

April 1, 1966

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The correction will be made, and without objection the article will be printed in full at this point.

The article is as follows:

SYMINGTON A POPULAR CHOICE

(By Mary McGrory)

When Lloyd Hand suddenly ducked out of his job as chief of protocol to seek his political fortunes in California, President Johnson called for a list of bright young men in the administration which had been prepared for just such contingencies.

His eye fell on the name of James W. Symington, 38, executive director of the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency. He decided on the spot that he wanted Symington to switch from handling dropouts to handling diplomats.

It is the most popular appointment the President has made since he plucked Arthur J. Goldberg from the Supreme Court and dispatched him to the United Nations.

In this testy town, it is difficult to find anyone who doesn't like Symington. It is impossible to find anyone who doesn't appreciate his minstrelsy. An accomplished guitarist, he has a sweet tenor voice and sings ballads, some of his own composition.

The choice pleased both Johnsonians and Kennedyites, hawks and doves, classical and jazz buffs. Symington's favorite composer is Mozart, but he swings with the pop art set, too.

His wife, Sylvia, is also musical and charming. His children, Julie, 11, and Jeremy, 8, are singularly well-mannered. At Symington's swearing-in ceremonies, they stood in the receiving line and greeted well-wishers with great aplomb.

Symington, a slim lawyer who speaks three languages, is trained in diplomacy. He served John Hay Whitney for 2 years in London and one of his chores was to arrange the visit of then Vice President Richard M. Nixon in 1959.

He provided the only soothing notes of the 1960 Democratic convention. His father, Senator STUART SYMINGTON, of Missouri, made a small bid for the presidential nomination. It came to naught, but had the matter been decided by those grateful auditors who heard Jim Symington singing gentle anti-Eisenhower ditties in his father's headquarters, it might have come out differently.

Symington joined the New Frontier as Deputy to the Administrator of Food for Peace, GEORGE MCGOVERN, who has since become a Senator from South Dakota. MCGOVERN says Symington has a knack of adapting to foreigners and understanding them.

His second boss was then Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY. As an administrative assistant, one of Symington's jobs was to tour campuses to find out how foreign students were faring in American universities, which has turned out to be a relevant assignment.

Since June 1965, Symington has been the Justice Department's expert on juvenile delinquency. One of the proudest boasts of the interdepartmental group was its successful negotiation of peace between the teenagers of Hampton Beach, N.H., and their elders.

He was always a featured performer at the annual Justice Department Christmas parties for the poor children of Washington.

He would say, "I wish you kids would stay in school" before he struck up "I Ride on Ole Paint" or "Liza Jane."

Attorney General Katzenbach regards Symington as uniquely suited to his new duties. In addition to being polite, says Mr. Katzenbach he is droll.

Symington got started in a great flurry. Within an hour of being sworn in, he was in the yellow Oval Room presenting his first

Ambassador, Amim Ahmad Huessein of the Sudan, to President Johnson.

His voice quivered a trifle, but his pronunciation was fine. He had been briefed on the ritual in the limousine on his way to the White House by his deputy, Chester Carter.

He was already immersed in preparation for his first big test, the historic and unprecedented visit to the first woman prime minister to come to America, Indra Gandhi of India.

Symington and his wife are now busy studying photographs of the members of Mrs. Gandhi's entourage. A phonetics expert is coaching them in the pronunciation of Indian names.

He is also studying a huge briefing book full of statistics and discussions of Indian issues: Food, economy, and relations with Pakistan. While a chief of protocol must be a past master of small talk, he must also be ready for that moment when a weary head of state wishes to discuss, with the ever-present guide and escort, some matter of substance.

Symington is greatly looking forward to the moment when he steps forward to welcome Mrs. Gandhi, in the name of President Johnson, speaking his name and his new position.

When she goes back to New Delhi, he will address himself to getting in touch with his new constituency, the representatives of 113 countries on Embassy Row. He wants to communicate with them and find out their interests, views, and problems and, as he says, "readily, speedily, and accurately transmit them to the executive department."

