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While properly welcoming the many new countries that have joined the family of nations during the present generation we tend to forget that, while old-fashioned colonialism is ending in Africa and large parts of Asia, a new kind of colonialism has taken its place in Europe and the Orient.

Likewise, when we do remember such Soviet colonies as Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and so forth, we overlook the fact that the first victim of communism was Russia and we fail to realize that the peoples of both Russia and China are as much the victims of Communist colonialism as are the Baltic peoples, the Magyars, Poles, Bohemians, and so forth. Soviet Russia is a huge conglomeration of ethnic groups whose independence has been as ruthlessly exterminated by the Communists as it was earlier by the czars.

At the same time that we are expressing our sympathies for the peoples who live behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains, some powerful voices are urging closer contacts with Communist China and its recognition by the United States. The same voices call for stepped up trade with the Reds.

There are some who say that "you just can't ignore 700 million Chinese." Have these people forgotten that the Peking Communist regime has, during its 17 years in power, liquidated many millions of people and placed other millions in slave labor camps?

It is certainly inconsistent to welcome new and free countries to the family of nations and simultaneously invite such a destroyer of individual freedom as Red China to sit down and help celebrate. Let us hope that the new nations can maintain their freedom and let us hope that the captive nations will some day soon regain their independence, but let us not defeat the purpose of Captive Nations Week by calling for recognition of Communist China and advocating more trade with Communist Russia.

### The Other War in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. N. NEIMAN CRALEY, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. CRALEY. Mr. Speaker, the "other war" in South Vietnam, the effort to improve the economic, educational, and health conditions for the Vietnam people, receives little attention when compared to stories of our military action there. This phase of the fight for freedom and independence in Vietnam is certainly as important since it provides hope for the future of the Vietnamese people when the fighting ceases.

No effort can be more worthwhile nor of more long-term value than educational progress. I should like to include in the Record an article from the Washington Post describing this progress at the present time:

EDUCATION EXPANDED BY WAR—VIETNAMESE ENROLLMENT TRIPLED SINCE 1954 FRENCH PULLOUT

(By Raymond R. Coffey)

SAIGON.—It is, Harold Winer observed, "a helluva state of affairs when it takes a war" to get a nation moving educationally.

But one of the happier ironies of the war here is that it has helped make classrooms, teachers and textbooks available for the first time to hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese children.

Winer is chief education adviser in the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) program here, which operates in the midst of the war and which has made most of the educational gains possible.

When the French pulled out in 1954 there were 600,000 children in elementary schools in what is now South Vietnam—about 25 per cent of the number then in that age bracket.

Today, with a rising population, there are 1,700,000 children in elementary school—almost 65 per cent of those in that age bracket.

Not only are more youngsters in school, but education has been made available to a much wider social and economic range of the population.

In the past schooling was available only in larger population areas. Since 1963, the Vietnamese government and the U.S. aid program have constructed hamlet schools with a total of 8500 new classrooms in rural areas.

During and immediately after the years of French rule, the country had a drastic shortage of textbooks. The ones that were available were often pretty meaningless to Vietnamese children, since the texts were French-oriented.

Reading primers were "all about the snowy Alps of France and other things the kids had never seen," is the way one U.S. official described the situation.

American aid experts got together 36 committees of the best Vietnamese teachers they could find, gave them American advisers, and had them write new texts on every subject taught in elementary schools.

The new texts are based on Vietnamese culture and things familiar to Vietnamese children. Instead of autos and Alps the illustrated texts now are about water buffalos and rice paddies, and instead of Napoleon the youngsters read about their own heroes.

The U.S. program also has included development of two new normal schools and the training of thousands of new teachers.

With the cooperation of the Vietnamese government, teacher status and salaries also have been notably improved. Two years ago an elementary teacher was being paid 600 piastres (about \$9 at the then current exchange rate) a month.

A new increase just approved by the government will raise this to 3200 piastres (about \$26.67 at the present exchange rate) a month.

### Captive Nations Week

SPEECH  
OF

HON. FLORENCE P. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1966

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, this week—the eighth annual Captive Nations Week—provides us with an important opportunity to keep the light of truth focused on the plight of the millions of once-free people who now live under Communist domination and on the fact that their freedom and their countries'

independence were the victims of aggressive communism.

The purpose of our commemoration of Captive Nations Week in the House this year remains what it has been since the 86th Congress, in which many of us were privileged to serve, unanimously adopted the first captive nations resolution in 1959. That purpose is twofold: to convince the people behind the walls and curtains of communism that the free world has not forgotten nor abandoned them and shall never acquiesce in their illegal captivity; and to rally the free people of the world to a greater understanding of our obligations toward those who have been forcibly deprived of their freedom and of our responsibilities in the preservation and the strengthening of freedom everywhere.

It is a mark of the significance of our effort and of the sensitivity of Communist leaders to this issue that today, as in 1959, Captive Nations Week continues to be greeted with cries of outrage in Communist capitals. Their objections are understandable, for Captive Nations Week exposes international communism as a most brutal form of imperialism. It identifies the Soviet Union as the world's most oppressive colonial power. And it proclaims the free world's conviction that, like all of history's oppressors, communism must ultimately succumb to man's powerful instinct for freedom.

This year's observance, Mr. Speaker, should serve to remind us that we can do more than talk about the captive nations. The shifts and uncertainties that seem to characterize so much of today's Communist world present a challenge to our capacity to understand and to take reasoned action. The situation requires the most careful attention of the Congress as well as of the executive branch. For this reason, several of us in the House have been sponsoring legislation to establish a Special Committee on the Captive Nations, a committee whose job it would be to study changing conditions in the Communist world, especially in Eastern Europe, to understand more fully the meaning of those changes, and to recommend ways in which we can use those changes to encourage the growth of freedom there.

A concrete example of such an opportunity exists in the apparent desire of Communist-bloc nations to increase their trade with the United States. We shall miss this opportunity if, on the one hand, we abruptly slam the door or, on the other, too readily, and without qualification, open the door to whatever arrangements they may desire.

Communist countries desire to trade because they need to trade. We should trade if it is worth our while to trade, and we can determine whether trade is in our best interests by exploring the possibilities of a political quid pro quo which could bring at least some measure of relief to the peoples of the captive nations.

I have no specific formula to suggest, Mr. Speaker, but I do suggest that this question is one which administration officials should consider seriously and one to which a Special Committee on the Captive Nations, should it be established, could devote some expert attention.

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**CHIEF PARKER AND THE LAW**

Los Angeles is in deep mourning for William H. Parker—the man who devoted his life to making this the best-policed city in the nation.

Police Chief Parker is dead, but his dedication, integrity, and professional ability live on in the great department he led and inspired.

"Law and order" was not a casual phrase to Parker. He believed devoutly that no community, no nation could govern itself without respect for the law and its authority.

Those who violated the law, who threatened the person or property of others were his sworn enemies. Chief Parker enforced the law with a single-mindedness and efficiency that led to controversy, but there was never a doubt as to his honesty and sincerity.

These were the very characteristics in a chief that Los Angeles desperately needed when Parker took over in the critical year of 1950. Scandals and low morale in the department had made the city vulnerable to criminal interests.

Before long, however, Parker developed a police force of great pride and outstanding professional competence. No large city has so successfully resisted the challenge of organized crime or won so high a reputation for over-all excellence.

Chief Parker thus epitomized the protection of the law to most citizens. To others he was the defender of the "status quo"—and the focus of resentment toward other law officers and toward laws that Parker enforced but had not enacted.

Yet, significantly, many of the tributes to the late chief came from those who had often differed with him, such as City Councilman Tom Bradley and John A. Buggs, executive director of the County Human Relations Commission. A. L. Wirin, attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union and a frequent critic of Parker, said "I have admired him through the years as an efficient and dedicated police officer."

Although William Parker cannot be replaced, a successor must be named. One of his legacies to the city is the number of outstanding police executives in the department eligible to assume the top post.

The new chief must be as dedicated to the enforcement of the law and the preservation of order as was Parker. The Times believes that within the ranks of the L.A.P.D. is such a man, who will also be accepted by all elements of the citizenry—even those who in recent months have been critical of the department.

gaining their political, economic, social and cultural independence and to take their rightful place as full members in the society of freemen.

We are not only speaking about Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other Eastern European nations but Cuba, mainland China, North Vietnam and all other nations which have been subjugated by the force of arms, conspiracy, subversion, and deceit of international communism.

I believe all of us have been heartened by the action of several Soviet satellites over the past few months in asserting their own national sovereignty and political and economic independence. I feel we are beginning to see a change which will eventually prevail in all of the countries now under the whip of internal communism. No matter how hard Moscow and Peking may try to dominate these people and make them helpless pawns in their own design, their free spirit cannot be permanently subdued by armed force. However, this change will not occur overnight and other countries are being continually threatened. We must stand ready, therefore, to assist the captive nations in their present plight by peaceful processes and in their aspiration to throw off the yoke of totalitarianism and to regain their national and individual freedom.

Last year at this time I was privileged to join my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Flood], in introducing House Resolution 484—which calls upon Congress to establish a Special Committee on the Captive Nations. I would like to urge the Rules Committee to take expeditious and favorable action on this and similar resolutions so that force will be given to our moral support of the captive nations. Definite action must be taken to make known our desire to promote the return of the people of the captive nations to the state whereby they can freely determine their own social, political, and economic institutions.

for communism" and "in its efforts to attain that objective through force of arms, subversion, infiltration, and other methods has imposed puppet Communist regimes upon the people of the captive nations of Eastern and Central Europe and exerted tireless effort to crush their spirit" and "that the people of the captive nations are still being denied the opportunity to solve their problems by democratic means and to choose, through free and unfettered elections, national governments of their own free choice." It was this understanding that brought Congress to declare, "its belief in the inalienable right of the people of the captive nations to live under governments of their own choice" and "urge the restoration of the fundamental freedoms and basic human rights of the captive nations."

In observing Captive Nations Week this year, we, in America, continue to recognize the human bondage of 1 billion people in the world who are being denied the most basic human right of self-determination. Therefore it is necessary for the free world this year to renew our faith in the cause of freedom for the people of the captive nations. We must continue to encourage them to resist the Communist tyranny which rules their destiny. These people are a deterrent against the Communists desire for world rule. Whatever resistance they offer will keep the Communists off-balance in carrying out their plans.

In view of the Communist aggression in southeast Asia and recent Communist resistance to friendly gestures by our country to ease tensions in the world, it becomes apparent they are trying to solidify their position to regain the control of people in captive nations who are slowly making progress in breaking the bonds that hold them. However these people will not give in to complete domination by Communist tyranny if they are certain that the free world supports their cause in every way possible. The moral support we offer to these people in observing this week as a reminder to the captive nations that we Americans have not forgotten them, will add strength to their determination to once again become free people.

I am proud to join with the voices of the free world in rededicating ourselves in the great cause of liberty for all peoples. Although this week is set aside for this purpose, our words and deeds should continue through out the entire year so that we can realize a day of world freedom in the not too distant future.

**Captive Nations Week**SPEECH  
OF**HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1966

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join our colleagues and other freemen throughout the world in participating in the eighth annual observance of Captive Nations Week, authorized by an act of Congress in July 1959.

Although this 1 week is set aside for sober reflection and a rededication to purpose, we must continually strive to keep alive the ideals of freedom and independence which burn in the hearts and souls of the valiant people behind the Iron Curtain. We must never digress from our efforts to assist these people in

**Captive Nations Week**SPEECH  
OF**HON. DANIEL D. ROSTENKOWSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1966

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I had the privilege of presiding over the House when Members observed Captive Nations Week. Having supported this annual recognition since it was first proclaimed by the 86th Congress, I was pleased to act as temporary House Speaker during this year's observance.

In the 86th Congress I cosponsored a resolution in the House which stated that "the Soviet Union have repeatedly declared their determination to pursue relentlessly their political, economic, and ideological drive for a worldwide victory

**Captive Nations Week**SPEECH  
OF**HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1966

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, I consider it a great privilege to be able to join my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in observing Captive Nations Week.

RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, in our increasingly urbanized world it becomes more difficult every year to find a quiet, relaxing refuge near the centers of our noisy, rushing cities. As the population of our urban areas grows, so does the use of land for commerce and housing.

We need to act now to protect what recreational land is left to us. For this reason I am introducing H.R. 16419, a bill that would establish a nationwide system of scenic trails. My bill is identical to H.R. 14289, introduced April 5 by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER] and similar to H.R. 14222, introduced March 31 by the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. RIVERS].

My bill would designate the existing Appalachian Trail as a national scenic trail. The bill calls for a feasibility and desirability study of 13 others that would, I hope, become national trails. One of these 13 would be designated the Mississippi River Trail. It would extend from the mouth of the river in Louisiana to its headwaters in northern Minnesota.

Mr. Speaker, I spent an unforgettable part of my boyhood scrambling up and down the steep banks of the Mississippi River in Minneapolis, near the University of Minnesota. Nobody who has shared this experience, or who has walked along the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi, is likely to forget the magnificence of the huge river. But I have often reflected on a missing element that would make the Mississippi even more magnificent than it already is. The missing element is a trail.

We from Minneapolis are fortunate to have a city of such natural beauty, with so many lakes, parks, and recreation areas. Yet these areas are rapidly becoming inadequate for the needs of our burgeoning metropolitan area. We need more such areas. What could make more sense than a scenic, well-maintained trail along the Mississippi, mightiest of all the Nation's waterways?

The feasibility study, including costs and benefits, would be conducted by the Secretary of the Interior. Where lands administered by him were involved, the Secretary of Agriculture would participate. Assisting the Federal Government would be both governmental and private interstate, state and local organizations. Recommendations from this joint study would be made to the President.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that the people, not only of Minneapolis but of the other 12 regions in all parts of the United States that are included in my bill, have an unequalled opportunity to make use of some of our most beautiful and historic assets—for comparatively few dollars.

#### PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO RESTORE MISSING PROVISIONS TO COLD WAR GI BILL

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

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most significant and worthwhile pieces of legislation passed by this session of the 89th Congress is the Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966, Public Law 89-358. But this law, called the cold war GI bill, contains some major omissions.

In an effort to correct some of these omissions, I am introducing an amendment, H.R. 16420. My bill is identical to S. 3303, introduced in the other body May 3 by Senator YARBOROUGH, of Texas, and 27 of his colleagues. The omissions were included in H.R. 11791, which I introduced last October, but were removed from the bill that became law March 3.

Although the 1966 law extends numerous benefits to veterans who have served since the Korean war, Mr. Speaker, it falls short of the Korean benefits in these ways:

It does not include on-the-job training, on-the-farm training or flight training. Despite rising living costs, its educational assistance benefits are lower than those of the Korean bill. It allows only 1 day of education for each day of active duty instead of the 1½ days of education for each day of active duty allowed under the Korean bill. And it does not include the previous provision for payment of \$1 per month per veteran-student to schools for helping defray the expenses of preparing and submitting reports and certifications on such students.

My amendment would restore these missing provisions to the cold war GI bill.

All the Federal programs in our hard-fought war on poverty stress the need for on-the-job training. It is ridiculous to omit this important program from the new law. My amendment would allow, for full-time on-the-job training, \$70 a month for a veteran with no dependents, \$85 for one dependent, and \$105 for more than one dependent. The amounts would be scaled down after 4 months. The total of allowance and salary could not exceed \$310 a month.

We need to do everything possible to train qualified American farmers to cope with the world food crisis. My amendment for full-time on-the-farm training would allow \$95 a month for no dependents, \$110 for one dependent, and \$130 for more than one. Allowances would be scaled down after 9 months.

The United States is confronted by an increasingly critical shortage of qualified commercial pilots. My amendment would pay 75 percent of tuition costs for flight training.

Under the present law, post-Korea veterans attending colleges and universities are eligible for \$100 a month allowance if they are single, \$125 if they are married, and \$150 if they have two or more dependents. This is hardly fair, since the allowances under the law passed for Korean veterans in 1952 were \$110, \$135, and \$160. My amendment would increase the allowances to their previous levels.

Mr. Speaker, ours is a wealthier Nation now than it was during the Korean war. The military service of the men and women in our Armed Forces today, in Vietnam and other world trouble spots,

requires no less dedication than was required then. What excuse can we find for doing less for today's veterans?

The answer is clear that there is no excuse. Congress should take corrective action before this session ends.

#### HANOI JEOPARDIZES WORLD PEACE

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

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in the bipartisan resolution sponsored by my distinguished colleagues, the gentlemen from New York [Mr. REID] and Massachusetts [Mr. MORSE] expressing the grave concern of the U.S. Congress over the outrageous threats of the North Vietnamese Government to try American airmen as war criminals.

Two weeks ago, the North Vietnamese Government marched American airmen through the streets of Hanoi. This in itself was a violation of the rules of war and an offense against common decency, but Hanoi has gone even further by threatening to try these men as "war criminals."

This could represent a very grave turn in the war in Vietnam. Many American soldiers are being held as prisoners in the north today. We are not sure of the number, because the North Vietnamese will not tell us. They have refused to disclose their names, refused to let the International Red Cross see them, and refused to let mail or packages through to where they are being held.

These young Americans are not war criminals by any stretch of the imagination. They were following the orders of superior officers in attacking designated military targets. They were doing their duty for their country, just as the soldiers of North Vietnam are acting in accordance with their duty, as defined by their leaders. This is the oldest tradition of war.

The rules of war specifically forbid the trials the North Vietnamese have threatened. Article 13 of the Geneva Convention, which the government of Hanoi signed in 1957, provides that prisoners of war should be protected against reprisal for acts performed in the line of duty.

If the North Vietnamese act—in violation of international law and in violation of the solemn covenant that they themselves signed at Geneva scarcely 9 years ago—the gravest consequences could result. I hope they think very carefully indeed before taking this barbaric action.

At the same time, we will continue to make sure that our allies observe the prisoner of war conventions. In the past, there have been disturbing reports out of South Vietnam that Communist prisoners have received brutal treatment from the South Vietnamese.

In recent months, however, we are told that the South Vietnamese are observing the prisoner of war conventions, and allowing the Red Cross to use its good offices to help captured soldiers.

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long-range commitments, and is therefore slow in reflecting changes in the economic picture. As a result, new housing starts remained at normal levels through the first 4 months following the Federal Reserve Board's unwarranted discount rate hike of last December. The interest rate war which is raging in the financial community as a direct result of the Reserve Board's action first showed up in the March figures. The new housing starts have continued to plunge since the March statistics were available.

The significance of these statistics is evident when one considers that a recent survey reports that housing contractors expect a cutback of 35 percent in home construction in 1966. The National Association of Home Builders predicts that the annual rate of 1.5 million new starts of December 1965 will skid to only 1.1 million new starts at the end of this year, if financial conditions do not improve. A drop of 400,000 units in home construction means a loss of 800,000 jobs. A drop in homebuilding of this magnitude would cost the lumber market almost 5 billion board feet of sales.

Another indicator of homebuilding, the pace at which building permits are issued, showed a 14 percent drop in June, twice as severe as a May decline. A sharp drop in permits foreshadows a still greater decrease in housing starts for the future. Additionally, in light of the tight money situation, many of the permits will fail to materialize as starts. Compared with the June 1965 totals, housing permits have dropped 25 percent from a year ago.

As might be expected, the decline in the housing industry is most marked for the middle and lower income purchasers who are bearing the brunt of the interest rate competition.

Permits for new single-family dwellings nationally fell to a 574,000 annual rate in June from May's downward revised 596,000 and 698,000 a year earlier. Permits for units in buildings housing five or more families are running at a rate which is only 67 percent of the June 1965 amount. Permits for units in buildings housing two to four families declined in June to a 58,000 annual rate from a May rate of 68,000; the June 1965 rate was 85,000.

A further indication of the severity of the situation is the Federal Housing Administration's figures indicating their participation in the mortgage market. Starts of new houses under FHA mortgage insurance dropped to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 121,000 from May's 128,000 and April's 151,000. In June 1965 there were 154,000 applications for FHA-insured mortgages, on a seasonally adjusted annual rate.

Mr. Speaker, the evidence is now clear—we are beginning a recession in the homebuilding and lumber industries—and there is no reason to expect an improvement. Commitments made prior to the current money market conditions have helped to sustain building construction to this point, but, as housing permit figures make abundantly clear, the false security of home con-

struction statistics in the first quarter of 1966 is fast disappearing.

The plight of the homebuilding and lumber industries is inextricably connected with the imbalance in the money markets. Savings and loan associations, which account for 44 percent of the outstanding home mortgage loans in the country, have no money to lend to home builders or home purchasers as a result of the drain on their deposits in recent months. The pattern of savings and loan withdrawals, initiated last December by the Federal Reserve Board's permission to commercial banks to offer 5½ percent interest on time deposits, reached the level of a \$1.1 billion loss to the associations in April. Most savings and loans cannot justify interest rates of over 4½ or 4¾ percent. In July, likewise a dividend month, similar losses are expected.

The May figures, the most recent available, show a 28-percent decline from a year ago in savings and loan association mortgage loans for home construction. Home purchase loans sponsored by the thrift institutions suffered a 12-percent decline from the June 1965 figures. Total loan commitments by savings and loans fell from \$3.1 billion in April to about \$2.4 billion in June, indicating a further decline in housing later this year.

Interest rate escalation in other areas of the financial community is hurting the home builder and home purchaser. Conventional mortgage interest rates are now well above 6 percent. Over 55 percent of the Nation's builders are now forced to pay over 4 points for FHA financing on the homes they sell.

On a \$15,000 FHA mortgage, a home will cost \$1,725 more than was required last September in many areas of the country. The average increase in interest rates on 30-year mortgages of one-half of 1 percent will cost the buyer \$1,125. The six additional points now being added to FHA-sponsored mortgages account for an extra \$600.

The high interest rate policies pursued by the Federal Reserve Board and adopted by the big financial interests are threatening to destroy the opportunity for homeownership to millions of Americans. The imbalance resulting in the money markets from the interest rate competition is, in effect, forcing a reversal of national housing policy. For the past generation, national policy provided an appropriate and adequate climate for financing homebuilding and for the growth of savings institutions which provided the bulk of home construction funds. Now, by the unilateral action of one institution, the Federal Reserve Board, a sudden reversal of this policy has taken place.

As I have stated in two recent letters to the White House, President Johnson must take the responsibility for immediate action in this domestic crisis. The administration must formulate fiscal policies to combat the growing imbalance in the money markets and reverse the disaster facing the homebuilding and lumber industries.

The recent announcement by the Federal Reserve Board that it would limit

multiple maturity time deposits to 5 percent, is an insignificant effort in correcting the monetary imbalance when the situation demands immediate attention by the administration, the Congress, and the Federal Reserve. We are not limited to fighting the monetary crisis with slingshots when we have a whole arsenal available at our command.

Mr. Speaker, last Thursday I called upon the President to convene an emergency high-level conference to discuss the problems of money imbalance and the crisis in the homebuilding and lumber industries. The conference would involve officials from the administration, Members of the Congress, the Governors of the Federal Reserve Board, and representatives of the housing and financial communities, and would formulate a coordinated program using a wide variety of tools.

Unilateral action by one agency of government or another will not restore the balance to our economy. Lowering of discount rates, increasing reserve requirements, and Open Market Committee purchases would come under the Federal Reserve Board jurisdiction. Stoppage of all sales participation offerings should be considered by the Treasury. Immediate suspension of the investment tax credit, passage of an excess profits tax, and restrictions on installment buying should be considered by the Congress. In the Tuesday meeting with members of the Appropriations Committee, President Johnson recognized the growing need for restraint in Federal expenditures.

I submit that a combination of these and other measures would check inflationary pressures in the economy while restoring the health of the lumber and homebuilding industries.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Congress, I am concerned not only as an advocate of the "new economics" and as a Representative of the Nation's leading lumber-producing State. I am concerned as an American. If we don't reverse the tight money situation and the disastrous effect it is having in the lumber and homebuilding industries, we are threatened with a recession that will spread to other segments of our economy. Once more I call upon the President to treat the problem before its malignancy destroys the gains of the "new economics." Let us launch a coordinated and imaginative effort to stabilize the unprecedented economic growth of the sixties.

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

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

#### NATIONWIDE SYSTEM OF SCIENCE TRAILS

(Mr. FRASER (at the request of Mr. THOMAS) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the

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I hope that the North Vietnamese will not do the dangerous, desperate thing they are contemplating. They should be wise enough to know that it could exhaust the last remnant of tolerance of the American people and foreclose the last hope for a peaceful settlement.

#### CULVER CALLS FOR END TO AIR-LINE STRIKE

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

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, the continuation of the present airline strike, which is now in its 14th day, poses increasing threats to the economy and security of our Nation, and it is critical that normal air service be resumed as quickly as possible.

The interruption of vital transportation and communication networks caused by the strike has gone beyond mere nuisance, and is particularly serious in view of the critical situation in Vietnam. The economic interdependence of all sections of the country and all segments of the population require the efficient movement of personnel and materials within the United States, yet 60 percent of all passengers and 70 percent of all airmail is dependent upon the five airlines which are not now operating. The strike is costing an estimated \$7 million a day, and total losses are already approaching the \$100 million mark.

Negotiations began in this airline labor dispute almost a year ago, in August 1965. When no agreement could be reached through regular channels, the President appointed an Emergency Mediation Board to find the facts in the case and make recommendations for a settlement.

On the basis of subsequent hearings, that Board recommended an increase which would bring wages for airline mechanics in the coming year to \$3.64 an hour or \$650 a month without overtime—well above the wages in manufacturing or retail trade.

The carriers accepted the emergency board recommendations and went above them in offering a contract to the union. The union, however, is holding out for higher wages which, if granted, would trigger an inflationary wage-price spiral with harmful economic consequences for all, including members of other labor unions. At the same time, the machinists are protecting themselves against this inflation by insisting upon a one-way escalator clause.

The International Association of Machinists is asking for wages almost 5 times greater than the administration's anti-inflationary guidelines, and Mr. Walter Heller, the former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers who was instrumental in establishing these guidelines, has called the union's demands "injurious to the national interest."

No one sector of the economy can be individually blamed for present inflationary pressures. I opposed statements

by spokesmen of the administration which could be construed as placing such responsibility on the American farmer, and I am equally opposed to suggestions that the American workingman is responsible for high prices. However, when one union makes demands as excessive as those being proposed and insisted upon by the IAM, then the floodgate is opened wide and the economic stability of the Nation is clearly at stake.

I have, therefore, contacted the President of the IAM, P. L. Siemiller, urging him to call off the strike and return to work so that further mediation can proceed in a calm and reasoned manner. I have further urged that the leadership of the union modify its wage demands to avoid the inflationary consequences which would inevitably occur.

Basic responsibility to the public in this matter rests with the union and the airlines, and I am hopeful that they will demonstrate the necessary industrial statesmanship to settle the dispute within the system of free collective bargaining, so as to avoid the necessity of forced inflationary as well as labor-management controls to protect the national interest and maintain a healthy and stable economy.

I do not favor compulsory arbitration, but some means of assuring a fair settlement without damage to the public interest must be found. Earlier this week, I urged President Johnson to use his good offices to settle the strike.

