.

"I have had the privilege of knowing Dr. Mobley during most of his distinguished and dedicated career. He was, of course, a leader in the important field of vocational education in our State before his efforts were broadened to include the entire country through his work with your association.

"I know of no man, past or present, with prouder credentials in vocational education than Dr. Mobley. Untold numbers of young people have been guided into useful and fruitful lives; through the skills and training he has helped to give them.

"He has richly earned his retirement, but he will be missed on the firing line of vocational education."

Senator HERMAN E. TALMADGE, of Georgia: "For almost half a century, M. D. Mobley has devoted his time, energy, and talents to the education of young people in order to better prepare them for the complexities of a rapidly changing world.

"As the Atlanta Journal declared editorially in 1951 when Dr. Mobley left his State post to become executive secretary of the American Vocational Association—he is a man of vision who recognized before most of us the importance of vocational training, and who knew that no educational program was complete unless it offered to every young citizen the opportunity to develop his talents to the fullest degree, each according to his desire, ability, and resources.

"Dr. Mobley's achievements over the years stand as a monument to his good work. His career is truly an inspiration to all who are interested in the education of young Americans.

"As a Member of the U.S. Senate, I personally would like to thank him for his efforts toward the enactment of the Vocational Education Act of 1963, probably the most significant piece of legislation in this field since the Smith-Hughes Act."

THE SITUATION IN VIETNAM

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, as a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, I traveled last fall to south-east Asia in order to gain a firsthand understanding of the situation in Vietnam.

Today, the President has forwarded a message to the Congress requesting the necessary additional funds to continue our efforts in the cause of freedom for these people.

President Johnson has spoken to our Nation about the three faces of war in Vietnam—military, political, and economic. In asking the Congress for additional funds to carry out our commitment in Vietnam, the President has included a relatively modest amount for the third face of the war—the economic battle.

The economic assistance given by the United States to Vietnam currently is the largest we give to any country. And it will grow larger.

One of the reasons is that Vietnam can no longer earn enough foreign exchange to buy essential imports. A shortage of consumer goods can mean additional suffering and inflation. To fight this; we have a commodity import program, whereby we use our funds to assure a supply of needed goods and use the Vietnamese money to support the nation's war effort.

Another reason for the size of the program is the struggle for the loyalty of the farmers. A new force in this struggle is the rural reconstruction program which will need AID funds and AID workers to succeed.

Here is the ultimate battle the Viet-

name Government is waging—to win the support of the farmers and villagers of Vietnam. The plan was designed by the Government of Vietnam to gain a firm foothold in these rural areas. It is now being carried on in a portion of the countryside now under harassment from the Vietcong.

In order to gain this foothold, the plan gives top priority to about 400 of the country's 2,500 villages.

To each of these 400 villages will go Vietnamese cadres who will work directly with People's Action Teams to place into operation the following four-point program:

First. The establishment of local security.

Second. The identification, isolation, and elimination of Vietcong cells that have been lurking and festering in these villages.

Third. The organization of a meaningful local government in each village and finally, the initiation of constructive work in the vital fields of agriculture, education, and health—in general, to bring the benefits of economic and social assistance to the people.

The Government of South Vietnam now has 12,000 members in these People's Action Teams and another 4,000 men working in a companion project.

The Vietnamese Government—by the end of the current calendar year—is aiming at increasing those totals to between 30,000 and 40,000.

The Agency for International Development's Mission in Vietnam already is the largest now operated by the Agency anywhere in the world.

It must grow still larger in order to support this rural reconstruction program. By the end of 1966 it expects to employ between 900 and 1,000 persons.

The rural reconstruction program—by moving into nearly 20 percent of the country's villages—will seek to win firm popular commitments in areas now either uncontrolled or dominated by the Vietcong.

United States and Vietnamese civilian personnel will not participate in this vital and difficult job without help. The military will provide an umbrella for all those working in the rural reconstruction program.

The cadres are local people and their job will be concerned with the tough problems of land tenure and rural development.

Rural reconstruction does not require money in the same quantities as the inflation-attacking commodity import program. But it will require additional funds.

This is an imaginative, but practical program. It gives hope for winning support for the Government of Vietnam. Certainly, we must give it every chance to succeed.

For success in the villages and hamlets of Vietnam means strength and support for free men everywhere.

This is a goal worth working for.

WILLIAMSON SYLVESTER STUCKEY, SR.—A FINE CITIZEN

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, in the February premier edition of Southern Living magazine there appears an excel-

lent profile of one of Georgia's outstanding citizens, Williamson Sylvester Stuckey, Sr.

This splendid article traces the career of Sylvester Stuckey, whose name and products are known to most people who have ever driven from New York to Florida. Stuckey's great success stands as a testimony to what can be accomplished by private initiative and hard work under the American free enterprise system. From humble beginning during the depression, Sylvester Stuckey's pecan business has grown into a large chain enterprise which dots the highways in the eastern part of the United States. The Southern Living article is a well-deserved tribute to a fine businessman, a good citizen who has served his State and local community in many ways, and my warm friend.

I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the RECORD.

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

STUCKEY—THE PECAN CANDY MAN

The red and yellow billboard alongside the two-lane, blacktop road in rural south Georgia announced it was only 7½ miles to Stuckey's.

Exactly that far down the road is tiny Eastman, Ga. There are two Stuckeys there—the shop and the man.

The shop is one of 176 pecans, candy, and gift shops that are landmarks across the country from Wisconsin to Florida, from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

The man is Williamson Sylvester Stuckey, Sr., whose last name is now as familiar to motoring Americans as Burma Shave was a generation ago.

The Stuckey's shop in Eastman is like all the other clean looking, plastic coated Stuckeys that coax travelers to stop for gasoline, a quick snack, some pecan candy, and a souvenir for the folks back home.

The shops and the series of effectively gaudy billboards have brought an uncommon familiarity to the Stuckey name.

Stuckey, the man, founded his farflung roadside stand empire in Eastman 34 years ago with a couple of sacks of pecans and a borrowed \$35.

There's no room on the billboards or in Stuckey's personality for the Williamson Sylvester part of his famous name.

"He's just Stuckey to everybody," said a business associate.

When the family money ran out in depression-wracked 1931, young Stuckey dropped out of the University of Georgia and returned to his farm home to work. Then the cotton market went with the ill winds of the times, and Stuckey left the farm in search of a job in hometown Eastman.

"I went to a warehouseman here and asked him for a job. He didn't have anything. He said he could give me a job, but couldn't pay me.

"He told me I ought to go into the pecan business. He said, 'You've got a Ford coupe. Drive it around and buy pecans and sell them.'"

With \$35 borrowed from his grandmother ("It was all she had"), an authentically archaic cotton scales ("Just a long stick with a weight tied on one end"), some bags of sample pecans ("The warehouseman gave me a couple of sacks with different types of pecans in them"), and gumption, Stuckey went into the pecan business.

"I would buy pecans after 3 o'clock when the bank closed so I could write checks; then I would sell enough to deposit the money the next morning to cover the checks."

Profit was marginal, but Stuckey kept at it. He put up a clapboard stand by the side of the road in Eastman and dispensed pecans

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the President, in Mr. DIRKSEN's words, keeps "the objective crystal clear at all times and that it guarantees freedom and independence for the Vietnamese."

The only way the Administration can lose the indispensable support of Mr. DIRKSEN is to leave any impression that it will undercut this goal either through soft conduct of negotiations or soft conduct of the war.

My estimate is that Mr. Johnson and Mr. DIRKSEN will remain strong allies in this cause.

On domestic policy, Mr. FORD, the House minority leader, gave no all-embracing "me, too" to the Johnson 1966 blueprint. He challenged the President to cut enough from new Great Society programs to avoid new taxes. He urged the Administration to put first things first—defraying the cost of the war without stimulating inflation and also doing well the many programs voted last year rather than adding so many new ones on top of them.

But Mr. FORD stressed two positive lines of Republican policy. On poverty he argued that "this Nation can afford what is necessary."

On civil rights he held that constitutional rights should "be put in force everywhere now * * * there cannot be two kinds of justice, one for white, another for Negroes."

The team of DIRKSEN and FORD is giving the Republican Party a new forward look.

HOWARD WILLIAMS, FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA PRESIDENT

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there appear in the RECORD a copy of an article in the current issue of the National Future Farmer entitled, "Howard Williams, Future Farmers of America President—A Study in Character."

The article is a very interesting and absorbing account of a young North Carolinian's dedication and determination to offer leadership in one of the Nation's most highly respected youth organizations.

I know the Members of the Senate and the public generally will find this article most inspiring and in the highest tradition of outstanding service by the youth of our Nation.

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

HOWARD WILLIAMS, FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

(By Len Richardson)

As a sophomore, Howard Williams, of Olin, N.C., was a typical Future Farmer. He seemed little fitted by circumstance for his future role as your national president and the energetic leader of nearly a half million farm boys.

During a visit to Mount Vernon, home of George Washington, Howard told of the spark that ignited his interest in becoming a national FFA officer, "I was a sophomore attending our State FFA convention as a participant in the public speaking contest. Richard Black, national FFA student secretary from Arkansas, was attending the convention and took some time to encourage me and offer advice on my speech. I have never forgotten that experience, even though I placed only fourth in the contest," Howard explained.

Black, of course, had no way of knowing that he was talking to a member who would go on to become FFA's national president. Like Washington, our country's first President, Williams' qualities of leadership were dormant until the opportunities came along that would reveal them.

One such quality is determination. It was this quality of character which proved invaluable to Howard during a number of retreats of his FFA career. Retreat best describes the events, since defeat is a word that doesn't fit the Howard Williams you elected president. In public speaking, for example, Howard was a two-time loser, and the third time didn't prove to be a charm. "After losing the first time, I reentered each year, but the best I could do was to place second," explained Howard. "Following a recent speech, however, a vo-ag teacher came up to me and asked if I had ever been in the public speaking contest. When I told him, 'Yes, but I have never won,' he replied, 'You have won more than you'll ever know.'"

Based on his own experience, Howard emphasized two points about FFA leadership and contest activities:

First, the speaking contest encouraged him to use his own judgment. He was interested in the judgment made by contest officials, but the basis of his evaluation was his own reaction to and appraisal of his speech. Winning was not as important as realizing the potentialities within himself.

Second, Howard sensed that FFA leaders wanted him to succeed. He singled out his meeting with Richard Black as an important factor in his becoming national president but added, "My vo-ag teacher and others have encouraged my interest and enthusiasm for FFA." This mutual interest among local, State and National FFA leaders is a key factor in a strong FFA. It is one of the reasons Howard is willing to give up a year of college to serve as your national president. It is further illustrated by the fact that Howard is the first member of the Harmony FFA Chapter to ever be elected a state or national officer.

During the tour of Mount Vernon, the interview naturally shifted to farming. Williams has a 15 percent partnership in the 400-acre home dairy farm. His father rents an additional 100 acres, and the partners milk 70 cows. Howard personally owns 16 cows, and his crop enterprises include 12 acres of corn, 8 acres of cotton, and 4 acres of alfalfa.

"My farming program actually started when I was 11 years old," he explained. "Dad bought me a registered Holstein heifer as a birthday gift." In fact, young Williams was so enthusiastic about this first calf that he received another when he was 12, and his interest and farming program have both grown from this beginning.

When Howard enrolled in vocational agriculture, he already had a start consisting of 13 Holstein heifers. "I was really lucky," explains Howard. "For the first 3 years my foundation cows each had heifer calves. Since I didn't have money to buy more foundation stock, it was a good start."

Howard's farming success earned for him the American Farmer Degree. During his 4 years of vo-ag, their herd production average increased by 3,000 pounds of milk per cow. This record has been obtained in spite of the fact that dairying is a new enterprise for the Williams farm. "We switched to dairy from beef and cotton about the time I received my first two calves," he explained. "We started with 25 cows and 240 acres and have been building to where we are now. Our size is about right, so we will begin reaching for our quality potential." The big boost in production which has occurred in the Williams herd is credited to his introduction of registered stock and improved breeding.

Today Howard has a net worth of nearly \$15,000 and his stake in farming is growing. He explains, "Ours is more than a partnership; it's a repationship. Land is being obtained from my father through rent. The rent which I pay is counting toward the purchase price of the land."

It would be wrong, however, to conclude that Howard has it made. An illness is

making it increasingly difficult for his father to manage the farm. As national president, Howard has an almost continuous travel schedule. A trip to London and the FFA Goodwill Tour are on his immediate agenda. On top of all this, their full-time dairy worker has left the farm after 25 years. Attracting and retaining a qualified dairy worker in the textile labor market around Olin, N.C., won't be easy.

These problems, as big as they seem, serve only to point up another quality of your president. It's the ability to accept conflict and tension resulting from problems rather than to try to avoid them. For him problems seem to be the source of what one used to call "character" in George Washington's day.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES ON VIETNAM

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, the National Council of Churches is the responsible organization whose membership includes more than 30 Protestant and Orthodox denominations of the United States, with more than 90 percent of the total U.S. Protestant church membership. It has long been the council's policy to seek the best information, to study the situation, and to make considered statements on public matters in an effort to express a sound consensus of Christian conscience.

This they have now done in a "Policy Statement on Vietnam" and an accompanying "Message to the Churches on Vietnam." These were adopted at a meeting of the council's general board on December 3 by a vote of 93 to 10, with 6 abstaining. They grew out of a recommendation from the Sixth World Order Study Conference held in St. Louis last October, and involved thorough discussion both in the general board and beforehand. The policy statement was presented to the December meeting by the former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, now president of the University of Oregon, Dr. Arthur S. Flemming. Dr. Flemming is first vice president of the National Council of Churches and chairman of a special advisory committee of that body on Vietnam.

