

expected to write nothing if I "lost the argument."

Well, I have lost the big one now, and so I am leaving. But the grief is purely professional. I leave with regret for my lack of persuasiveness, and with my high regard and liking for my editorial colleagues intact.

That goes especially for Molly Clowes (editorial page editor)—no difference of opinion could ever diminish the professional admiration and the deep affection I have for her—and for Barry Bingham, a comrade-in-arms in Europe and the Pacific, a close friend since 1942, whose example of 1941 I am now following.

NOTE FROM THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL

Weldon James, in the statement which appears on this page, is clearly acting on principle in a cause which commands his deep conviction.

He is one of the fortunate people who can see the issue of Vietnam in clear, sharp outlines of black and white. I share with millions of Americans the unhappy necessity of viewing it in infinitely varying shades of gray.

I cannot in good conscience support every aspect of the official American position. I cannot, on the other hand, find the release of condemning our whole policy and demanding American withdrawal.

The man who is owner and editor of a newspaper must shoulder the burden of editorial policy decisions. I listen to my valued associates, such as Weldon James, with respect as well as affection. But the final responsibility for the editorial page cannot be divided. I can only act on my conscience, as Weldon James is acting on his.
—BARRY.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I am delighted that the Senator from Wisconsin is putting into the RECORD the statement made by Mr. Barry Bingham, the publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, because I believe that statement—as the Senator has pointed out—is indicative of the stature of Mr. Bingham, as well as of Associate Editor Weldon James.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I thank the distinguished majority leader. Of course, I agree with him wholeheartedly. Mr. Bingham is, really, one of the great newspaper publishers in this country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

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

SPORTING NEWS LINES UP IN MILWAUKEE'S CORNER ON BRAVES' WALK OUT

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the decision of Circuit Judge Elmer W. Roller, ordering baseball to prepare a 1967 expansion plan including Milwaukee unless the Braves are ordered back to Wisconsin forthwith, has brought comment from across the country, most of it highly critical of baseball's abandonments of Milwaukee. The Sporting News, the so-called bible of baseball, expressed its views in its most recent

issue, and it could find no approval of baseball's position, either.

That editorial concludes as follows:

By following its present course, we do not believe baseball will regain public esteem in the courts. It can do so only by complying with Judge Roller's order to submit an expansion plan for 1967 which would include Milwaukee. Failure to do so means baseball is playing with fire. The defeat in the Wisconsin circuit court can bring renewed vigor to baseball if it expands as ordered. But defeat in the U.S. Supreme Court could destroy every privilege the majors insist they need for survival. The choice should not be difficult.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial from the April 30 issue of Sporting News be printed in the RECORD.

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

SPORTING NEWS LINES UP IN MILWAUKEE'S CORNER

Regarding the future welfare of baseball, perhaps the most important bit of testimony in the State of Wisconsin's case against the Braves came from former Commissioner Ford Frick. Disputing the oft heard claim by many officials that early expansion is "preposterous," Frick said, on the contrary, that it would be simple to add more clubs to the two major leagues.

Then, getting to the heart of the issue, Frick expressed the opinion that "if we refuse to consider the interest of the public in the development of our game, if we insist on being completely monopolistic in our organization, we will lose all the public esteem which presently exists. We will pave the way for the breakdown of our structure."

The Sporting News agrees completely with Frick's views. The monopolistic privileges which baseball enjoys carry with them certain obligations, which regrettably have not been fulfilled in Milwaukee. As a result, baseball is headed for a U.S. Supreme Court test that may well destroy "the umbrella" of antitrust exemption under which it has been operating since Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes' famous decision in 1922.

RESPONSIBILITIES, TOO

While many outsiders dispute the point, baseball undoubtedly has prospered because it is a monopoly. But, long ago, other legalized monopolies—and there are still many of them in this country—recognized or were forced to recognize that exclusive rights and public responsibilities go hand in hand.

Baseball may be fighting for what it believes to be its rights in the Milwaukee case, but we think it is ignoring its accountability. Organized ball operates with reserve clause contracts, unchallenged territorial rights and a free agent draft. Baseball officials consider them vital to the game's health. So do we. And we also maintain that an enterprise which finds it necessary to accept a privileged status cannot shirk its allegiance to the community in which it operates.

Compounding the obligation baseball owes to its fans—and taxpayers in general—is the game's increasing tendency to rely on public funds for new park construction. Today's high costs virtually prohibit private financing of stadiums. Even where it can be done, there must be municipal, county or State cooperation through site allocations, tax concessions, road building, and other assistance. And when a club accepts outside aid, either in full or in part, it increases its sphere of responsibility.

If the Braves, let us assume, had built their own stadium in Milwaukee with private funds, then their decision to move to Atlanta, leaving a "white elephant" park behind them, possibly could not be challenged

under our free enterprise system. But, having moved into a county built arena, the club became a quasi-public institution, with an obligation to every citizen in the Milwaukee area.

The Braves departure also left economic wounds not easily healed. Testimony during the trial suggested that a major league club meant \$18 million per year to Milwaukee's economy. One witness estimated that in the period 1953-63, more than \$50 million in out-of-town revenue poured into the city as the result of major league baseball.

UNCONVINCING PROOF

A quasi-public enterprise packing that much financial wallop can hardly expect a hearty farewell handshake from the city suddenly deprived of this income.

These factors put a heavy burden of proof on the Braves' attempt to pull out of the city and leave it without major league baseball. Approval of the transfer to Atlanta would appear justified only if there is overwhelming evidence that baseball interest is dead in Milwaukee, that the club is blameless and that the guilt lies at the community's door. We are not convinced.

By the same token, the Braves' case for abandoning Milwaukee did not convince Judge Roller. Testimony he cited in his 176 page decision casts considerable doubt on the validity of numerous defense claims. Was it Milwaukee's fault that the purchasers of the Braves in 1962 borrowed at least \$5 million in short- and long-term notes to swing a \$6.2-million deal? Was Milwaukee's 1964 attendance of 910,000 evidence of fan apathy? If it was, might not the 10 other major league clubs which failed to match that figure in 1964 have grounds for moving?

By following its present course, we do not believe baseball will regain public esteem in the courts. It can do so only by complying with Judge Roller's order to submit an expansion plan for 1967 which would include Milwaukee. Failure to do so means baseball is playing with fire. The defeat in the Wisconsin circuit court can bring renewed vigor to baseball if it expands as ordered. But defeat in the U.S. Supreme Court could destroy every privilege the majors insist they need for survival. The choice should not be difficult.

VIETNAM—A MISERABLE CIVIL WAR

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 8 minutes.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, historically, there are no such countries as North Vietnam and South Vietnam. For thousands of years, the Vietnamese have lived in the land area which, since 1954, has been termed North Vietnam and South Vietnam. Historically, the Vietnamese people are great warriors. They have a noble tradition and a very great history of having hurled back invaders from the Chinese Empire throughout many, many years. Monuments within Vietnam commemorate these victories and stand as memorials to warlord rulers of Vietnam.

Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara is said to have made a tough statement before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in which he said:

The war in Vietnam was not and is not a civil war. It is a direct and flagrant aggression by North Vietnam.

This was a blatant misstatement of fact. The Geneva Accords of 1954 provided neutrality, self-determination, and

the labor unions, which since have been working on a substitute.

However, the engineers union has made it clear that regardless of what permanent machinery might be established, it would not permit the *Elizabeth Lykes* dispute to be resolved by that machinery because they felt it unfair to apply such a mechanism to an existing situation. It should be applicable to future problems only, Calhoon feels.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL: A GREAT PAPER SAYS GOODBY TO A REMARKABLE EDITOR

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the Louisville Courier-Journal has long been recognized as one of the handful of truly great newspapers in America.

Recently, its editor and publisher accepted the resignation of its very remarkable associate editor, Weldon James.

Mr. James vigorously disagreed with Barry Bingham and the Courier-Journal on the paper's Vietnam policy. James forthrightly told the paper so and quit to go on active duty with the U.S. Marines.

In resigning, Mr. James wrote one of the most impressive statements on editorial dissent within a great newspaper that I have ever read. Barry Bingham, the paper's publisher, replied with equal grace.

The editorial and the report speak well for the integrity of both Weldon James and the Courier-Journal.

Some years ago, after I had completed my requirements for my doctorate at Harvard, I began writing a dissertation on "Developing Standards for Evaluating the Political Content of the American Newspaper." I never completed the dissertation. So of course I have never earned my doctorate. But, in the course of my study, I have had occasion to study American newspapers in some depth.

In my judgment, this editorial shows a remarkable and rare maturity as well as deep conviction, on the part of all those involved in what must have been the toughest kind of difference of opinion.

It shows how an editor in support of his deepest convictions can resign in good grace, and how a great newspaper can accept that resignation. It provides a lesson for all of us in our often heated disagreements over Vietnam policy.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial by Weldon James explaining his resignation from the Courier-Journal and the reply by Barry Bingham be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington (D.C.) Daily News, Apr. 21, 1966]

A MATTER OF BELIEF: IT'S PAST TIME TO SAY TO HELL WITH HO
(By Weldon James)

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Washington Daily News reprints from the Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal an article by its associate editor, Weldon James, announcing the reasons for his resignation—and the reply from the paper's editor and publisher, Barry Bingham. Weldon James, incidentally, gained entry into area of Far East affairs by being present, as United Press correspondent when

Japanese shells sank the U.S. gunboat *Panay* in the Yangtze River in 1937.)

This is one editorial only a great newspaper could invite anyone to write and to sign.

I quit. I resign as an associate editor of the Courier-Journal. I am going on active duty in the Marine Corps to testify to my belief that U.S. policy in Vietnam is right—and that the quicker more newspapers and more people give the President solid support, the shorter and less dangerously complicated the war there will be.

The Courier-Journal, as its readers know, is no appeaser on Vietnam, no advocate of U.S. withdrawal. But it does not speak with the sharpness I believe the continuing crisis demands.

I believe that the United States was right about Vietnam in 1954, right when President Kennedy increased our involvement, right when President Johnson did likewise, and right to commit, in the President's words, "whatever it takes" to deny the Communist a military triumph there.

I believe Lyndon—Johnson is as right as Roosevelt, as timely as Truman, as cautiously correct as Kennedy, and as entitled to Eisenhower's and the Nation's support as the Courier-Journal used to say in editorials I wrote.

But the Courier-Journal, like some other great newspapers, no longer takes a forthright stand on this paramount issue. I respect the conscientiousness of its reasoning, but I am not convinced.

This is no time for the press of a great Nation to play Hamlet—or Lippmann. Walter Lippmann's gloom about the Truman doctrine was 100 percent wrong. That doctrine played a decisive role in converting the Soviet Union to a belief in peaceful coexistence. Its great dividend is the historic rift between Peking and Moscow today.

Mr. Lippmann's China doorstep arguments about southeast Asia today are identical with his Russia-doorstep arguments about Greece and Turkey in 1947—and I believe identically fallacious about what the United States should do and can do.