TRIBUTE TO DR. ROBERT J. ANDERSON

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, one of the finest public servants of the Federal Government, whom I have come to know through the years, is retiring after 26 years of service today, April 1, and I take this opportunity to pay tribute to his work and accomplishments.

I refer to Dr. Robert J. Anderson, Assistant Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and Chief of its Bureau of State Services for the past 4 years. His career offers an example of the kind of devoted public service we look for in the performance of Federal Government programs.

Dr. Anderson has appeared before me in my capacity as a member of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee for the past 4 years. He has come as the director of the Public Health Service's environmental health activities. I have been impressed with the fine job he was doing and with his unflinching attitude of cooperation, his courtesy, and his vision and imagination.

I know also that Dr. Anderson came to be, during his career with the Public Health Service, one of the Nation's leading experts on tuberculosis and respiratory disease problems in general. I am told that upon retirement from the Federal Government he will move to a top position with the medical research arm of the National Tuberculosis Association—and I certainly congratulate that organization on getting him. I also offer Dr. Anderson my sincere thanks for our association and congratulations on this occasion.

REACTION IN NORTH VIETNAM TO ANTIWAR PROTESTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, in his New Year's message to the American people, carried in English over Moscow radio, Ho Chi Minh thanked the antiwar protesters in the United States for their show of solidarity for his cause. He stated:

I warmly greet and thank the American people for demanding that the U.S. Government end the aggressive war in Vietnam.

Recently the North Vietnamese Government issued a stamp commemorating Norman Morrison, the antiwar protestor who burned himself to death in front of the Pentagon in opposition to the war.

British Correspondent James Cameron has reported that in North Vietnam demonstrations are now occurring in support of demonstrations in the United States.

Each time a protest occurs in this country, there is a concerted effort to convince the people of North Vietnam and the world that the majority of Americans really support the aggressive and expansionist efforts of communism.

Such a view simply serves to prolong the conflict, and those Americans who engage in such protests are often unwittingly providing fuel for this furnace of deception. In an excellent article in the National Observer, Wesley Pruden, Jr., discusses in some detail the fact of Communist pleasure over antiwar protests in the United States.

He quotes an article in the North Vietnamese newspaper, the Vietnam Courier, which states the following:

What is particularly significant is that the imperialists, when launching attacks against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, have failed to foresee that the Socialist countries, first of all the Soviet Union and China, will give every necessary assistance to the Vietnamese people in countering their war of destruction * * *. Washington not only is isolated before public opinion, but also has to face the American people's movement against its aggressive war.

I wish to share with my colleagues the insights of Mr. Pruden's article, and ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

HO—NO PRIZE POET: HOW ASIAN REDS GLOAT OVER U.S. ANTIWAR PROTESTS

HONG KONG.—Ho Chi Minh first thought of himself as a poet more than 40 years ago, when he scribbled bittersweet verses at night after working by day as a pastry cook at the old Carlton Hotel in London. He returned to the political ferment of Asia long ago, and his political fortunes in North Vietnam, anyway, have never been brighter.

But old Ho's poetry is as bad as ever. To his good fortune, the editors to whom he submits his poems can never turn him down, and Ho's poems usually are featured on the front pages of the North Vietnamese propaganda journals that grace Hong Kong's sidewalk news counters.

A reading of these journals, in addition to plowing through Ho's graceless rhymes, interests many of the China watchers in this listening-post colony because they abound in clues to the thinking in Hanoi and Peking.

In recent days Peking's propaganda has referred apologetically to "twists and turns" along the "revolutionary road," an obvious reference to recent reverses suffered by Peking-style communism throughout the world. But this doesn't stop the Communist journals from stretching, even mauling, the facts and figures of the Vietnam war. The propaganda remains tough and unyielding, and the gloating over American antiwar protests is loud and boasting.