We can all agree with the national council statement in holding that solution depends on moving action "from the battlefield to the conference table," and that "the application of the basic Christian ethic of love and reconciliation should be in our minds and wills as we try to find solutions to this problem." The seven specific recommendations for policy deserve the fullest consideration. Already, since adoption of these goals, the cessation of bombing called for by the council "to create more favorable circumstances for negotiations to begin" has occurred.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the National Council of Churches' policy statement on Vietnam and its accompanying message to the churches may appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I also ask unanimous consent that an editorial entitled "Vietnam Peace Action Suggested for Church Members," published in the Wabash Plain Dealer of December 20, 1965, may be printed in the RECORD. This editorial was among comments that appeared concerning the National Council of Churches documents.

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

POLICY STATEMENT ON VIETNAM

(Adopted by the General Board of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. on December 3, 1965)

We confront with sorrow the profound and widespread war-suffering of the Vietnamese people both North and South and others who are involved in the conflict, including personnel in military and other forms of service and families of our own and other nations.

The issue in the war and possible solutions are very complex and there are sincere differences among us.

Some believe that the military effort should be continued and that unless the spread of communism by violent infiltration is checked by further military means, liberties of not only South Vietnam but of south-east Asia are imperiled. In this view the war must go on until the military results bring the Vietcong and North Vietnamese to the conference table.

Others believe that: A continuance of the fighting will not facilitate negotiations and will not serve the cause of peace or justice or freedom; it will mean a rising toll of death and sorrow for the Vietnamese people and increasing disillusionment and division on all sides; there is the grave possibility that a prolonged war will escalate further and spread, thus jeopardizing all of mankind; the struggle, and especially the bombing of North Vietnam may delay progress in improved relations with the Soviet Union and in agreements for arms control and disarmament; within the United States we also see, as associated with all wars, depersonalization of life and increase in immorality.

We hold that within the spectrum of their concern Christians can and do espouse one or the other of these views or still other views and should not have their integrity of conscience faulted because they do.

We note with approval that:

1. The President of the United States on April 7, 1965, and on other dates since then has publicly committed the administration to the principle of unconditional discussions leading to the negotiation of the cessation of hostilities and a peace settlement, has expressed readiness to utilize mediation efforts by United Nations members, and especially by United Nations Secretary-General U Thant; and that he has proposed a billion dollar development fund for southeast Asia.

2. The U.S. Armed Forces have sought to avoid bombing the population centers of North Vietnam.

3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations has indicated his readiness to use his good offices to bring about the cessation of hostilities.

We believe that a solution of the problem in Vietnam can be essentially advanced only when action is moved from the battlefield to the conference table. We pray that this may be speedily accomplished. We would also remind our people that the application of the basic Christian ethic of love and reconciliation should be in our minds and wills as we try to find solutions to this problem. We therefore recommend that the United States, in the interest of bringing peace and growing justice and freedom to the territories of Vietnam, should now consider the following suggestions:

1. Continue to reaffirm and manifest its readiness for unconditional discussion and negotiation in such manner as will remove any uncertainty about official policy relating to the termination of military action. Such reaffirmation might be strategically expressed by the cessation of all bombing of North Vietnam for a sufficient period to create more favorable circumstances for negotiations to begin and with a simultaneous effort to in-

duce the North Vietnam Government to stop sending military personnel and materiel into South Vietnam.

2. Adhere strictly to the policy of avoiding the bombing of centers of population of North Vietnam.

3. Seek to alleviate the desperate plight of the noncombatants in South Vietnam by increased efforts to prevent their becoming the victims of the hostilities.

4. Request the United Nations to begin negotiations wherever and whenever possible for a cease-fire agreement (including cessation of terrorist activities) under United Nations supervision, among the governments of the United States, of North and South Vietnam, and other interested parties, including representatives from the National Liberation Front; such negotiations are imperative and may be possible on the basis of the mutual interest of sparing the population further and frightful suffering.

Request the United Nations, further, as soon as may be possible, to convene a peace conference regarding Vietnam, with participation of all interested governments and with representation for the National Liberation Front to explore the bases of a settlement of the long-term issues and the means to give such a settlement effective international guarantees.

5. Make clear that a primary objective of a settlement of the Vietnam conflict is the independence of South Vietnam from outside interference, with complete liberty to determine the character of its future government by the result of a peaceful, free, and verified choice of its people. The choices might include whether it wishes to establish a coalition of Nationalists and National Liberation Front, or whether it wishes to be united with North Vietnam (perhaps through a plebiscite), or to operate as an independent, neutral and nonaligned state, or whether it wishes to constitute with Cambodia and Laos a buffer zone between the Communist and non-Communist spheres of influence, freely trading with both, or whether it wishes to join the Southern Asia Treaty Organization or the free states of southeast Asia or elsewhere.

6. Declare itself (the United States of America) in favor of the phased withdrawal of all its troops and bases from the Vietnamese territory, if and when they can be replaced by adequate international peace-keeping forces, composed of military contingents capable of maintaining order while the peace settlement is being carried out.

7. Make available, through Congress, in fulfillment of the President's proposal, immediate reconstruction assistance and long-range economic development funds for southeast Asia, including the several associated states of Indochina—this aid to be made available preferably through an effective international organization in which the beneficiary governments fully participate. In particular, the National Council of Churches requests that the U.S. Government take further appropriate actions through necessary congressional and executive measures to enable the United States to join the Asian Development Bank and to subscribe its full quota of capital.

In a world of revolution, rapid change, and sharp conflict of ideologies, Christians have an opportunity and duty to be a reconciling and healing force between nations and peoples and races where possible.

The churches and voluntary agencies in the United States should prepare to expand greatly their services to refugees and to those injured or affected by the war, and to play their full role in the gigantic task of reconstruction and reconciliation.

The general board herewith endorses the following recommendations of the Division of Christian Life and Mission adopted October 8, 1965, for action by the National Council of Churches.

1. To continue and increase major, high-level dialog between Asian and United States Christians in cooperation with the East Asia Christian Conference on the social, economic, and political questions affecting their respective countries.

2. To place in the crisis area of Asia a representative possessing political expertise as well as Christian understanding, to serve as a United States Christian presence in the area and to interpret Asian points of view to the churches in the United States of America.

3. To work directly and through the World Council of Churches on means for bringing about more meaningful and continuing relations with other churches across lines of political and cultural conflict. Looking to the future, the rebuilding of the Vietnam area calls for goals and programs big enough to enlist the support of all the people of Vietnam. The task of reconciliation and the maintenance of peace calls for statesmanship of the highest order on the part of both churches and governments.

The general board approves addressing the following message to the churches.

A MESSAGE TO THE CHURCHES ON VIETNAM
(Adopted by the General Board of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. on December 3, 1965)

DEAR FELLOW CHRISTIANS: We address this message to you at this time because of our deep concern that Christians in the United States are failing thus far to make their specific contribution to the maintenance of peace in the world, having been almost silent while our Nation's involvement in Vietnam increases step by step.

Many voices are being heard: That of the administration, justifying each step of escalation as a rational and logical necessity of our longtime policy of the containment of communism; radical voices in the university community and elsewhere calling for withdrawal from southeast Asia and even sometimes for a victory for the Vietcong and North Vietnam; radically conservative and militaristic voices pressing the Government to unleash our bombers with their overwhelming power to blast Hanoi and even the Peoples Republic of China if necessary, their appeal becoming more palatable with the release of each casualty list of young Americans.

More and more the mass media begin to reflect a psychology of inevitable war, so that every criticism of U.S. policy from any quarter is made to sound like treason on the grounds that it gives aid and comfort to the enemy.

The reason Christians have a specific responsibility to speak and to criticize is that they have a loyalty to God which must transcend every other loyalty, and they belong to one family with all other Christians on all six continents. At the same time they seek to be loyal citizens of their Nation.

We of the general board support the Government and administration especially in the following aspects of its policy in Vietnam:

1. So far it has been a restrained policy even though great pressure has had to be resisted against the escalation into an all-out war.

2. We believe in the integrity of the administration as it has expressed publicly its willingness to negotiate unconditionally to find peace in Vietnam.

3. We support its willingness to give major leadership in financing with other nations massive economic and social development for all the peoples in the Mekong Valley, whether friendly or hostile to us today.

We have just passed a new policy statement on Vietnam which we believe deals intelligently and in Christian understanding with the complex issues which face our Nation there. We have commended this to you for study, but we must do more.

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As Christian members of a worldwide Christian family we must remind ourselves and our Government of these convictions:

1. We believe that war in this nuclear age settles hardly anything and may destroy everything.

2. We believe that unilateral action by the United States in southeast Asia will not lead to peace. We must seek with new determination to unite our efforts through the United Nations and its concerned members.

3. We believe that if the United States follows a unilateral policy in Vietnam, no conceivable victory there can compensate for the distrust and hatred of the United States that is being generated each day throughout much of the world because we are seen as a predominantly white Nation using our overwhelming military strength to kill more and more Asians.

4. We believe that the loss of life and the indescribable sufferings of the civilian population of Vietnam over a period of more than 20 years of conflict and the increasing number of casualties in the Armed Forces together with the suffering accompanying this increasing loss of life should be such a matter of Christian conscience and concern that church members should give strong support to efforts to care for the people involved and to end the war as quickly as possible.

In view of these convictions we call upon Christians in the United States to do three things:

1. The first thing we must do, and perhaps the most difficult and most important, is to maintain our spiritual and ethical sensitivity and keep before us our awareness of the imperatives of the Christian gospel. In wartime this is often the first casualty. These imperatives we all know, for they are clearly written in the New Testament. "Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you. If your enemy is hungry, feed him. And He made from one every nation of men to live on all the face of the earth. Do not be conformed to this world but be transformed by the renewal of your mind. Do not be overcome by evil, but overcome evil with good."

2. Let peacemaking be the priority of our Christian witness so that we may be truly children of God in these difficult times.

3. Support the efforts of the National Council of Churches in an approach to the World Council of Churches and Pope Paul VI in a common attempt to mobilize the worldwide Christian community in support of a just alternative to war.

The General Board of the National Council of Churches adopts this message and directs that it be made widely available to the members of all of our constituent churches.

It further directs the officers of the National Council of Churches to take the initiative in seeking through the World Council of Churches in cooperation with the Roman Catholic Church to mobilize the worldwide Christian community to develop and support a just alternative to war.

[From the Wabash Plain Dealer, Dec. 20, 1965]

VIETNAM PEACE ACTION SUGGESTED FOR CHURCH MEMBERS

The Nation's major Protestant and Orthodox Church agency issued in Madison, Wis., a carefully weighed document aimed at creating a consensus among U.S. Christians in favor of a speedy negotiated peace in Vietnam.

Meeting for fall business sessions December 2-3, the General Board of the National Council of Churches adopted a five-page policy statement—together with a message to church members—which covered many

aspects of the complex war situation, approved some of the administration's current policies, and suggested changes in others.

In the message to members of the council's 80 constituent communions, the board urged strong support for the earliest possible end to the war.

The message asked the Nation's Christian community to be more vocal on the war issue, pointing out that church members have been almost silent while our Nation's involvement in Vietnam increases step by step.

As a result of rationalizing voices from the administration and radical cries from both left and right, the mass media are beginning to reflect a "psychology of war, so that every criticism of U.S. policy from any quarter is made to sound like treason," the message declared.

It registered NCC support of the administration's restrained policies in the face of great pressure which has had to be resisted against the escalation into an all-out war.

Administration willingness to engage in unconditional negotiation and its offers to finance massive economic and social development for the Mekong Valley were also supported in the carefully considered and debated message, which passed by 93 votes with 10 against and 6 abstentions.

The board's message declared that "unilateral action by the United States in southeast Asia will not lead to peace," and that "war in this nuclear age settles hardly anything and may destroy everything."

Further, no conceivable unilateral victory in Vietnam "can compensate for the distrust and hatred of the United States that is being generated each day throughout much of the world, because we are seen as a predominantly white nation using our overwhelming military strength to kill more and more Asians."

The message, introduced by the Reverend Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, stated clerk (administrative head) of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., included a plea for "spiritual and ethical sensitivity," support for efforts to alleviate the suffering of all victims of the war—civilian and military alike—and action by the National Council of Churches to "mobilize the worldwide Christian community in support of a just alternative to war" in cooperation with the World Council of Churches and the Roman Catholic Church.

The board voted to adopt a policy statement on Vietnam which called for early negotiation under U.N. supervision; suggested that the cessation of all bombing in North Vietnam might create more favorable circumstances for negotiation; and urged the U.S. Government to approve phased withdrawal of its troops and bases if and when they can be replaced by adequate international peacekeeping forces, to refrain from bombing densely populated centers in North Vietnam, and try harder to avoid injury to noncombatants.

The statement, which grew out of recommendation from the Sixth World Order Study Conference, convened last October in St. Louis by the National Council, also called on churches and voluntary agencies in the United States to expand greatly their services to refugees and to those injured or affected by the war, and to play their full role in the gigantic task of reconstruction and reconciliation.

Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, who presented the policy statement on Vietnam to the board, later commented to the church leaders that "what we have done here will be used as a basis for dialogs throughout the country." The president of the University of Oregon deemed the statement a genuine contribution toward the working out of a solution to a serious matter. Dr. Flemming,

formerly U.S. Secretary for Health, Education, and Welfare, is the first vice president of the National Council of Churches and serves as chairman of a special N.C.C. advisory committee on Vietnam.

Church members, the policymaking general board of the National Council of Churches suggests for your conscience your strong support for the earliest possible peace in Vietnam.

You are urged to be more vocal on the issue and to register opposition to unilateral U.S. policy in southeast Asia.

You are urged to give prayerful consideration to this official policy statement on Vietnam that:

The United States should request early negotiation for peace under U.N. supervision. A cease-fire could create more favorable circumstances for negotiation.

The United States should favor phased withdrawal of its troops and bases upon their replacement by adequate international forces.