The Courier-Journal has not endorsed the Lippmann line, nor has it been guilty of the vacillation or the silence or the yes-butts of a good part of the American press that have misled both Hanoi and Peking. But in recent months it has been something less than decisive. And all this across the Nation has nurtured honest confusion of the minority in this country—and unintentionally encouraged the sit-ins, the draft card burners, the neoisolationist belief that if only the United States were to withdraw from southeast Asia (or any other trouble spot), the world would have instant peace.

No one can deny that the issues in southeast Asia are terribly complex, or contend that we have not made mistakes there. It would be a miracle if we had not. And I fully respect the honest doubts and anxieties of some of my colleagues and of other thoughtful Americans who differ with my views. But I believe it is past time they resolved them and invoked positive support for the President. This could, in my emphatic belief, keep the war limited—and help to shorten it.

Diversity of critical opinion is not only a right but the great strength of a democracy, and no American I know would limit it. But there is enough evidence at hand for the American jury to reach a verdict on Vietnam. The evidence is not just two decades of history but the exposition of that history and of the facts today by the President, the Vice President, the Secretaries of State and Defense, Averell Harriman, McGeorge Bundy, and a host of others.

At moments in history when their declarations had a powerful and useful impact on public opinion, the Courier-Journal's Henry Watterson said "to hell with the Hohenzol-

erns" and Mark Etheridge (former publisher) and Barry Bingham said in effect "to hell with Hitler"—and Mr. Bingham went into the Navy before Pearl Harbor to show where he stood. I hold it is past time to say to hell with Ho—and to speed him toward that destination until he sees the virtues of the conference table.

That solution manifestly is impossible as long as Ho believes that the American people will indeed, as he long ago boasted, weary, waver, and withdraw.

If we don't get the message to Ho now, the need to get it to Mao Tse-tung will be upon us in time. He's told us what he plans. It is as foolish to laugh at his boasts and Red China's "weakness" now as it was to laugh at "that clown Hitler" and Nazi Germany's "weakness" in the 1930's.

Some of my good but regrettably misinformed friends have attributed the positiveness of my views to my long ties with the Marine Corps. Instead of to reason, logic, and a lifelong study of history.

This is nonsense, of course. The Marine Corps has no foreign policy. It has no politics. Sound out six Marine sergeants—or six Marine generals, for that matter—and you'll find as many differing "experts" on foreign affairs and politics as you'll find in the corner tavern.

The Marine Corps, as a long succession of its Commandants have made plain, has but one job. That is to obey the orders of the civilian Commander in Chief, the President.

The Marine Corps does teach the uses of disciplined rage and the application of "measured strength"—exactly what the United States is employing in Vietnam today. And it has been asking for reserves to volunteer. I am proud it believes I can be of some use to it now, thanks in great part to the generosity with which the Courier-Journal over the years has enabled me to advance my training in Marine Corps schools, the National War College, and with Navy and Marine Forces on the job in Europe and the Orient.

A few comments on the national scene: It is well nigh incredible to me that some self-styled liberal Democrats should be ignoring the posthumous revelation of Adlai Stevenson's true position on Vietnam (the Courier-Journal, of course, took sensible editorial notice of this). It is even more shocking that they should be seeking to explain away Vice President HUBERT HUMPHREY's vigorous and persuasive support of the President's policies as the calculated insincerity of "a White House captive." They owe it to their label—and to the country—to go back and ponder what John F. Kennedy said and did about Vietnam.

I believe that the worst bit of mischief-making about southeast Asia has been perpetrated by the President of France. NATO aside, it is appalling that De Gaulle can induce anyone anywhere to accept his absurd equation of U.S. aid to South Vietnam with France's vain attempt, against Anglo-American advice and warning, to hold on to her colonial empire in Indochina after World War II. But when I discussed Vietnam with some hundreds of the Nation's college student editors in New York recently, I discovered that some—a thin minority, fortunately—have indeed accepted this absurdity as "fact."

The Courier-Journal, to its credit, has not encouraged the absurdities of the super-liberal Democrats or the French equationists. But it has not yet attacked them with the vigor I think they demand.

To longtime readers of the Courier-Journal I must observe that I came to Louisville some 17 years ago on handsome promises, handsomely kept—that I would have time for foreign travel and lecturing and other writing, and would wear no man's collar, and be paid to argue and to criticize the newspaper from front page to back, and be

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free elections for Vietnam. At that time the United States, through its representatives, agreed to the Geneva Accords. It is specifically stated in the Geneva agreement, and I quote:

The military demarcation line at the 17th parallel is provisional and should not in any way be considered as constituting a political or territorial boundary.

Since that time all land area north of the 17th parallel is termed North Vietnam and the area south of this provisional demarcation line is referred to as South Vietnam.

Very definitely, this administration has involved more than 300,000 men of our Armed Forces in a miserable civil war in Vietnam. While on a study mission in Vietnam early last October, General Westmoreland stated to the junior Senator from Ohio, "The bulk of the Vietcong fighting us in South Vietnam were born and reared in South Vietnam." He made this statement to me one evening in Saigon. He will not deny it. Furthermore, no one can deny that Prime Minister Ky, the flamboyant air marshal, so-called, of the South Vietnamese Air Force who was installed by 10 generals last June as Prime Minister of the Saigon government when those general overthrew the civilian government of Saigon, was born and reared in Hanoi. It may be startling to Defense Secretary McNamara to learn that Ky and other officials in the Saigon government and generals of the army of Saigon forces fighting the Vietcong were themselves born and reared in North Vietnam. General Richard Stilwell informed the junior Senator from Ohio that 80 percent of the armed forces of South Vietnam fighting in the Mekong Delta were born and reared in the Mekong Delta which is south and west of Saigon. The civilian head of the National Liberation Front, which is the political organization directing the Vietcong, is a Saigon lawyer. It is stated that he is not a Communist.

When the Vietnamese were fighting for their freedom against French colonialism their official organization was termed the National Liberation Front and their fighting forces were termed Vietminh. Many of those freedom fighters against French colonialism are fighting now as Vietcong to establish, they hope, a South Vietnam free from the presence of foreign soldiers. Of course, this is a civil war. In fact, in recent weeks the violence and rioting in Danang, Saigon, Hue and elsewhere in South Vietnam have indicated a revolt within a civil war. Defense Secretary McNamara is just as wrong now in denying that a miserable civil war is raging in Vietnam as he was in May 1962 in a briefing at Saigon, when he said, "The war is being won." Still dressed in khaki and hiking shoes that he wore during his field tour, with his notebooks filled with information and opinions, he answered a skeptical reporter, "Every quantitative measurement we have shows we are winning the war." Also, at that time 4 years ago, in the luxurious air-conditioned headquarters in Saigon, Gen. Paul D. Harkins, the

American commander, waxed optimistic with impressive statistics of Vietcong killed and of our winning the war. This was precisely how the French staff officers comforted themselves during the Indo-China war early in 1954 shortly before Dienbienphu was overrun by the Vietnamese. Bad news was derided as spurious pessimism.

The forces of the National Liberation Front fought for freedom against the French attempt to reestablish their oppression and colonialism at the end of World War II, and despite massive military aid given by our Government to the French in 1953 and 1954, including airplanes, tanks, munitions, artillery, machineguns. The French were besieged and defeated at Dienbienphu which General Navarre had established and garrisoned as an offensive base. Following this surrender on May 8, 1954, of the French, Moroccan, and Vietnamese allied with them against the Vietminh, and about 12,000 survivors of the French Foreign Legion, and the withdrawal of the French colonial forces, Ho Chi Minh was elected president in the only election held in Vietnam.

We Americans, supplanting French colonialism, established by the operations of our CIA a puppet government in Saigon and President Diem called off the elections stipulated in the Geneva Accords to be held in 1956. President Eisenhower in his reminiscences wrote that had the election been held Ho Chi Minh, the George Washington of Vietnam, would have received 80 percent of the vote of the Vietnamese people living to the south and north of the 17th parallel demarcation line.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The 8 minutes of the Senator from Ohio have expired.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, Secretary of State Dean Rusk said again last week—and he has repeated the statement since, in fact he has made this statement so many times that one feels like saying put on a new record—"American soldiers are fighting in Vietnam because of commitments made by three Presidents."

This Thursday marks the birthdate of Adolf Hitler, born in Austria, April 28, 1889. Hitler was the author of the "big lie." He and his Nazis boasted, if you state a lie repeatedly many, many times, it will come to be believed. This seems to be the technique of Secretary Rusk and other apologists for our involvement in a miserable civil war in Vietnam with hundreds of thousands of American GI's.

To speak charitably of Secretary Rusk and other "war hawks" who repeatedly claim that American boys are fighting and dying in Vietnam because of commitments made by three Presidents, let me say if they are not resorting to the big lie technique, my comment, generous to them, is that they are reckless and careless with the truth.

Our late great President John F. Kennedy stated:

Transforming Vietnam into a Western redoubt is ridiculous.

Also, on September 3, 1963, shortly before he was assassinated, he said:

I don't think that unless a greater effort is made by the Government to win popular support that the war can be won out there. In the final analysis, it is their war. They are the ones who have to win it or lose it. We can help them, we can give them equipment, we can send our men out there as advisers, but they have to win it—the people of Vietnam—against the Communists. We are prepared to continue to assist them, but I don't think that the war can be won unless the people support the effort, and, in my opinion, in the last 2 months the Government has gotten out of touch with the people.

On the day that General Eisenhower left the White House, January 20, 1961, the total of U.S. military advisory personnel had been increased during his administration from 327 in 1953 to 685 in 1961. He made our initial commitment to South Vietnam in a letter to President Diem of South Vietnam stating:

I am instructing the American Ambassador * * * to examine with you * * * how an intelligent program of American aid * * * can serve to assist Vietnam in its present hour of trial.

He added:

The purpose of this offer is to assist the Government of Vietnam in developing and maintaining a strong, viable state capable of resisting attempted subversion or aggression through military means. * * * The U.S. Government hopes that such aid, combined with your own continuing efforts, will contribute effectively toward an independent Vietnam endowed with a strong government.

It is evident therefore, that Secretary Dean Rusk and other administration apologists for waging an American war in Vietnam are reckless and careless with the truth. There was no commitment by three Presidents. Regrettably, there is a commitment by one President, the present Commanding Officer of our Armed Forces, President Johnson.

Vietnam was never, and is not now, of strategic or economic importance to the defense of the United States.

WISCONSIN FARMERS POUR HARD WORK, INVESTMENT, GREAT EFFICIENCY INTO PRODUCTION

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, too few Americans appreciate the amazing technological revolution that has taken place on our dairy farms. The American dairy farmer has made a huge contribution to the remarkable standard of living in this country.

At this time when farmers are being so unfairly blamed for inflation, more Americans should realize that it is primarily because of the remarkable increase in farm efficiency, the hard work of farmers, and the very heavy investment they have made that America has in fact enjoyed the most stable prices since World War II of any country in the world.

The farmer and his family have received little benefit from this. In general he has been left out of the affluent society.