Consider this new verse from Ho Chi Minh's pen, featured (encircled in a double-line red border) in the slickly printed, English-language Vietnam Courier:

"May the South shine with new victories,
With many more Dau Tieng, Bau Bang,
Plei Me, Da Nang.

May the North show enhanced heroism,
The higher the American aggressors' escalation,
The heavier their defeats.

Let all our compatriots unite and be of one mind,

Whether in frontline or in the rear, let our people redouble their efforts,

Emulating in production and rushing forward in the fight

Against the U.S. aggressors, for national salvation, our victory is certain."

The Vietnam Courier, though it purports to report and interpret the news of the war in Vietnam for Vietnamese readers, is intended as a propaganda vehicle to Western eyes. The news it reports is a clever mixture of fact, a lot of it stolen from and attributed to United States and British wire services, and absurd claims of Communist Vietcong military prowess.

Samples:

"The year 1966 began with the downing of the 847th U.S. aircraft over North Vietnam (a pilotless plane) since August 5, 1964." (U.S. military sources in Saigon conceded that American aircraft losses since the raids began on February 7, 1965, to be about 160 planes.)

"November 1-7: Second stage of Plei Me battle, intercepting of a rescue party sent by the 1st U.S. Cavalry Air Mobile Division: 400 Yankees killed or wounded, 1 company routed (November 1), 2 companies almost completely wiped out (November 6).

"November 8: Annihilation of a battalion of U.S. Brigade 173 at Dat Cuoc (Bien Hoa): 500 Yankees annihilated, 4 planes shot down."

TOO HIGH FOR BELIEF

These staggering casualty figures are, of course, denied by U.S. military sources, who said at the time only that American units had suffered "moderate" casualties. The Saigon command no longer releases specific casualty figures for specific engagements, but the slaying of 900 U.S. soldiers within an 8-day period would have been impossible to keep secret.

Yet the Courier reports with little polishing the facts of the American protests against the war at home. "Washington not only is isolated before world public opinion but also has to face the American people's movement against its aggressive war," writes an anonymous reporter in an article entitled "Time Is on Our Side."

"It is an unprecedentedly broad movement, which stands not only in opposition to the military adventure of the White House and in support of the Vietnamese people's struggle (i.e., the Vietcong), but also for a change in the policy of the U.S. reactionary government and for democratic rights and in defense of the American people's peaceful life."

A CHRONOLOGY OF SUPPORT

No fewer than 25 items on U.S. protests are included in a chronology of 1965 examples of the "World Support to the Vietnamese People" in the current issue of the Vietnam Courier.

Items:

"In early January the May 2 movement in New York distributed leaflets calling on American youth not to go to fight in South Vietnam. The movement involved 100 U.S. universities.

"Four hundred and sixteen American intellectuals demand that Johnson stop the war in Vietnam.

"Thirty-eight students of Aublin University, Ohio (apparently a reference to Oberlin College) go on a hunger strike in protest against U.S. Government Vietnam policy.

"A letter from 500 scientists protesting against Johnson's policy is published by the New York Times.

"Eight hundred and seventy-five Jewish clergymen demand that Johnson stop expanding the war.

"Twenty thousand American students in Washington demonstrate to protest against the U.S. Government.

"Three thousand American intellectuals, among them Scientist Linus Pauling, call on world scientists and workers not to produce and transport weapons to Vietnam.

"Arthur Miller sends a message protesting against Johnson's aggressive policy."

AN UNBELIEVABLE BOAST

And so on. The significance of this recital is the importance Hanoi obviously attaches to the protests. All but buried in a Vietnam Courier story boasting that "Time Is on Our Side" is the claim that "by the end of December 1965 a total of nine U.S. Infantry and armored battalions had been wiped out." If this were true, it would hardly matter whether time, American intellectuals, world opinion, or anyone else were on the side of the Vietcong.