The United States should refrain from bombing population centers in North Vietnam and try harder to avoid injury to non-combatants.

The churches should greatly expand their services to refugees and other victims of the war.

PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, people of the country have become greatly concerned in recent years, and with very good reason, about the rising crime rate in the United States. It has long been my view that crime and lawlessness will continue to increase until the people translate their concern into action and demand vigorous and certain law enforcement, with swift and meaningful punishment for those who violate the law, evade the law, or take the law into their own hands. One of the best ways in my opinion that the crime problem can be alleviated is through greater public support of our law enforcement officers. They stand ready and willing to do the job entrusted them by the public they serve, but all too often they are hand-strung by public apathy and court decisions which are more concerned with legal abstractions than with the administration of justice. It is sad but virtually true that law enforcement is fast becoming a thankless struggle.

During the adjournment period, a policeman of Montezuma, Ga., Jack A. Park, sent me an essay he had written entitled "What Is a Policeman" which is an outstanding statement expressing the importance of the role played by policemen in our society and which I believe is deserving of wider dissemination.

I ask unanimous consent that this essay be printed in the RECORD.

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

WHAT IS A POLICEMAN?

Policemen, believe it or not, are human. They come in both sexes, but are mostly male. They also come in different sizes. The size of one sometimes depends on whether you are looking for one or trying to hide from one. However, they are usually large.

Policemen are found everywhere, on land, on sea, in the air, on horses, and sometimes in your hair. In spite of the fact that you

often can't find one when you want, they are usually there when it counts most. The best way to get one is to pick up a telephone and call one.

Policemen deliver many different things—lectures, babies, and bad news. They are required to have the wisdom of Solomon, the disposition of a lamb, and muscles of steel—and are necessarily steelhearted sometimes. A policeman is the one who rings the door bell, swallows real hard, and announces the passing of a loved one. Then the rest of the day he wonders why he ever took such a job.

On TV he is an oaf, who couldn't find a bull in a haystack. In real life he is expected to find a little boy or girl "about so high" who is lost in about half a million people. In fiction he gets his help from private eyes, reporters, and the ever-popular who-dun-it fans. In real life he gets mostly the same old answer from eyewitnesses, "We didn't see nothing."

Chances are that with a little cooperation from the general public, the crime rate would drop greatly, but the average citizen prefers to sit back and sulk and hack at the law, asking when the police are going to solve this or that horrible crime. People are afraid to go and testify in court about what they saw, even though the crime they witnessed may have endangered their own lives as well as others. They had rather keep their mouths shut and go on as though nothing had ever happened. Then after the trial is over, some wise guy comes by and says to one of the officers who was on the case, "Sorry you lost your case; wish I could have seen you before court; maybe I could have helped." This lack of interest and cooperation from the general public is the most demoralizing thing about being a policeman.

When he serves you with a summons to go to court, he is a monster, but when he lets you slide, he is a doll. To little kids, he is either a hero or a bogeyman, depending on how the parents of the kids feel about policemen.

He is the one who works around the clock on split shifts, Sundays, and holidays. It always gets him down for some joker to come up to him and say, "Hey—tomorrow is a holiday, I'm off; how about going fishing with me?" When all the time he knows it is the busiest time of the year. It just so happens that it is the Fourth of July, and everyone is trying to get where he is going in half the time. This sort of raw humor hurts a policeman, especially when he is working about 15 to 20 hours per day to help save the joker's life and maybe the lives of his children.

A policeman is like the little girl in the nursery rhyme—when she was good, she was very good, but when she was bad, she was horrid. When a policeman is good and does his job well the public takes it for granted. However, when he makes a mistake he is a grafter, a bum, and a crook; and furthermore, everybody knows then that all cops are crooked.

When he shoots a stickup man, he is a hero, except when the burglar is a teenager. Then the entire neighborhood starts saying, "Anybody could have seen he was only a kid." They never think that a kid pulling a stickup is just as dangerous as a grown man committing the same crime. They aren't interested in the policeman's life, they give their sympathy to the criminal even though the policeman may lose his life trying to do his job protecting their lives from a teenager and his gang of hoodlums only pulling a joke on some innocent bystander.

Some policemen manage to buy pretty homes. Some are covered with ivy, but most are covered with heavy mortgages. If a policeman who owns a nice home is young, his next door neighbor might say rather enviously, "You know, he won't be but 55 years old, and his home will be paid for."

He doesn't stop to think that tonight while his family is sleeping the policeman could surprise some thug attempting to burglarize their home and get killed or maimed for life trying to make an arrest and thereby leave a widow and children without a home or lose it due to his total and permanent disability to work. The neighbors don't think of it that way as long as their houses are not burglarized.

Policemen get medals for saving lives, stopping runaway teenagers, and shooting it out with bank robbers, with the officers' widows sometimes collecting the medals. However, the most rewarding moment comes to a policeman when, after some small kindness shown to some older person, he feels a warm handclasp, receives an expression of appreciation from grateful eyes, gets a pat on the back, and hears the soft spoken words, "Thank you, and may God bless you son, for a job well done."

Policemen like days off, vacations, and an occasional cup of coffee with some of the townfolks. They don't like auto horns, family fights, and anonymous letterwriters. They have associations, but they can't go on strike. They have to be impartial, courteous, and always remember their slogan, "At your service." This is sometimes especially hard to say when some character shouts, when he is given a ticket, "I'm a taxpayer, I pay your salary." Policemen pay taxes, too.

Policemen see many things the average person doesn't. They see more misery, bloodshed, trouble, and sunrises than the average citizen. The policeman is followed by one other person, the postman. They both have to go regardless of the weather.

A policeman's uniform changes with the weather, but his outlook remains the same. Although he is constantly looking for a brighter view of the world, he can't help but be a little pessimistic. Most citizens are so afraid that, if they help the law in any manner, they will have to go to court and maybe testify against their neighbors. They had rather keep quiet and let the monster, bogeyman, cop, or whatever his nickname may be do all the work of law enforcement. When, if they could supply only one clue, it might be the one needed so some arrests can be made and the case can be closed.

Sometimes a policeman has good credit, and it really helps because his salary surely isn't very good.

Some policemen help raise a lot of kids, and lots of these belong to other people. They help kids in many ways, but one very important way is by giving school lectures on general safety, fire prevention, safe driving, and lifesaving. They also help the kids by giving similar lectures to adults at civic club meetings.

A policeman is many things, and he is indispensable to any community.

WHO WANTS TO WIN?

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, the Reverend Daniel Lyons, S.J., has authored, for the January 9, 1966, edition of *Our Sunday Visitor*, a cogent commentary on the war in Vietnam.

Recalling the history of Asia since the end of World War II and the diplomatic maneuvering which led to the present conflict in southeast Asia, the Reverend Lyons observes that "people in foreign countries are astonished that America cannot seem to win a war against 180,000 invaders, even with the help of 600,000 South Vietnamese troops." He notes that it is basically the same kind of war fought in the Pacific during World War II. "The only real difference," he continues, "is that General MacArthur

fought to win and he had the authority to do so; something that was denied him in Korea, something that is denied to the Joint Chiefs of Staff today."

I ask, Mr. President, that the article by the Reverend Lyons be printed in the body of the RECORD with my remarks.

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

RIGHT OR WRONG: WHO WANTS TO WIN?

(By Rev. Daniel Lyons, S.J.)

Senate Majority Leader MIKE MANSFIELD praised the cease-fire on Christmas day, expressing the hope that "perhaps it could be stretched further." House Speaker JOHN McCORMACK expressed the hope that "the cessation will restore reason to the Communists * * *."

We hear a great deal about a cease-fire, about negotiations, about ending the war, and about getting out of Vietnam. Unfortunately, all four of these can be treacherous. The cease-fire, for example, has been a major Communist weapon in the cold war for a generation. When the Communist armies in China were weak, after World War II, Mao Tse-tung arranged for a temporary cease-fire on the mainland, with the United States serving as the moderator. Of course, the Communists could not be controlled, but General Marshall insisted that the Nationalist troops observe it.

When Chiang Kai-shek complained that the Communists were not observing the cease-fire, George Marshall replied: "Never mind, you keep it, so you can come to the conference table with your hands clean." Chiang's hands were clean, but the Chinese were cleaned right out of their country. The phony cease-fire enabled the Chinese Reds to arm themselves with former Japanese weapons, and to keep on conquering.

LEARN FROM MISTAKES

When the Communists faced defeat in Korea, they asked for truce talks. Because of the talks, the United States halted its big drive to the north. The Chinese talked and talked until they had built up their forces and reinforced their positions. The buildup meant that it would have been much more costly for the United States to resume fighting. Uncle Sam had been put in a much weaker bargaining position, and we ended up with an agreement so weak that the Communists broke it at will. One of the keenest and most experienced military minds in American history, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, had said repeatedly that there is "no substitute for victory," but our diplomats refused to listen.

How often must the American military shed their blood and give their lives in the defense of freedom throughout the world, only to have American statesmen fumble the peace through timidity and fear? Of the 33,000 American soldiers who died in Korea, two-thirds were killed after negotiations began. Yet our roving Ambassador, Averell Harriman, said he told the Russians last June that "we will not stop bombing the north until negotiations have started."

Shortly before Mr. Harriman went to represent the United States at the Geneva Conference over Laos in 1962, he told the Reverend Raymond J. deJaeger: "We have to give some places in the Laotian Government to the Communists." Mr. Harriman was trained at Yalta and has reflected that training ever since.

The negotiations over Laos were used by North Vietnam to strengthen its military positions. Harriman agreed, for some strange reason, to remove Laos from the protection of the SEATO Treaty. Had we not forced a coalition government on Laos, just as we had done on Nationalist China, there might well

be no war in Vietnam today. We must learn from our mistakes, or we will keep on repeating them.

During the last 20 years the American Government seems to have taken military decisions almost entirely away from the military. In these same 20 years America has lost sight of victory. When the Secretary of Defense remarked recently from Saigon that he was "surprised" at what the Vietcong are doing, it is because he is not a military man and knows so little about how to win a war. The administration never talks about having the aggressor surrender. We only want him to talk to us, and we hold out concessions to encourage the enemy to "negotiate." Our policy is still one of weakness, instead of strength.

People in foreign countries are astonished that America cannot seem to win a war against 180,000 invaders, even with the help of 600,000 South Vietnamese troops. Our civilian strategists tell us we are not winning because it is a totally different kind of war. But it is basically the same type of war we fought during World War II in the Pacific. Our enemy then was 50 times more formidable. The only real difference is that General MacArthur fought to win, and he had the authority to do so; something that was denied him in Korea, something that is denied to the Joint Chiefs of Staff today. For example, they wanted to blockade the harbor of Hanoi but were overruled.

WE CAN WIN

If MacArthur had been allowed to defeat the aggressor in Korea, the Communists in Asia would hardly have started another war so soon. They have never doubted we can beat them. They only doubt our intention to do so, and they have good reason to doubt it. In the past they have been able to influence us with their propaganda. Their approach has changed, but their propaganda is just as effective as ever.

A year ago our Commander in Chief made a statesmanlike decision when he decided to abolish our policy of sanctuary. His decision saved South Vietnam from being conquered, and for this he will go down in history. What is needed now is a decision to win the war. Not a cease-fire based on mutual concessions, as Senator FULBRIGHT has suggested; not negotiations based on a compromise of justice; not a bargaining away of the rights of others; but a just and lasting peace based on the surrender of the aggressor. In the words of Gen. Thomas A. Lane:

"The idea that forbearance increases the prospect of a negotiated settlement is an illusion. American lives are being squandered in Vietnam, just as they were in Korea. As in Korea, the Communists are quite satisfied to chew up American forces in a protracted war of attrition."

Can we win? Of course we can, and the Communists know it. But we never even talk about winning, and the Communists are not convinced we really want to. America has never lost a war, but for 20 years we have been vainly seeking substitutes for victory.

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, each year it is important that we who are fortunately endowed with freedom remind ourselves of the great number of fellowmen throughout the world who do not enjoy the fruits of liberty that we have abundantly been granted.

January 22 marks the 48th anniversary of the day that the Ukrainian Republic was established as an independent nation. The Ukrainian people's independence did not long endure. In 1920 it became the first to be engulfed in a brutal tide of Communist conquest.

We shall not forget that the citizens of the Ukraine still yearn for freedom and their right of self-determination.

Therefore, it is fitting that on January 22 we pause to reflect on the heroic struggle that these people are waging in their own manner to resist Communist domination. We again express our hope that at a future day these people will again be able to exercise their love of freedom and respect for the inherent dignity of man. In doing so, I am sure we are in a small measure helping to sustain and encourage the spirit of freedom among the Ukrainian people as well as all other captive nations.

CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, my bill—S. 2460—to establish a Connecticut River national parkway and recreation area is now pending before the Senate Interior Committee. Since I introduced the bill last fall, it has gathered an increasing amount of support from conservationists, newspapers, and interested citizens throughout New England.

On Monday, January 17, I addressed the Bristol Connecticut Jaycees, who asked me to explain the provisions of my bill. I ask unanimous consent that this speech be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

LET'S CLEAN UP THE CONNECTICUT RIVER

(By Senator ABRAHAM RIBICOFF)

All of us are familiar with the Connecticut River Valley. We have driven along the River banks and seen its beauty. Many of us have boated or fished in the River. And there may be some here who even swam in it.

The Connecticut River is a precious asset to New England. It affords us many of the things we need desperately—open space, water, a place for recreation, and a space for relaxation. The river itself is filthy—and the Connecticut River is in many ways and in many places nothing more than an open sewer. We would be foolish not to admit this—but we would be equally foolish to turn our backs on the River. What the river needs, and needs desperately, is treatment. We must clean the river up, and we must preserve the beauty along its banks.