Last January, in his state of the Union message, President Johnson told us that he would submit recommendations to deal with strikes which threaten irreparable damage to the national interest. Such action can no longer be delayed, and I have urged the President to submit his proposals now, so that the Congress can examine the possibilities for legislation in this critical area this year.

#### WAGE BOARD BILL

(Mr. OLSEN of Montana (at the request of Mrs. THOMAS) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill for the purpose of bringing uniformity into the method of determining rates of pay for the so-called blue-collar workers of the Federal Government. This uniformity would be accomplished by the establishment of a Federal Wage Board, to be known as the Federal Departmental Wage Board, which would develop and maintain a uniform system of surveying pay rates for comparable jobs in private industry. Employee organizations would be represented at every level of responsibility in the wage determination system proposed in this bill.

My bill represents a need for legislation of this type; a need which has come about because of inequities in rates in different Federal agencies. These inequities have been increasingly emphasized by the lack of uniformity which would provide fair and equal compensation for skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled manual positions throughout the Federal

service. It is impossible to remove these inequities because each Government agency which administers its own wage-fixing program believes it to be the one that is appropriate for its needs. As a result the analysis of wage-rate data obtained from private industry is made on different assumptions and by varying methods which have resulted in some instances in sizable differentials in rates for the same positions existing in different Government agencies.

It is evident that if all employees, particularly within given geographic areas, are to be equitably compensated regardless of the employing agency, a uniform wage board program must be created, and such a program must function on a Government-wide basis.

Development of a system of fixing wage rates for these blue-collar positions has a long history which begins with legislation enacted in 1862 to authorize the Navy Department to establish pay rates for the various crafts and trades in the navy yards. That system was based upon the principle of fixing rates in relation to the prevailing rates for comparable work in private industry in the geographic area in which a navy yard was situated.

The responsibility of Federal departments and agencies for determining these rates was broadened in 1955 when a considerable number of these positions, formerly subject to the Classification Act, were required to be compensated on the bases of administrative wage determinations. During the subsequent 11 years the inequities in wage rates for these jobs have been increased so that employees performing identical duties in different agencies in the same geographic area receive 50 or 60 cents an hour more or less than their fellow employees in another agency in the same area.

The bill which I have introduced would insure uniformity in the governmental wage-fixing procedure, first by the establishment of a Federal departmental Wage Board composed of five members to be appointed by the Secretary of Labor. Two of the five members would represent bona fide employee organizations having substantial membership in the Federal Civil Service. Wage review committees having an equal representation of leading Federal agencies and labor organizations would supplement the functioning of the Departmental Wage Board by adjudicating appeals from disputes referred to the wage board for determination. These committees would also make the final determination of wage rates. There would also be an Employee Advisory Committee, designated by the Secretary of Labor, which would include members holding non-supervisory wage board positions as well as members representing bona fide employee organizations.

The departmental wage board would have the paramount responsibility for developing and maintaining a uniform system of wage determination. In so doing the board would prepare, with the advice of the departments, systems for placing positions in the proper grades, and would develop a job evaluation plan to determine the relative value of the

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duties, responsibilities, and qualification requirements of each wage board position.

Wage survey data would be obtained by means of wage surveys conducted by the wage board and from surveys conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Wage surveys would be required to be made at least every 12 months. Wage surveys would ordinarily be conducted by one survey team in each wage board district. Each wage board district would comprise an area sufficiently large to obtain adequate wage data which would represent large-scale industries or conditions which are more nearly comparable to employment in the Federal service. Each survey team is to include at least one member representing one or more employee organization affected by the survey.

When each wage survey has been completed, the wage data are to be reviewed for accuracy and then forwarded to the wage board in Washington for suitable analysis and to determine adjustments which may be required in wage rate schedules.

Wage board employees would be given assurance of uniform application of a differential for night work. Uniform provision also is to be made for proper compensation for hazardous duties in formulating wage board determinations and would also include uniform application of an overtime rate of 1½ times the hourly rate for work required in excess of 8 hours in a day. Work on a holiday would be compensated at the rate of 2½ times the regular hourly rates.

## ALLIES OF POOR

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

Mr. POOL. Mr. Speaker, I feel it is worthy of notation that among the hundreds of communities participating in the struggle against poverty under the Office of Economic Opportunity, Dallas shares in the integrity shown in a recent audit that not one instance of unlawful use of funds by a local community action agency in the State of Texas has been discovered. Such a fine record is further noted in the entire five-State Southwest region. This is an achievement which all Texans can point to with pride.

Furthermore, the program for legal aid for Dallas, conducted by Southern Methodist University has gained the complete cooperation of all bar groups in the city. Leaders of the Dallas bar, the junior bar, and the criminal bar—in addition to the representatives of the areas and groups served—will participate on the governing board of the program.

The Dallas County Community Action Committee's board of directors is, indeed, made up of some of the most outstanding citizens and leaders of Dallas, which promotes the record of achievement and integrity already established.

An editorial in the Dallas Times Herald recently stated the cornerstone of the antipoverty is the development of self-reliant individuals who can become

full-fledged participants in the good life of America. Only as we enable deprived citizens to have pride, hope, and dignity can we bury the Communist agitators, the newspaper declares.

As a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities Committee, I know for a fact that a basic Communist doctrine is appeal to the underprivileged. Here in America, the land of plenty, we have the resources that all may share "the good life." While I have opposed parts of the war on poverty because I believe that the State and local authorities are best able to handle the problems of the underprivileged, I must support the theory that each and every human being on this earth deserves to learn how to provide for himself. It is in the interest of all free peoples and our greatest defense against Communist aggression.

The editorial referred to follows:

## ALLIES OF POOR

The cornerstone of the War on Poverty is the development of responsible, self-reliant individuals who, through education, training, counseling and a helping hand, can become full-fledged participants in the good life of America.

It is a distortion to say, as some in our midst do, that the War on Poverty is helping destroy the very traits it promotes. The easy way to attack the problem of the poor is to give them just enough of a dole to subsist on and hope they will go away.

The development of economic opportunity programs is a great experiment in humanitarianism. One recent speaker said, "You have to take the poverty out of the man, not the man out of poverty." That, of course, is exactly what the many projects under the War on Poverty banner are trying to do.

The charge made here and there that Communist agitators rather than civil rights movements are the primary causes of riots and unrest undoubtedly has some truth in it.

But the War on Poverty is an ally in the war on communism. Only as we enable our deprived citizens to have pride, hope and dignity can we bury the Communist agitators who offer glib solutions. Even in Russia, the increasing pressures from the educated and freedom-sniffing masses have brought some softening of communism's harsh totalitarianism.

## NATIONAL TRAFFIC SAFETY AGENCY

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

Mr. MACKAY. Mr. Speaker, the enactment of the Traffic Safety Act of 1966 by this 89th Congress will bring an end to a long period of neglectful indifference to the daily occurrence of death, injury, and agony experienced by the American people of all ages, in all walks of life and throughout our land.

Since this Congress convened on January 9, 1965, more than 70,000 men, women, and children have died violent deaths in traffic accidents. The enormity of this loss is awesome and awful.

Committee work has been completed on four bills which deal with the three main elements of the legislation: Federal motor vehicle safety performance standards; comprehensive research as to the causes of accidents and resulting

deaths and injuries; and grant-in-aid programs aimed at constructing a more uniform and safer traffic environment throughout the Nation.

Yet unresolved is the question of what office or agency of the National Government will be assigned explicit responsibility to properly execute the Traffic Safety Act of 1966.

Thirty-one Members of this House and 15 Members of the Senate have sponsored legislation which would establish a National Traffic Safety Agency. Such an agency would logically be provided in a Department of Transportation. In the event such a department is not created then a National Traffic Safety Agency would be appropriate in the Department of Commerce.

The following article clearly discloses how critically important it is that explicit responsibility be assigned:

[From Christian Science Monitor, July 2, 1966]

STOP SIGN: TRAFFIC-SAFETY PROGRAMS IN U.S. HOBBLING BY SHORTAGE OF DATA

(Brian Justin Hoel)

Traffic accident research in the United States, a basic step in coping with mounting highway-safety problems, is menaced by disorganization and disagreement on methods.

This despite millions of federal, state, and local dollars flowing into accident study and prevention programs.

In addition, The Christian Science Monitor has found that:

There are far too few trained safety researchers;

Too few accidents are thoroughly researched from all possible aspects;

Interstate and intrastate cooperation on highway safety is seriously lagging;

Numerous states have yet to adopt even elementary safety standards.

To gather this information, 112 questionnaires were sent to state, federal, and private authorities in the field. Complete background data on accident causes, and age groups affected was sought.

In addition, the National Safety Council, the President's Committee for Traffic Safety, and the United States Bureau of Public Roads were quizzed on the safety measures instituted across the nation.

No questionnaire was completely filled out. Only nine questionnaires were returned with minimal data. No fewer than 53 questionnaires were sent back blank with apologies from the source—most pointing out the complexities of accidents and the problems of complete investigation. Fifty questionnaires were not returned.

Almost all of the 33 states that replied sent what data they did have—usually the Standard Summary of Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents upon which the National Safety Council bases its annual national summary.

However, Fred W. Hurd, director of Yale University's Bureau of Highway Traffic, said "those who are experienced in the traffic-accident prevention field would have little confidence in the summary."

Even the states which reported their own findings were not satisfied with them. Vern L. Hill, director of the Oregon Department of Motor Vehicles, said, "So few of all traffic accidents are investigated by police. For that reason, we place very little credence on the 'prime causative factor' table included in this summary. . . . Too much of our accident statistics are of little significance."

This dearth of information must be viewed against rising public concern stirred by recent auto-safety hearings in Washington.

## COORDINATION LACKING

Just last March President Johnson introduced a \$700 million traffic safety bill. It

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an individual item being discussed before a United Nations body.

The essential problem facing the United States is to adapt existing capabilities most realistically and effectively to serve the interest of the United States in opposing and combatting Soviet imperialism. The proposed resolution, in the judgment of the Department of State, would not further this objective.

As I stated above, it is certainly true that the United States has in the past spoken out against Soviet repression in the United Nations. But I believe that more decisive action is required. In the recent case of Rhodesia, and although I disagreed with the policy followed by the United States, it should be noted that this Nation did not hesitate to join Great Britain in advocating the use of force in stopping oil shipments en route to Rhodesia. This was real, decisive action on the part of the United States of the severest nature, and certainly more extreme than the proposal to put the issue of self-determination for the captive nations on the United Nations agenda. When it is remembered that the admission of the bandit regime of Red China to the United Nations has been deemed worthy of placement on the agenda a number of times in the past, surely in all fairness the captive nations should be accorded equal treatment.

In conclusion, I believe the closing remarks by Dr. Malik to the students of Seattle University in 1961 are especially pertinent in dealing with the restoration to the captive nations of their God-given rights:

In your own lives trust God despite all your frailties. He will serve you in the end. You have seen great visions and you have dreamed great dreams. I beg you to remain faithful to the deepest you have known. In its own day it will lead you to the rock of certainty that can never be moved. And when you have run your course, may it be said of you that you overcame the powers of darkness, and may your heart be profoundly grateful.

**BILL TO ESTABLISH NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE**

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

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I think we would all agree that there are few human ailments more catastrophic than blindness—the inability to see. It is for this reason that I have today introduced a bill which would establish a National Eye Institute within the National Institutes of Health.

The passage of this bill, and the establishment of a National Eye Institute, could well be the single most important step ever taken in its long history to rid mankind of this dread affliction. Its passage will mean that Congress recognizes its responsibility not only to those who are now blind but to those who may be born blind, or go blind, in the future. It will mean that we do not accept loss of vision as a calamity of nature and, who knows, we may end it by virtually eliminating it.

Most humans, when they stop to think, have a horrible fear of blindness. Yet, until or unless, their sight begins to fail, they think seldom about it. Perhaps as a result, there are 1 million Americans who are functionally blind; this means they cannot read ordinary newspaper type even with glasses. Another 1½ million are blind in one eye. And in the world at large there are 10 million people totally blind.

Yet we have not attacked this problem thoroughly in the way made possible by today's science. The truth is that a recent Gallup poll showed that less than half our people can even identify glaucoma as an eye disease; yet more than a million Americans over 40 have glaucoma which can cause blindness and do not know it. Officials report that incidence of cataract among people of 60 runs nearly 60 percent. The Gallup survey showed that not one in five Americans know what a cataract, which causes blindness, is. Moreover, no accepted way has yet been found to dissolve or prevent cataracts.

This Gallup survey shows that blindness ranks next to cancer as the affliction most feared by the American people, feared above heart disease, polio and tuberculosis upon which so much research is currently being done. Add to this, when you consider my bill, the fact that an estimated 90 million Americans suffer from some ocular malfunction. And more than four-fifths of all blindness in this country results from diseases whose causes are unknown to science.

I state flatly that passage of a bill such as I have introduced is vital to the people of our Nation. Not to act would be to turn our backs on those twin synonyms for the United States of America—progress and humanity.

The text of my bill is as follows:

H.R. 16455

A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a National Eye Institute in the National Institutes of Health.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A, subch. III) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new part:

**"PART F—NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE**

**"ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE**

"Sec. 451. The Surgeon General is authorized, with the approval of the Secretary, to establish in the Public Health Service an institute for the conduct and support of research and training relating to blinding eye diseases and visual disorders, including research and training in the special health problems and requirements of the blind and in the basic sciences relating to the mechanism of sight and visual function.

**"ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVISORY COUNCIL**

"Sec. 452. (a) The Surgeon General is authorized, with the approval of the Secretary, to establish an advisory council to advise, consult with, and make recommendations to the Surgeon General on matters relating to the activities of the National Eye Institute.