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Recently the Christian Science Monitor reported on the impressive efficiency of one of Wisconsin's dairy farmers, Craig Beane of Fort Atkinson. Mr. Beane is one of the most efficient dairy farmers in our State. And it is not an exaggeration to argue that Wisconsin has the most efficient dairy farmers in the world and that virtually all the inefficient dairy farmers left the farm during the very sharp reduction in the number of dairy farmers over the past 20 years.

The Christian Science Monitor reports an exciting story of modern efficiency in operation. The story shows that the Beane family has dedicated itself with amazing zeal to dairying, studying journals and technical dairy publications, installing a computer to keep the most comprehensive and precise kind of records, working from 4:30 a.m. until long after dark.

Yes, Mr. Beane has done well. He has invested \$200,000 in his farm operation since he went to work for his father-in-law after World War II.

But Mr. Beane is not living high in any sense. As the Monitor reports:

Inside the home shows the wear of years of plowing all earnings back into farm operations * * * less house paint, remodeling or living conveniences.

For too long, Mr. President, the sacrifice American farmers have made in low income—while they have contributed so immensely to the economy—has been overlooked.

I ask unanimous consent that the article by John Allan Long, entitled "Computers Prod Wisconsin Cows," from the Christian Science Monitor be printed in the Record.

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

DOWN ON THE FARM—1966: COMPUTERS PROD WISCONSIN COWS

(NOTE.—American farming is experiencing a revolution in techniques, mechanization, and business practices. To learn more about these important changes a correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor has visited five representative Midwest farms of different types. His first report is from the dairying region of Wisconsin.)

(By John Allan Long)

FORT ATKINSON, Wis.—Craig Beane pulled on his boots, pushed up his gray sleeves, sloshed over his muddy backyard, paused, then pointed across a rolling field behind his huge dairy barn.

"There are very few dairy farmers left between us and town," he said, motioning toward Fort Atkinson, 4 miles east.

"They're quitting now 16 a day in the State. They can't compete with city wages—do better in town. But there's still a good future in dairying. I wouldn't let my son go into it if there weren't."

There is probably no other dairyman in this State who knows his business better than Craig Beane. And now he is expanding while so many of his neighbors are pulling out.

HOW IT'S DONE

He swung open the small door to his century-old barn. Stepping inside, he turned methodically to his chores. Twice a day—early morning and early evening—he and his son milk 60 cows.

Wash down the milkroom. Scrub the tank, milkers, tubing. Let the cows into

their stanchions. Give them hay and feed. Attach the automatic milker.

Pour the milk into a portable strainer which channels the milk through tubing across the barn and into the stainless steel tank. Move to the next cow. Repeat, again and again, until through.

Feed the calves. Clean the barn. Wash the milking equipment.

It takes a lot of know-how to make money dairying in Wisconsin today. It doesn't take the most modern equipment, as Mr. Beane proves. It does require the farmer to be on top of his business.

COMPUTERS TALK

This Mr. Beane is. He's a director on the board of Milwaukee Milk Producers; a writer for the Wisconsin Agriculturalist, a farm journal; vice president of the Agricultural Records Cooperative (ARC), a farmer-owned computer center in Madison; and president of the national Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA).

These latter two groups use computers to help farmers keep detailed records on their cows. ARC is the State arm of the DHIA.

Mr. Beane understands the complexities of the Federal milk marketing orders. Most farmers know little about how these orders set their milk prices.

And Mr. Beane is highly efficient in his milking operations. The 100 minutes it takes him to milk is fast. I visited a farmer north of Madison who has the ultimate in milking equipment. It takes him 20 minutes longer to milk 20 fewer cows.

MILKING IN THE PARLOR

Mr. Beane is preparing to install a milking parlor setup in June. The mud around his barn is only temporary—produced by heavy construction equipment.

At present, each of the cows has a separate stall. The milker must go to a cow, milk her, carry the milk to the centrally placed strainer, return to another cow, milk her, and so on. This amounts to about 2 miles of legwork a day, figures Mr. Beane.

With the parlor, the milker remains in one place. The cows file past on both sides on raised platforms; the farmer doesn't have to stoop. Eight cows are milked at a time.

Milk is automatically carried to the tank. Feed is automatically measured to each cow according to her needs. Washing the milkers and tank is done by pushbutton. The parlor is sprayed out with pressurized hot water.

Few farmers are using the parlor setup. It costs up to \$40,000 to build. But for large herds, it is a must. Mr. Beane has 120 cows, and milks half of these. He is building his herd to 200.

TWO-HUNDRED-THOUSAND-DOLLAR INVESTMENT

With the expansion, he will have about \$200,000 invested in his farm. The parlor makes it easier on the milker. But it alone doesn't produce more or better milk.

Like the white, high-peaked barn, the Beane home also dates back to the 1860's. The farm has been in Mrs. Beane's side of the family for 193 years.

Set behind a hill, the house and barns are protected from high winds and tornadoes. Last year, April twisters leveled several farms within a mile. The Beane farm was only buffeted.

Inside, the home shows the wear of years of plowing all earnings back into farm operations—more cows, better cows, more land, more equipment. And now a new milking parlor. But less house paint, remodeling, or living conveniences.

READING AND WRITING

"We started after the war with a model A Ford, the shirts on our backs and \$100 in our pockets," recalls Mrs. Beane in her kitchen. Dressed in blue jeans, her hair rolled up, she often takes her turn at milking.

She adds: "But how many people after 20 years can boast a \$200,000 investment?"

Mrs. Beane keeps busy with constant chores, which currently include canning a chair and refinishing some century-old antiques.

The kitchen, study, and living room are full of farm journals and every conceivable dairy magazine. Mrs. Beane is taking a writing course at a nearby college and helps her husband with his letters and articles.

After the war, Mr. Beane went to work for his father-in-law on a wage basis. Later, he went on a 60-40 basis, with Mr. Beane paying part of the costs and receiving part of the earnings. Eventually, he bought the farm and ever since has built up equity.

Situated at the base of several small hills, the Beane farm is ideal for dairying. Land around here once grew wheat. But the earth was worn and rolling and wheat by the 1860's was moving West. In the years before 1900, dairying slowly took hold as Wisconsin's major farm income.

DAIRYING A BUSINESS

"Today," says Mr. Beane, "land taxes are high. The soil is not as deep as in Illinois and other Midwestern States. It is too hilly.

"Because of this it is not profitable to raise cattle or cash crops. The land is ideal for milk herds. We buy our feed but raise most silage and roughage."

Making a dairy farm pay today is no simple matter. No longer is dairying a way of life. The farmers who don't make dairying a business are the ones forced to quit.

Running a paying business means keeping records of costs, income, and efficiency. To the dairyman, this means keeping close tabs on each cow. More specifically, how much butter fat does she produce?

The farmer gets paid for the butter fat in his milk. Mr. Beane averages 500 pounds per cow per year. This is good, though many farmers get 600 pounds or more.

COMPUTERIZED COWS

To keep accurate records on 120 cows, Mr. Beane uses a computer. He is a firm supporter of computer farming. As head of the DHIA, he travels over the country spreading interest in it.

To date, about 20 percent of the country's dairy cows are analyzed by computers. This is how it works for Mr. Beane:

Once a month, a sample of milk from each cow is tested for butterfat. The records are sent to the Madison ARC offices. Using a computer, cow production records, Mr. Beane's income, feed costs, and so on, are compared.

The result is a couple of sheets of tabulations. They rate the individual performance of each cow in the herd. A letter is assigned to each cow. An "A" cow is earning well in relation to costs. A "D" cow is doing poorly.

Thus very quickly, Mr. Beane can determine which cows he must replace. There is no guessing. Before, the cow that was sold generally was the one which got dirtiest or kicked the most.

Without such individual records, the dairyman has only one. This is the total herd's milk production and butterfat content.

Thus DHIA records allow Mr. Beane to cull least profitable cows, feed the rest according to production needs, and select the most suitable for breeding.

It is dark outside when evening milking is over, Mr. Beane turns out the lights in his milk room, walks through his barn—the cows bedded down around him—and steps out into his yard.

Dairying is not the business for the farmer who minds being tied down. Always the cows must be milked twice a day.

When Mr. Beane returns to his barn, it will be 4:30 a.m. tomorrow. The cows will wait to be milked and fed again.

April 25, 1966

responsibility for controlling prices and the economic impact especially in the case of hides, was unjustly placed on the one part of that industry least capable of absorbing the enormous loss.

The final solution to the problem of inflation certainly is to have as many consumer goods available as the public demands. We recognize that the control of inflation is a serious responsibility of the administration, but that it has two prongs. One of them is obviously the removal of surplus purchasing capacity. This can be done by tax increases or by slowing up the construction program in those industries already superheated, or, it can be done by increasing interest rates, which is about the harshest method that can be used.

On the other hand, inflation can be controlled by increasing the amount of consumer goods available. In the case of farm products, the major method used in our society to increase productivity, and thereby lower prices, is to give sufficient price incentives to indicate to the producers that there is a possibility of a profit for the expanded production necessary to control the price increases. In the case of pork, beef, and beef products, the price which must be considered is the average of the cyclical fluctuations. An attack on the high point of the cyclical fluctuations can serve to increase the pressure of prices, not to reduce them.

The Grange appreciates the opportunity to cooperate with the administration for the improvement of the agricultural section of our economy. We recognize the tremendous responsibility placed upon it to maintain a stable economy. We are well aware that inflation frequently and usually strikes hardest at farmers.

Our concern at the present is twofold. We believe the responsibility for controlling inflation should be more widely shared than it would be if the primary object of controlling consumer prices is to roll back farm prices.

We also believe that the distinguished public servant who has served so well as the Secretary of Agriculture for the past 5 years has been one of, if not, the greatest, of all the Secretaries of Agriculture.

We would be extremely agitated if the action of the administration during this present financial difficulty, would continue to be such that the effectiveness of this great administrator and public servant would be either temporarily reduced, or permanently destroyed.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY L. GRAHAM,
Legislative Representative

**FORT WAYNE AIDS VIETNAM
REFUGEES**

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, it is with a strong sense of pride that I call attention to an unique people-to-people project being conducted by the people of Fort Wayne, Ind., in cooperation with the International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers. Virtually all sections of the community are raising funds for the IUE refugee resettlement village, to help the innocent victims of the Vietnamese conflict rebuild their lives.

During the last week of April, civic and religious groups, industrial and labor organizations, high school and college student governments, Boy Scouts and other local Fort Wayne groups will join the IUE in soliciting funds for the refugee village. A rally will be held on May 1, Law Day, sponsored by the IUE with the Fort Wayne Bar Association. The 15,000

seats of the Allen County Memorial Coliseum are expected to be filled with Hoosier men, women, and children interested in helping Vietnamese refugees reconstruct their lives.

Under the slogan "Win the peace by winning the people," the IUE will set up a town in Vietnam for the use of refugees from the war. Working closely with the Agency for International Development, the IUE has consulted with the Confederation of Vietnamese Labor—CVT—who recommended that the refugee village be started. This refugee resettlement village will be a community in which the displaced persons can begin a new life, in a neighborhood of homes, farms, jobs, schools, and health clinics.