Flowing over 400 miles from its source near the Canadian border in New Hampshire to Old Saybrook, the river passes through some of the most beautiful scenery in the Northeast. Perhaps the most striking thing about the valley is that it is still so beautiful. As Ivan Robinson wrote in a special Hartford Times supplement about the Connecticut: "From the little mountainside pond near the Canadian border to Old Saybrook, the river rarely loses its charm." And in these days of rapid urbanization and population growth, we in New England are the beneficiaries of rare good fortune.

For many years, conservationists and enlightened groups have worked hard to save the valley. And nature has been on our side. Because of the flood plain that bounds the river through most of Connecticut, there has been relatively little development of the river banks. Only near the large cities—like Hartford, Springfield, and Holyoke—has there been industrial development on the river shore.

Last fall, I invited Secretary of the Interior Stuart Udall to take a trip up the river with me. The weather was as bad as

it could be, but, as I told the Secretary, "It took the Interior Department to bring a good rain to Connecticut."

But the rain couldn't hide the character of the river valley. From Old Saybrook to Hartford, nearly 40 miles, we saw little but trees, pastures, and hills. It was easy to understand why the Connecticut has been compared with the Rhine Valley as one of the most beautiful in the world.

I think we will all agree that something that precious and that rare in our world deserves to be saved. And that is why I introduced my bill to establish a Connecticut River national parkway and recreation area.

My bill is a broad, flexible, and comprehensive measure. In one piece of legislation, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to:

1. Conduct a comprehensive study of the river and adjacent lands and determine the most suitable areas for inclusion in the park;
2. Notify State, local, and Federal officials of his recommendations;
3. Hold hearings on the proposed boundaries, and,
4. After final reviews by the Governors of the affected States, establish and administer the national parkway and recreation area.

But the bill does not crown the Secretary of the Interior king of the Connecticut River. Written into the bill are some basic declarations of congressional intent.

First, the bill clearly states the purpose of the park. "It shall be administered so as to protect its essential natural values. * * * It may include scenic roads or parkways to be used by passenger carrying vehicles, but shall not include high-speed highways."

This is important to remember—for in Connecticut, we often associate the word "parkway" with the Merritt Parkway, a high-speed, limited access highway. No such road is included in my bill and would, in fact, be prohibited. The roads I have in mind would be quiet, winding scenic drives with parking overlooks, or roads into picnic, boating, or recreation areas.

The language of the bill is clear. It states that the "area shall be administered for the preservation of natural beauty and for such forms of outdoor recreation as swimming, driving for pleasure, walking and hiking, picnicking, fish and wildlife management, scenic and historic site preservation, fishing, hunting, boating, camping, riding, bicycling, and winter sports."

There are additional safeguards built into the legislation. The Secretary of the Interior will make a study, but he is specifically directed to coordinate his study with other Federal and State programs and to take into account any other planning activities related to the region of the State, or to Federal highway programs.

There are important industries along the river, industries that have been there a long time and contribute a great deal to our economy in New England. My bill recognizes the importance of those industries, and directs the Secretary of the Interior to make due allowance for them in his planning. This is another, and most important, safeguard.

The bill also provides that the Secretary must hold public hearings on his plans so that everyone will have the chance to speak and make his views known. And after the establishment of the park, the Secretary is given authority to acquire land and interests in land only to accomplish the purposes of the law "with a minimum impact upon private property owners."

There is no question that the public has a right to a beautiful river valley. And there is also no question that the private property owner must be protected. There are new tools available for scenic preservation, tools which the Interior Department is using increasingly to protect the public's interest in the beauty of the countryside, but which allow the property owner to continue the use of his lands.

The most important new technique is the scenic easement whereby the property owner sells his right to change the scenery by constructing high-rise apartments, for example, or cutting down his trees. But he sells only that right and keeps possession and use of the land in every other respect. I expect that this tool will be an important one in the Connecticut River Valley for much of the scenic preservation could be done without acquiring title to the land itself.

In short, the bill is a comprehensive one and with good reason.

The time is far overdue when we in the eastern part of the United States reaped some of the benefits of Federal conservation efforts. For far too many years, our Federal policy has been to preserve the great open spaces of the West, and do little or nothing about the urgent needs of the East. As a result, the open spaces are where the people are not and the great urban East is sadly without Federal parks and recreation areas.

Our cities and towns need breathing space. Our children must have places to play, hills to climb, quiet woods and open spaces. If we are not to resign ourselves to a future paved with asphalt and concrete, the time to act is now.

We are now an urban Nation. Our population now numbers over 195 million. Two and a half million new Americans are born or come to our country every year. And all of us want, more and more, to live in the cities. While our total population has spiraled, our farm population has plummeted—from 23 million in 1950 to 13 million in 1964. Since 1960, 816,000 people have moved away from the farm each year.

The result? Seventy percent of the population of the United States now lives on 1 percent of the land. More than one-fifth of America's people are crowded into the strip of land that runs from southern New Hampshire through Connecticut and down to Washington, D.C.—a strip of land that contains less than 2 percent of the area of the United States.

The question is really a simple one, what should we do, what must we do to answer the legitimate needs of the people for open space?

All levels of government have a responsibility for local parks and playgrounds, for open space preserves, for State parks, and for broad Federal parks in areas like the Connecticut River Valley. We can be proud of our parks in Connecticut, and proud, too, of the far-sighted planning, like Connecticut's comprehensive outdoor recreation plan, which seeks to provide for the future. We are far ahead of most other States, some of whom have yet to even establish a State park system.

In the Connecticut River National Parkway, we have an opportunity to provide another model for the Nation. National parks and recreation areas are being set up in other parts of our country—from Oregon Dunes to Cape Hatteras. New England's two national parks—Acadia and the Cape Cod National Seashore—drew 4 million visitors last year. Acadia's attendance has gone up one-third in number since 1962. So there is a need, and there is, in the Connecticut River, a way to meet that need.

But I want to do more than save the beauty of the Connecticut River Valley. We must clean the river up, for we can take little pride in our efforts result in preserving "the world's most beautifully landscaped cesspool."

We must clean up the Connecticut River so that people can again swim in it, and use it for all the recreation potential it has. There's an old song that goes: "Wishing will make it so." But pollution will not just go away. Cleaning up the Connecticut River and all the other waterways of the Nation that are so badly polluted will take money.

I have proposed two bills in Congress to provide some of that money. The first would quadruple the Federal program for water pollution control and quadruple the amount of Federal funds to help in the construction of municipal waste treatment plants. Under the current law, Connecticut's share of the Federal funds amounts to less than \$1,321,300 a year. Under my proposal, Connecticut would get \$5,285,200 a year and we could work that much faster toward constructing the plants necessary to treat municipal and industrial wastes.

Municipal treatment plants are a necessity but industrial wastes are an equally important part of the problem. No one has the right to simply point a finger at industry and say: "You are causing part of the pollution, do something about it."

We must recognize that pollution control equipment costs money, large amounts of money. Unlike most capital expenditures, which produce new profits, pollution control equipment basically serves the interest of the health and safety of the public. We must have the cooperation of industry.

That is why I introduced a bill to permit taxpayers who buy expensive pollution control equipment to deduct the costs over 36 months, rather than the total life span of the equipment. Our tax laws already provide economic incentives in related areas, like developing mineral deposits. It is time we gave an incentive to improve the quality of our air and water and equalize the unfair burden on the businessman who installs pollution control equipment.

These two bills will go far toward giving us the funds and the incentive necessary to clean up pollution.

Together with my bill to establish the Connecticut River parkway and recreational area, they can provide a clean, beautiful and quiet Connecticut River Valley.

We have begun to recognize that the quality of our environment affects the quality of our lives. Just as no man is an island, no man can live apart from his surroundings.

The time of decision is at hand: Do we consign ourselves and our children to a future bounded by asphalt and concrete pavements, lighted by neon glare and filled with the wastes of our urban industrial society? Or do we act, and act now, to preserve what we have left of nature's beauty, and clean up what we have polluted?

I believe the choice is clear. Our woods and fields, our lakes and our rivers, are precious assets. The Connecticut River and its valley are priceless. They have been placed in this generation's care, and we are the stewards for the future. We must preserve what we have before it is too late, before we have lost our heritage and failed in our job as trustees.

URGENT NEED TO PROTECT WILDLIFE IN IMMINENT PERIL OF EXTERMINATION

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, there is an expression that is well known to even those who have never lived on a farm: when the horse is out, it is too late to shut the barn door.

This elemental bit of wisdom argues well for the necessity of forethought to preserve that which one has. Yet self-evident as such wisdom may seem, man has a history of waiting until the horse is halfway or all the way out when it comes to the preservation of the invaluable and irreplaceable natural resources of wildlife that he has been given.

Immediate action to close the barn door to prevent extinction of many forms of animal life will not come too soon.

When I first introduced a resolution calling for an international conference on wildlife preservation in 1963, as a companion to that of Congressman HENRY REUSS in the House of Representatives, the situation was critical. It has not improved. In August of last year, I introduced a similar resolution and in my introductory remarks pointed out that over 250 species of wildlife then faced extinction.

An article in the January 4 edition of the Washington Post confirms the extremity of the situation and describes in some detail the systematic destruction, now being carried out by profit-hungry poachers and exploiters, of species as familiar as the whale and the rhino.

When these and many other animals become extinct, all of the regrets and closing of barn doors in the world will be to no avail; the time for planning and action is before extinction, not after. Therefore I hope the Senate will act promptly this session on Senate Concurrent Resolution 52, a resolution that it be the sense of the Congress that the United States shall promote and take the necessary steps to convene an international conference on the conservation of wildlife under the sponsorship of the United Nations. The need for such united international planning and action is emphasized by Roy Brunton in the Post article, and I ask unanimous consent that the entire article be inserted in the Record at this point:

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

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Jan. 4, 1966]

IN IMMINENT PERIL OF EXTERMINATION (By Roy Brunton)

GENEVA.—The tempo of extermination is rising. The World Wildlife Fund has, in its own fashion, declared a state of emergency. Of the 200 kinds of mammals and birds which have vanished from the face of the earth in the past 20 centuries, 70 percent have become extinct within the last 100 years, 40 percent within the last 50 years.

To save more than 1,000 species and races of animals and birds now threatened with extinction will cost about \$5.5 billion a year, the World Wildlife Fund estimates, and the money must be used worldwide. How far it stands from attaining this target is shown by the fact that, in the 4 years since its inception, the Fund (which operates in conjunction with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature) has been able to collect no more than \$1 million. From that it has financed some 70 projects.

One of the first grants made by the Fund was \$56,000 for a white rhino conservation and antipoaching campaign in the newly independent state of Uganda. The rhino, second largest land mammal after the elephant, was being decimated by high organized poaching, not for food purposes but because powder made from its horn was and still is, regarded in some parts of the world as an aphrodisiac. Aid came just in time, for the local population of those animals had dwindled by 1960 to fewer than 100.

Now threatened with extinction are whales in the Antarctic. They are being slaughtered at such a rate by the whaling fleets of Japan, the Soviet Union, and Norway that 3 years from now there will probably not be enough of certain species left for their pre-

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the hope that the benefits would filter down. They have to some extent, but the process is painfully slow. Only 15 percent of the people receive social security benefits; less than half have electric light. With Mexico's appalling birthrate (3.1 percent, higher than China's or India's), it sometimes seems that for every newly integrated Mexican, half a dozen more have sprung up in the mud huts back home.

Yet Mexico is making a gigantic effort to educate the people. In the last 6 years the sums spent on schooling have tripled—they represent more than a quarter of the budget—and a special 1-percent tax on salaries is devoted entirely to technical education. But education without opportunity is no solution either. Industrial jobs require immense investment, some \$4,000 a job; Mexico needs to create 400,000 jobs a year.

The key to the problem of poverty thus remains the land. The government's 5-year development plan will not be ready until the end of this year, but certain new trends can be discerned.

Distribution of land is no longer considered a panacea in itself. After four decades of agrarian reform there remains very little to distribute to the millions still clamoring for land. More attention is, therefore, being paid to increasing production. Mexico's agricultural institute at Chapingo is one of the best in Latin America and has recently received various grants and loans to expand both its experimental work and its training of agronomists.

One of the most successful Alliance for Progress programs anywhere is a scheme to make credit for improvements available to small farmers through local banks, hitherto uninterested in the small change and big risks involved in such loans. The original \$20 million invested in this project has recently been doubled. However, this program only reaches those who have something to mortgage. The communal ejidatario, forbidden by law to rent or sell his plot, is thus excluded. Furthermore, titles and boundaries, after years of revolution and sometimes haphazard distribution, are often muddled.

Basic, therefore, to rural development is the cadastration of all holdings which the Díaz Ordaz government has already undertaken, a gigantic and politically delicate task which will prudently proceed a region at a time. Even so, the holdings of individuals within the ejido will still be subject to local political influences, unless the much debated question of granting them title to their plots rather than simple membership in the ejido is resolved in favor of private property.

FREE FOOD FOR WORK

Community self-help programs have been strikingly successful. These give a modern twist to the ancestral tradition that members of a community should chip in with their labor to forward local projects—a road, a school, a water system. Since in many parts of Mexico men have work for only a hundred days a year, they have plenty of time to donate. The Government provides technical guidance, such building materials as are not available locally, and most important, food for a family for each day's labor. Last year, 8.5 million days of work were thus contributed.

Another development, which may prove as important as economic measures in furthering the participation of rural Mexico in national life, is the timid but evidently sincere effort of the ruling PRI to make local politics more democratic. One of the banes of the countryside has been the local political boss, or cacique, drawing his power from higher-ups in the party and wielding it quite untrammelled for his personal profit and that of his friends. Since the party candidate always wins, nominations are now supposed to be held by secret ballot instead of, as pre-

viously, by acclamation of a designated favorite. This reform is not likely to take place immediately, but the declaration of intent is an important straw in the wind.