The emphatic point of the Vietnam Courier story is the assertion that Washington is slowly being drawn into a noose of American grassroots design; "what is particularly significant is that the imperialists, when launching attacks against the Democratic Republic of [North] Vietnam, have failed to foresee that the Socialist countries, first of all the Soviet Union and China, will give every necessary assistance to the Vietnamese people in countering their war of destruction. * * * Washington not only is isolated before world public opinion but also has to face the American people's movement against its aggressive war."

The weekly Peking Review takes almost the same line in an issue featuring a report on "U.S. War Makers in the Dock," and "A Bleak Time for Johnson." This bleakness, the Review makes clear, is "growing dissent with United States." The President, says the Review, is one of "the great butchers" of history.

THE BAC BO INCIDENT

"The political atmosphere in Washington is quite different from 1964," the magazine's editors write confidently. "Early in August that year, the U.S. Government created the Bac Bo Gulf (the Gulf of Tonkin) incident and started its armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of [North] Vietnam. Then on August 7, the two Houses of Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the Johnson administration to 'take all necessary steps, including the use of armed forces,' to extend U.S. aggression in Asia.

"But now, after the Yankee aggressor troops have been trounced on the Vietnam battlefield, influential Congressmen are singing a very different tune.

"[J. WILLIAM] FULBRIGHT, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared over television that he thought the U.S. 'commitment to defend' South Vietnam was 'self-generating.' He regretted his own endorsement of the August 1964 resolution and said, 'I have played a part in that that I am not at all proud of.'"

Hanoi's propagandists, like the devil, quote scripture of their own choosing, however,

and if anyone is confused by what Senator Fulbright or Senator Morse really mean, helpful Chung Ho, writing in the Peking Review, is ready with the explanation.

"No doubt," he says, in prose only a little better than Ho Chi Minh's poetry, the Johnson administration "will become still more desperate. It will continue to extend the war while thinking up still further variations of the 'peace talks' swindle. But as * * * events show, with the Vietnamese people fighting heroically and more and more millions in the world supporting them, the Johnson administration is nearing the end of its tether. Nothing can save it."—WESLEY PRUDEN, JR.

THE 20TH ANNUAL LOS ANGELES MUSIC FESTIVAL

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, it is with special pride that I call your attention to the 20th annual Los Angeles Music Festival to be held in Los Angeles during May 1966.

Great artists from all over the world have paid tribute to the significance of the Los Angeles Music Festival. This great event is to the everlasting credit of its sponsors. Since Federal funds are becoming available for such events at present, it is especially noteworthy that this festival has survived and, in fact, distinguished itself as one of the most important such festivals in the world without support from any Federal Government agency for 20 years.

In the fall of 1945, Mr. Franz Waxman called on Dr. Gustave O. Arlt, chairman of the committee on fine arts productions at UCLA, to propose a series of orchestral concerts for the spring of 1946, to be called the Los Angeles Music Festival. Dr. Arlt liked the idea, arranged the details and provided part of the underwriting; the balance came from private sources.

The concerts were given in the first 2 weeks of June 1946. They were so successful that arrangements were made for another series in the following year. After the second season, Dr. Arlt agreed to make the festival a resultant annual fixture. It was incorporated, a board of directors was elected, and the project was given a sound financial base. The major support, however, continued to be from Dr. Arlt's committee on fine arts productions.

To acquaint the Nation with this outstanding program, I ask unanimous consent that a pre-season announcement of the forthcoming festival be printed in the Record.

Mr. President, I would urge fellow Californians to take advantage of this outstanding event and any of my colleagues who are fortunate enough to be visiting the Golden State at this time, I highly recommend the festival.

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

THE 1966 LOS ANGELES MUSIC FESTIVAL
Twentieth anniversary. Franz Waxman, founder and director.