For the more than 1 million Vietnamese refugees these villages are a desperate need. Such villages, as the one planned by the IUE, mean five important things in the world to men, women, and children who are exiles in their own country: first, a refuge of peace from the ravages and horrors of war; second, shelter and food; third, medical attention; fourth, the chance of reuniting dispersed and broken families; and, fifth, the opportunity to earn a living.

Already the movement of 300 selected families is anticipated to the village site. These persons will provide a new source for agricultural produce for the Cam Ranh area as well as furnish skilled workers for the city's industry. Communitywide fund raising endeavors across the United States, in other towns as generous as Fort Wayne, will provide the necessary money for these 300 Vietnamese families to move in, clear the land, and put in crops before the rainy season starts in September.

AUTO SAFETY

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an editorial appearing in the Washington Evening Star on April 18, 1966, be printed in the RECORD. I was pleased to see that the Evening Star has endorsed the need for Federal regulation in the auto safety field and commend this article to the attention of my colleagues.

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

NADER AND THE INDUSTRY

It is not very often in this era of big government, big business and mass-produced public response that one man, acting alone, can make the Nation sit up and take notice. Ralph Nader has done just that.

Nader, a 34-year-old Washington attorney, has for the past several years staged a one-man campaign against the world's biggest business, the automobile industry. What his charge boils down to is that the automakers are more interested in making money than in safe design. And he has made a convincing case.

No one will dispute the industry's right to make a healthy profit. But Nader's accusation is that the automakers have purposefully prevented the public from hearing about potentially fatal flaws in their cars for fear of losing customers to the competition. The only answer, Nader believes, is in enforced public disclosure of detected defects and in Federal laws governing car safety standards.

Since Nader began making his charges—first in the book "Unsafe At Any Speed" and currently in testimony before Senate committees—some startling facts have come to light. For the first time the general public has learned that hundreds of thousands of cars have been quietly called back over the past 5 years because of unsafe design features—flaws that include sticking throttles, faulty door catches, fenders that cut into tires and bottoms unable to clear low obstructions in the road.

The industry, as might be expected, reacted sharply. First there was the episode of the sub rosa investigation of Nader's personal life by a small army of private investigators. When that failed to quiet their critic, there were outraged protests from the several companies named and cries that the charges were unfair and unfounded.

The latest to cry foul was Henry Ford II, who charged that Nader is not qualified to express an opinion. "If he's that good an engineer, we have some good jobs here and I'll be glad to give him one," Ford said, "but I don't think he knows what he's talking about."

That doesn't quite answer Nader. It hardly takes an engineer to know that something is amiss when the throttle sticks open at a high speed, or the door flies open, or a car hangs up in the middle of a railroad crossing.

The auto companies have asked the Senate for the chance to draw up and enforce their safety regulations before Congress imposes mandatory Federal standards. But judging from the remarks of several committee members, the pervading congressional sentiment seems to be that Federal regulation is overdue.

That is our view, too.

COLLABORATION BETWEEN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND DEFENSE-ORIENTED INDUSTRIES

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, in these days of sustained military crisis, the need for fruitful collaboration between the Department of Defense and defense-oriented industries is absolutely essential.

Recently, I had the pleasure of reading a speech on this subject by my good friend, Thomas S. Nichols. Mr. Nichols is a distinguished and respected resident of Maryland. He is also chairman of the executive committee of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., and as such, he possesses a firsthand knowledge of the relationship between defense industry and the Defense Department.

On the basis of his expertise, Mr. Nichols has been chosen to sit for two terms on the Defense Industry Advisory Council, a body created in 1962 by Secretary McNamara to act as a catalyst between Government and industry.

Thomas Nichols' very pertinent remarks demonstrate how important it is for defense industry and the Defense Department to be able to explain themselves to one another directly and persistently.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the speech of Thomas S. Nichols at the National Security Industrial Association advance planning briefing in St. Louis in March be printed in the RECORD.

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

April 25, 1966

THE NEED TO KNOW AND THE DUTY TO TELL

These are strenuous days. The budget for the Department of Defense this coming fiscal year involves expenditures of about \$66 billion—more than one-half of the total Federal outlay. At the same moment—next fall to be strictly accurate—1½ million young Americans will enter college * * * twice the total enrollment in our colleges and universities just 20 years ago. I have linked these two figures side by side advisedly. For together they illustrate once more, and dramatically so, the eternal effervescence of the American spirit, even under the threat of ominous challenge.

To me it is reassuring to know that in face of great strains on our fiscal resources because of Peiping aggression, we are still moving boldly ahead on the domestic front to perform miracles like making next fall's freshman class larger than the total college enrollment 20 years ago. Such unshakable confidence has always been an indomitable feature of the American tradition. When no more than 2 to 5 percent of those between 18 and 21 in England or the Continent were enrolled in higher education during the first half of this century, the United States had 10 percent by 1930 even during the depression. Today it is 30 percent and by 1980 it will reach 50 percent. But each such advance, as we well know, can only be won if the courageous, adventurous, inventive genius, and management of American industry is not muzzled.

Two years ago we spent close to \$2 billion for expanding the facilities of higher education. By 1975 it will take \$33 billion. Meanwhile our defense expenditures must go on.

So far we have elected to undertake two major tasks without skipping a beat: First, to protect our national security and redeem our commitments to people who have been the victims of aggression; second, to raise the material and cultural facets of American life to even higher summits. We have elected to do both at once. But since not too many listen, we must ask the question over and again: "Can the economy generate such sums to do both?" I lean to the optimistic view. But sometimes when I become pessimistic, I think of the bullock in India who was chased by a tiger across a clearing to the edge of a forest. As he lumbered awkwardly ahead he saw a monkey high up in a tree and shouted: "Do you think I can climb this tree?" "Brother," snapped the monkey quickly, "It's no longer a matter of opinion. You've got to climb this tree."

And so it is. And so it is in our long adventure with free government that at this conjunction of war and revolution and domestic disorders, the private sector of our economy is put to the supreme test. More than at any other time in the Nation's lifetime we need to perfect the proper meshing of the Nation's huge industrial capability with our military machinery of defense. It is toward the refinement of such relationships that we meet today.

As President Eisenhower perceptively stated in his farewell address early in 1961, until World War II the United States had no armaments industry, and the coming together of an immense Military Establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience. Today—20 years away from World War II—the congruence of our industrial and military components in a standing partnership has become an accepted fact of national life. A most important breakthrough in relating industry to defense occurred 4 years ago with the establishment of the Defense Industry Advisory Council.

This body was created in 1962 by Secretary McNamara and was directed for the first 2 years by the skillful hands of Secretary McNamara and Mr. Roswell Gilpatric. Starting in February 1964, Cyrus Vance has

served as its energetic and imaginative chairman.

The function of the Council, in a word, is that of catalyst in the intricate relations between government and industry. In this sense, both the Defense Industry Advisory Council with its working groups composed of specialists in their fields and the National Security Industrial Association assist in presenting industry experience and judgment in the formulation of procurement policy practices within the Defense Department. The objectives of the Council are threefold:

1. To provide the Secretary of Defense and his principal management assistants with a forum for the presentation of logistics management objectives to a representative cross section of the defense industry;

2. To provide representatives of the defense industry a forum for discussing directly with Defense Department executives their suggestions and criticisms.

3. To provide a focal point for a topside review and discussion of industry study group findings that ought to be brought to the direct attention of the Secretary of Defense.

Essentially the Council aspires to engineer a continuous dialog between our industrial and defense machinery. The Council has met a dozen times for 2-day sessions since its creation, representing among its 22 members from business and industry—textiles, automotive vehicles, shipbuilding, aircraft, ordnance, space missiles, instrumentation, chemicals, communications, and computers, to name but a few. All Council members are selected by the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense from several hundred nominees submitted by a variety of organizations. Members speak only for themselves, not for their companies or an industry segment. One-third to one-half the membership is rotated every 2 years. I am now in my second term.

One final word about the operation of the Defense Industry Advisory Council: it is a sounding board, not a voting body. It works tirelessly to identify inconsistencies in current regulations or to look into the policy of allowance on independent research and Government cost and a vast catalog of other problems affecting the defense industry.

Behind the curtain of confusion that too often surrounds the relations between the private and public sectors of our Nation, the Council is breaking new ground and opening new windows of communication. There is no more supreme mission to which Government and industry can assign itself in a vigorous effort to assure the survival of our system of government and free enterprise. For unfortunately today we too often seem to communicate with each other in a manner which may produce peevish rejoinders and counter-rejoinders which do not clarify misunderstandings or honest disagreement.

We need to explain ourselves more directly and more persistently. We need more face-to-face encounters for ventilating viewpoints, and the Defense Industry Advisory Council provides just such an instrument. Even more, it offers the kind of a vehicle for transmitting the creative impulses of private enterprise to the topside policymakers of government. We need to build in more enclaves in the private sector to perform the same function. For in a test of wills we must live up to our conviction that only in societies where the economies are free does real freedom survive. Today, of the 115 members in the United Nations, 80 are non-democratic societies. Indeed, the peril points for American policy box the compass, but we need not despair. The stars will not fall from the heavens if we will keep our heads, not zigzag our policies by reacting or overreacting to what others do, and if we will seek new forms to strengthen freedom in

the economy. We have just begun to grow; to acquire our second wind. And let no one try to flog us into being ashamed of it.

All around us we know the world is more expulsively stacked—a quarrelsome world confounded by the surging force of people, politics, and power. In this setting, the United States still sways the destiny of people and nations, but we can continue to do so only so long as we sustain our growth and the doctrines of freedom that have always animated our course. We dare not fail.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS
SERVICE TRANSFER

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, on December 9, 1965, I wrote to President Johnson concerning his proposed transfer of the Community Relations Service from the Department of Commerce to the Department of Justice. In that letter, I explained why I felt that a policeman could never become an effective conciliator. While we look upon the Commerce Department as neutral in its approach to human problems as well as economic problems, we know that the Justice Department is charged with another responsibility—that of enforcement and prosecution. Although the Justice Department can no doubt perform its prosecution function better with access to the heretofore confidential files of the Community Relations Service, the conciliation function of CRS is bound to be impaired.

A copy of my letter was sent to the Justice Department. Although I never received from it what I considered to be an adequate reply, the administration's proposal became Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1966. I then submitted a copy of my letter of December 9 to the members of the Reorganization Subcommittee of the Senate Government Operations Committee. I do not believe that the points raised in my letter were answered either by a majority on the committee, or on the Senate floor during debate on the transfer, and I was deeply distressed that the Members of this body chose to follow meekly the mistaken suggestion of the administration.

The full consequences of this reorganization are treated by David Lawrence in his article, "Unprecedented Step by Congress," which appeared in the Evening Star of April 22, 1966.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Lawrence's article be printed in the Record.