Mexico's success in the first stages of building a modern nation has been spectacular. The next, imperative stage, that of enlarging it to include all the people, may be more difficult. But at least the foundations have been well laid, and there are not now any serious social or political tremors to hamper further construction.

THE AMERICAN PRESENCE

In the pretentious new embassy Ambassador Fulton Freeman, a career diplomat with wide Latin-American experience, has been successfully pursuing the soft sell. Mexico disagrees entirely with our policies in Cuba and Santo Domingo. Yet, thanks to commendable restraint on both sides, the disagreement has never gone beyond an honest difference of opinion between friends. Our intervention in Santo Domingo aroused inflammatory denunciation elsewhere. In Mexico, except for one well-policed student march, it was merely deplored.

Two grave issues, festering for years, have been settled amicably: the border dispute about a plot of land in El Paso which the United States lost in arbitration 50 years ago and has hung on to until now; and the increased salinity of the Colorado River as it reaches Mexico's irrigation system, due to leaching desert land upstream in the United States.

Mexico has sometimes seemed to consider the Alliance for Progress a mere supererogation of its own blueprint for development. The phrase has been conspicuously absent from official pronouncements, to the annoyance of Washington. Díaz Ordaz broke precedent this year in his message to Congress by saying a kind word not only for the Alliance but also for the Community Development Foundation and for the now defunct food-for-peace program. Indeed, in spite of major policy differences, Mexican-American relations have never been better.

The American business community is perhaps not quite so happy. The automobile companies are displeased at what they feel to be an excess of Government controls, particularly in regard to production quotas and prices. And the sulfur mining companies were appalled to have a ceiling placed on their exports, a conservation measure to protect Mexican reserves and to encourage the manufacture in Mexico of sulfur compounds, particularly for fertilizer.

Owing to tax and other incentives, American companies are increasingly working in association with Mexicans. All public utilities have long since been Mexicanized, and the recent acquisition of a majority interest in the Mexican operations of American Smelting & Mining removes from American control another of the big companies exploiting what Mexicans call "nonrenewable resources." Such companies—"they leave us nothing but a hole in the ground"—are always a sore point in Latin America.

Mexicans, for their part, with only 5 percent of the huge capital investment last year coming from foreign sources, can afford to be relaxed, neither courting the almighty dollar nor snarling at its mightiness.

SERVICEMEN SUPPORT VIETNAM POLICY

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, in recent weeks patriotic Americans have been shocked and dismayed by the disgraceful conduct of a number of groups protesting U.S. policy in Vietnam.

Like most of the country, I have been appalled at these people who turn on their own Government in this time of

crisis and who in effect are giving aid and comfort to the enemy. In many instances, their shameful conduct has been an insult to the integrity and bravery of American men who are answering the call to duty in South Vietnam at this very time.

It has been frequently reported that the actions and mouthings of these so-called Vietniks are translated into propaganda for the Communist Vietcong, much of which shows up in captured leaflets and other such documents. Some of this recently came to my attention by way of a letter from one of my constituents, who is a member of the 101st Airborne Division and now serving in Vietnam. This soldier, Michael Flynn, of Atlanta, sent me a captured Vietcong document which exploits an anti-American policy petition that was circulated in New York City. In a letter accompanying the propaganda leaflet, Flynn wrote, in what is no doubt a vast understatement of the situation:

To the men serving over here this type thing is not appreciated very much.

Mr. President, I call this matter to the attention of the Senate and ask unanimous consent that Flynn's letter and the Vietcong document be printed in the RECORD.

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

DECEMBER 26, 1965.

DEAR SENATOR: This is the first time I have ever written an individual such as you and I hope you'll overlook my high school typing. I have met you several times and your son and I are good friends. My name is Michael Flynn and presently I am with the 101st Airborne Division in Vietnam. I have always admired you for your political convictions. We serving in Vietnam understand the reasons for our being here. I welcome the privilege of being able to serve my country. You are familiar with the various groups who demonstrate against our policy in handling this situation. I have been astounded by the lack of patriotism that some of our fellow countrymen display. I have seen too many of my friends killed or wounded to let this go by unheeded. Recently, a friend of mine gave me a captured VC document. This would normally not affect me. But when I read the petition on the rear, I was sorry to realize Americans like these were allowed to abuse the basic freedoms. Inclosed is the document and I hope, sir, that you will bring it to the attention of the people and let them see what their demonstrations have brought. To the men serving over here this type thing is not appreciated very much. Please give my regards to your family. I sincerely hope all had a happy holiday season.

Thank you for your time.

I remain,

Respectfully,

MICHAEL FLYNN.

(NOTE.—This is a leaflet issued by the Youth Against War and Fascism organization in New York.)

We the undersigned are young Americans of draft age. We understand our obligations to defend our country and to serve in the Armed Forces but we object to being asked to support the war in South Vietnam.

Believing that U.S. participation in that war is for the suppression of the Vietnamese struggle for national independence, we see no justification for our involvement. We agree with Senator WAYNE MORSE, who said on the

floor of the Senate on March 4, 1964, regarding South Vietnam, that "We should never have gone in. We should never have stayed in. We should get out."

Believing that we should not be asked to fight against the people of Vietnam, we herewith state our refusal to do so.

Kim Allen, Robert Apter, Peter Barnett, Lee Baxandall, Bernard Berman, Jacob Berustein, Hugh Blachly, Harvey Blume, Stephen Bonne, Robert Bott, Jeff Briggs, Larry Brownstein, Charles Buchanan, James Bundy, Edward Campbell, B. Catalinotto, Thomas Christy, Kenneth Clause, John Coatsworth, M. Covian, Salvatore Cucchiari, Doyle Davis, Roger Eaton, Robert Eisenberg, John Ewell, Joe Eyer, Shannon Ferguson, H. Quin Foreman, Robert Galloway.

James Gerahan, Jeremiah Gelles, Frank Ghigo, Mare Graham, Edmund Hamtard, Michael Hedgepeth, Robert Hume, Douglas Ireland, Lance Jackson, John Jaros, Dan Kalb, Martin Kanner, Robert Klein, David Koteen, Levi Lee Laub, E. Daniel Larkin, Edward Lemansky, Victor Lippit, Eric Loh, Phillip Abbott Luce, Shelbourne Lyman, Albert Maher, William Malandra, Robert Manoff, Richard Martin, Paul Mattick, Jr., Don McKelvey, John Meeks, Alvin Meyer.

Gerald Meyer, Paul Miller, Charles Mills, H. D. Muller, Anthony Mand, Martin Nicholas, Theodore A. Ostrow, David W. Piger, Joseph Purvis III, David Rabey, David Raskin, Welter Read, R. M. Rhoads, Anthony Rosen, Jeffrey Rowen, Arnold Satterthwait, Larry Seigle, Russell Stether, Jr., Reed Straum, Roger Taus, John J. Thomson, Mark Tishman, Bruce Talloch, Richard Van Berg, Terry Van Brunt, David Watts, R. Wax, Jerry Weinberg, Allan Williamson.

If you are of draft age and agree with the above statement, sign below and return to Phillip Abbott Luce, G.P.O. Box 981, New York, N.Y.

Demanded for Vietnam peace.

AMERICAN OFFICERS AND MEN IN SOUTH VIETNAM

The U.S. Government is waging an aggressive war against South Vietnam. It has spent billions of dollars and defamed the prestige and freedom-and-peace-loving traditions of the American people. It has caused the useless and pitiful deaths and maimings of thousands of American officers and men.

The U.S. Government has come to an irrevocable impasse in South Vietnam. In order to evade the danger of a complete fiasco, it is venturing to spread the war, endangering your future more than ever.

The South Vietnamese people have won and will win.

The U.S. Government has been defeated and will be completely defeated.

Demand peace in Vietnam and your return to your homeland and families.

Demand that the U.S. Government withdraw all U.S. troops and arms from South Vietnam and let the Vietnamese people settle their own affairs themselves.

Refuse to obey all orders to carry out mop-up operations to kill the Vietnamese people or attack their armed forces.

Sympathize with and support the just struggle of the South Vietnamese people.

THE SOUTH VIETNAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION.

FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE STATES HAVE ACTED ON LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, despite the wishful claim of supporters of

the foreign aid bill rider in 1964 and of the substitute National American Legion Baseball Week resolution in 1965, the States of the Union have readily responded to the constitutional requirement of fair apportionment of the State legislatures. They have acted with dispatch and in an orderly fashion. There has been no chaos as a result of the enforcement of the equal protection of the laws and the return to representative government in the States.

Senators will be interested in the most recent report of the National Municipal League that 39 of the States have already completed the reapportionment of both houses of their legislatures, although in 24 of these the fairly apportioned legislature has yet to be elected in the 1966 elections. In another eight States, moreover, the legislatures are under orders to fairly apportion both houses and are taking action. In the remaining three States, the apportionment of two of the legislatures are now under challenge in the courts. In only one has no suit been filed.

In only 1 year and 7 months, since the June 15, 1964, decisions of the Supreme Court enforcing the equality of citizens before their legislatures, rotten boroughism in the State legislatures of this Nation has virtually been wiped out.

The only argument now left to those who would reverse the Supreme Court in this matter is the frank antidemocratic belief that people should not be equal in their citizenship. There is no justification for any constitutional amendment to reverse the Court.

I ask unanimous consent that a table printed in the January 1966 issue of the State Legislatures Progress Reporter, published by the National Municipal League, showing the progress made by the States in reapportionment, along with the brief explanation which accompanies the table, be printed in the RECORD.

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

MOST STATES HAVE ACTED ON ONE MAN, ONE VOTE

Approximately two-thirds of the State legislatures will be meeting in regular, budgetary or special sessions this month. For the overwhelming majority, the task of legislative reapportionment lies behind them but readjustments in accordance with further court orders will be necessary in several States.

At the time the Supreme Court ruled in the case of *Reynolds v. Sims* (June 15, 1964), five States already had apportioned their legislatures on the basis of population—Kentucky, Massachusetts, Oregon, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Since then, 34 others have adopted new plans or have had court-ordered temporary plans put into effect. Followup litigation is in progress in many of these but, with only a few exceptions, the probable adjustments should be minor.

The 34 States are: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

Fifteen States used population-based plans in their last legislative elections. These include the 5 that used such systems before

the *Reynolds* decision plus 10 of the 34 that have taken action since mid-1964. Some of the latter group must make additional changes. For example, Michigan's plan used in the 1964 election has been ruled provisional and the State's bipartisan reapportionment commission has been directed to devise a plan within 60 days.

Eight States are under court order to reapportion and some action has been taken in each to comply with court rulings—Hawaii, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Carolina.

Two additional States, Louisiana and Mississippi, are faced with lawsuits to compel reapportionment.

Only one State, Maine, has not completely reapportioned itself and has not faced any court action.

State legislative reapportionment—status as of Jan. 1, 1966

State	Population plan used in last election ¹	New plans adopted for next election ¹	Under orders to change and taking action	Challenge now in court	No suit filed
Alabama		X			
Alaska		X			
Arizona		X			
Arkansas		X			
California		X			
Colorado	X				
Connecticut		X			
Delaware	X				
Florida		X			
Georgia	X				
Hawaii			X		
Idaho		X			
Illinois		X			
Indiana		X			
Iowa	X				
Kansas			X		
Kentucky	X				
Louisiana				X	
Maine					X
Maryland		X			
Massachusetts	X				
Michigan	X				
Minnesota			X		
Mississippi				X	
Missouri			X		
Montana		X			
Nebraska		X			
Nevada		X			
New Hampshire		X			
New Jersey	X				
New Mexico		X			
New York	X				
North Carolina			X		
North Dakota		X			
Ohio		X			
Oklahoma	X				
Oregon	X				
Pennsylvania			X		
Rhode Island			X		
South Carolina			X		
South Dakota		X			
Tennessee		X			
Texas		X			
Utah		X			
Vermont	X				
Virginia	X				
Washington		X			
West Virginia	X				
Wisconsin	X				
Wyoming		X			
Totals	15	24	8	2	1

¹ Includes some States where further changes are necessary.

A FOOD-FOR-PEACE FILM

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, the Bunge Corp., international grain dealers, have produced a 28-minute film depicting the role of grain merchants in the distribution of American food, including our food-for-peace shipments, in foreign countries. It contains a great deal of information on the need for our assistance and the worsening world food crisis.

Filed in seven different countries, it portrays visually much that I have been attempting to describe in remarks sup-

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regulations which the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to adopt and promulgate: *Provided*, That this sentence shall not be construed as relieving an employer from keeping records relating to the compensation paid any such person."

TITLE OF ACT

SEC. 6. This Act may be cited as the "Minimum Wage Amendments Act of 1965".

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF COMMITTEE PRINT ENTITLED "THE VIETNAM CONFLICT: THE SUBSTANCE AND THE SHADOW"

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I send to the desk, on behalf of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. ARKEN] and myself, a resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be stated by title.

The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 184), as follows:

S. RES. 184

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations sixteen thousand additional copies of the committee print entitled "The Vietnam Conflict: The Substance and the Shadow."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

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

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], without losing the floor.

FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the Communist Party is a devious organization.

Masters of opportunism, the Communist Party's leaders are at the same time clever and careful long-range planners. They are quick to take advantage of developing conditions which can be turned to the Party's advantage. It is part of their philosophy to seek to capitalize on the very weaknesses of their position. And when subterfuge is called for, Communist strategians and tacticians have proved they can plan and develop the most ingenious subterfuges.

When it suits the party's purposes to move openly, no group is more brazen, or gives more outward evidence of self-assurance and confidence.

When it serves the party's objectives to move under cover, elaborate covers will be devised and used.