THURSDAY, MAY 5

Gala opening concert: Igor Stravinsky conducting his melodrama, "Persephone," with the Ithaca Concert Choir and Texas Boys' Choir; also "Chronochrome," by Olivier

April 1, 1966

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

7067

to bring about the cultural annihilation of 3 million Jews within their own borders have been of grave and growing concern to Americans of all creeds. Less than a year ago we in the Senate voted unanimously to condemn the systematic denial of equal rights to Soviet Jews by their government. But so long as that campaign continues Americans must continue to raise their voices in protest.

It is with some pride, therefore, that I call to the Senate's attention two such protests by citizens of my own State. Earlier this week Assemblyman Joseph C. Woodcock, Jr., of Bergen County introduced in the New Jersey State Assembly a resolution urging the Soviet Government to accord the same cultural, educational, and religious rights to Jews as are permitted to other ethnic groups in the Soviet Union.

The timeliness of his action is underscored by the approach of the Passover holiday. And what Passover will mean this year to those Americans who are most deeply affected by the plight of Soviet Jewry has been described in moving fashion by another distinguished citizen of New Jersey—Mrs. Adolf Robison of West Englewood. A long-time teacher and active businesswoman, Ann Robison has nevertheless found time to take a leading role in a great number of cultural and civic undertakings.

I ask unanimous consent that Mrs. Robison's article, published in the Jewish Standard of Jersey City, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

ON THE GO
(By Ann Robison)

When Purim comes, can Passover be far behind? Pesach brings matzoh and matzoh, this year, has a special significance. After thousands of years, an extra matzoh with a new meaning will enter our Seder services. To the three matzoh traditionally set aside will be added a fourth one, the matzoh of oppression. This "lechem oni" will not be to remind us of the oppression of Jews in Egypt in Pharaoh's time, but to remind us of a modern tragedy, the plight of the Jews in the Soviet Union in Kosygin's time. Twenty-four national organizations in the United States, including religious and lay groups, men and women numbering in the millions in their combined membership, say, "Let our people survive as Jews or let our people go."

Russia answers "No" to both supplications. The American Jewish Conference on Soviet Jewry, which is the umbrella organization of these 24 national organizations, includes religious Jews, from the Orthodox to the Reform, and nonreligious, from those who attend the synagogue of their choice only on Yom Kippur to the agnostics and atheists (the God the agnostics aren't sure of, and the atheists don't believe in, is probably a Jewish God). For each of us a different sensibility is outraged as we learn the facts about the plight of our fellow Jews. The rabbis and congregational representatives are especially saddened as the synagogues are closed one by one. Rabbi Israel Miller, president of the Rabbinical Council of America, the chairman of the steering committee of the conference group, came back from his visit to the U.S.S.R. with an official promise that the Moscow Yeshiva (Seminary) would be reopened. But it was not, and the average age of the few remaining rabbis in Russia is 89.

A recently returned traveler told of going to visit the one remaining synagogue in Kiev, where there are 210,000 Jews. This house of worship, like all churches and mosques in Russia, is maintained by the government. The buildings of other religions are kept up in fine order. Only the synagogue is neglected miserably. The exterior and interior are in disrepair, the prayer shawls are in tatters, and the few prayerbooks are crumbling with age. When the young people finally are persuaded by grandpa to go to "shul," they are as offended by the dirt and mire of the condition of the house of the Lord of their people.

This is what Communist Russia wants: the complete de-Judaization of her Jewish population. The uniformed answer, "But Russia and communism are atheistic; this is what you would expect." If this be true, why are all the other ethnic groups, more than 100 of them including the Volga Germans, helped by the Government to build and maintain beautiful churches and seminaries? Why is even the smallest minority group given special Government-supported schools where the teaching is done in its native tongue? Why are there flourishing newspapers and magazines in all minority languages—but only a small unworthy biweekly in Yiddish and a monthly magazine, presided over by a Yiddish poet who is regarded as a party hack and an apologist for the ultimate cultural assimilation of Soviet Jewry? Why can you buy religious objects for every religion but the Jewish? Why can you go to see a play in German or in Armenian, while there is nothing left of the great, internationally famous Russian Yiddish Theater?