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

[From the Evening Star, Apr. 22, 1966]

UNPRECEDENTED STEP BY CONGRESS

(By David Lawrence)

Almost unnoticed, the Congress of the United States has taken a step which would not be surprising in a police state, but is certainly unprecedented in a democracy.

For, by an overwhelming vote dominated almost entirely by Democrats in both Houses, a law has been passed this week giving the police arm of the Government the power to hold a club over citizens who may become involved in disputes over racial discrimination—in public accommodations, education, employment practices, or housing—or any denial of "equal protection of the laws."

recent years. More than once he has written masterpieces of good sense and good journalistic craftsmanship which have been of great good to his community and State.

In receiving this award, Al joins a very prominent group of newsmen who have received the award in the past. Among them are Allen Drury, Allan Barth, Virginius Dabney, and native North Carolinians Cecil Prince, David Brinkley, and Vermont Royster.

The announcement of this year's award was carried in papers across the country; but I ask unanimous consent that the article in his own Wilmington Morning Star of Friday, April 15, 1966, be printed in the RECORD.

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

AL G. DICKSON WINS JOURNALISM AWARD

Al G. Dickson, executive editor of the Star-News newspapers, won the Sigma Delta Chi Distinguished Service award for 1965 in the field of editorial writing.

Notification of the national honor was received Thursday from Russell E. Hurst, executive officer of the professional journalistic society.

The citation read:

"Dickson is cited for his single editorial, published November 11, 1965, in which he forcefully expresses the view that the new Hanover County sheriff is not strong enough to face the serious threat the Ku Klux Klan could make to his community. The editorial shows extensive investigation and careful consideration in reaching its conclusions.

"Dickson's stand on an issue where emotions were running high exemplifies civic responsibility, leadership and courage of which American journalism can be proud."

He is the second North Carolina editor to win the Sigma Delta Chi editorial award in the 26-year history of the editorial competition. The other was the late Cecil Prince, of the Charlotte News, in 1959. David Brinkley, NBC news commentator and formerly of Wilmington, won the SDX award for radio or TV newswriting in 1960.

Dickson writes approximately 150 to 200 editorials annually. Most of them are on local subjects. During the last several years he has won six awards in the editorial competition sponsored by the North Carolina Press Association. These include two firsts, two seconds, a third and a fourth place.

He began his career on the Wilmington News on June 15, 1929, after attending North Carolina State University at Raleigh and Wofford College in Spartanburg, S.C. Through a series of promotions, he served as managing editor of the Wilmington Morning Star, the Wilmington News and editor of both newspapers. He was appointed executive editor in 1955. He is a former president of the North Carolina Association of Afternoon Dailies and the United Press International Editors Association of North Carolina. He is now serving as vice president of the Associated Dailies of the North Carolina Press Association.

His late father, John G. Dickson, was a veteran North Carolina newspaperman, having served in editorial capacities on the Greensboro Daily News and Record, Charlotte Observer, the Gastonia Gazette, and Rock Hill (S.C.) Herald. His mother lives in Charlotte.

Among prominent American editors who have won the SDX editorial award are Allen Drury, Felix R. McKnight, Alan Barth, Virginius Dabney, Robert M. White, II, Robert Estabrook, James J. Kilpatrick, Vermont Royster and Hodding Carter III.

Sigma Delta Chi is a professional society for men engaged in journalism. It is dedi-

cated to the highest ideals of the profession and is comparable to those professional organizations serving the fields of medicine and law.

In this role, it constantly endeavors to raise the standards of competence of its members, to recognize outstanding achievement by journalists, to recruit and hold able young talent for journalism, to advance the cause of freedom of information, and to elevate the prestige of journalism to every respect.

Founded as a fraternity at DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., in 1909, Sigma Delta Chi changed its designation in 1960 to that of a professional society of journalists. It is a nonprofit, voluntary association, with a worldwide membership of men engaged in every field of journalism. Its membership extends horizontally to include men engaged in the communication of fact and opinion by all media, and it extends vertically to include in its purposes and fellowship all ranks of journalists.

Jurors for the 1965 SDX awards contest included Dean Wayne A. Danielson, of the University of North Carolina School of Journalism.

AID TO VIETNAMESE VILLAGERS— OPERATION HELPING HAND

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, when Hawaii's famed 25th Division was sent to Vietnam, the people of Hawaii dipped deep into their pockets—and their hearts—for Operation Helping Hand, to help Vietnamese villagers in the areas where the division was ordered into action.

Some 270 tons of goods worth an estimated \$800,000 have arrived in Vietnam and are now being stored and categorized in a warehouse for distribution by 25th Division personnel.

I ask unanimous consent that the latest report on Operation Helping Hand, written by Bob Jones, of the Honolulu Advertiser's Saigon bureau, be printed in the RECORD.

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

CHU CHI GETS HAWAII AID (By Bob Jones)

CHU CHI, VIETNAM.—Hawaii's Operation Helping Hand is reaching out to this needy village 30 miles northwest of Saigon.

Already some 270 tons of goods donated in the late February campaign have arrived in Vietnam. Four hundred boxes weighing 450 pounds apiece have reached the 25th Division headquarters, and another 800 boxes are on the docks at this writing.

About 300 boxes are underway by ship. Far from the riots and anti-American demonstrations of Saigon, Chu Chi is more concerned about building a complete medical center for the district, finding an instructor to give dressmaking classes to villagers and virtually building Chu Chi into a model village.

It will all be done, villagers hope, with what Hawaii citizens and civic groups donated under Operation Helping Hand when the 25th Division left the islands.

"It's been the greatest exhibit of help to anyone I've ever witnessed," said Lt. Col. Robert R. Hicks, the man in charge of seeing that the goods are distributed where they will do the most good.

"The folks in Hawaii really took this to their hearts, right down to the little kid with 17 cents who said, 'This is all I have to offer.'"

Operation Helping Hand won't be as spectacular as some people may expect.

"We aren't just going to dump the whole amount in the villages in one big splash," said Maj. Gen. Fred C. Weyand, 25th Division commander.

Instead, the goods will be doled out strictly on the basis of need, with a full accounting and control system to make sure none of the goods find their way into the black market or the hands of the Vietcong.

Donations by individual communities in Hawaii won't be going to specific villages here and at the 3d Brigade's operating site near Pleiku.

This is how it will work:

A guarded warehouse is going up at Chu Chi where all the goods (worth about \$800,000) are being categorized and stored.

Each unit within the 25th Division has been given a hamlet to build up.

As an item is shown to be needed in the hamlet (paint, clothes, shoes, etc.), the unit will draw the goods from the central storage place and allow Vietnamese authorities to distribute it to the people.

They don't just hand out clothes wholesale. It must be on a basis of need.

For example, one of the contributions here recently was to 10 families of Vietnamese Army soldiers killed along with 2 American advisers near Phumoc My in a Vietcong ambush.

Clothes have been distributed in the Catholic refugee village of Bac Ha here, and to Montagnards in the 3d Brigade's area in the central Vietnam highlands.

There was \$5,500 in cash donated by people in Hawaii, and that has gone into a special fund for village projects.

"For instance, the 3d Brigade builds a spillway for people to utilize a stream to wash and get their water," Colonel Hicks explained. "We authorize use of funds for that type of project."

Hawaii's contribution probably will be spilled out throughout Vietnam for the coming year wherever units of the 25th Division operate.

An operating table and anesthesia machine donated by the Wahlaw General Hospital will be the nucleus of the planned Medical Center at Chu Chi.

All the rubber sandals collected are finding their way to villagers' feet.

Above all, the division is trying to avoid the kind of wholesale distribution of gifts which all too often has only a brief effect in the village or is mistaken as a case of Americans showing off their wealth.

The 21 sewing machines the division got before leaving will be used for that dressmaking class here as soon as an instructor can be found.

PRESENT STATE OF AMERICAN FARM INCOME

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, this morning I received a long and very well-written letter from Harry L. Graham, legislative representative of the National Grange. I think it is significant, and should be brought to the attention of the Senate. It presents a balanced picture of the present state of American agriculture, and shows that farm income has turned the corner.

The national picture is well illustrated in Mr. Graham's letter. I would add that in Minnesota, as well, the progress has been encouraging. Net farm income in Minnesota was \$433 million in 1960, and preliminary estimates for 1965 indicate it was up 23 or 24 percent—about \$100 million. Net income per farm is estimated to have risen 35 percent from the \$2,776 in 1960—an increase of roughly \$1,000 per farm.

But farm income is not as high as it should be. Recent reports show it at roughly 82 or 83 per cent of parity—without including Government payments—and I am old fashioned enough to think that it should be 100 percent.

The American consumer does in fact receive the best food in the world at the lowest prices—and the American farmer still receives an income too low for his input of capital, labor, and productive know-how.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Graham's letter be printed in the RECORD.

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

NATIONAL GRANGE,

Washington, D.C., April 22, 1966.

HON. WALTER MONDALE,

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

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: The Grange has been deeply disturbed by the recent harsh criticisms of the Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman, and the public demands for his resignation. The Grange also regrets the circumstances compelling the Secretary to appear in opposition to further increases in farm prices due to the pressure to control inflation. We do not believe that the difficulties are sufficient to warrant a complete disregard of over 5 years of devoted and distinguished service to domestic and international agriculture.

Since 1961, Secretary Freeman has fought valiantly for programs to reduce our surpluses, improve domestic farm income, expand our international trade, reduce farm program costs, and improve the image of the American farmer at home and abroad. The Grange gladly joined in that fight, and together we have rejoiced at the substantial victories.

The Secretary has led the fight against those whose vested interests are best served by low farm prices and huge reserves.

It should be pointed out that much of the opposition to the programs of the Secretary has come from the storage and warehouse owners and the grain trade. At the time Mr. Freeman became Secretary, every warehouse in this country was bulging with grain, and we had stored excess surpluses in many kinds of inadequate auxiliary buildings. Figures indicate that the Department of Agriculture is presently using only 17 percent of available private storage space for the storage of CCC stocks. The situation has changed from surpluses of commodities to surpluses of warehouse space. This was a primary objective of the program.

He had to fight those who consider their political interests best served by making it impossible for him to be a successful Secretary. Some of the voices today raised in the chorus against Mr. Freeman are the same voices we have heard for the past 5½ years. They do not want a solution; they want a sacrifice. Nothing reasonable could be said in defense of the Secretary which would be acceptable to these people. Unfortunately, he has had to defend himself from those within agriculture who prefer policy to price when price is involved, and price to policy when policy is involved. Those whose blind adherence to an oversimplified and out-dated concept of agricultural marketing led them to prefer the disastrous cyclical fluctuations of the market to programs which permit an orderly development and maintenance of a stable and fair market price.

However, there are those concerned farmers and farm leaders who now pounce upon him in the dilemma imposed upon him by his responsibility to the total society. They are trying to prove he is antifarmer and therefore should retire as Secretary. To all

of them, we would suggest a careful and objective look at the record.