"(b) The provisions relating to the composition, terms of office of members, and reappointment of members of advisory councils under section 432(a) shall be applicable to the council established under this section,

except that the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Secretary, may include on such council established under this section such additional ex officio members as he deems necessary.

"(c) Upon appointment of such council, it shall assume all or such part as the Surgeon General may, with the approval of the Secretary, specify of the duties, functions, and powers of the National Advisory Health Council relating to the research or training projects with which such council established under this part is concerned and such portion as the Surgeon General may specify (with such approval) of the duties, functions, and powers of any other advisory council established under this Act relating to such projects.

**"FUNCTIONS**

"Sec. 453. The Surgeon General shall, through the National Eye Institute established under this part, carry out the purposes of section 301 with respect to the conduct and support of research with respect to blinding eye diseases and visual disorders, including the special health problems and requirements of the blind and the mechanism of sight and visual function, except that the Surgeon General shall, with the approval of the Secretary, determine the areas in which and the extent to which he will carry out such purposes of section 301 through such Institute or an Institute established by or under other provisions of this Act, or both of them, when both such institutes have functions with respect to the same subject matter. The Surgeon General is also authorized to provide training and instruction and establish and maintain traineeships and fellowships, in the National Eye Institute and elsewhere in matters relating to diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of blinding eye diseases and visual disorders with such stipends and allowances (including travel and subsistence expenses) for trainees and fellows as he deems necessary, and, in addition, provide for such training, instruction, and traineeships and for such fellowships through grants to public or other nonprofit institutions."

**RESOLUTION RELATING TO CAPTIVE U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL IN VIETNAM**

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

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I believe every American would agree that the trial by North Vietnam of the captured American pilots would be indefensible. Not only would such trials be in violation of the Geneva Convention of 1949, to which North Vietnam is signatory, but they would violate every tenet of human decency. The men are prisoners of war and are entitled to treatment as such under terms of international law.

The only way all Americans can express themselves on this vital issue is through the Congress of the United States. I have, therefore, introduced the following House Concurrent Resolution authorizing—actually urging—the President to convey these views to the Communist regime in North Vietnam as the sense of the Congress. I hope the Congress will act speedily on this resolution.

The text follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That it is the sense of the Congress:

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Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, I recently introduced legislation which would limit the quantity of baseball and softball gloves and mitts which may be imported into the United States.

Due to the imports of baseball gloves from Japan and other countries, the American baseball glove manufacturing industry finds itself in a steadily deteriorating position. Unless Congress enacts legislation that would curtail such imports, the industry may be forced out of business entirely.

Until 1956, when domestic producers were selling over 3,300,000 baseball gloves, imports of such gloves did not appear in any significant numbers. By 1960, however, imports accounted for 47.3 percent of the 5 million annual consumption of baseball gloves.

Today, these imports account for well over 60 percent of the business, and, if allowed to go uncontrolled, could result in the expiration of the American baseball glove industry within a few years. Imported gloves offer comparable quality for one-half the price of domestic gloves. This is due to the low wages paid to workers in foreign nations.

The U.S. Tariff Commission in 1960 initiated an investigation under the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 to determine whether injury to the American baseball glove industry had occurred as a result of cheap imports. On May 1, 1961, the Commission found unanimously that imports were entering the United States in such increased quantities that they threatened serious damage to the domestic glove industry. The Commission recommended an increase in the tariff from the 15 percent then in effect up to 30 percent.

After having asked for certain supplemental information from the Tariff Commission, then President John F. Kennedy on March 19, 1962, decided not to follow the Commission's recommendation with regard to baseball gloves, partly because Japan, the principal supplier, had recently established voluntary quotas on exports of baseball gloves. The voluntary annual quota established by Japan at that time was 1,900,000 gloves.

Imports of Japanese gloves have never been held to the 1,900,000 figure which was promised by Japan. That nation unilaterally increased its self-imposed quota from 1,900,000 during the quota year April 1, 1961, to March 31, 1962, in various stages, to 2,500,000 in the quota year April 1, 1965, to March 31, 1966, without any consultation with the United States.

The following tabulation shows how this increase took place:

Quota-year:	Quota	Actual
1961-62	1,900,000	2,800,000
1962-63	2,100,000	3,200,000
1963-64	2,300,000	2,800,000
1964-65	2,500,000	2,700,000
1965-66	2,500,000	3,000,000

When the Tariff Commission made its unanimous decision in 1961, foreign imports amounted to about 50 percent of the American market, up from about zero in 1956. Under the terms of my bill, the Commission would determine

whether imports have indeed exceeded 1,900,000 units annually during the last several years, and whether injury to the American industry still persists.

Should the Tariff Commission's determination be affirmative in both respects, my bill would instruct the President to set a quota of approximately 2,300,000 units of imported baseball gloves annually. This would amount to about 50 percent of the present-day sales. My bill allows for a growth factor to preserve this 50-percent share.

Congress should not stand idly by while imports increase from year to year until they finally destroy our domestic industries.

The American baseball glove manufacturing industry was founded a century ago. It has spent substantial sums of money in developing the game of baseball in America and in preserving it as our national pastime.

Its contributions to the little leagues, Babe Ruth Leagues, and Pcnv—"Protect Our Nation's Youth"—Leagues, together with its aid to high schools, colleges, and universities, have been a positive contribution to the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Mr. Speaker, baseball is not only a peculiarly American game, it is an American institution. Why, then, should not the equipment which its participants use be American made? It is ironic indeed that many of the gloves used by American baseball players, professional, semiprofessional, and amateur, come from 10,000 miles away, when American firms have been making excellent gloves for a hundred years.

#### HANOI SHOULD ABIDE BY ARTICLE 2 OF GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1949

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

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced—along with Congressman BRAD MORSE, of Massachusetts, a concurrent resolution relating to U.S. military personnel held captive in Vietnam. It is our hope that this resolution will have the widest bipartisan support.

We have written all Members of the House and Senate, after consultation with the chairman and ranking minority member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, urging their consideration of the introduction of this resolution.

It is imperative, in our judgment, to make clear to the leaders of North Vietnam that the people of the United States are united in opposition to the trial, punishment, or execution of U.S. military personnel held captive in Vietnam.

The Congress, as the people's representatives, should speak now and with one voice.

It is clear that if the North Vietnamese regime chooses to follow the reckless course which it reportedly is considering, the task of achieving the just and secure peace in Vietnam and southeast Asia—which is the objective of the people of

the United States—will be made far more difficult.

Mr. Speaker, it is plain from article 2 of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 that the provisions of the conventions "shall apply to all cases of declared war or of any other armed conflict which may arise between two or more of the high contracting parties, even if the state of war is not recognized by one of them."

Following the Senate's advice and consent on July 6, 1955, the ratification of the conventions by President Eisenhower on July 14, 1955, the conventions went into force for the United States on February 2, 1956. The Communist regime of North Vietnam adhered to the conventions on June 28, 1957.

It is clear, therefore, that our military personnel in North Vietnam are explicitly covered by the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and that North Vietnam has adhered to the conventions. No nation including North Vietnam has reserved the right to nullify these conventions simply on the basis of accusing military personnel of war crimes.

Hanoi's reservation to article 85 of the conventions in no sense relieves Hanoi of its obligations under the conventions as a whole. Article 85 is the provision which extends certain benefits to prisoners after conviction during the period they are serving their sentences. This reservation does not provide any basis for war crimes trials of prisoners of war and in any event does not take effect until after a trial and conviction in accordance with standards imposed by the conventions.

Mr. Speaker, we are at a turning point, and I deeply hope that Hanoi will reconsider its projected action. Should they proceed with the war crimes trials, it will not only be a mockery of justice and in clear contravention of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, it will be a serious step which would unite this country and which could make more difficult the achievement of that just and secure peace in Vietnam and southeast Asia which is the objective of the people of the United States.

It is my earnest hope that the Congress may act promptly and indeed unanimously on this matter so that the voice of the American people through the Congress will be clearly heard in Hanoi. Hanoi has a chance to turn back from an inhumanitarian act and adhere to the accepted concepts of international law and the Geneva Conventions. Let us hope that Hanoi will understand our firmness, our conviction, and our concern for our men on this vital question.

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

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

#### CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

(Mr. CONTE (at the request of Mr. McEWEN) was granted permission to ex-



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

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, this week America celebrates Captive Nations Week, in accordance with Public Law 86-90, and the proclamation of President Dwight Eisenhower, issued in 1959. It is the eighth time we have set aside this third week in July to focus renewed attention on the problems and plight of the freedom-loving, God-fearing peoples held captive behind the Iron Curtain.

And while our concern and deep sympathy for these peoples continues unabated, it is a fitting time to renew our dedication to the proposition underlying this observance—that constant reassurance and reaffirmation of our commitment to the liberation of the captive nations and the restoration of free, democratic governments.

It is true that our hopes have been high in recent years for a greater degree of understanding between East and West. Because of a handful of favorable strays on the wind, we have hoped that greater understanding would lead to a relaxation of tensions, to a lowering of the barriers, and to a restoration of the freedoms wrested away from these people by their Communist captors.

But our hopes have not been upheld in the year since our last observance of Captive Nations Week. We have indeed had tragic reminders that the Red regime is no more interested in freedom and understanding, in fairplay and justice, than it ever was.

The incident involving a young textile salesman from Sheffield, Mass., last winter made this all too clear.

The callousness and insensitive treatment by the Soviets of this innocent victim of his own naivete and enthusiasm, coupled with the even more shocking attitude of the Russian authorities following the still unexplained circumstances of the death of Newcomb Mott, leave little doubt in anyone's mind that no chinks have yet appeared in the stoic armor of the Communist dictatorship in Eastern Europe.

The repeated evidence of Communist harassment of religious officials and worshipping masses in connection with the millennium of Christianity in Poland this year is further evidence of the enforced supremacy of the Red regime.

The time is not yet arrived when we can lower our guard, when we can confidently anticipate freedom and self-determination for the people of Armenia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and all the rest. We must instead reaffirm our support of these people in their quest for freedom. We must reassure them of our friendship and interest. We must continue to maintain the channels of communication and to continue to seek the means of their liberation.

The Soviets have attempted to make propaganda capital from our annual observance of Captive Nations Week. We hear the shopworn bleatings of their official spokesmen, charging the United States with imperialism and calling us in this body the ruling class and the chieftains.

So be it. If I am to be called a chief-tain in the fight to liberate all men from the yoke of tyranny and oppression, then I accept the title proudly. If our policy is one of imperialism, then it is imperialism of freedom, of liberty, and self-determination. These alone are the "evils" we would impose on the voiceless masses, the disenfranchised citizens of the captive nations. I am proud to associate myself wholeheartedly with that kind of imperialism.

We must continue to hurl back the lies and half truths of the Soviet propagandists. We must continue to hold out the truth and to keep open our side of the curtain so these captive millions will know that they are not forgotten or forsaken. We must continue to hold up the torch of liberty and freedom for the whole world to see. It is as important today as it has ever been.

#### WASHINGTON STAR APPLAUDS THE PRESIDENT

(Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Evening Star of July 13, 1966, voices high praise of President Johnson's address to the American Alumni Council on our responsibilities in Asia.

In his remarks, the Star says, the President eloquently reaffirmed the country's desire to bring about a decent peace that would benefit all of Asia.

Despite the Russians' hard line of late, the newspaper says, they should be receptive to such a development—regardless of what Peking may say or do.

Discussing the President's speech the Star editorially states that the President made an excellent summation of our desire for peace and determination to make victory impossible for the aggressors.

The Communists hold the key to peace, the President said. They have only to turn it. If Hanoi, Peking, and Moscow fail to grasp the meaning of what the President said, the Star suggests, they are worse than fools.

By unanimous consent I am extending my remarks to include the Star editorial in full:

#### HANOI HAS THE KEY

As if to counter the shrill and persistent Chinese Communist charge that it is "colluding" with the United States all over the world, the Kremlin in recent days has been giving voice to an increasingly hard anti-American line.

Last week, for example, at the Bucharest meeting of the seven-nation Warsaw Pact, the Russians took the lead in drafting a bitterly worded declaration against us. It denounced our country for "aggression" and offered to send "volunteers" to fight on the side of the Viet Cong and Ho Chi Minh's North Vietnamese regulars.

This now has been followed by a Moscow announcement that there will be a step-up in Soviet aid (still only vaguely defined) to Ho's forces. There also has been an outcropping of rumors, presumably inspired by the fear-promoting sector of the Kremlin's propaganda machine, that Russian-directed East German military forces may soon send some fighting units to Viet Nam.

To top it all off with a touch of comic opera, finally, we have the case of the distressed Soviet athletes. They have announced that they will not fly to Los Angeles for a scheduled track-and-field meet. As they have put it, in the inimitable Communist style, "Our hatred for the American military, who are perpetrating atrocities in Viet Nam, and our solidarity with the people of Viet Nam, who are fighting for their freedom and independence, do not permit us to take part in a match with athletes of a country from which this aggression comes."

So what? So the hard line against the United States seems fashionable once again in the USSR. There is reason to wonder, however, whether the sound and fury of the thing really signify very much beyond a Russian propagandistic effort to offset Peking's accusations. What is interesting, in any case, is that Soviet officials are reported to believe that the Vietnamese war has put the world on the razor's edge of grave danger. Surely, if that is their view, they should be interested in trying to cool off the situation rather than heat it up; they should wholeheartedly welcome this week's visits of Prime Ministers Gandhi of India and Wilson of Britain, both of whom are anxious to promote peace in Viet Nam by having the Kremlin join in reconvening the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China.