A recent visitor told of a Jewish concert which he attended in a large Russian city. The soloist, a singer, was an old man who returned from 10 years in a Siberian labor camp with only two fingers on his right hand. He had lost more than these two fingers, we were told; his spirit and his voice were gone too. His rendition of Yiddish songs made it not an evening of Jewish culture, but a funeral service to mourn the death of Yiddish talent and artistry.

Another story comes to us firsthand about eager, talented Jewish children being turned away from Government-run music schools. When one teacher intervened in the behalf of a gifted little violinist, the answer she got from the Government-appointed principal of the school was, "We have enough Ostralkh's."

In my work for the cause of the Soviet Jews, I come across many skeptics. Especially frustrating are those who reject my stories and my statistics. They throw in my face their stories about what they were taken to see by the lovely intourist guide, and what she or some Government Jews have told them. For these naive Americans, I now have my own book of U.S.S.R. Government statistics. Even these Soviet figures prove our case that anti-Semitism in Russia exists to the point where it is not an exaggerated indictment to accuse the Soviet Government of cultural and religious genocide against the Jewish people.

From the section dealing with university students we can figure mathematically that the percentage of Jews in the universities at the present time is smaller than at any time during the czarist regime when the numerous class laws were in force.

So while we can still remember that the world, including the Jews, did not do enough to save the 6 million Jews who perished in the Nazi holocaust, let us not forget that there is still time to help the 3 million Jews in Russia. Reliable reports tell us that Moscow is vulnerable and is susceptible to the pressure of world public opinion.

As we lean at our seder table with our loved ones—our son who has been barmitzva'ed, our daughter who has just been

accepted at Vassar, Uncle Ben who is a high Government official in Washington, Aunt Minnie who is president of the sisterhood, and Cousin Abe who has just returned from the Zionist convention in Israel—as we pick up the matzoh of oppression, let us not forget to thank God that we are Jews in the United States. And let us remember that at many a seder table in the Soviet Union nothing of the above picture could be true. Even the matzoh would probably not be available.

Let us say: "We set aside this "lechem oni"—this matzoh of oppression—to remember the 3 million Jews of the Soviet Union. Most of them cannot have matzoh on their seder tables tonight. Conceive of Passover without matzoh—without that visible reminder of our flight from slavery.

Think of Soviet Jews. They cannot learn of their Jewish past and hand it down to their children. They cannot learn the languages of their fathers and hand it down to their children. They cannot teach their children to be their teachers, their rabbis.

They can only sit in silence and become invisible. We shall be their voice, and our voices shall be joined by thousands of men of conscience aroused by the injustice imposed on Soviet Jews. Then shall they know that they have been forgotten, and they that sit in darkness shall yet see a great light."

AN ON-THE-SPOT REPORT FROM
VIETNAM

Mr. HARTKE, Mr. President, recently Earl Richert, of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, spent 4 weeks in South Vietnam. His summary of impressions, compressing his findings about the situation as it existed only a week or two ago, has some elements of grave doubt about whether our efforts even at stepped-up levels, can achieve their goals. Despite high morale among our troops and awesome firepower, he finds few signs of the enemy approaching a breaking point, and concern about both economic and political aspects of the Saigon regime.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Richert's article, which appeared in the Washington Daily News of March 24, may appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

GI'S WANT TO GET ANOTHER "CHARLIE"—
AWESOME U.S. POWER IN VIETNAM STILL NOT
ENOUGH

(By Earl Richert)

(NOTE.—This is an over-all size-up of the situation confronting us in South Vietnam—some boiled-down impressions of Editor Earl Richert of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance after a 4 weeks' visit to the area.)

HONOLULU.—The most dismaying aspect of a tour of South Vietnam today is the evidence that the awesome power and energy now being exerted by the United States still isn't enough.