1. Net farm income has increased from \$11.7 billion in 1960 to \$14.1 billion in 1965, with predictions for a net income of \$15.1 billion in 1966. This is an increase of 29 percent. Cash receipts from pork increased from \$2.9 billion in 1960 to \$3.7 billion in 1965 with predictions of \$4.1 billion in 1966, an increase of 31 percent. Cash receipts for beef have increased from \$7.6 billion in 1960 to \$8.85 billion in 1965, with predictions of cash receipts of \$10 billion in 1966, an increase of 45 percent. Income from crops totalled \$15.8 billion in 1960; \$19.6 billion in 1965; with estimates of \$20.2 billion in 1966, an increase of 28 percent.

2. The Secretary has fought for the enactment of legislation enabling the agricultural situation to move from one of surplus to one of balance. Stocks of both feed grains and wheat are down about a billion bushels each; stocks of dairy products have disappeared; and the present strength of our markets for agricultural products indicates the degree of success which has been attained.

3. These increases in farm income have been attained at very modest costs to the consumer. The price of wheat for flour for bread for the millers has remained practically unchanged for the past 5 years. Any increases in the price of bread have been due to costs other than the increase in the price of wheat.

In general, there has been no substantial increase in the price of pork and beef, except for those choice items in high demand. It is symptomatic of our present affluent society that the loudest cries about the cost of meat have been the cost of choice steaks and bacon. The increased spendable consumer income has been responsible for the demand of those high-priced meats, and has enabled speculators to push the price of bacon far beyond any reasonable relationship to the price of the rest of the hog. Fortunately the present bacon price has assured more reasonable levels.

The price of lettuce and some other vegetables and fruits have been directly influenced by the shortages created by either adverse weather conditions, or by the intensified labor situation caused by the termination of the bracero program. The farmer can hardly be held responsible.

With the exception of about the last 4 months, the steady trend in the price of food has been downward for many years, and the percentage of income spent for food, despite the many built-in services not previously a part of the market basket, has declined. American consumers still are able to buy the widest variety of high quality foods for the smallest part of their earnings in all recorded history. American consumers literally live better today than kings and emperors did a hundred years ago.

4. Secretary Freeman has been a valiant defender of agriculture in our national economy. Most of the improved posture of American agriculture, both in the United States and throughout the world, has been the result of his efforts. The American farmer is now pictured as a progressive scientist and businessman making substantial, if not critical contributions, to the strength of our domestic economy, to the balance of payments to world relief, and to the security of the free world. On an international level, he is no longer regarded as a protected producer behind a high wall of Government subsidies trying to displace all the rest of agricultural markets of the world. Today he is thought of as a fair and honorable competitor in world cash markets and the major, if not the only, supplier for the concessional markets and relief needs of the world.

5. U.S. commercial agricultural exports

have increased substantially from the 1960 level of \$3.3 billion to last year's level of \$4.7 billion. During 1961-65, a continuation of U.S. commercial agricultural exports at the 1960 level would have meant lower U.S. exports by \$3.4 billion with a consequent further deterioration in the U.S. balance of payments. Of this \$3.4 billion, 1965 alone accounts for \$1.4 billion.

The 1966 outlook is for a further increase of U.S. commercial agricultural exports.

6. During Secretary Freeman's tenure, American farm programs have for the first time recognized the difference between the economic problems facing commercial farmers and the more complicated social problems facing the marginal or low-income farmers. Programs have been devised to meet the specific problems of the latter group as well as those of the commercial farmers. We believe that these programs will get the same efficient administration as the others under his jurisdiction, and, if properly funded, will make a great contribution to the rural welfare.

7. In our judgment, the image of the USDA has improved vastly under Secretary Freeman's administration. During the last 3 months, we have twice heard Mr. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, admit that the Secretary had not made any particular grab for power in areas where the Farm Bureau had previously expressed major concern. Repeatedly, when this question of the Secretary's relationship to the total agriculture arises, the critics say they do not fear Secretary Freeman but rather they fear a different kind of Secretary in the future.

Despite the added responsibilities of social programs given to the Department of Agriculture, the Department's budget has held relatively steady, and more important, the money which has been appropriated for farm programs has increasingly gone to the farmers.

8. The change in the whole posture of American agriculture during the past 5 years has been almost unbelievable. From a situation in which many of us were pessimistic about the future of agriculture, we now have created a situation in which we can look into this future with considerable optimism based upon valid factors and considerations. The enactment of the Agricultural Act of 1965 gave a permanence and stability to working programs which have made a tremendous contribution to this optimistic future.

We are concerned, however, with the unjustified correlation of farm prices with the cause of the increase of the cost of living. The price increases during the first quarter of this year should have been viewed as a seasonal adjustment upward as off-season fruits and vegetables increased in price. Most of our consumers have forgotten that it is only during the last few years that both fresh fruit and vegetables were obtainable in the United States during the winter months.

It also appears to the Grange that the price depressing techniques used in relation to pork, especially in terms of buying for the armed services, were premature in the light of the predicted increases of marketing and the usual seasonal adjustments downward during the second quarter of the year. The Bureau of Labor Statistics release of April 21 indicated the reasonable adjustment downward began with a decline of wholesale farm prices for last week of 1.7 percentage points from the previous week.

The usefulness of selective controls at the farm level to prevent price increases has always been questionable. The experience of the Government in trying to control bread by the use of a consumer subsidy and trying to control the price of shoes by export quotas on hides indicates the futility of this approach. Despite the fact that all segments of any industry contribute to its price the

A2200

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

April 25, 1966

Thompson, Clement, and other speakers at the dedication praised the part played by Emerson in the planning and development of the Douglas project in Tennessee. Clement said initial contact between the State and the aircraft company was made on a State industry-seeking tour to California, led by Emerson. Douglas is headquartered in that State.

Other Douglas officials at the ceremony included G. R. Arterberry, Long Beach, Calif., manager of eastern manufacturing operations; and W. M. Humphreys, Sparta, production coordinator for the four plants.

[From the Nashville Banner, Apr. 18, 1966]

SMITHVILLE TO GET NEW DOUGLAS PLANT

SMITHVILLE.—Douglas Aircraft Co. officials, who dedicated a new plan Friday at Sparta, are planning another new facility here, Representative JOE L. EVINS told the Banner.

EVINS, who participated in the Friday ceremonies, said he had been discussing the possibilities of a Smithville plant with Douglas officials a long, long time and added that he has now received assurance that such a plant will be built.

The Sparta plant dedicated last week is the first of four Douglas is building in the midstate area to begin operation. The others, in addition to the Smithville plant, are at Carthage, Monterey, and Gainesboro.

Regarding the Smithville plant announcement, EVINS said he had conferred with Wellwood E. Beall, Long Beach, Calif., executive vice president for operations of Douglas.

"I am most pleased and elighted with Douglas' decision," the Representative said.

CAPITOL COMMENTS

(By Joe L. Evins)

The announcement of the decision by officials of the Douglas Aircraft industry of California to locate a fifth plant in our area—the great Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee—underscores an encouraging trend of economic development in Appalachia and in other sections of rural and small-town America.

Col. Wellwood E. Beall, executive vice president of operations at Douglas, announced recently that Douglas would locate its fifth plant in Tennessee at Smithville. The announcement was made at Sparta at a banquet following dedication of a Douglas plant there. Others are being built and currently are in operation at Monterey, Carthage, and Gainesboro.

Douglas is locating these manufacturing plants in our area in line with the President's recommendation for a broader based economic development which he—and Douglas officials—consider essential if this country is to make appreciable progress in solution of both rural and urban problems.

As Colonel Beall said during the Sparta dedication, "What is needed is a reversal of the national trend toward urbanization. What is needed is an effort that will halt the drain of workers and youth from the Nation's small communities to urban areas, an effort that instead will take opportunity to these small communities and provide them with the economic ability upon which they can thrive."

Colonel Beall also said this decentralization of industry will "enhance the cornerstone of our democracy, the American small town." This is most gratifying and most encouraging. This is a theme that your Representative has emphasized over a period of years.

In May of 1965, for example, during hearings of the Public Works Appropriations Subcommittee, I made this statement:

"There should be a national effort to encourage a buildup of small towns to capture the best of the old—the community spirit and pride—and the best of the new. And

by the new I mean modern industry and modern convenience and well-rounded economies."

In a letter to President Johnson last July this approach was reiterated as I urged advocacy of programs for development of smalltown and rural America.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman is preaching this gospel from coast to coast. Both Douglas Aircraft, which has located five plants in our district, and Lockheed—which is locating a plant in Shelbyville—subscribe to this theory of industrial decentralization. The growing acceptance of this concept points to a new era of growth for small towns and to new progress in all America.

JM

Joseph C. Harsch Sees Light Ahead in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VANCE HARTKE

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, the distinguished journalist, Joseph C. Harsch, is one of the consistently perceptive analysts of public affairs whose voice continues to be one of reason and understanding.

In his "State of the Nations" column appearing in the Christian Science Monitor for April 13, he made some significant observations leading to the conclusion that in Vietnam it may now be possible to see in the future developments which could lead to ultimate solution.

That possible solution, stemming from talks among the various elements among the Vietnamese as power now "is flowing visibly toward the Buddhists," may be in "a formula pointed toward a true neutralization of Vietnam."

Mr. Harsch's analysis includes the enumeration of five elements in the situation which have now become altered to such an extent that what was impossible in the past may now be possible—namely, a formula "pointed toward the true neutralization of Vietnam." This in turn would make it possible for the United States to "phase out" as Mr. Harsch puts it, "almost imperceptibly from its present position of prominence."

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I urge all of my colleagues that it may be read with close attention.

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

FIRST LIGHT AHEAD

(By Joseph C. Harsch)

WASHINGTON.—For the first time since the Vietnam war was "escalated" into a matter of major concern to all countries of the world it now becomes possible to see ahead the general outlines of a conceivable compromise settlement.

The clue is to be found in statements from Senator RUSSELL, of Georgia, that if public opinion in Vietnam wanted the United States to leave, then the United States would leave.

A Senator as well informed and prominent in Washington as Senator RUSSELL, and one who has been firmly on the "hawk" side of

the Vietnam issue, would hardly have accepted the possibility of an American withdrawal unless he realized that events might be flowing in that direction.

COMPROMISE SETTLEMENT

If they are flowing in that direction, it is because there is a change in several circumstances affecting the attitude of various parties toward a compromise settlement. The various elements can be listed roughly as follows:

1. The Vietcong have suffered severely in recent fighting. They have not accepted a major battle since last November. War weariness is touching them as well as the general civilian population in Vietnam.
2. Communist China no longer wields decisive influence in Hanoi. Russian influence, built on better military aid than came from China, has gone up. The evidence is in the fact Le Duan, head of the formerly pro-Chinese faction of the Vietnam Communist Party, led the Vietnam delegation to the recent party congress in Moscow. He said notably: "Under the leadership of the glorious party of Lenin, the Soviet people * * * are making a huge contribution to the liberation of the working class, of all working people and oppressed nations."
3. American Armed Forces have greatly improved their military position. It is a clear and established fact that they cannot be thrown out of Vietnam by Communist force.