President Johnson, in his remarks last night to the American Alumni Council, has eloquently reaffirmed his desire for such action. He wants it, and so does the country at large, in order to bring about honest negotiations for a decent peace that would benefit the whole of Asia, on both sides of the Bamboo Curtain. The Kremlin, despite its tough talk, should be receptive to this, whatever Peking may say or do.

As for the Communists of Hanoi, the President has made things clear enough: "First, victory for your armies is impossible. . . . Second, the minute you realize that a military victory is out of the question, and turn from the use of force, you will find us ready to reciprocate. We want to end the fighting. . . . We want an honorable peace. . . . In your hands is the key to that peace. You have only to turn it."

This is an excellent summation of the matter. If Hanoi and Peking, not to mention Moscow, fail to grasp the meaning of it, they are worse than fools.

#### INVESTIGATION OF THE U.S. MILITARY, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL COMMITMENTS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CARTER] is recognized for 30 minutes.

(Mr. CARTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, recently four Republicans were honored by selection on the group chosen to go to southeast Asia to investigate the U.S. military, economic and political commitments, and among these four were the Honorable HASTINGS KEITH of Massachusetts; the Honorable JOHN B. ANDERSON of Illinois; and the Honorable ED GURNEY of Florida.

The Honorable HASTINGS KEITH was a Major on the G-3 staff of President Eisenhower. He received a battle star, the Army Commendation Ribbon and other decorations. He has both a distinguished military and legislative career. He is now a colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve.

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The Honorable JOHN B. ANDERSON served in the Field Artillery in World War II. He received four battle stars and other decorations. Certainly he was a superior soldier. In 1952 he became a member of the U.S. State Department's career diplomatic service and was stationed in West Berlin for 2½ years as an adviser on the staff of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany. It should be stated also that his legislative ability is outstanding.

The Honorable ED GURNEY served in the Army in World War II as a battalion commander in the 8th Armored Division, and he attained the rank of lieutenant colonel. He received the Purple Heart and the Silver Star for heroic action above and beyond the call of duty. He is one of the highly decorated veterans in Congress. He is also one of our most effective, distinguished legislators.

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Kentucky for his remarks. It was a pleasure for me to serve with him on our inspection tour of Vietnam. I would like to point out to the House that the gentleman served as a captain in the Medical Corps of the 38th "Cyclone" Infantry Division during the Second World War. He cared for hundreds of wounded soldiers under enemy fire. The gentleman is the holder of the Asiatic Pacific Campaign Ribbon, the Philippines Liberation Ribbon, the Bronze Star, the Combat Medical Badge, and three battle stars.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my appreciation for the opportunity to participate in the congressional tour of Vietnam. No one can doubt that the war in that unfortunate country is of primary importance to all Americans. I therefore welcomed the opportunity to visit Vietnam and see the situation firsthand.

However, the Republican Members feel that we would have been much better prepared to study the problem and would have been able to assist the House more meaningfully in its deliberations upon this vital issue if we had been advised earlier about the trip, if we had been able to take staff assistants along with us, and if we had been briefed about about the war sooner. With these objections, and the short duration of our stay, in mind, I would like to make a few observations about our trip.

For military purposes, there are four distinct areas in Vietnam: The northern coastal area, the northern and central mountains and plains, the capital city of Saigon and its immediate vicinity, and, finally, the swampy Mekong Delta to the south.

The northern coastal area is relatively populous and accessible. With the construction of the gigantic new port at Cam Ranh Bay and the stationing of the 7th Fleet off the shore, we have this region pretty well in hand.

The mountainous, forested region to the west of the coast is much more sparsely populated. The people live in small, isolated hamlets. Our Army has been fairly successful in seeking out and largely destroying the enemy, both North Vietnamese troops and Vietcong

guerrilla forces, in this region. Our Air Force, operating largely from bases we have constructed along the coast, has worked together with the aircraft assigned to our ground forces to provide close-in support for our troops. This has enabled us, literally and figuratively, to stay on top of the enemy in this area.

In addition, the Air Force B-52's from Guam and the Navy are playing a major role. They are used in close-in support and often they attack real or suspected troop concentrations throughout the countryside—particularly on the routes of approach from Laos which lies to the west.

The third region is the city of Saigon and its immediate surroundings. Our massive military presence and half-billion dollar aid program combine to give us for the present at least, a relatively tranquil city. It is impossible to root out all Communist terrorists, but the strong hand of Premier Ky and economic prosperity give this area, at the moment, a stability which is essential to the supply of our forces and the smooth operation of the city's economic, political, and social structure.

Lastly, we have the area of the Mekong Delta, to the south. In this low lying, swampy riceland, the enemy is much more active, and much harder to find, fix, and destroy. The South Vietnamese Army has handled the bulk of the fighting in the delta. As yet there are no Americans stationed there other than advisers. The Communists are still in control of much of this region.

WHAT KIND OF WAR IS THIS, AND WHO IS FIGHTING IT?

The Communists are waging two kinds of war in Vietnam. The first is guerrilla warfare: the hit-and-run tactics of assassination, ambush, and terrorism. Guerrilla forces are small and are constantly on the move to avoid detection. They avoid pitched battles with large Government forces, but they will ambush, harass, and set booby traps and mines for these forces. Guerrillas will also attack civilian traffic and make the roads of the country unsafe to travel.

And most tragically, guerrillas terrorize the people and disrupt village life by murdering loyal village officials: teachers, doctors, policemen, and mayors. Since 1958, for example, the Communists have methodically murdered over 14,000 village headmen. In the United States, this would be the equivalent of losing nearly a quarter of a million mayors and town selectmen. The object of this slaughter is to destroy local government so that the Communists can establish their own authority over the people.

In the rural countryside, South Vietnam's villages are scattered, isolated, and remote from the control of the central government. If the Communists attack a village, there is often no way to get help in time, or even to call for help, since there are no telephones or telegraphs in these remote regions. Our task here has been to assist the Vietnamese Government in its pacification program. This program, sometimes called the strategic hamlet program, aims at fortifying the villages against attack and setting up self-defense teams. This must be done

after the Vietcong have been driven from an area, so that the enemy cannot return. It was my impression that this program is going well in the areas where it has been attempted, but that it is not yet widespread enough.

The second kind of war the Communists are waging in Vietnam is what we read most about in the papers. During the last year or so the Communists have built a large, well-equipped, professional army. They have begun to fight in regiment- and battalion-sized units and to make larger scale attacks on government forces. North Vietnam has also been infiltrating units of its own regular army into the south. The intention of the enemy is to go beyond guerrilla operations and gather his forces for a knock-out blow against the government.

The rapid buildup of American forces which began in January 1965 has been successful in defeating this Communist strategy. The Vietcong have suffered a series of defeats in engaging large Allied forces. Greater American mobility and firepower have turned the tables on the Communists in this kind of warfare.

We sometimes hear it said that the South Vietnamese forces lack enthusiasm and suffer from desertions. I want to tell you I was impressed with the morale and fighting efficiency of these native troops. Of every five battles fought, four are fought by the South Vietnamese themselves. They have taken tremendous casualties and are making great sacrifices for their country. I certainly think they deserve the greatest praise.

I was also impressed with the morale of our own forces. I talked with many of our young men in the field, some of them from this area of Massachusetts, including Sp4c. Elliott Sylvia, of Nantucket. These men of our Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines are highly motivated. They know why they are in Vietnam, and they are undaunted by the demonstrations back home. They are confident of the rightness of their cause. Their morale is justifiably high in areas where heavy fighting has driven out the enemy. Our troops are also effective. They are well trained and they know their job. They are superbly equipped and magnificently led. General Westmoreland is to these troops what Eisenhower and MacArthur were to the fighting men in World War II.

I had an opportunity to talk also with some of the men and commanding officers of the Fighting Tiger Division from South Korea. These crack troops were sent by the Korean Government to help defend American installations and to free United States and Vietnamese troops for other combat missions. We watched some of their training exercises—and, believe me, these are some of the most rugged and skillful fighters in the world.

THE BOMBING OF HANOI AND HAIPHONG OIL FACILITIES

All of the military and civilian personnel whom I met in Vietnam were in favor of the bombing of oil facilities outside the cities of Hanoi and Haiphong. Destruction of these storage tanks will slow down the flow of arms by truck to the Vietcong. No civilian areas near the cities were hit.

Many of us had been in favor of striking these installations as early as last December. Bombing of truck convoys and routes of infiltration seemed to us a waste of effort and a needless risk of our pilots' lives when the oil which carried those trucks over the routes could have been destroyed. I felt, therefore, that the airstrikes were long overdue.

Here is one of the points which have caused confusion in the public mind. Only last May, when the press asked Secretary McNamara if there were not other military targets in North Vietnam which could be hit to slow down the enemy, he said:

There are practically no military targets of that kind in North Vietnam.

Now, after the bombing, it is admitted that these facilities were important. It should be remembered that during the 6 months of hesitating, there were 15,000 American casualties and 2,500 Americans lost their lives.

#### PORT FACILITIES—CAM RANH BAY

One of the most impressive parts of my trip was our visit to the huge new port which the Army Corps of Engineers is building at Cam Ranh Bay north of Saigon. Supply is half the problem of any war. When the United States began its massive troop buildup, it put soldiers into Vietnam almost faster than we could supply them. Ports were so jammed that ships could not unload supplies.

Cam Ranh Bay, which a few months ago was just a sandy beach, has now been built into a gigantic port which can unload 6,000 tons of cargo for our troops every day. This facility has taken the pressure off Saigon, which used to handle 90 percent of the country's shipping. Cam Ranh, which was built at a cost of \$300 million, is now one of the finest harbors in the Far East. Together with Saigon, it can handle all of the support supplies American troops will need.

#### PREDICTIONS FOR THE WAR—WE ARE WINNING

To sum up the military situation in Vietnam, I think that we can be guardedly optimistic. The tide of the war has definitely turned against the Communists, but this does not mean that all fighting will be over soon. During the past months, nearly everywhere that a Communist unit has engaged an American unit, the Communists have been beaten.

It is mainly against the Vietcong regular army, augmented by North Vietnam's experienced professional units, however, that we have been successful. As Ambassador Lodge told us in Saigon, we have yet to lick the problem of terrorism. We have yet to construct a net in the provinces which can catch the murderers, saboteurs, and arsonists who terrorize the countryside.

To counter the total Communist threat in Vietnam, then, two things must be done. We must defeat the regular Vietcong and North Vietnamese Army forces militarily. This is what we are now doing successfully.

Second, we must destroy the Communist terrorist apparatus. This requires a much greater effort in the pacification and development program. We need more fortified villages, more instructors

to teach village defense, and we need better police training in such things as criminal identification. In the long run, our military successes will bear fruit only if the villages and hamlets of Vietnam can be protected from Communist terrorism.

#### ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE WAR

First. Military success, however, is not our only goal. The war in Vietnam is also being fought on an economic front. In World War II and Korea, the problem with the economic situation was left until the war was over. Our Government has correctly determined that the economic battle in Vietnam must not be left—cannot be left—until the military battle has been won. Vietnam was ruled by China for a thousand years. It was controlled by the French for a hundred years. The Vietnamese have not had much experience running a national government. Where the French fought to save a colony, we must fight to create and save a country.

American and South Vietnamese troops can win battle after battle and skirmish after skirmish. But unless the people in the cities and the villages can look to the same national government to provide the sound economy, stable political system and services they need, there will be no lasting peace, no true victory.

Second. What is being done on the economic front? One of the most interesting and encouraging aspects is the rural pacification and development program. This program has been devised to combat the lack of communication and weak lines of control between the national government and the villages, as I pointed out earlier. Under this program, which is run by the South Vietnamese Government with our help, community action teams of 59 men each are trained to give out medical supplies, set up schools, give crop-growing advice and build defense in villages which the Vietcong have been forced to abandon. Two centers for training these men have been set up. Each center is now turning out 5,500 men every 13 weeks. These teams seem to be quite successful in helping develop their villages and in helping bring the villages closer to the national government. As a result of their efforts, 68 percent of the country's elementary school aged children are now in school.

The job of these teams is very important. For the first time in their lives, the war-weary peasants are learning that their Government does care for them. They have never had simple medical supplies or Government help in public health. While these services must be provided by the South Vietnamese themselves, our troops have assisted wherever they go.

These films were taken in a coastal area of Vietnam where U.S. marines and South Vietnamese forces had recently driven out the Vietcong. The marines shown here are sharing their rations and medical supplies with the villagers. These pills can save lives that would have been lost for lack of basic medicines.

This Navy doctor, with the assistance of native translators, is treating pneumonia patients with modern techniques. This treatment is far different from the

simple native remedies which these people have always used.

The children are usually first to accept the American doctors and corpsmen. Frightened at first, they soon come in droves to have their injuries treated. A simple scratch or infection, if uncleaned and untreated, could lead to loss of a limb or even death.

Many people in the villages suffer from malnutrition. Their diet often lacks the proper nutritional elements, and this can lead to bad teeth—or no teeth at all.

These children are orphans. They have lost their parents to the warfare which Vietnam has suffered for so long. The dolls being given to these little girls are probably the only toys they have ever had. The simple happiness of the child is shared by the young American who is able to give a gift of friendship.

Soap and a bucket of clean water are miracles to people who have never known them. Water from a well dug by U.S. marines—water and a little soap—can prevent disease and promote the basic hygiene which government programs must eventually bring to all the people of the countryside.

In a village which as yet has no teacher, a marine is teaching a child to count. A marine here is teaching a child new words of English. These, too, are functions which local village governments will eventually perform, with assistance and training from Saigon.

Third. Our AID mission in Vietnam is also doing a good job. The director of the program, Charles A. Mann, has served 22 years as a career Foreign Service officer. He has 842 people on his staff. AID in Vietnam is responsible for about \$700 million appropriated by Congress—\$420 million of this is earmarked for stabilizing the government and economy in newly liberated areas. It is used for such things as medical facilities and supplies, waterworks, education, agriculture, electric power, and transportation.