The Vietcong keep coming, asking for more.

If the enemy is anywhere near the breaking point—as a handful of optimists contend—there are few signs of it.

FIREPOWER

The firepower aspect of the U.S. effort is something to behold. Planes loaded with bombs, napalm and sometimes small missiles fly from big aircraft carriers standing off South Vietnam with an all-out purposefulness as if it were D-Day on Normandy Beach.

7068

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

April 1, 1966

The same is true from the airfields in South Vietnam.

Morale among U.S. forces is high. I have heard pilots swear angrily and bemoan their luck when their mission was scrubbed. U.S. fighter and bomber pilots are now doing what they've been trained for from years back. And never will they fight in more favorable circumstances—with no enemy air opposition.

I was told of young soldiers who were no less disappointed when an operation was delayed for a day—they wanted to get after "Charlie," the GI's name for the Vietcong.

GRIMLY

Americans from top to bottom are working arduously and grimly. Commanding Gen. William C. Westmoreland, besides directing the war, rushes around the country pepping up his own and the South Vietnamese troops.

The American Embassy under Henry Cabot Lodge, with its many operations, is furiously energetic as it advises and tries to smooth out problems for the still-fledgling Saigon government.

Information from captured Vietcong prisoners is being fed back to computers in Washington. Top psychologists are at work—for example, we've noted the growing sadness in South Vietnamese songs after 20 years of warfare, and have induced their composers to come up with peppy and more cheerful themes.

INFLATION

And we're trying to help the Saigon government fight inflation by holding ready 300,000 tons of U.S.-produced rice to sway the market downward.

Our military intelligence steadily improves. I was told that we now have photographs as well as complete information on the top 36 Vietcong leaders.

But the Vietcong still are strong and doing well. As evidence of this, Marine Lt. Gen. Lewis Walt, himself a tough fighting man, says in his mountain-top headquarters outside Da Nang, that he must have even more than his present 45,000 marines. And he's speaking about an area where the South Vietnamese troops are regarded as well trained and capably led.

PRESSURE

The U.S. military policy is to keep applying more and more pressure through more firepower and more men. How much more, no one can say. And probably no one knows what it will take to force the Communists to call a halt in South Vietnam.

A diplomat from a friendly power just back from Hanoi reported absolutely no sign of change from the "we are going to win" views long held by the North Vietnamese leaders. He said the men at the top in Hanoi finally were aware that the United States is not just another France, but that did not alter their view that the United States still would get tired and pull out.

A sizeup of the situation by a top American is that the war is going well militarily and will get even better as the year goes along. The big question is whether the "revolutionary development" program (pacification) can be made a demonstrable success around the three largest cities, where effort is being concentrated. If it can, this authority said, "we should be seeing the light at the end of the tunnel by the end of 1967."

DOUBTERS

The doubters as to the future in South Vietnam are concerned about the economic and political aspects—whether the Saigon government can win a hold on the populace through performance in their behalf. These pessimists include southeast Asia's most successful anti-Communist, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore who, among other things, declines to move closer to the U.S.

position because "of the natural embarrassment of being associated with transient regimes in South Vietnam."

The optimists are the U.S. military who are convinced they can win by making life so hot the Vietcong will stop.

But, say they, more men and guns are necessary.

PROPOSED INDIA-AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION CARRIES OUT ONE OF GRUENING FOREIGN AID RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, the proposal made to Prime Minister Indira Ghandi by President Johnson for the establishment of a joint India-American Education Foundation is most gratifying to me.

On October 1, 1963, after a study of U.S. foreign aid programs in 10 Middle Eastern and African countries, as a member of the Senate Subcommittee on Reorganization and International Organizations of the Committee on Government Operations, I filed a lengthy report in which I discussed the growing problems facing the United States in managing the ever increasing amounts of U.S. controlled foreign currencies.