POLITICAL WEAKNESS

4. But the local political base under American military action in Vietnam has grown progressively weaker.

5. Political power in Vietnam is flowing visibly toward the Buddhists. Washington is still trying to avoid giving them what they want and demand. But it is perfectly obvious that it is now unrealistic to think they can long be kept away from power. And they have already offered to talk with any native political elements who want to talk with them.

Now, the Buddhists do not want to be taken over by Communists any more than do the Catholics, or the soldiers. But they do want to see an end to fighting, if possible. There is nothing to prevent the Buddhists from working out a theoretical compromise with other native elements. Those other elements might now, for the first time, be willing to consider a true compromise.

The time is past when there would be any point in a conference involving the United States. It was always difficult to see how the United States could itself participate in negotiations.

TRUE NEUTRALIZATION

What could happen, therefore, is that talks among Buddhists, Catholics, Vietcong, and North Vietnamese elements—in fact already, going on—could conceivably arrive at a formula pointed toward a true neutralization of Vietnam.

It could happen because North Vietnam and Vietcong now realize they cannot win a decisive military victory; because Russia would rather see Vietnam neutralized than in Chinese hands; because the United States need not leave until or unless it is satisfied that true neutralization is involved in the formula; and because the United States need not be a party to any negotiations.

Hence it is plausible to think that events will slide gradually now toward increasing Buddhist initiative making it possible for the United States to "phase out" almost imperceptibly from its present position of prominence.

There is nothing sudden down such a road; not even a moment when the United States would leave Vietnam. There might even be an American beachhead for quite a time as a guarantee of neutralism. It would be the slow road of "deescalation."

April 25, 1966

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A2199

Douglas Aircraft Expands Its Plant
Complex in AppalachiaEXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, as a part of President Johnson's program of economic development in Appalachia, Douglas Aircraft Corp. is locating a complex of satellite plants in Appalachia in the Fourth District of Tennessee which I am honored to represent in the Congress.

The latest announcement by Douglas officials was of the location of an assembly plant in Smithville, Tenn. The announcement was made at the dedication of a plant in Sparta, Tenn., recently, and other Douglas plants are being built in Monterey, Gainesboro, and Carthage.

The Honorable Wellwood E. Beall, executive vice president of operations at Douglas, emphasized during the dedication ceremonies that Douglas as a matter of policy will do its part in broadening the base of economic development in America—a trend which will help in solving both rural and urban problems.

To help achieve this broader development, Douglas is locating a number of smaller plants in smalltown America to, as Mr. Beall said, "protect and enhance the cornerstone of our democracy, the American small town."

I insert press clippings of the dedication of the Douglas plant at Sparta and of the announcement of the new plant at Smithville in the Record, together with a copy of my recent newsletter.

The articles and newsletter follows:

[From the Nashville Banner, Apr. 16, 1966]

EVINS SAYS SMITHVILLE TO GET PLANT

(By Lee Callaway)

SPARTA.—Douglas Aircraft Co. officials Friday assured Representative JOE L. EVINS that a new plant would be built at Smithville.

EVINS, in Sparta for the opening of a 36,000-square-foot airplane parts plant here, told the Banner, "I have received assurances from representatives of Douglas that a plant will be built here," adding that he had been discussing its possibilities "for a long, long time" with them.

He said he had talked at length with Wellwood E. Beall, Long Beach, Calif., executive vice president of operations for Douglas, about the proposed plant in Smithville.

FIRST OF FOUR

"I am most pleased and delighted with Douglas' decision to locate another Tennessee plant at Smithville," EVINS said. The Sparta plant is the first of four Douglas is building in the upper Cumberland section in middle Tennessee other than the Smithville plant. The others are at Carthage, Monterey, and Gainesboro.

A total of about 400 workers at the 4 plants will make small parts for 2 Douglas planes—wing leading edges and tail cones for the 4-engine DC-8 commercial jetliner, and vertical stabilizers and fuselage panels for the Navy-Marine Corps A-4E strike airplane and the Navy TA-4E jet trainer.

Future work at the Tennessee plants—each of which has about 36,000 square feet of space—will include subassemblies for the

new Douglas DC-9 twinjet short- to medium-range jetliner.

Operations in the four-plant complex have been underway last fall in temporary facilities under the direction of Ray W. Rice, Sparta manager of Douglas eastern manufacturing locations.

Beall and Gov. Frank G. Clement cut the ribbon at the dedication. Other participants in Friday's ceremonies included Representatives EVINS; State industrial development director, Ralph W. Emerson; Sparta Mayor Harold Sims; and H. L. Thompson, director of facilities for Douglas Aircraft Division.

TOUR PLANT

Residents of Sparta and neighboring communities toured the new plant at an open house following the ribbon cutting.

At a dinner at the Sparta Country Club Friday night, Beall showed a Douglas film entitled "A Plan for Appalachia," which tells how the four new plants came into being.

"The story began a couple of years ago," Beall said, "when the President of the United States asked several of the Nation's industrial leaders, including Donald W. Douglas, Jr. (president of the firm), to contribute ideas toward the solution of a national problem that has become known as Appalachia. As we all know, the actual problem has no simple geographical boundaries.

"Our initial thought at Douglas was perhaps typical. We would just go to Appalachia, build a big plant, hire 500 or so people, and that would take care of our contribution."

SECOND THOUGHTS

"Fortunately, we had second thoughts. Closer examination and analysis, with lots of help, convinced us that such a move would compound the problem rather than help resolve it.

"What was needed was a reversal of the national trend toward urbanization. What was needed was an effort that would halt the drain of workers and youth from the Nation's small communities to urban areas, an effort that instead would take opportunity to these small communities and provide them with the economic ability upon which they would thrive instead of die, grow instead of wither away.

"Douglas, with your help and encouragement, has launched a program that shows the way to meet—and defeat—this problem. We believe it provides an example for the growth of American industry, a growth that can meet the needs of a dynamic industry and at the same time protect and enhance the cornerstone of our democracy, the American small town."

REVOLUTIONARY

Clement described the plan as "revolutionary," and predicted that other businesses would follow Douglas' lead. EVINS called the opening of the plant a "great occasion, a great leap forward for our section."

Thompson, Clement, and other speakers at the dedication praised the part played by Emerson in the planning and development of the Douglas project in Tennessee. Clement said initial contact between the State and the aircraft company was made on a State industry-seeking tour to California, led by Emerson. Douglas is headquartered in that State.

Other Douglas officials at the ceremony included G. R. Arterberry, Long Beach, Calif., manager of eastern manufacturing operations; and W. M. Humphreys, Sparta, production coordinator for the four plants.

[From the Nashville Banner, Apr. 16, 1966]

SPARTA AIRPLANE PARTS PLANT DEDICATED—
DOUGLAS CONSTRUCTING THREE MORE IN
REGION

(By Lee Callaway)

SPARTA.—Douglas Aircraft Co. officially became a partner in Tennessee's economy Fri-

day with the opening of a 36,000-square-foot airplane parts plant here.

At the same time, the company took a step forward in implementing its plan to help revitalize the depressed region of Appalachia.

The plant here is the first of four Douglas is building in the upper Cumberland section of middle Tennessee. Others are at Carthage, Monterey and Gainesboro.

A total of about 400 workers at the 4 plants will make small parts for 2 Douglas planes—wing leading edges and tail cones for the 4-engine DC-8 commercial jetliner, and vertical stabilizers and fuselage panels for the Navy-Marine Corps A-4E strike airplane and the Navy TA-4E jet trainer.

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Operations in the four-plant complex have been underway last fall in temporary facilities under the direction of Ray W. Rice, Sparta manager of Douglas eastern manufacturing locations.

Wellwood E. Beall, Long Beach, Calif., executive vice president—operations for Douglas, and Gov. Frank G. Clement, cut the ribbon at the dedication. Other participants in Friday's ceremonies included Fourth District Congressman JOE L. EVINS, State Industrial Development Director Ralph W. Emerson, Sparta Mayor Harold Sims and H. L. Thompson, director of facilities for Douglas Aircraft Division.

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"Fortunately, we had second thoughts. Closer examination and analysis, with lots of help, convinced us that such a move would compound the problem rather than help resolve it.

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REVOLUTIONARY

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April 25, 1966

able, growers were assured of adequate labor. But now there is no certainty that enough hands will be available to harvest the crop, particularly with the aversion of the domestic workers to do what is known as "stoop labor."

The Labor Secretary continually has harped on the theme that California had adequate help last year despite the loss of the braceros. But an Associated Farmers of California bulletin points out that during the first 10 months of 1965 U.S. Government figures showed that 52,748 "wetbacks" were caught by the border patrol. Add approximately 35,000 "green card" Mexican workers plus the braceros Wirtz permitted to come in and it's obvious that it was not a new found domestic force of workers who harvested the California crops.

The statements by Brown and Wirtz were made before all the facts and figures of the 1965 season were in. The crop and livestock reporting service's yearend report showed a reduction of 42,000 acres of land devoted to melons and vegetables. This report also showed a drop of \$55 million in the value of all crops.

Taxpayers will be hard hit because additional funds will be needed to provide schooling for children of migrants who will flood school districts already unable to keep pace with local growth needs. Migrants will be taking advantage of the educational facilities offered in the districts without presenting anything in return. They will pay no property taxes, which means they will contribute nothing from this district level to the schools. Almost amusing were the first hurt bleats that came out of Sacramento because agriculture was going to dump without notice all those migrant children on the school districts.

If those who complained didn't get the word they must be the only people in the world who didn't. For many years, agricultural leaders had predicted this would happen if the braceros were removed. We know for a fact that Congress, the President, Governor Brown, and the Secretaries of Labor and Agriculture were warned time and time again by agriculture.

Monterey County knows from experience, the welfare load already has been heavy and will get heavier. The type of domestic worker available will have to bring his family to the harvest area and is likely to remain after there is no work to do, thus becoming dependent on the welfare operations of the county. This is in contrast to the bracero who was imported at harvest time, worked, collected his pay and returned to his homeland during the off season.

Finally, there is the problem of a shift of production from California to Mexico because of high labor costs. Senator GEORGE MURPHY pointed out at a recent hearing that in 1964 a total of \$4,765,000 worth of strawberries, cantaloupes, and oranges came into the United States from Mexico. This compares with \$232,000 worth in 1956.

With all these facts available the Federal Government has taken no action to correct the situation created by Wirtz.

And even Governor Brown has been reluctant. Finally, however, when policies (geared to the Delano march on Sacramento) dictated, he came out in support of measures proposed to provide financial aid to districts hit by the influx of migrant children. However, the funds are not yet available and will come from a bond issue not yet approved by State voters.

But what can growers expect from Washington and Sacramento administrations "zeroed in" on a course of punitive treatment of California agriculture, the State's greatest industry?