Dedicated as it is to the overthrow of the American Government by force and violence, dedicated as it is to the service of the Soviet Government, the Communist Party, U.S.A., finds itself held in deserved contempt by the great mass of the American people. This is not a new situation. There has never been a time when anything close to a majority of Americans would support the Communist Party as such.

The Communist Party and its supporters therefore have found themselves in political bankruptcy when they tried

to operate politically under the Communist label; so they have made it part of their political strategy to set up stooge political parties behind which they operate.

Such organizations have included the Workers' Party, the Progressive Party, the American Labor Party, the People's Party, and more recently the so-called Freedom Democratic Party of Mississippi.

This so-called Freedom Democratic Party which is neither free nor democratic, held a statewide convention in Jackson, Miss., on Sunday, January 2, 1966, in the Masonic Temple on Lynch Street. After the meeting the press was given a statement about plans of this so-called party to enter candidates for congressional seats in the elections to be held this summer.

Spokesmen for the so-called Freedom Democratic Party carefully avoided any mention and secreted from the press any mention of two men who attended the statewide convention and participated in discussions, and who, behind the scenes, have wielded great power in shaping the so-called Freedom Party's policies and directing its activities.

One of these men is Carl Braden, who has a long record of subversive activities. In 1954, in Jefferson County, Ky., court proceedings, Carl Braden and his wife, Ann Braden, were identified by a former Communist as active members of the Communist Party in Louisville, Ky.

When questioned by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on July 30, 1958, as to whether he was a member of the Communist Party, Carl Braden refused to answer. In 1955, he was convicted by a Kentucky jury of sedition. This conviction was set aside by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1956, on a technicality. Both he and his wife were identified as members of the Communist Party in sworn testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on October 28, 1957.

This is the same Carl Braden who has served as field representative for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., which has been cited as subversive by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. In March 1960, at a meeting sponsored by the SCEF in Orlando, Fla., Braden distributed Communist literature and was among those openly urging clemency for Morton Sobel, a convicted Communist spy. Braden served a Federal prison sentence for contempt of Congress. He was released in February 1962.

During the 20 years of its existence in New Orleans, the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.—formerly known as the Southern Conference for Human Welfare—has so discredited itself that it has been forced to move to Louisville, Ky., which it will do on February 1, 1966. State Senator Jesse Knowles, chairman of the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities, has declared that "the constant pressure kept on the group since 1963, has been the outstanding factor to the out-of-State move."

James A. Dombrowski, executive director of the Southern Conference Educa-

tional Fund, Inc., has announced that he will retire on February 1, 1966, and that the work of the executive director will be taken over by Carl and Anne Braden, of Louisville. Mrs. Braden will continue to be the editor of the Southern Patriot, official organ of the SCEF.

In the course of its proceedings in Jackson, Miss., to which I referred earlier, the so-called Freedom Democratic Party, had as its guest Benjamin Smith, a New Orleans lawyer, and a member of the board of directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. Smith was introduced by Lawrence Guyot, nominal chairman of the so-called Freedom Party.

The Communist Daily Worker of October 20, 1954, showed Benjamin Smith as a signer of a petition to President Eisenhower, calling for amnesty for Communists convicted for violating the Smith—anti-Communist—Act. On April 6, 1956, Benjamin E. Smith appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, and under oath denied Communist Party membership. In testimony before this subcommittee in 1954, Hunter Pitts O'Dell, a Communist organizer, had identified Benjamin E. Smith as "our attorney."

The Communist Worker of December 8, 1965, identified Benjamin E. Smith as "legal counsel for the Mississippi Freedom Party." On January 22, 1962, Benjamin E. Smith registered with the U.S. Department of Justice as representing the Communist government of Cuba. Benjamin Smith also is listed as a member of the executive committee of the National Lawyers Guild, which has been cited as "a legal bulwark of the Communist Party" by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. At one time he was treasurer of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. I have heretofore discussed the record of this man Benjamin Smith in more detail on the floor of the Senate, just as I have previously discussed, at greater length, the Communist ties of the so-called Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

Lawrence Guyot, who held a press conference as chairman of the so-called Freedom Democratic Party, did not reveal to the press either the presence or the influence of Carl Braden and Benjamin Smith; neither did he reveal that the convention accepted a suggestion from Guyot that an invitation to speak to the so-called Freedom Democratic Party be extended to Herbert Aptheker, a notorious Communist. This is the same Aptheker who recently violated State Department security regulations by making a trip to Communist-controlled Hanoi as part of a conspiracy to discredit U.S. policy with respect to Vietnam.

For some time Herbert Aptheker has been the editor of Political Affairs, theoretical organ of the Communist Party, U.S.A. In proceedings before the Subversive Activities Control Board in 1956, the CPUSA used Mr. Aptheker as its expert witness. He has been a prolific writer of Communist publications and an instructor in Communist training schools.

His daughter, Bettina Aptheker, recently made a public statement that she now is, and has been, a member of the Communist Party. Aptheker also has been active in organizing the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs, cited as Communist fronts by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

According to the New York Times of July 31, 1965, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party urged its followers not to honor the draft in Mississippi. This is the "line" followed by various so-called pacifist organizations which are either Communist infiltrated or Communist controlled.

The Communist Worker of May 2, 1965, featured the activities of the so-called Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and the Worker has continued to give that group and its activities frequent and favorable public mention.

I do not want to labor the point, Mr. President, and so I shall say no more at this time. But assuredly I shall have more to say later about the so-called Freedom Party and its activities.

I thank the Senator.

GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE— NOT SIMPLY OF THE PEOPLE

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, my friend and colleague from Illinois, the minority leader [Mr. DIRKSEN], has today announced the renewal of his attack on the Supreme Court's decisions enforcing the rights to the equal citizenship of Americans before their State legislatures. Apparently the successor effort to the foreign aid rider campaign and the Baseball Week resolution is to be a well-financed, expertly directed public relations campaign under the aegis of the well-known public relations firm of Whitaker & Baxter and its front organization called the Committee for Government of the People.

This is indeed an appropriate title for such an organization and appears to be revealing of their basic attitudes in this matter. Apparently, there are still those who believe that government of the people is enduring, so long as it is not government by the people and for the people. All governments are governments of the people but it is the basic American doctrine that they are also, in Lincoln's phrase, governments by the people and for the people. I believe in Lincoln's doctrine as enunciated at Gettysburg. By their omissions, I infer that the sponsors of my colleague's amendment do not.

Senators may be interested in an analysis of this new campaign to reverse the Court and restore rotten boroughism written by the able Washington reporter, Charles Nicodemus, which appeared in the Chicago Daily News of January 8. I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the RECORD.

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

DIRKSEN PLANNING NEW REMAP BATTLE
(By Charles Nicodemus)

WASHINGTON.—In a dramatic new turn to the battle over State legislative apportionment, grandiloquent EVERETT DIRKSEN, Re-

publican, of Illinois, will within 2 weeks take his bid for a constitutional amendment directly to the American people.

Having failed 2 years running to coax up the extraordinary Senate majority needed to overturn the U.S. Supreme Court's historic one-man, one-vote decision, the Senate minority leader is about to try a new approach.

An expensive national campaign of education and ballyhoo is being readied in the hope that homefront pressure can force the needed additional handful of Senators to switch to DIRKSEN's cause.

Kickoff of the campaign—heretofore secret—is expected in mid-January, after the reconvening of Congress and the state of the Union message have receded from the headlines.

Opponents of DIRKSEN's proposed amendment—in the dark, so far, on details of the upcoming effort—can be counted on to crank up an equally gusty countercampaign.

All this should make the legislative remapping issue—thus far confined primarily to the courts and the Congress—a hot topic on a par with the national debate stirred by proposals such as medicare.

These prospects are spiced by the expectation that a high-powered, high-priced public relations and political consulting firm, long-practiced in stirring national controversy, will play a central role in DIRKSEN's campaign.

DIRKSEN fell only seven votes short last summer in his second try at rounding up the requisite two-thirds Senate majority needed for passage of a constitutional amendment.

His proposal, which he will now ask the Nation to help him carry, would return to the State legislatures the right to organize one of their houses on the basis of geography or political subdivisions.

The Supreme Court, in its series of controversial apportionment decisions, decreed in June 1964 that districts in both houses of a bicameral legislature must be mapped according to population only.

This knocked out the "little federal system," which uses geographic area or political subdivisions as a criterion. It had been in use in some form in more than two-thirds of the States, including Illinois.

The high cost of financing a campaign broad enough to help upset those decisions in Congress doubtless will stir charges that special interest groups, which often were influential in rural-dominated legislatures, are attempting to buy back some of the power they stand to lose under reapportionment.

Similarly, DIRKSEN's forces can be expected to allege that the inevitable countercampaign is an effort by groups opposing him—such as labor, civil rights leaders, and big-city political organizations—to guarantee their takeover of legislatures under the one-man, one-vote decision.

DIRKSEN made clear last October much of what he hoped to accomplish.

"We must organize as our opponents have organized," he said, after again maneuvering his proposal into a position where it can go onto the Senate Calendar whenever he wishes this session.

"We must take this to the grassroots, in a campaign to mobilize the immense public support that we know is there. We must concentrate on the States where we believe we have a chance of switching some votes—particularly those where there is a Senator up for reelection."

CONSULTING FIRM HELPS DIRKSEN

Active in helping, DIRKSEN's supporters plan that campaign has been the nationally known consulting firm of Whitaker & Baxter, headquartered in San Francisco.

W. & B. has had a hand in the successful campaigns of such political figures as California Gov. Earl Warren and Goodwin Knight. They have backed an occasional loser, such

as Richard Nixon in his 1960 presidential bid.

They also have played a central role in California's last three electoral battles over legislative redistricting—leading successful campaigns in 1948, 1960, and 1962 to defeat one-man, one-vote referendum proposals.

Their most renowned effort was on behalf of the American Medical Association in the late forties.

That's when President Harry Truman introduced the Nation's first plan for "socialized medicine," as the Whitaker & Baxter campaign succeeded in tabbing it.

Under W. & B. skillful director, Mr. Truman's pioneer medicine program was buried under a barrage of nationally disseminated red, white, and blue literature, along with radio and press attacks.

Since last fall, W. & B. has been providing organizational help behind the scenes for DIRKSEN and the groups that are supporting his proposal, such as the Farm Bureau, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and others.

W. & B. has also organized a number of unpublicized fund-raising dinners around the country to which well-heeled influentials have been invited to hear arguments on behalf of DIRKSEN's proposal. Then the hat is passed.

The campaign kickoff will be announced in about 2 weeks, to be followed by a blizzard-like educational campaign. This will peak sometime in March.

That's when DIRKSEN, most distinguished orator in the country, will move to center stage by having Senate Majority Leader MIKE MANSFIELD, Democrat, of Montana, call up for floor consideration DIRKSEN's Senate Resolution 103.

Says DIRKSEN, of his defeats and the upcoming battle:

"This is the basic constitutional crisis of our time. I don't relent. I don't compromise. This is a matter of principle. I am duty-bound to persevere, on behalf of the country and the people."

DIRKSEN's amendment would give a State the right to set up one house of its legislature on a nonpopulation basis—but only if such a plan is first approved at a referendum, at which a strict population plan also is on the ballot.

Such a little Federal plan, if ratified, would have to be reapproved in a similar competitive referendum after every 10-year census.

"This merely returns to the States the historic right of the people to decide how they wish to govern themselves—without dictation by a narrow Supreme Court majority moved by changing whims," DIRKSEN declared.

So far, DIRKSEN's leading foes—Senators PAUL DOUGLAS, Democrat, of Illinois, WILLIAM PROXMIRE, Democrat, of Wisconsin, and JOSEPH TYDINGS, Democrat, of Maryland, the AFL-CIO, and civil rights groups—have heard few details of what the Dirksen forces are planning.

DIRKSEN's opponents contend they still have the votes to deny the minority leader his two-thirds margin. If any question crops up about that margin, the opponents say they will simply filibuster—as they did in 1964 to block DIRKSEN's first try.

If the Dirksen proposal foes win two-thirds endorsement by both Houses, it must still be ratified by three-quarters of the States within 7 years.

Prospects for such ratification once appeared certain. Now they are clouded. Many legislatures already have redistricted under the one-man one-vote decision. They might not be eager to ratify an amendment that could upset any resulting new balance of State power.

The National Municipal League reported that as of January 1, there were 15 State legislatures with both houses now apportioned according to one-man, one-vote

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of its 1964 victory, makes the same charge. He calls the federally backed preschool board "highly unrepresentative and totally exclusive of the people who elected the present school board."

He charges further: "The Federal Government has shown by the preschool program it is opposed to local self-government in Indianapolis and is doing everything in its power to abolish it."

Mrs. Cook counters that political considerations did not enter into selection of preschool board members. "It wasn't organized on that level," she says. "It was organized on a service level."

The board's composition, in Sims' opinion, speaks for itself. "The preschool program," he says, "looks to me like an effective way to build up an organization for the next election by the use of Federal funds."

Tribute to Air Force Systems Command

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 13, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, at a time when our national defense budget is reaching record heights, it is most heartening to know that the officers and men of our armed services are performing their vital tasks with full efficiency and economy. Recently a summary of the fine work of the Air Force Systems Command was sent to me by Mr. J. Cookman Boyd, Jr., of Baltimore, who visited several installations of that command as a member of a group representing the Maryland Academy of Sciences. Mr. Boyd's comments on the hospitality and courtesy of Gen. Bernard A. Schriever, and the personnel under his command are worthy of attention by the Congress. As he concludes:

Suffice it to say, of the 30 persons in our expedition, none was left without a feeling of intense admiration for the personnel and manner in which they are carrying out their assignments.

Mr. Boyd's letter follows:

SAUERWEIN, BENSON & BOYD,
Baltimore, Md., December 28, 1965.