In that report I recommended:

Consideration should be given to the establishment of a trust fund, jointly administered by the U.S. Ambassador and the country's Minister of Education, to be used for educational scholarships, fellowships, and other educational purposes. Such a device will require a minimum of administration and will avoid to the maximum extent possible U.S. interference in the economic affairs of the countries involved.

The President's action in proposing an India-American Education Foundation follows closely along the lines of my recommendation and I commend President Johnson most highly for his action. This kind of a solution is an eminently practical one to meet the growing problem which the United States will face in the years to come because of the ever-mounting amount of foreign currencies.

In my report on the Middle East I pointed out:

It is a disturbing thought that in the year 2003 in Greece our Embassy will still be passing on loan agreements for petroleum storage facilities, service stations, appliance manufacturing facilities, and the like. Consider the wide variety of experts who will have to be attached to our Embassy to pass on the economic feasibility of loan applications in every conceivable field. Is this the kind of activity the Congress believes should be carried on in perpetuity by our Embassy in Greece? Or indeed in any other of the numerous countries with accumulated local currencies derived from our foreign aid program.

A solution along the lines of the proposed India-American Foundation for educational purposes is one way of avoiding a continuation ad infinitum of U.S. involvement in the economic affairs of Nations—especially those in which we no longer maintain an economic aid program.

I would hope that the President will cause an examination to be made at the earliest possible moment of United States held or controlled foreign currencies and, in those countries where the amounts

are large or will become large, give consideration to the establishment of similar educational foundations.

In view of the recognition by the Government of India of the serious problems caused by the population crisis in that country, it is hoped that the U.S. trustees of the Foundation urge that a goodly portion of the Foundation's funds be devoted to educating and training doctors, para medics and midwives in India so that birth control assistance can be made available upon request on an ever-increasing scale.

I ask unanimous consent that chapter VII entitled "Future Uses of U.S. Owned Local Currencies," as contained in my report, as referred to above, be printed in full at this point in the Record.

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

VII. FUTURE USES OF U.S.-OWNED LOCAL CURRENCIES

Consideration should be given by the Congress, at the earliest opportunity, to the establishment of clear policies with respect to future uses of the very large amounts of foreign currencies accumulated in the 10 countries studied. There is no reason to believe that the same problems foreseen in these countries will not also arise in other countries receiving economic assistance from the United States.

In the past, we have made many loans to these countries repayable in local currencies. In addition, Public Law 480 products have been "sold" to these countries in exchange for local currencies. These currencies are controlled by the United States, with a major portion of them being restricted to expenditure for the economic development of the country generating the currency. Repayment of these loans will continue for many years to come. As they are repaid, the funds will again be available for further loans. Because the loans bear interest, the local currencies available for loan by the United States will be constantly increasing.

In countries currently receiving economic aid from the United States, no special administrative or organizational problems arise in administering the local currency loan program. It can be made an integral part of the total AID program.

However, where the AID program has ended in a particular country, and the AID mission has been withdrawn, it can be expected that serious administrative problems will arise as the loans continue to be repaid.

As of December 31, 1962, in the 10 countries studied, there were outstanding loans totaling approximately \$1.109 billion. Of this amount, \$665.1 million has been disbursed, leaving \$443.9 million to be disbursed. (See exhibit VII-A.) Assuming an interest rate of 4 percent per annum on the funds already disbursed and a constant reloan rate, the local currency loan fund is increasing in these 10 countries at the rate of approximately \$26.3 million per year. When the full \$1.109 billion is out on loan, the fund will increase at the rate of \$44.3 million a year. To this must be added the annual interest on the interest paid and reloaned.

Lebanon has no outstanding loans repayable in local currencies so that, when its outstanding obligations, repayable in dollars, have been met, there will be neither dollars nor Lebanese pounds in Lebanon for economic development of the country. Our diplomatic mission in Lebanon will revert to normal, and our Ambassador and his staff there will have to rely upon their diplomatic skills to maintain the U.S. "presence" in that country. This is as it should be.