Fourth. Can we improve our economic aid program in any way? On my trip, I noticed a serious lack of doctors. A village may have a clinic or infirmary staffed only by a midwife and perhaps one or two technicians. Often, the drugs they have to give out are labeled only in English, a language they do not understand. There are less than 1,000 doctors for 14 million people and an even greater shortage of medical technicians. If we had the same percentage of doctors in New Bedford as in Vietnam, we would have only 7 instead of the 146 we do have. And Vietnam is a country at war.

I suggest that we help the Vietnamese Government set up more specialized schools to train medical technicians to administer first aid, dispense drugs, and provide basic public health services, such as water purification. We must not lag on the economic and social front. If we do, our efforts on the military front will have been in vain.

#### CONCLUSIONS

#### WHEN THE WAR WILL END—THE ROLE OF NEGOTIATIONS

Many people are asking when this war will be over. They want to know when our massive commitment in Vietnam will

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begin to show conclusive results. Will there ever be peace in Vietnam?

My answer is that, the main body of the enemy's organized opposition could be defeated within a year. Barring intervention from Red China, I believe that the Vietcong's regular army could be completely broken up by some time next year. I strongly doubt that the Vietcong will ever come to the conference table, and therefore I do not visualize the war as necessarily ending in formal negotiations.

As our military strength is built up and the pacification program is perfected, I believe that the Communist opposition will dwindle and gradually fade away. Terrorism will still continue to be a problem, and outbreaks of fighting will still occur in some regions. But hopefully large-scale fighting will disappear.

Pressure for negotiations, of course, has recently reached a very high level. I do not believe, however, that negotiations should be seen as an easy way out of our commitment in Vietnam. Our commitment is, after all, to the people of Vietnam and in support of their efforts to build a secure and peaceful nation.

The United States should be careful not to negotiate a withdrawal in such a way as to leave this young nation alone, facing a Communist threat, weak and disunited. If the objectives of our fight are just, then we should be sure that we do not sacrifice them in premature negotiations.

The fighting now appears to be going our way, and our massive aid program is beginning to bear fruit in building a sound Vietnamese nation. We must not give up these advantages, and we must not prematurely withdraw the vital military support for Vietnam's nation building process. The United States has always been willing to negotiate an end to the fighting, but our basic commitment to helping the Vietnamese people cannot be negotiated away.

Second. One thing which I think might speed the close of this war is closer cooperation with our allies in southeast Asia. Countries such as Thailand, the Philippines, Korea, New Zealand, and Australia have not been asked to participate as fully as they might. All of these countries have a vital interest in the Vietnam situation and two of them have troops fighting there. It is important to make these nations full partners in the defense of their part of the world.

Loose coordination among our SEATO and other allies could bring about in our Asian defense alliances the same kind of disarray which now exists in the NATO alliance in Europe. This is certainly not the time to let relations with our Asian allies deteriorate. This is not the time to take major actions without proper consultation with the allies who are similarly involved. It would be wise for the United States to hold regular meetings with our SEATO allies—formal or informal—to consult on the progress of the Vietnam war. This should be done to prevent the loss of communication and divergence of purpose which now plague the NATO alliance in Europe.

Third. If all shipping by Western nations to North Vietnam were stopped,

this, too, might hasten the end of the war. Supplies vital to the enemy effort are now being shipped to North Vietnamese ports for transferral to the south to support North Vietnamese regular units and Vietcong terrorists. But even our closest ally, Great Britain, persists in allowing its merchant marine to trade with the North. And yet Britain asked us, and we agreed, to stop our ships from trading with Rhodesia. I suggest that we consider instituting a blockade. This measure could be held in reserve as an additional weapon should North Vietnam persist in its campaign of aggression against the South.

Fourth. A fourth problem which I think is extremely important is the image Americans present to the people of Vietnam. We have all heard talk about the ugly American, but I am afraid not enough is being done about the problem. Our congressional delegation was met at the Saigon airport by seven large Chevrolets, enough to carry two Congressmen per car. We proceeded by police escort to the Embassy—sirens screamed and people scattered. What sort of impression did that make? On the surface, American-South Vietnamese relations appear to be very good. But these people are naturally extremely polite. Do we know what they really think of us? A large foreign military establishment always chafes against the native population, but are we doing as much to relieve the situation as we can? Should we really encourage our servicemen to mix as much as possible with the Vietnamese civilians? One of the foremost values of a Vietnamese is humility. I think our military command there might give a little more thought to public relations to tone down the brashness of our image.

Fifth. Ten days was not a very long time to study the Vietnamese war—it is a long and complex problem. We were able to get a good, helpful, overall view of the situation, but I suggest that Congress return for an in depth study. This return trip should be made during the congressional recess at the close of this session and should last about 30 days. The delegation should be provided with Vietnamese-speaking guides and have complete authority to travel throughout Vietnam and study all phases of the war effort. This new tour would enable us to check on progress made since our trip, as well as provide Congress with experts and a detailed body of information to help it in its deliberations on this extremely vital issue.

Sixth. No withdrawal. Finally—and most importantly—my trip has convinced me that there can be no withdrawal from Vietnam. More is involved in this vital effort than just "face" or prestige. At stake is the credibility of America's word in defending her allies against aggression. If we should fail in Vietnam or desert our allies before the fight is won, other nations in Asia will cease to trust us and will be forced to live on Red China's terms. The future of freedom in this part of the world is in our hands.

Some advocates of peace at any price have argued that Red China is destined

to be the predominant power in Asia in any case, and that the United States should withdraw and let this natural pattern of tyranny prevail. We know this cannot be done. Germany was the predominant power in Europe in 1939—but we fought to defend freedom. Soviet Russia was the predominant power in Europe in 1949—but we joined with our allies in NATO to defend freedom again. I do not believe that this Nation—which has fought so unselfishly before to defend the cause of liberty—will let this great cause fall in southeast Asia today.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as 1 of the 14 Members of Congress to visit South Vietnam during the recent congressional recess, I should like to report some of my own observations and perhaps offer a few conclusions concerning my visit to this strategically important area of the globe. I should also mention at the outset that before proceeding to Vietnam we had a delay of approximately 1 day en route at the headquarters of CINCPAC at Hickam Field, Hawaii, where we received a comprehensive situation report and background briefing from the staff of Admiral Sharp, the commander of U.S. Forces in the Pacific as well as from senior officers from the important components of his command. I was personally highly impressed with the professional competence of the military and naval personnel who have the job of conducting the oversight of the war from our base and headquarters in Hawaii. As we will have occasion to relate further on in this report, I can best summarize their prognosis of the war as one of cautious and carefully restrained optimism combined with a quiet confidence in our ability to get the job done if we do not abandon our goals. Here as elsewhere whenever the question of the recent bombing of POL dumps in the vicinity of Hanoi and Haiphong was raised, it was the unanimous consensus on the part of these highly trained and highly knowledgeable senior military men that this step was not only completely warranted from their professional military point of view, but was indeed a step that should have been taken some time ago to thwart enemy efforts at dispersal of his supplies.

Our refueling stop at Clark Air Force Base in the Philippine Islands was spent on a tour of that base and a briefing on the role that it plays in supporting our war effort in Vietnam. As the headquarters of the 13th Air Force, this base is an extremely important logistical link in the chain of supply that fuels our fighting forces in southeast Asia. New construction work is proceeding that will enable this base to play an even more important role.

Perhaps one of the most poignant hours on this trip was the hour or so spent visiting Americans who have been wounded in the fighting and evacuated—very often—in a matter of just a few hours from the battle zones. For the most part these young lads seemed to evince a quiet stoicism about their personal involvement in the war. One lad expressed bitterness about draft card burners and said they would make good targets for the Vietcong. In most cases

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they expressed a wish to be sent to a hospital near their homes when they are sent on for further treatment. The stark tragedy of mutilated bodies and amputated limbs was a grim reminder that we are paying a price in young manhood on the battlefields of Vietnam.

Upon our arrival in Saigon we were first briefed on the overall situation by Ambassador Lodge who expressed great satisfaction that "we had come to see for ourselves." He emphasized time and again the completely unconventional nature of this war and the large role played not by the marching and countermarching of divisions and armies but by individual acts of terrorism, sabotage and assassination. He believes that if and as conventional warfare abates the tempo of such terrorism will increase. He said:

I can leave this Embassy and in a 3 minute walk from here I can find someone who will kill anyone in Vietnam for \$5.

We need to construct a fine mesh net to catch these saboteurs and terrorists. We do not have it now. In a recent month, May 1966, 115 village officials were assassinated by Vietcong. At present about 54 percent of the total population is under government control, 24 percent is under Vietcong control and control over the balance is shifting sometimes to one side, sometimes to the other. When asked, when will it be over, Lodge became extremely cautious and would only say:

A year from now—by July of 1967, I believe we will be on the verge of breaking the military back of the North Vietnamese.

Note he said "military back." This obviously does not mean terror by Vietcong will automatically cease. He is, I gathered, personally in favor of hitting all legitimate military targets in North Vietnam like powerplants and machine tool factories. He was also asked:

What about a blockade?

Well, that would involve confrontation with the U.S.S.R. I think we can do the job without a blockade.

Lodge believes one of the most important phases of the war is the pacification program. Last year some 26,000 cadre were graduated from training schools. It is hoped that 40,000 a year can be trained—in 59-man teams—to help protect and keep order in villages reclaimed from Vietcong terror.

Deputy Ambassador Porter believes we are making progress on three fronts: First, military; second, toward representative government based on free elections; and third, economic development and reconstruction of the countryside.

Our economic aid program for Vietnam is the largest for any country in the world. In fiscal 1966 it amounted to \$650 million. One must remember that two-thirds of this or \$420 million is to finance imports. South Vietnam to put it quite bluntly is broke. AID has 842 personnel in Vietnam. One-half of them are in the field and one-half in Saigon. This figure obviously does not include contract personnel. Out of a 55-billion dollar budget the United States furnishes 33 billion or more than half. The country is suffering from

staggering problems because of deficiencies in trained personnel. To cite just one example, there are only 209 civilian doctors for the whole country. We visited a program where until recently there was only one 220-bed hospital and only 1 civilian doctor for 550,000 people. There are a half million refugees still in temporary shelters.

In agriculture 4 out of 5 AID people were said to be in the field and implementing plans in strengthening agricultural co-ops and establishing means of providing agricultural credits.

In the field of education, 6,000 classrooms have been completed in various hamlets since 1962. By 1968 it is hoped 14 million textbooks will be available for primary grades. On the secondary level the goal is 8 million texts. Last year 1,200 elementary school teachers were trained. Out of 2.5 million eligible schoolchildren, 1.7 or 66 percent are in primary schools. Out of those eligible for high school only 21 percent are in school or 320,000.

If we needed any reassurance as to the validity of our visit to Vietnam we received it from the opening words of our briefings by General Westmoreland who said:

The situation here is so complex you have to be on the scene to understand the multiple facets of the situation.

We are faced with two jobs—one to win a war—the other to build a nation wherein the Vietnamese people can defend their hard bought freedom. On the military side, we see no foreseeable change in the present systems of twin or parallel commands. Battlefield conduct and behavior of American troops has been a source of great pride to General Westmoreland. He said we will need more troops to finish the job.

As has been said on many different occasions the war in Vietnam is far from being merely a military conflict. It is also a struggle to build a viable nation. In many respects I feel that our task here is even more difficult than it is in the military sphere. South Vietnam is an underdeveloped country in every sense of the word. In the central highland region there are many hamlets and villages which remain extremely primitive. There is not only a lack of any identification with the national government, but also very little understanding, if any, of the basic fundamentals of a democratic society. I was extremely encouraged to learn that the South Vietnamese with our urging and support are undertaking an extensive project to remedy this situation.

At the training school at Vung Tau, a few miles southeast of Saigon 59 main teams are being trained to go back to their respective villages and hamlets to establish the basic infrastructure of our government. We were told it is planned to introduce approximately 40,000 graduates of this program into the countryside during the coming year. As is well known because of the campaign of terror and assassination carried out by the Vietcong there is a desperate scarcity of trained public administrators. The program being conducted at Vung Tau carries considerable promise of overcoming

this shortage of local officials. At this point, I have a recommendation to make based on conversations which I held with some of our own people who have been in Vietnam for a number of years. They believe that our Government has a tendency to shift too quickly from one program to another.

In other words, it is absolutely essential that we elect to follow a particular program and then stick with it. For example, back in 1963 we were pursuing the idea of strategic or fortified hamlets. Indeed, in one speech delivered in that year by the Secretary of State, he made a very optimistic prognosis with respect to this program, and said that it represented a solution to the problem of maintaining government control in the countryside. However, it was not long until we abandoned that program as a failure. I had one of our people in Vietnam tell me that it was his honest opinion that the strategic hamlet program would have worked if we had been consistent and tenacious in our support of this particular approach. I realize the necessity for a certain flexibility; nevertheless some of our past failures can be traced to the fact that we have substituted flexibility for firmness.