Hon. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHARLIE: Recently it was my pleasure and profit as part of a group representing the Maryland Academy of Sciences to be the guest of Gen. Bernard A. Schriever, commander of the Air Force Systems Command, to visit the installations of that command at Andrews Air Force Base, Arnold Air Force Station, Brooks Air Force Base, and the installations at the cape in Florida.

Entirely aside from the courtesies extended and the excellent briefings we received, one cannot have such an experience without being impressed with the dedication, sincerity, and of particular interest to a reasonably conservative person like myself, a constant interest in economy wherever possible that runs throughout the personnel of this tremendously important organization.

It would be impracticable to try to discuss here the details which we found so interesting on our trip. Perhaps when we meet about the State there might be an opportunity to speak in more detail. In the meantime, suffice it to say, of the 30 persons in

our expedition, none was left without a feeling of intense admiration for the personnel and manner in which they are carrying out their assignments in the Systems Command.

Sincerely,

J. COOKMAN BOYD, JR.

Must Back Viet Fight, Says Claude Callegary, National Commander of Disabled American Veterans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 12, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Claude Callegary, national commander of the Disabled American Veterans was interviewed by the Cincinnati Enquirer upon his return from Vietnam. The interview was carried in the issue of January 7. I am pleased to insert a copy of this interview in the RECORD:

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 7, 1966]

MUST BACK VIET FIGHT, DAV CHIEF
SAYS HERE

(By Emil Dansker of the Enquirer staff)

A man who knows war through his own tragic experience spoke out here Thursday in full support of U.S. involvement in the conflict in Vietnam.

"Either we stand here or we fall here," declared Claude L. Callegary, of Baltimore, attorney and national commander of the Disabled American Veterans.

Mr. Callegary, seriously wounded in a plane crash while serving in the South Pacific in World War II, was in Cincinnati to announce a stepped-up DAV effort in support of the war in Vietnam and on behalf of troops wounded while fighting with United States and South Vietnamese forces.

These include—

A campaign that will involve the mailing of some 10 million "Support Our Fighting Men in Vietnam" bumper stickers and fund requests.

Recommendations to Congress that Korean GI bill benefits be extended to Vietnam wounded.

A so-called "Amp to Amp" campaign to gather wheelchairs and artificial limbs for Vietnamese amputees.

The latter program, Mr. Callegary said, is based on the intimate knowledge of such a need by DAV members, many of whom are themselves amputees.

He conceived the idea, he said, after visiting Vietnamese military hospitals, which he described as saturated with wounded and unable to supply enough artificial limbs.

This is especially important, he pointed out, since Vietnam is a nation in which the bicycle is standard transportation.

Mr. Callegary's tour took him from the United States to Hawaii last December 5 and then on to Formosa, Japan, Hong Kong, the Philippines and South Vietnam.

He received top-secret briefing along the way that added up, as he put it, to a view of the Vietnam conflict that "falls together just like a jigsaw puzzle."

When you visit these countries you find these people living in the shadow of China—and I deliberately don't say Red China because this seems to inflame some people—which instead of concentrating on its own 750 million people has adopted an aggressive way of life.

China is diverting much of its resources

and its top talent to the building of a war machine, he charged.

"This is why the United States is fighting in Vietnam," he said. "If you control Vietnam you control Cambodia, you are just a short distance away from Manila, literally from every other place in the Pacific."

Mr. Callegary, a school dropout at 13 who later earned a law degree without graduation from high school or college, said he went to Vietnam to fulfill a pledge made when he became DAV commander, to see for himself how the wounded are being treated.

In addition, he said, "after becoming interested in the idea * * * I realized that in just going to Vietnam I would not really be getting answers to the question I am being asked continually: "Why are we there?"

The briefing schedule followed, he said, "and by the time I got to Saigon I was well briefed on why the United States is in Vietnam and why it is so important; why we have suddenly made this tremendous military commitment there."

He said the war begins to come home to the visitor when the incoming airliner approaches the airport at Saigon in a spiral path intended to keep it over the city and away from snipers.

"Most people don't realize—I didn't realize it—that much of this area is under constant attack by the Vietcong."

He said there were electric lights in his hotel only intermittently because the Vietcong had cut the powerlines. Artillery, machinegun and mortar fire frequently could be heard by persons inside the city and aircraft could be seen dropping flares at night to illuminate the area to keep the Vietcong from infiltrating.

"At some time during the day or night the B-52's would start dropping their bombs in an area 40 or 50 miles outside Saigon, making quite a bit of noise, doing a bit of damage, shaking windows," he recalled.

"To the Vietnam people this is a way of life, but to the visitor it is disconcerting."

The top man in DAV, which has its national headquarters in Cincinnati, also had observations about—

Congressmen and Senators touring Vietnam: "Those I met there were just as interested as I was in getting the facts."

Understanding of the troops as to why they are there: "These people are better informed than we were. I think this is from seeing atrocities and fighting side by side with the Vietnamese and seeing their great devotion."

Reaction of the troops to antiwar demonstrations back home: "What about those guys back home?" they would ask. It's a hard question to answer because there has been a lot of confusion about these protesters."

Integration: "One of the interesting things that I didn't see in World War II was integration. There has been a big change. Colored men fight side by side with white men. They definitely have proven themselves to be good soldiers."

"There's no holiday time in Vietnam," he said regarding the visiting Congressmen. "And when you went from one place to another they couldn't guarantee you'd come back."

He recalled one incident in which a truck convoy left the airbase at Da Nang, which he described as a fortress, and traveled only 5 miles before the lead vehicles were blown up.

The DAV leader said there is high regard among U.S. troops in Vietnam for statements of President Johnson on prosecution of the war and his promise that it will not become another Korea.

In the meantime, he declared, DAV will increase its efforts on behalf of wounded veterans whose number goes far beyond the organization's 2.5 million members.

"There is no better organization to handle them than the DAV," he said. "We know what their problems are."

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Cooley Introduces War on Hunger Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 19, 1966

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced H.R. 12152, a bill establishing the legal basis and authority for a world war on hunger. This is a kind of war in which all Americans and millions of people around the world may join in common purpose. In view of the hope this legislation holds for hungry millions, and its direct relationship to the cause of peace, I am inserting in the Appendix of the RECORD, with the consent of the House, a press statement I issued upon introducing the bill describing its provisions and its purpose. The statement follows:

COOLEY INTRODUCES WORLD WAR ON HUNGER BILL

Legislation opening the way for a world war on hunger, through extension and expansion of America's food-for-peace program, was introduced in the House today by Representative HAROLD D. COOLEY, of North Carolina, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

The Cooley bill (H.R. 12152) would authorize:

1. Deliberate use of the great agricultural production potential of the United States to help relieve hunger and malnutrition throughout the free world. Such relief no longer would be limited only to the distribution of U.S. surplus food and fiber.

2. Deliberate employment of the agricultural commodities exported under this program to assist and encourage other countries in solving their own food problems.

The legislation would authorize an increase of \$1 billion a year over the next 5 years, including 1966, in the movement of food and fiber abroad under Public Law 480, the Food-for-Peace Act.

Under Public Law 480 the United States has been exporting about \$1.6 billion a year of agricultural commodities, but such shipments have been limited to those commodities which were officially declared to be surplus under domestic farm programs designed to reduce the production of various crops.

"In the legislation I am offering," Mr. COOLEY said, "in order to undertake a world war-on-hunger, we would not limit our exports for foreign currencies under Public Law 480, or our donations to relieve immediate famine and other emergency, to surpluses. We would make available under these authorities any agricultural commodity which we have in adequate supply and which is needed in the recipient countries—and if necessary our farmers will be asked to produce these commodities deliberately for such export purposes.

"In order to make this changed emphasis possible, the basic provision of my bill is to strike out of Public Law 480 the word 'surplus,' in connection with agricultural commodities, whenever it occurs. This will make it possible for the Secretary of Agriculture to program for concessional sale or for donation, where necessary, any agricultural commodity grown in the United States, whether it is technically in surplus or not, and to adjust production of that commodity so as to provide an adequate supply for all purposes."

Public Law 480, which expires this year unless renewed, provides for sale of U.S. surplus food and fiber for the local currencies

of the recipient countries, where such sale does not interfere with established world commerce or normal trade in such commodities. It provides also for sale of such commodities for dollars under long-term contracts, for barter, and for donations to relieve famine and other emergency.

"The objectives I propose in a world war on hunger," Mr. COOLEY said, "do not require a new law nor a new agency. They require only a change in emphasis under the existing law, Public Law 480, and increased activity on the part of agencies and programs already in operation.

"I am immensely pleased and encouraged that the President, in his state of the Union message to the Congress on January 12, so eloquently stated these objectives I have proposed, in these words:

"This year I propose major new directions in our program of foreign assistance to help those countries who will help themselves. We will conduct a worldwide attack on the problems of hunger and disease and ignorance. We will place the matchless skill and the resources of our own great America in farming and in fertilizers at the service of those countries committed to develop a modern agriculture."

Mr. COOLEY declared:

"Our humanitarian instincts, the world population explosion, and the cause of peace, demand imaginative, sound and positive action at this time. The bill I have introduced today will be the vehicle for public hearings before the House Committee on Agriculture, exploring the whole area of food policy, as it relates to (1) human hunger and starvation now prevalent around the world, (2) to the worsening outlook inherent in the world population explosion, and (3) to the opportunities for improving the agricultural output of those nations where human needs are most acute.

"I expect the President at an early date to elaborate upon his state of the Union message, by sending to the Congress specific recommendations on world food and fiber policy. The President's suggestions, when they arrive, will be given first priority in the considerations by our committee.

"I personally am convinced that our world superiority in the production of food and fiber can be used to encourage great masses of humanity into peaceful pursuits moving them toward self reliance and self sufficiency in the production of food and fiber. This should strengthen the bonds of friendship among free nations. Moreover, as I have said on many occasions, I am convinced that in the end bread will be more important than bullets in bringing peace to the world."

Mr. COOLEY said the new emphasis upon world food and fiber policy he envisions through the bill introduced today not only would aid the recipients of our food and fiber but also would be beneficial to the economy and well-being of the people of the United States.

"I am not proposing," he said, "that we remove forthwith the restraints upon farm production now operating through voluntary farm programs. If we did this, we might again find ourselves buried in surpluses. Neither do I suppose that the United States can feed everyone who is hungry around the world. But our farmers have mastered the arts of abundance and they can produce food and fiber, beyond our own needs, that can build the physical strength and morale of the populations in many countries where these people work in the direction of self-sufficiency in agriculture.

"The United States would expect to receive as great a return from its augmented exports of agricultural commodities as is reasonable and possible under the circumstances of each particular country.

"Food would be donated, where necessary. If the country could pay for all or part of

our exports in its local currency, it would be expected to do so. When its economy reached a level where it could pay in long-term dollar credits this would take the place of all or part of the local currency payments. From that it is to be hoped the country would develop into a commercial importer, as many of the countries which have received help under Public Law 480 have done.

"I expect this new emphasis I propose in the bill I have introduced to bring ultimately a substantial expansion of the production of America's farms, lessening the need for programs to repress production. Our farmers would be the key to the whole program I envision. I would hope that this new program would keep millions of acres in production and employ on our farms many thousands of people who would be dislocated and crowded into our cities if we proceed with further restrictions upon agricultural output.

"I can see that this new emphasis will develop for the United States broad commercial markets around the world for our food and fiber in the years ahead. Moreover, it has been demonstrated that those countries which have developed their agriculture to the highest degree are the best customers abroad of U.S. agriculture and industry."

National Police Academy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BILLIE S. FARNUM

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 19, 1966

Mr. FARNUM. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following communication from the office of the city clerk, city of Livonia, Mich., relative to a resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Livonia, urging the establishment of a National Police Academy.

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,

Livonia, Mich., December 27, 1965.

HON. BILLIE S. FARNUM,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FARNUM: The undersigned, Addison W. Bacon, city clerk of the city of Livonia, does hereby certify that at a regular meeting of the Council of the City of Livonia, held on December 15, 1965, at 33001 Five Mile Road, Livonia Mich., at which time and place the following members of the council were present: Rudolph R. Kleinert, Peter A. Ventura, Edward H. McNamara, John F. Dooley, Edward G. Milligan, Charles J. Pinto, and James R. McCann; absent: none; the following resolution was duly made and adopted:

"RESOLUTION 1207-65

"Resolved, That the council does hereby request that the United States of America consider the establishment of a National Police Academy for the purpose of giving professional instruction and training to State and local police enforcement officers on a tuition basis so as to increase the effectiveness of police enforcement, the uniformity of same, all of which will tend to improve the image of law enforcement agencies throughout the country; and the city clerk is hereby requested to forward a certified copy of this resolution to U.S. Senators PHILIP A. HART and PATRICK V. McNAMARA, to U.S. Congressman BILLIE S. FARNUM, and to U.S. Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach."

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It is now 15 years since the United Nations last engaged in a systematic study of this question. In that time the membership of the organization has more than doubled and the U.N. has accumulated all kinds of new experience in the peaceful settlement of disputes. Surely we have learned something during these years about the settlement of conflict both within and between countries.

The lessons of this experience should be examined by the group which this resolution proposes to establish. It might also be studied simultaneously by the relevant professional organizations and the great centers of learning in all of our countries.

My Government has a number of specific ideas which we will make available to the proposed committee in due course. We are considering, for example, whether the existing United Nations panel for inquiry and conciliation could be reconstructed on a new basis to make it a more efficient instrument for the performance of its tasks. We are also considering whether greater use could not be made of rapporteurs or conciliators on contentious matters before the Security Council and the General Assembly—with a view to bringing the parties together, finding the facts, and recommending possible solutions.

Our ideas on these and other subjects are not frozen. We are willing and anxious to examine each and every new proposal that may be made.

We are flexible about means. We are only inflexible about the end—a comprehensive Peace Service which can provide an effective substitute for armed conflict.