Believing the Pentagon

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, herewith from the National Observer of April 18, 1966, under editorial "Observations," an item of interest to all. For some time now the Committee on Armed Services has realized the shortcomings of the Secretary of Defense, if not his malfeasance in office. This editorial indicates the national thinking concerning same, including deceit, evasion, if not outright distortion of the truth, in the interest of self-perpetuation. There is ample documentary evidence to support prior allegations, in many different areas as well as these "observations." It's time he was "turned to pasture," and as he erred in following a subordinate's advice who was directly connected with "flying Edsels," so he should return to making nonsalable—and now allegedly nonsafe—Edsels of the roads. When our men are dying at the rate of over 3,000 since the escalation in January of 1965, with a total of 19,000 battle casualties, it is no time for petulance or evasion. The editorial follows:

OBSERVATIONS

Indignation has become Secretary McNamara's weapon against critics—indignation laced with bewildering statistics. In the bomb-shortage hassle last week, the weapon failed, leaving the country justifiably confused.

BELIEVING THE PENTAGON

The episode was the latest in a series that has left almost every word from the Pentagon suspect. Most recently there was that angry denial by Mr. McNamara that, contrary to some reports, U.S. military manpower was not being spread too thin by the Vietnam war. The Defense Secretary reached into his drawer of secrets and released an array of previously classified figures to "prove" it. That was before the Pentagon confessed that it was "temporarily" thinning out the ranks of U.S. forces in Europe and that the four stateside combat divisions weren't combat-ready after all.

Last week started with Pentagon officials toying with the fiction that the political turmoil in South Vietnam had not substantially hampered the anti-Red war. Reports from Vietnam didn't square with this.

So the Pentagon decided to come clean. Arthur Sylvester, an assistant Defense Secretary conceded that there was a "temporary problem in distribution of bombs" within South Vietnam; Vietnamese workers were refusing to unload American ships at the big U.S. base at Da Nang.

This inspired GERALD FORD, House Republican leader, to decry the bomb shortage as a piece of "shocking mismanagement" by Mr. McNamara. The Ford charge was the Secretary's clue to become indignant and reach for the drawer of secrets again.

"It just isn't true" said Mr. McNamara. Then came the figures—bewildering at first, but not so dazzling.

FORGET THE FERTILIZER

The air assault on Vietnamese targets is averaging 50,000 tons a month, and U.S. bomb production will equal that figure by June. Of course, production is lagging behind that figure now, but no need to worry; we have 331,000 tons throughout the world. The Secretary didn't say how many of those tons were available for Vietnam, except to note that 102,000 tons were now based in the United States. He was also compelled to admit that Washington has had to buy back 5,600 older 750-pound bombs sold as surplus to a West German fertilizer company for their nitrate content.

No shortage?

Mr. FORD replied that he was puzzled, especially in light of a previous admission that there were some shortages in 500- and 750-pounders; the 750-pounders are considered the best size for Vietnam missions.

Add to this the assertion of Cyrus Vance, deputy Defense Secretary, that the unloading of military supplies in Vietnam is now normal, and you have a mixed-up picture indeed.

If there is an ammunition shortage, Mr. McNamara and the country would be better off if he would admit it, explain it, and, if possible, outline the steps he will take to alleviate the shortage. A little honesty may show, after all, that the situation is not "almost a national scandal," as Mr. FORD contends. But Mr. McNamara's hair-trigger petulance and statistic-laden evasions make us wonder.

A Farmer's Daughter Looks to the Future

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ODIN LANGEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, I have just finished reading a letter from one of my constituents, a 15-year-old farm girl by the name of Diane Sellnow, of rural Verndale, Minn. Diane is typical of the thoughtful young people who are growing up on this Nation's farms, faced with the decision of whether to remain on the land or seek their future elsewhere.

It would be well for all of us to look at the future of American agriculture through the eyes of this young lady. She puts the plight of the farmer in terse, down-to-earth language, and poses a number of questions that we in the Congress must answer in a satisfactory manner if the Diane Sellnows of this Nation are to be encouraged to make the effort to continue farming. And encouraged they must be if this Nation and the world are to be guaranteed a continuing abundance of food.

I submit Diane's letter at this point in the RECORD.

Representative ODIN LANGEN,
Longworth Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. LANGEN: Please, let me introduce myself. My name is Diane Sellnow. I am 15 years old, have four brothers and two sisters, and live 4 miles south of Verndale, Minn., in Todd County. I am writing you because of a bit of news I heard today on the radio. The news item stated that the Government

was going to supply the Air Force and Army with margarine instead of butter.

On behalf of all the small farmers around here, I have only one thing to say, "Help." We and many, many other small farmers in America have a hard enough time trying to make a go of it without the Government sticking their big feet in and squishing everything we've fought to build.

I must admit, our family is not at complete ruin at present, but things are a far cry from what we wish they could even begin to be. Three of my brothers (ages 10, 12, 14) and me get up at 5:30 every morning and help our folks do the chores. We milk 44 cows, take care of approximately 90 head of young stock, and 5 horses.

All in all everyone puts in a full day's work around here. And for what? So we can sell our milk to a creamery, who in turn processes it and puts it on the market for people to buy. They make butter, too. But nowadays only a small percentage of the American people buy butter. The Government buys most of it. For various reasons, people would rather buy margarine, coffee creamers, evaporated instead of whole milk, and now even lucky whip—to take the place of whipped cream (the real thing). Through all this the farmer has remained relatively quiet—considering. But now, not even the Government wants our products. Now tell me, why should the farmer rack his brains out to supply the world with food it doesn't want? Why don't they just condense everything into tiny tablets and put us completely out of business?

In your last newsletter you said this about America's youth: "These are the natural resources that will keep our Nation strong and solve many of the world problems." One of these problems is hunger. Yes, the United States has a surplus of food now, but the way we're throwing it around, what about 50 years from now?

My point is this: Why should I, my brothers, or any other young girls and boys want to spend their lives farming? What do we get besides a lot of hard work, little free time, hundreds of bills, and darn low prices for our products? Why not live in town and if nothing else have more free time?

The people of America certainly aren't doing much to encourage farming for the future. We farmers get barely enough money for our goods to exist. But we don't want to just exist, we want to live. There is a difference. The number of U.S. farmers is decreasing steadily and unless our Government takes drastic measures to help us, the number will continue to decrease. American politicians, executives, laborers, doctors, and suburbanites need the farmer and it's about time they realize it. Nobody wants to live on pills.

Very sincerely and respectfully yours,
DIANE SELLNOW.

Federal Aid to Impacted School Districts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, the matter of Federal assistance to federally impacted school districts is still pending before Congress. Fortunately, the funds for the current school year have been wisely reinstated to their previous level, but there is still the threat that the funds under Public Laws 874 and 815 will not

be sustained at the current level, in light of pending legislation which would alter the program.

In my congressional district, the Douglas Independent School District is one of the finest examples of educational quality and progress which has been achieved largely through an excellent use of Federal aid to districts where most of the children's parents live and work on Federal property. Without the aid, the Douglas School District would collapse financially.

The superintendent of the Douglas school system, Mr. Robert R. Spelts, has spent countless hours planning to the coming fiscal years as well as documenting the actual effect in dollars and cents that the proposed change would have on the Douglas school system.

Under unanimous consent I insert Superintendent Spelt's fact sheet on the proposed changes in the Record at this point:

THE PROPOSED CUT IN PUBLIC LAW 874 FUNDS FOR 1966-67 AS IT RELATES TO THE DOUGLAS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3

1 Bureau of the Budget proposed cuts of Public Law 874, 1966-67 for:	
The United States.....	\$163,600,000
South Dakota.....	1,136,805
Douglas District.....	223,963

¹ Includes section 3(c) (1) only.

2. Estimated maximum 1966-67 local tax receipts for the Douglas district, \$57,358.64.¹

3. Proposed cut exceeds by four times the ability of the Douglas district to support an educational program.

4. Estimated 1966-67 average daily attendance for the Douglas School District:

	Public Law 874 section	Pupils in ADA	Percent
Parents living and working on Federal property.	3a.....	2,823	82.9
Parents living on or working on Federal property.	3b.....	326	9.6
Non-Federal.	Non-Federal. Tuition.....	225	6.6
Nonresident.....		31	.9
Total ADA.....		3,405	100.0
Total federally affected.		3,149	92.5

5. Douglas School District receipts by resource for 1964-65 (latest year complete information is available):

	Amount	Percent
Local.....	\$37,576.53	2.98
County.....	7,102.84	.56
State.....	84,297.29	7.09
Federal.....	1,111,074.00	88.08
Tuition.....	16,203.08	1.29
Total.....	1,256,253.74	100.00

6. Douglas School District estimated (general fund) expenditures by source for 1966-67, \$1,950,000.

The facts clearly show the disastrous effect of changing Public Laws 874 and 815. For the entire State of South Dakota, the change would decrease Federal payments to impacted areas by more than \$1 million.

It is imperative that the full appro-

¹ Based on a 40-mill levy on a \$1,433,966 1967 assessed valuation.

priation be made for fiscal year 1967, and that no changes be made in this program for future years. I hope my colleagues will take a minute to examine these statistics which document clearly the effect of this proposed change.

Mayor Daley Proclaims Loyalty Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, one of my favorite columnists is Joe Martin, who contributes a feature titled "Vets Press" to the 11 fine community newspapers of the Southwest Messenger Press chain in Chicago. Mr. Martin is the tried-and-true friend of the veterans of all the wars of our country and he is patriotic to the core. By unanimous consent I am extending my remarks to include his column in the Mount Greenwood, Ill., Express of April 21, 1966, and other associated newspapers:

VETS PRESS

(By Joe Martin)

Saturday April 30 has been proclaimed Loyalty Day by Chicago's mayor, Richard J. Daley. This will mark the 16th annual Americanism display of the major war veterans organizations. The theme of the program will be "Operation Show Your Colors." A gigantic parade will course down State Street in Chicago's loop from Wacker Drive to Van Buren Street beginning at 12 o'clock, noon.

This will be a significant day for all Americans in Chicagoland to rededicate their loyalty to the United States of America. This day will also afford a special opportunity to show the Communists, leftwingers, beatniks, and anti-Vietniks that freedom-loving Americans are in the majority.

On this day, our national emblem, the American flag should fly on every available staff. Every man, woman, and child spectator along the parade route should wave a flag, an American flag. Every store, building and home should display Old Glory.

In this era when subversives are actively engaged in down grading the United States using signs, banners, derogatory statements and anti-American demonstrations, loyal Americans should stand up to be counted. Loyalty Day is the opportune time to reaffirm our patriotism and restore our country's prestige.

All organizations in Chicago and surrounding suburbs are invited to participate in this Loyalty Day parade. Let's make this the largest and greatest demonstration ever witnessed.

In addition to veterans organizations, the military, high school ROTC, church fraternal, and captive nations groups, there will be a large contingent of servicemen who have recently returned from Vietnam, many of them wounded and showing battle scars resulting from their efforts in the fight for freedom.

Their morale has been depressed due to news stories about draft card burning, desecration of our flag and other unpatriotic demonstrations. Citizens can rebuild their confidence with a big show of national colors and personal appearance by getting into the mainstream of America and becoming a part of it.