One of the extremely interesting programs which I had an opportunity to observe is the Chieu Hoi or open arms program. This program is a systematic effort to encourage and induce defection from the Vietcong. In 1965 there were little over 11,000 defections reported. In the first half of 1966 over 9,200 Quyet Chanh or returnees have come in under this program. While we were in Vietnam I spent a portion of one day in the delta region in Vinh Long Province. One of the Chieu Hoi camps is located here, and I had an opportunity to interview some of the defectors. One young lad, who was only 12 years old, said that he had served as a liaison man between his village and a Vietcong. It was obvious to me from my questioning of him that he was motivated entirely by fear for his own safety, and that he served the Vietcong for this reason and not because of any ideological attachment to communism. I interviewed another defector who said that he had been a member of the political cadre of the Vietcong. When I queried him about marxism he portrayed a total ignorance of basic tenets. This again indicated to me that the average Vietcong is not a hard core Communist, but rather as Ambassador Lodge put it a simple peasant who has been impressed into the service of the Vietcong out of fear. Indeed, I asked this particular defector why he had not sooner deserted from the Vietcong and returned to a village under government control. He said that he was afraid that if he deserted to the government that his family who were living in a Vietcong controlled village, would be killed. The Chieu Hoi program seems to be having some success among these so called "ralliers" or defectors, and it does have the support and cooperation of our Government.

In the aforementioned trip to the delta region we were briefed rather extensively by the Province Chief, Colonel

Diep, on the so-called revolutionary development program being carried out in the province in areas reclaimed from Vietcong control. The province chief took obvious pride in their accomplishments to date in building such facilities as schools, a water purification plant, a village market, and so forth. The job of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the shattered and war-torn countryside is a task of enormous proportions; however, I was impressed at the resiliency demonstrated by these people who have suffered so much during more than 20 years of war.

In this same province we also visited a provincial hospital. I think that another recommendation that I would make relates to this area of public health. It is my understanding that the current U.S. AID budget and public health activities amounts to only \$27 million. In view of the appallingly low standards of public health and sanitation, I think we could well afford to increase the budget for public health activities. I can think of no better way to win the hearts and minds of these people than to provide them with the medical care they so desperately need.

Mr. Speaker, because the economic and social phases of the struggle now going on in South Vietnam are so important I have undertaken in the following section of my report on my trip to that country to summarize some of the material that was made available to me on some of the Agency for International Development—AID—programs that are being conducted in South Vietnam by the U.S. Government:

#### USAID PROGRAMS IN SOUTH VIETNAM

Through the cooperation of the United States Agency for International Development, South Vietnam is beginning to alleviate many of the problems, both military and public, which plague the country. The USAID is working in various areas of Vietnam, and helping with various aspects of the economy and helping also to build the necessary governmental infrastructure required in any self-governing country. From public health and education to public safety, the USAID is offering supplies and advice to the Vietnamese as they themselves undertake the tremendous task of nation-building.

The area of Public Safety, is one area with major problems, from the top administrative level all the way down to the lowest staff position. The country has a very complex system of law enforcement with much overlapping, and at the same time much specialization. There are no local law enforcement agencies as such, but only the National Police, or the Directorate General of National Police. There are six NP Regional Directorates in addition to the Saigon Municipal Police Directorate (SMPD). The Regions are divided into Provinces, the Provinces into Districts. In each of these divisions there is one top administrator. The Assistant Director of USAID for Public Safety is the chief adviser to the Director General.

In mid-1964 there were 22,000 in the NP. This reached 52,000 by the end of 1965. Even so, they are still behind their goal of 72,000 by the end of this year to try to do their job adequately.

In addition to the regular tasks assigned to law enforcement agencies, the NP must assist in counter-insurgency against the Viet Cong. They assist the military in gathering information on Viet Cong operations. However, because of the lack of manpower, the NP are not able to fulfill this task effectively.

They help in the regulation of movement of selected resources, both human and material, and to restrict support for the Viet Cong. Some of the specific objectives of the Public Safety program of the USAID are: (1) to assist the NP in training and equipping new recruits, (2) to help the NP train a tactical field force of highly-mobile, lightly-armed units, (3) to improve records systems for the NP, (4) to establish a country-wide system of communications to serve the NP and other civil security, (5) to assist the NP in training police in civil disturbance control, (6) to help the Saigon Municipal Police, Customs Service and Prison Rehabilitation in their programs.

Under this Public Safety program, the USAID is assisting the NP materially, financially and technically to strengthen the overall economic policy. They have furnished countless weapons, vehicles and clothes to these agencies. In addition, they have assisted in fortifying police installations throughout the country. USAID has undertaken a study of regulations and procedures of the police which should be completed in January of 1967, and should lead to a new code of procedures and standing orders for the NP.

Because approximately 90 per cent of all operations are in the field, most of the support is in this area. The USAID plans to station a Public Safety Adviser in each Regional Province and in each city headquarters. As of April of this year there was an adviser in each of the six Regional Headquarters and 31 advisers in the 43 Provinces and autonomous cities. Efforts are now being concentrated on improving office facilities, which are very poor. Basic office machines are missing, filing systems are inadequate and space is limited due to the recent increase in manpower.

USAID is giving extensive aid to the Police Field Forces with the belief that these forces will help in the pacification of the country. These Field Forces, or PFF, overlap the work of the National Police and the ARVN in the pacification of the country. It is their responsibility to defend the villages between the time the ARVN moves out and the National Police can move in. Often there is a considerable time gap between these moves, and many villages have been terrorized by Viet Cong during this time. The PFF are trained in both counter-insurgency and police work, and are thus able to do the jobs of both the ARVN and the NP until that time when the NP can safely move in.

Deployment could be described in terms of a large ring, with the Viet Cong on the outer edges, the ARVN on the middle section and the NP in the inner area. The PFF would occupy the overlapping area between the ARVN and the NP. Looking at a typical province, it is probable that in the six districts, one would be controlled by the Viet Cong, one by the NP and the other three by PFF.

At present there is one training center at Tral Mat, near Dalat, Tuyen Duc Province, from which five companies have graduated and six were undergoing training. The training period is twelve weeks. The total strength is 3,000 men, with an authorized strength of 8,500.

The USAID has supplied 15 advisers, though only 8 have been assigned at this time. They have also provided arms, ammunition, most of the equipment and some clothing and rations to the PFF.

Besides defense of these Village-Hamlets, the USAID is working with the NP to break communications between the Viet Cong and the people. Because guerrilla forces cannot survive without the support of the people, the NP have initiated a series of checkpoints to seal the information leaks between the people and the Viet Cong. They are beginning a complete program of identification of

individuals and families to better cope with this problem.

Methods for keeping records in South Viet Nam are far outmoded, as are the present records with which the NP are working. A standard procedure is now being outlined which will help the NP maintain a more complete system of records. USAID is supplying filing cabinets and other needed equipment for this project.

Another area where there are serious problems is that of civil disturbance control. This is handled by the Order Police, of which there are two units of 1,000 men each. Both are stationed in Saigon. The problem facing these units is the lack of training. Administrators hope to initiate a program of rotational training which will give all policemen some training in control of civil disorders.

The USAID is also assisting the Saigon Municipal Police Directorate in building a force. They have given many supplies to the SMPD and are also helping with the training program by providing men, money and materials.

There are several branch organizations of the National Police which the USAID is assisting. In such agencies as the Harbor Police, the Internal Affairs Division, the Judicial Police Service and the Special Police Branch they are acting in an advisory capacity, helping with problems of administration and operation.

USAID has also been partially responsible for the establishment of an integrated system of country-wide communications for all government agencies. There is a major effort underway to support the Village-Hamlet Radio system with some 12,000 radios involved. They have also given some \$200,000 in commodities to the Prison Rehabilitation Program.

Public health is another area where USAID is working to help build programs adequate for the country's needs. There are five projects which they have undertaken to help alleviate the trouble. MEDCAP uses military forces to provide medical care for civilians, with most of the assistance insuring ample supplies of various drugs. Project Vietnam allows Americans to volunteer for a two-month service tour of the country in which they offer aid and assistance.

There are 33 Health Service Teams in Vietnam at the present, with an eventual goal of one in every province. These teams provide medical care and health care, and help in administering a program of public health. In addition to these teams, there will be nearly 100 General Duty Nurses in the country by the end of the year which will augment the nursing capabilities of the fixed teams. Through the Logistics Program, the USAID provides the major source of commodities to the Ministry of Health.

Long range plans call for better medical education, in which the USAID will assist in building a Medical Science building for the Medical School and will plan the curriculum, design and faculty for nursing education. They will also assist in paramedical training and rehabilitation. Moreover, because of the great shortage of hospitals and beds, a hospital construction survey will be made to find where these shortages are most critical. They are also initiating preventive programs in three areas: (1) Maternal-Child Health. (2) Communicable Diseases. (3) Malaria.

In the area of agriculture, there are 6,300 trained workers concentrating 75 per cent of their efforts toward farmer support activities. Through their assistance, such programs as plant protection, rodent control and vaccination have been accomplished. This has increased income by VN\$1.5 billion. Nearly \$258 million has been loaned to the farmers and USAID is increasing the number of on-board advisers from 25 to 120 in an effort to better accomplish their goals. In

1966-67 they hope to initiate new land reforms, strengthen the credit system of Vietnam; encourage commercial credit; develop the Mekong Delta area; and offer technical assistance to assure a sound economic policy.

Perhaps the other major problem areas lies in the educational system of the country. There are numerous projects underway to strengthen all parts of the system, from the lowest levels to the professional schools. Because people in the rural areas expressed a wish for better educational facilities for their children, the Hamlet Schools Project was initiated in 1963. This has helped Vietnamese officials to administer a developing program of general education and to establish a broad base of literacy essential to all facets of the country's needs.

The Southern Illinois University Project was initiated to upgrade the level of the elementary teachers and to modernize the teaching system. After a 1960 survey team observed that nearly one-third of all children had no educational opportunity, and that there was only one Normal school, the project was started. The team further reported that the basic aim of the educational system had been to eliminate the majority of students from further education, which created an elite but small core of educated persons. Since that time they have built two more Normal schools and plan to increase enrollment in the next few years.

The Technical-Vocational Education Project hopes to train skilled workers, technicians and teachers to aid in economic development. The goal is for 10,000 students in the program. The belief is that by improving the economy they can provide employment for all. They have established Polytechnical schools in Danang, Qui Nhon, Vinh Long and Phu Tho (Saigon), with six more Rural Trade Schools in the planning stage.

To upgrade the scientific skills of the nation, the Science Project has been started. This project concentrates at the elementary level, realizing that few students will go on to higher education. They have completed 38 new laboratories and 21 workshops in science education, along with writing a new, basic textbook.

The Higher Education Project is attempting to eliminate the gap between what the universities are teaching and the country's true needs. They have picked the key faculties and are concentrating on them, rather than spreading the program over a large number of faculties. Facilities are being improved and expanded because they are overcrowded due to the great increase in enrollment.

To improve the overall picture of the educational system the Instruction Materials Project is attempting to rewrite many of the textbooks and to distribute an adequate number throughout the country. A major problem still facing the people is the shortage of printers in Vietnam. They are unable to keep up with the demand for new books and there is no other way to produce them at the present. The project, however, has been responsible for 37 new titles of elementary texts in 10 areas. They have shipped 6,500,000 books to the schools with the same number in production for later delivery. They have also made taped presentations of classes and lectures to be distributed to the schools.

The other major goal of those upgrading the educational system is to teach the English language to the people. With so much written material available in English it is important that these people learn the language to take advantage of these books. It is a known fact that much of the literature being sent to Vietnam is not being read because so few people can translate it. Thus, there are two programs which handle this teaching. The International Volunteer Service works in science education as well as English education. These volunteers teach

about 25 hours a week, more than the average for the Vietnamese teachers, and hold special classes in the evenings for those interested. The other program, Teaching of English, is not only teaching the language to the people, but is upgrading the libraries as well. The program concentrates on specialized groups, such as the doctors or lawyers, for their instruction.

For all these programs, we are supplying aid and assistance in all forms. We have given textbooks, money, men, and many other related materials to aid in this development.

Mr. Speaker, let me say in conclusion, that although I returned from South Vietnam sobered by a new realization of the tremendous task we face in winning a victory for decency, order, security, and social justice in that beleaguered country, I did not come back downhearted, defeated, or dismayed. Unless we lose courage we can defeat the Vietcong and North Vietnamese militarily. This may require additional effort. If such is needed, we should be careful to give priority to those areas like seapower and airpower where our strength is so overwhelming and where the enemy is correspondingly weak. We should not suffer the delusion that the enemy will soon or easily abandon his goal of a Vietnam united by force from the North and subservient to a Communist-led dictatorship in Hanoi. We should be only too aware of this by now. Therefore, to continue to do as we have done in the past and as Hanson W. Baldwin, the military expert for the New York Times put it this week in one of his columns—"the administration is still playing Vietnam by ear" is not my idea of the most efficient way to assess the enemy and the threat that he poses.

The notes and the music have been written for this encounter by the enemy, and the melody is plain. There is no need to read his intentions and then react as if we were playing this by ear. The President must and should let the American people know what our total national security expenditures and requirements—and I refer to both men and materiel—are going to be for the year ahead. Let us truly make the successful prosecution and completion of this war our number one and most urgent national priority. As long as American boys are bleeding and dying on battlefields more than 10,000 miles from their homeland, there cannot possibly be any more pressing business on our national agenda.

When the President has communicated this message in unmistakable terms to the American people, then they too must rise to the occasion and with a single mind and purpose concentrate on the task that confronts us. The other side thinks we are going to falter and finally quit. I have faith that this particular enemy is just as wrong in that assessment as he could possibly be.

[Mr. GURNEY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous orders of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MORSE] is recognized for 30 minutes.

[Mr. MORSE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### SPECIAL ORDER VACATED

Mrs. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order previously granted the gentleman from California [Mr. CAMERON] for July 25, be vacated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### THE EFFECT OF THE TIGHT MONEY SQUEEZE

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

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, evidently the President has not yet awakened to the critical nature of the tight money situation and its effect on every community in this country. In yesterday's press conference, President Johnson's inadequate and evasive answer to the excellent question posed by Sarah McClendon of the El Paso Times on the effects of the tight money squeeze in housing revealed his lack of understanding of the impending recession in homebuilding and lumber. In his reply, the President referred solely to the inadequate legislation now pending before the Banking and Currency Committee, which by itself will never reverse the tight money problem.