President John F. Kennedy declared, in his speech at American University in June 1963, that "peace is a process, a way of solving problems."

Mr. Chairman, we want to strengthen the process of peace. That is why we are proud to join with the United Kingdom in sponsoring this resolution. That is also why we pledge our cooperation to the proposed committee in the effort to find practical measures to improve the work of the United Nations in the peaceful settlement of disputes.

A Prayer for Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 12, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. R. L. Wheelock, Jr., of Corsicana, Tex., who has a son in Vietnam has sent me a prayer she wrote during the Christmas holidays. Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include her prayer.

A NEW YEAR'S PRAYER

Let us pray that strength and courage abundant be given to all who work for a world of reason and understanding—that the good that lies in every man's heart may day by day be magnified—that men will come to see more clearly not that which divides them, but that which unites them—that each hour may bring us closer to a final victory, not of nation over nation, but of man over his own evils and weaknesses—that the true spirit of this Christmas season, its joy, its beauty, its hope, and above all, its abiding faith, may live among us—that the blessings of peace be ours, the peace to build and grow, to live in harmony and sympathy with others, and to plan for the future with confidence.

Boating Safety Awards

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 19, 1966

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, at the National Boat Show in New York City last week the eighth annual National Gold Cup awards for boating safety were presented. Two of the four awards went to organizations from my district in Connecticut. Both were justly deserved.

Radio station WICC in Fairfield was honored in the press category for its informative marine weather reports broadcast directly from its own boat on Long Island Sound. WICC is the first commercial radio station to ever receive this award.

One of the two awards for community activities promoting boating safety went to the Norwalk small craft safety training program, a joint operation of the Norwalk YMCA, the Norwalk-Wilton chapter of the American Red Cross, the Norwalk Power Squadron, the Girl Scouts, the Boy Scouts, the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary Flotilla 72 and the Norwalk Department of Parks and Recreation.

These two organizations have and are continuing to do their best that the thousands of persons who enjoy use of the beautiful waters of Long Island Sound are able to do so safely.

WICC, which also won the New England Marine Trade Association's safe boating award for 1964, began its special broadcasts 7 years ago. The details of its unique contribution to boating safety were described last summer in an article in the New York Times.

The Norwalk program's activities were well described only last Friday in a special boating section of the Norwalk Hour.

The articles follow:

[From the New York Times, July 4, 1965]
WICC BROADCASTS AID PEOPLE ON WATER—
METEOROLOGIST ON "SERVICE SIX" GIVES
WEATHER REPORTS

(By William N. Wallace)

Week in and week out, Long Island Sound is a perverse body of water for the thousands who use it as a nautical playground. The problem is the weather. It is hard to know what the sound will be like on any given day, a flat frying pan, a mean tank of froth, or something pleasant in between.

Predicting the idiosyncrasies of this great recreational facility has become the challenging task of Walter Devanas, a 35-year-old meteorologist who deals with his subject at first hand for 12 hours every weekend and holiday through the summer boating season.

Devanas is one-half of the crew of a flexible floating laboratory sent to sea by radio station WICC of Bridgeport, Conn. The mother ship is a modest 27-foot Chris Craft skiff with its name, *Service Six*, prominently displayed on the topsides.

Bill Conover, a marketing executive from Old Greenwich, Conn., with a solid boating background, is the captain of *Service Six*. He plots her courses and gravitates to places where he can tap the knowledge of people to whom the sound is a way of life.

ON THE AIR

The sum knowledge of Devanas, the practical meteorologist, and Conover, the knowing boatman, is then given to listeners of WICC (600 kilocycles on the standard broadcast band). This pair comes over loud and clear on a remote relay from *Service Six* for 3-minute periods at 40 minutes after the hour beginning at 7:40 a.m. on Saturdays and 8:40 a.m. on Sundays, until 7:40 p.m.

WICC, a powerful voice that has a vast audience on both sides of Long Island Sound, is one of a handful of radio stations that seek the boatman's ear. Its service for 7 years was recently cited by the New England Marine Trades Association.

The association, which in 2 previous years had similarly honored the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, gave the radio station a safe boating award for promotion of safe and sane uses of the boat.

With Devanas beginning his first year on the air, WICC is safer than ever. The station is now providing its floating meteorologist, by means of shore-to-ship high frequency radio, the radar advance warning transmissions assembled on a high-speed communications system by the U.S. Weather Bureau.

BAD WEATHER LOCATED

The radar locates and tracks weather fronts, squalls, rain showers, and other aberrations, with given and moving azimuths. Armed with this information, plus the standard weather maps and other tools of the meteorologist, Devanas is prepared to stick his neck out.

"We like to believe we can tell the boatman on the sound what he can expect for surface weather in the next few hours," Devanas said. "This is a challenge because what Mark Twain said about New England weather is essentially true: 'If you don't like it, wait a minute.'"

Devanas admits that meteorology, especially when applied to such a localized area as the sound, is an imperfect science as to prediction. "It's also a young science," he said. "We are just beginning to make advances through better communications. I admit I cannot always be right in such a small area. But I call the shots as I see them. From what we can gather through mail, phone calls and the salutations we receive on the water aboard *Service Six*, the people like it."

Devanas comes to his vocation with a strong background. He spent 12 years in the U.S. Navy, almost all of the time at sea as an aerographer's mate whose task was to interpret weather for those who steered the ships.

FOR THE GREEN AT SEA

The broadcasts of Devanas and Conover are not overly sophisticated. The pair recognizes the fundamental lack of knowledge among the boating public as to weather and general seamanship. They tuck into their broadcast all kinds of educational fundamentals and only occasionally add something sophisticated, something "in."

"A couple of weeks ago," Devanas said, "we had the effects of a heavy easterly wind which had blown into the Sound. I noticed on an oceanographic level, that the easterly had brought in a considerable amount of seaweed that is normally only found in the Gulf Stream and in other warm water currents. We had a kind of Sargasso Sea in the Sound. I talked about it and a lot of people called in to say how much they appreciated that touch."

[From the Norwalk (Conn.) Hour, Jan. 14, 1966]

LOCAL SAFETY PROGRAM WINS GOLD CUP
AWARD

A National Gold Cup Award for Boating Safety in 1965 was awarded to the Norwalk

small craft safety training program at a reception Thursday night, at the Park Sheraton Hotel, New York City, given by the Kiekhaefer Corp., makers of the Mercury outboard motor and Mercruiser.)

Congratulations to the steering committee and appreciation and thanks for the splendid community contribution to boating safety through the Norwalk program were expressed by C. J. Kochler in behalf of Kiekhaefer Corp.

Burt Benton, Norwalk, present chairman of the steering committee, Robert Hughes, Poundridge, N.Y., 1965 chairman, and Arthur Huck, Rowayton, treasurer, were present to receive the award at the reception.

During the summer of 1965 the Norwalk small craft safety training program had logged 5,200 hours of instruction in seamanship and boat handling, both theory and practice, for youngsters in Norwalk and neighboring communities, with Gregory Geise, Darien, as head instructor.

Classes, which included 24 courses in basic boating and basic sailing and a course in advanced sailing, were held during the summer at Calf Pasture Beach adjacent to the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary Flotilla 72 Station.

FIFTH YEAR

The program, now in its fifth year, operates on a nonprofit, self-supporting basis with volunteers help from the community except for paid instructors. It has a fleet of five quad trainers which are used for rowing, sculling, and sailing with cat or sloop rig. There is a powerboat for patrol and instruction.

Each of the advanced sailing classes last year spent one afternoon aboard Burt Benton's schooner, *Six Fathoms*, to gain experience handling a large sailboat.

In addition to Gregory Geise, a college student who holds an American Red Cross small craft safety instructors' certificate, there were two assistant instructors, Willis Lyman and Edna Whitehead, both of Norwalk.

Seven volunteer apprentices served for various classes during the summer. These included from mariner ship *Eagle* of Norwalk, Girl Scouts Joan Bender, Nora Blum, Carmen Jacquier, Barbara Prokupek, and Nancy Wines. Other volunteers were Shena Thomson, Norwalk, and Richard Geise, Darien.

Total enrollment for classes was 217. Students, many of whom took more than one course, came from Norwalk, Darien, New Canaan, Rowayton, Stamford, Weston, Westport, and Wilton and Pelham and Poundridge, N.Y.

The steering committee, which directs and supervises the program, is comprised of representatives from organizations in the community interested in promoting boating safety and training youth in seamanship and boat handling.

COMMITTEE

The 1965 steering committee included: for the YMCA, Raymond Corbin and Mrs. Paul R. Standley; for the Norwalk-Wilton Chapter Red Cross, Frank N. Zullo; for the Norwalk Power Squadron, Past Commander and Navigator Burt Benton; for the Girl Scouts mariner ship *Eagle*, Arthur Huck; for Sea Explorers, Post 6, Boy Scouts, Len Jacob; for the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary Flotilla 72, Robert Hughes; for the Department of Parks and Recreation, Joseph Andrews.

Additions to the committee for the 1966 season include: Mrs. James Flournoy, Wilton, secretary; Robert Fink, YMCA; Mrs. George Prokupek, Southwestern Council Girl Scouts; and Robert W. Meyer, in charge of equipment maintenance.

Shipping to Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 12, 1966

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, the critical situation in regard to our U.S. merchant marine is especially apparent in the shortage of ships to carry needed supplies to our troops in Vietnam.

Also of great concern, is the lack of cooperation on the part of friendly nations, to prevent their ships from carrying cargo to North Vietnam, thus aiding the enemy in its fight against South Vietnam.

Two recent articles in the Baltimore Sun relative to this matter should be of great interest to our Members and therefore I am inserting them in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The articles follow:

[From the Sun (Baltimore, Md.),
Dec. 27, 1965]

MILITARY NEEDS OVERTAX U.S. SHIPS (By Helen Delich Bentley)

WASHINGTON, December 26.—The Defense Department's Christmas message to the shipping industry emphasized once again that this country is short of sufficient American-flag ships to handle the upsurge in cargoes moving to military zones throughout the world.

And, therefore, the Military Sea Transportation Service announced December 23 that it wanted firm offers from foreign-flag shipowners as well as American companies, knowing that it probably would not be able to do much more in getting additional American vessels without going up higher on its rates.

BACKLOG MOUNTING

Even then it would be difficult immediately to get enough vessels registered in the United States to handle the military cargoes piling up in Oakland, Calif., New Orleans, New York, Norfolk, and Baltimore. There is a backlog, and the backlog is mounting daily as the discharging conditions in the Vietnam area continue in chaos. Ships cannot get rid of the cargoes they have aboard fast enough to head back to the United States to pick up additional supplies. Instead they sit for 30 days, 60 days, 70 days, and more, waiting, waiting.

It's not too much of a Christmas present for the young men in Vietnam to know that their supplies cannot get through to them because of inadequate facilities and ships backed up. However, the Defense Department has maintained steadfastly that not a soldier has suffered from the lack of any supplies.

But there must be a serious slip-up somewhere when here the United States sits 6 months after President Johnson announced the buildup of troops in order to step up the operation in Vietnam, and the shipping picture is still pathetic.

TOTAL OF 300 SHIPS CALLED OUT

In September, Representative GARMATZ, Democrat, of Maryland, acting chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, called for an orderly breakout of the 300 "good" ships in the reserve fleet so that the ship repair yards would not become too jammed, and so there would be an even flow of vessels becoming available to MSTs.

Under such a program it was felt that a better job could be performed in readying the vessels, particularly if the Defense Department could be induced into spending what the industry considers an adequate amount of money on each ship to make certain that it will be completely operable for the duration.

Of the first 50 ships which were taken out of mothballs in July-August, rushed through the reactivation stages, and then into service, many have broken down in mid-stream because of penny-pinching ascribed to readying them. At least five are currently in Hawaii in such bad condition that the big question is—What do we do with them now?

TWENTY-FIVE BEING READIED

Another 25 are being readied to begin hauling supplies to Vietnam, perhaps only from Okinawa or Subic Bay on a shuttle run. Shipping interests doubt that these vessels can hold up for very long in a Far East shuttle run without getting back to American shipyards to be "revitalized" again because of the inadequate preparation bestowed on them when they go out.

Yet even with the 25 more, MSTs admits that it will fall far short of its needs. And, therefore, it is inviting foreign owners to help relieve the shortage that this country is incurring.

Irony juts out from every porthole in the picture.

First of all, because of the vast numbers of ships in its reserve fleets, the United States since World War II has been listed as the country with the biggest merchant fleet in the world. Seldom has it been pointed out that the United States has slipped far down the line in the number of active ships.

Secondly, when a top official of the Maritime Administration last February wanted to break out just three ships from the mothball fleets in order to determine what they would need "just in case" his suggestion was rejected by those above him as being a waste of money.

WOULD LOSE CARGOES

When they did begin breaking out the ships, they merely pumped water through the boiler tubes the first time around, leaving the oil sediment and sludge at the bottom. When the ships began operating, the boiler tubes "blew up" and more repairs were needed. It was learned that by simply adding detergent, the wastes would disappear. Such a lesson could have been learned by testing out three ships months ago instead of when they were critically needed.

Third, the "effective control" ships which the Defense Department has touted so loudly over the years are virtually worthless in an operation such as Vietnam because they are dry bulk carriers and tankers. Neither can transport the general cargo that must move to the Far East and military zones today.

Fourth, if the commercial trade routes established and promoted by American-flag berth liner companies are stripped of any more of their regular vessels, they will incur such severe losses of regular cargoes that they might never be able to recoup this trade.

And fifth, the matter of balance of payments becomes intertwined all along the line.

If American cargoes are diverted to foreign vessels on the commercial trade routes, this country loses in the balance of payments picture.

If the Defense Department has to pay increasing amounts of freight rates to foreign-flag ships to transport American military supplies, it means more gold flowing from this country.