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ferred by our servicemen are a result of hepatitis, malaria, and countless jungle diseases.

This new bill would retain the educational, vocational training, and on-farm training, job counseling and placement, and loan features of the bill which I introduced earlier this year.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that this new bill will have a better chance of final passage because it will have more widespread support in the Congress and among veterans' organizations.

Use of Nuclear Weapons in Vietnam War Is Inadvisable

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 31, 1966

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, as the chairman of its Nuclear Affairs Committee, I have issued to the House GOP conference the following communication which may be of interest to others also: INADVISABILITY OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AGAINST NORTH VIETNAM

Frequently Members of Congress receive letters recommending that atomic weapons be used against North Vietnam "to win the war." As chairman of your Nuclear Affairs Committee I have made an analysis of this proposition which concludes that this type of weapon is unsuitable for use under present circumstances.

The President and other administration officials have directly or indirectly indicated these reasons for not using such weapons in Vietnam: (a) Fear that this degree of escalation would cause North Vietnam's Communist nuclear allies, the U.S.S.R. and Red China, to come into the war with their nuclear and a general escalation into nuclear world war III, could ensue; (b) reluctance to even talk much about atomic weapons use because it might impede the administration's drive for a nonproliferation treaty.

Reason (a) is an application of the "no threshold theory" which assumes that any nuclear weapons use, no matter how limited and discrete, will grow into a general holocaust. The theory is far from universally accepted. Reason (b) is an arguable assumption—the effect might be just the opposite.

Sounder reasons for rejecting use of atomic weapons at this stage of the war include—

1. Tropical forest areas are not particularly suitable ones for effective use of nuclear explosives.
2. Urban areas of North Vietnam, even including Hanoi and Haiphong, are of insufficient size to indicate any advantage of nuclear over conventional explosives.
3. Radioactive aftereffects of nuclear explosives are a nuisance which is unnecessary to create in order to accomplish desired military objectives.
4. Psychological attitudes—justified or unjustified—relating to nuclear weapons would provide opportunities for worldwide anti-American propaganda of greater detriment to our cause than benefits calculable from using them.
5. Even the use of conventional explosives against a backward, underdeveloped country like Vietnam has proved only marginally productive. Employment of a "bigger bang" cannot be expected to remedy this difficulty.

Of course, should Red China enter the war openly with large military forces, all bets would be off and the use of both strategic and tactical nuclear weapons most probably would be indicated.

In order to make this study on nuclear weapons vis-a-vis the Vietnam war it has been necessary to make a careful analysis of the nature of the war itself, both in the north and in the south. This study reveals several major miscalculations by President Johnson and Secretary McNamara which appear to support charges that the U.S. effort is being seriously and tragically mismanaged at the very top by these civilian chiefs of our Military Establishment. This topic will be discussed in subsequent communications.

Community College System Can Be a Model for Nation, Conferees Told

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CARL D. PERKINS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 31, 1966

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, the University of Kentucky under Dr. John Oswald is making great strides in bringing higher education to added thousands of young Kentuckians. The following story from the Louisville Times illustrates what scholars from the State of Florida think about our great community college system. I ask unanimous consent to insert the article in the Appendix of the RECORD:

[From the Louisville (Ky.) Times, Jan. 6, 1966]

COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM CAN BE A MODEL FOR NATION, CONFEREES TOLD

LEXINGTON.—A Florida college administrator says the Kentucky system of community colleges is on its way to becoming one of the best in the Nation and a model for other States.

Dr. Robert Wiegman, director of the Kellogg Junior leadership program at the University of Florida, addressed some 300 delegates yesterday at a community college conference sponsored by the University of Kentucky here this week. UK oversees the community colleges.

Dr. Raymond Schultz of Florida State University praised the community college as offering a way to overcome the deficiencies of huge senior colleges. He said it offers a liberal education for students who do not plan to go on to a senior college as well as training students who do expect to transfer to one.

Florida's community colleges had nearly 75,000 students last year, nearly two-thirds of its total college enrollment.

Wiegman noted that three factors indicate Kentucky's community college system is going to succeed:

The commitment to the program by Dr. John W. Oswald, UK president.

The selection of blue-ribbon people for advisory boards at each of the community colleges, bringing existing community leadership to bear on the problems they face.

The imminent construction of community college service centers at each of the existing schools.

The conference brings together directors, faculty members and advisory board members from the nine community colleges in the University of Kentucky system.

Where Is L.E.J.'s Old Realism?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 31, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. John Chamberlain's column in the Washington Post of January 29 emphasizes the change which has taken place in President Johnson's attitude from the time that he was Senate majority leader. This is a thought-provoking analysis worthy of study. His column follows:

THESE DAYS: WHERE IS L.B.J.'S OLD REALISM?

(By John Chamberlain)

When Lyndon Johnson was boss of the U.S. Senate, he had an exquisitely tuned sense of realism. He knew when WAYNE MORSE, the wild man of Oregon, could be driven in tandem with, say, DICK RUSSELL, of Georgia. He knew how to alter a phrase in a bill to win a kingdom. As Tommy Corcoran of New Deal days fame said of the old conjuror, "If a vote is needed, Lyndon can find it in a rathole."

The Presidency, however, seems to be doing something to veil the eyes of the old master. He is pressing too hard to clinch victories that he has already won, and he is neglecting to push at some barriers that are ready for toppling.

The change was apparent in the emphases of his state of the Union message. There was all that strain to assure the liberal community that even if he had to mastermind an accelerated war in southeast Asia, there would be no important diminution in the push to the Great Society.

The net effect of this was to scare half the people into thinking that we are on the threshold of terrifying deficiency appropriations which will lead to a bad inflation, while the other half was frightened into thinking that we must cut and run in South Vietnam in order to save up enough money to purify the Hudson River and rebuild 30 major cities.

The old Lyndon Johnson wouldn't have risked the confusion and the dispiriting cross arguments that have resulted from promising to get a million and one extra things out of an economy that is already employing just about everybody who is capable of adding to the gross national product. Realism would have impelled the President to say that, since mass unemployment was disappearing, many of the problems of 1964 and early 1965 were vanishing, too. In other words, many of the Great Society goals were being brought within the reach of individuals for the simple reason that they now had money in their pockets to pay for what they needed, including beautifying their yards to please Lady Bird.

The old Lyndon would have taken all the credit in the world for the current prosperity. He would have gone on from there to congratulate the teenagers who had found jobs. Addressing himself to the school dropouts among them, he would have advised them to spend some of their new wages on make-up courses in night school, warning them against the day when the job market might shrink. And he would have said something reassuring about the advantage accruing to the Federal budget when businesses are in a position to recruit and train their own work forces without asking for Government assistance.

The old Lyndon Johnson would have had a word to say about the easing of the civil rights problem that must come when jobs are plentiful. He would have pointed to the