The latest figures, available in yesterday's press, portend a deepening crisis in homebuilding and lumber production. I recommend that those who dismiss lightly my comment of last Thursday that "we are on the verge of a lumber and building industries recession" consider carefully the June data on housing starts and building permits. A failure affecting the Nation's second largest labor force will surely multiply throughout the economy and be felt in every congressional district in this country.

Housing starts are at the lowest levels in 5 years, building permits skidded another 14 percent since last month, and the Federal Housing Administration's mortgage insurance activity declined again in June. The Commerce Department reports that June's seasonally adjusted annual rate of housing starts fell to 1,288,000 from a May rate of 1,295,000. This followed an enormous 307,000-unit drop in May's rate from April. There has been a 17 percent decline from the June 1965 pace of 1,566,000 units. The June figures, just announced are the lowest since May 1961.

I appreciate the difficulty of those unfamiliar with these figures in interpreting their importance. In the housing industry new construction is tabulated in terms of a rate which, if continued unchanged throughout the year, would indicate the number of homes built, rather than raw monthly totals. Further adjustments are made for seasonal differences. In addition, one must consider that the housing market involves

# House of Representatives

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1966

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

*God is able to provide you in abundance for every good work.—2 Corinthians 9: 8.*

O God, our Father, whom we seek to serve and to whom we look for guidance, we bow before the altar of prayer offering unto Thee the gratitude and the loyalty of our hearts. We thank Thee for this new day fresh from Thy hand with its possibilities for great and good living. By Thy spirit may we always be honest and kind and forgiving; may we be generous in our criticism of others, patient with those who criticize us and considerate with those who differ from us. As we follow Him who went about doing good, may we also stop merely going about and begin, like Him, to go about doing good to all.

Through these trying times, bless Thou our President, our beloved Speaker, Members of Congress and all who work with them. May the benediction of Thy presence rest upon us all this day and every day. Together lead us in the paths of unity and peace for Thy name's sake. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2948. An act to set aside certain lands in Montana for the Indians of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3523. An act to authorize the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to undertake a comprehensive study of high-speed ground transportation to Dulles International Airport, and for other purposes.

## GLOBE-DEMOCRAT REPORTED SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY ANHEUSER-BUSCH OFFICIALS TO DEMOCRATS IN 1964

(Mrs. SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to see so much concern on the Republican side over the fact that people

who should have been contributing to the Democratic Party for many years perhaps had not been contributing as much or as often as they should.

However, when this insinuation of ingratitude for past favors—such as the repeal of prohibition—is directed at Mr. August A. Busch, Jr., and other members of his family or executives of his firm, I might say that we on the Democratic side in St. Louis, and in Missouri, are quite pleased with the support this man has given our party ever since 1933.

I do not know what contributions, if any, he has made in previous years to the Democratic National Committee, but according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat following the 1964 elections, a statement filed in accordance with the laws of Missouri in the office of the recorder of deeds in St. Louis reported that Mr. Busch contributed \$5,000 and Mr. Fleishman \$1,000 to the Johnson-Humphrey Missouri Citizens Committee, of which Mr. Busch was chairman and Mr. Fleishman was secretary. If the opposition wants to check back over the years, it will find many reports in Missouri of contributions to the Democrats by the Busch family.

Although the name in the paper's masthead indicates it is a Democratic paper, the Globe-Democrat is actually on the other side in most elections, and vigorously supported Senator Goldwater's candidacy in 1964. It commented editorially last Friday that the Republican charge that Anheuser-Busch in some way bought off an antitrust suit with \$10,000 in contributions to the President's Club was "baseless."

If there were any substance whatsoever to these insinuations and allegations, then of course the Attorney General of the United States would deserve to be impeached, and everyone in the antitrust division who recommended dismissal of this old lawsuit be summarily fired. I resent political slurs on decent people.

## THE AIRLINE STRIKE DRAGS ON AND DAMAGE TO INNOCENT VICTIMS ACCUMULATES

(Mr. JONAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, the airline strike drags on and the damage to innocent victims accumulates.

Mr. Speaker, many nonstrikers have been thrown out of work and many businessmen are being inconvenienced and are suffering financial losses, because of the breakdown in transportation.

Mr. Speaker, on last Friday I sent President Johnson a telegram calling at-

tention to these facts and urged swift and aggressive action on his part in an effort to get the planes flying again, and I pledge full support of his efforts.

The distinguished Governor of the State of North Carolina has written the President along the same lines, urging him to take personal action.

I was disappointed, Mr. Speaker, to read the negative approach of the President to this problem in his press conference yesterday. The President stated that he was encouraging the parties to continue bargaining. He did not announce any intention of calling the bargainers to the White House to impress upon them that the national interest has become affected.

Mr. Speaker, it is difficult to understand the lack of action on the part of the President of the United States, since in his state of the Union message he promised to deal effectively with "strikes which threaten irreparable damage to the national interest."

Legislation to deal effectively with such strikes has been introduced by our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. DEVINE], and if the President will use his influence, and if he will send the Postmaster General and others up here to urge affirmative action, as has happened frequently this year on other bills, I think we could move that legislation through the Congress but not in time to stop the damage from accumulating.

Mr. Speaker, I believe only determined action by the President in the use of his well-known persuasive powers can accomplish this, and I most respectfully urge him to take that action.

## FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS IN VIETNAM

(Mr. TODD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TODD. Mr. Speaker, many of us are concerned that the forthcoming elections in Vietnam be credible, and that once they have taken place, charges of corruption, bias, or rigging will be without standing in the international community, as well as in Vietnam and in the United States.

Ambassador Bunker and the interim Government of the Dominican Republic have achieved a miracle by holding free and fair elections, which have been accepted both by the people of that nation and by the community of nations as an accurate expression of the popular will.

The same credibility must attach to the elections in Vietnam, or they will reduce and not increase the possibility of an early settlement of the conflict.



I am sorry that the United Nations has not been able to accept Premier Ky's request that observers be sent. So we must encourage other alternatives: The use of the International Control Commission, or a group from independent and preferably Asian nations as observers. These observers should not only report on the voting, but they should report on the ground rules before the elections are held. And time is running out. I hope that prompt action can be taken.

Unless we know both that the rules by which candidates are placed on the ballot and are allowed to campaign permit full expression of differing positions and points of view, and that the ballots will be counted accurately, we will have failed to achieve a most important objective on the road toward peace.

#### THE AIRLINES STRIKE

(Mr. DORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, tens of thousands of words condemning the airlines strike have sounded through these Halls of Congress the past 2 weeks and have filled up page after page of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The time for words of protest are gone. I call for legislation.

The President has done everything within his power to settle the airlines strike. He appointed an Emergency Board composed of Senator WAYNE MORSE, Dick Neustadt, of Harvard, and David Ginsburg, a Washington attorney.

The parties to the dispute had full opportunity to present their cases. The Board considered all the evidence presented, a record of 2,000 pages, and came up with a generous recommendation.

The President then publicly urged the parties to come to agreement on the basis of the Board's report, which he said formed the framework for a just and prompt settlement.

He directed Secretary Wirtz and Assistant Secretary Reynolds to work around the clock to obtain a settlement within the 30-day cooling off period by law.

The airlines, acting perhaps without enthusiasm but nevertheless with complete sincerity, accepted the Board's recommendations. The union continues to refuse to do so. The Board's recommendations represent a tidy little \$76 million package for the union. The union leadership remains immovable from its original position, leaning its full weight on its original \$117 million package.

The President took every action available to him, through all departments of the Federal Government, to reduce the inconvenience to the public, to assure the national security, and to minimize the delay in delivering the mail.

Today, the President of the mightiest Nation in the world stands powerless in a situation that can best be described as a creeping economic paralysis. He has no tools left to deal with this situation.

He has no further power available except the power of persuasion, and it should be apparent to all of us that he is faced with men who are listening to other voices.

It is up to us, now, to provide the President with additional tools, tools with a diamond cutting edge, designed to operate swiftly and effectively in this one specific situation. The matter now rests with us.

#### INJUSTICES IN VETERANS' READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1966

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

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that is needed to remove the serious injustices that have become apparent since the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1966 became effective last June 1. At that time, I explained to the House that a number of flaws in that act would have to be eliminated in fairness to those who served in the uniform of our country.

My bill, the Veterans' Fair Treatment Amendments Act of 1966, provides an increase in allowances for veterans in college or participating in job, farm, or flight training programs to levels now available to war orphans in similar programs. Under present law, the war orphan receives \$30 per month more than the veteran, a discrepancy that obviously cannot be justified. It is illogical to expect living expenses of older veterans to be less than those of high school graduates receiving war orphans' allowances.

My proposal is also designed to broaden educational assistance to include children of veterans having service-connected disabilities of 50 percent or more. Surviving children of veterans so rated at time of death would also be eligible.

In addition, this legislation will compensate veterans who obtained their education before the current program became effective. Many veterans, rather than wait for Congress to act, went to college on their own initiative and often on borrowed money. To exclude them from the benefits of the GI bill penalizes them unfairly, and corrective action on the part of Congress is mandatory.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that my bill be given the highest priority at this session. Congress must keep faith with our veterans. It is on this premise that I have introduced the Veterans Fair Treatment Amendments of 1966.

#### COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Elections of the Committee on House Administration may sit during general debate today.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### STRIKING OF MEDALS TO COMMEMORATE THE 1,000TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF POLAND

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 139) to provide for the striking of medals to commemorate the 1,000th anniversary of the founding of Poland, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 12, strike out "1966" and insert "1967".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Missouri?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I assume that the bill calls for no expenditure of money?

Mrs. SULLIVAN. No, that is perfectly correct. These medals will be struck at no cost whatsoever to the Treasury.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### FACILITIES FOR VISITORS TO THE NATION'S CAPITOL

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 14604) to authorize the Architect of the Capitol to remodel the existing structure of the U.S. Botanic Garden for use as a visitors' center, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, in view of the President's statements of recent date, his alleged concern about expenditures of the Government, and in view of the potential cost, I am of the opinion that this proposal ought to have more discussion than can reasonably be given it under unanimous consent on the House floor today.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I object to consideration of the bill under unanimous-consent procedure.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

#### CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF THE TUALATIN RECLAMATION PROJECT, OREGON

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill S. 254, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Tualatin

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tin Federal reclamation project, Oregon, and for other purposes, with House amendment thereto, insist on the House amendment, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado? The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees; Messrs. ASPINALL, ROGERS of Texas, and SAYLOR.

#### SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS ACT, 1956

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill S. 602 to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 16, 1966.)

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 172]

Anderson, Ill.	Farnsley	Murray
Andrews,	Flynt	Nedzi
N. Dak.	Fraser	O'Hara, Mich.
Arends	Frelinghuysen	Pepper
Ashbrook	Gathings	Pike
Baring	Goodell	Powell
Beckworth	Green, Oreg.	Race
Boggs	Griffiths	Redlin
Burton, Calif.	Grover	Reid, N.Y.
Cabell	Hagan, Ga.	Rivers, Alaska
Cahill	Hansen, Wash.	Roberts
Celler	Hébert	Roncallo
Chelf	Henderson	St Germain
Clark	Hungate	St. Onge
Conyers	Irwin	Scott
Corbett	Keith	Senner
Craley	King, N.Y.	Stephens
Dague	King, Utah	Sweeney
Dawson	Leggett	Toll
Delaney	Long, La.	Tuten
Diggs	Mackie	Udall
Dwyer	Martin, Ala.	Watkins
Edwards, La.	Miller	White, Idaho
Ellsworth	Mills	Willis
Evans, Colo.	Mink	Wilson,
Everett	Moeller	Charles H.
Evins, Tenn.	Monagan	
Farbstein	Morrison	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 352 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 20 minutes.

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, the conference report on S. 602 provides for continuing a very successful small water projects program which was initiated 10 years ago. The purpose of this program is to encourage State and local participation in the development and rehabilitation of small water projects primarily for irrigation. The Federal Government assists such undertakings by providing loans to the States or to local public agencies. The local agencies retain full responsibility for the planning, construction, and operation of these small projects.

Mr. Speaker, on April 27, 1955, Representative Engle introduced H.R. 5881 which would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide Federal assistance in the development of reclamation projects by non-Federal organizations in all 48 States and the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska.

As reported out of committee on May 4, 1955, H.R. 5881 would have retained the authorization of the Secretary of the Interior to furnish such assistance in all 48 States and the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska.

H.R. 5881 was considered on the floor of the House on May 26, 1955, and amended to provide that the Secretary of the Interior would furnish assistance under the bill in the 17 western reclamation States, and that the Secretary of Agriculture would furnish the assistance authorized by the bill in the 31 Eastern States and Hawaii and Alaska—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 84th Congress 1st session, page 6105. The bill passed the House as so amended—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 84th Congress, 1st session, page 6107.

The Senate version of this bill, S. 2442, introduced by Senator ANDERSON on July 11, 1955, contained two titles. Title I pertained to the 17 western reclamation States and authorized assistance to be furnished thereunder by the Secretary of the Interior. Title II pertained to the 31 Eastern States and the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska and authorized assistance to be furnished thereunder by the Secretary of Agriculture.

In the Senate, S. 2442 was substituted for the bill passed by the House, and in this form it was passed by the Senate on July 28, 1955.

The conference committee eliminated title II and both Houses subsequently passed the conference bill which was limited to the 17 western reclamation States with assistance thereunder to be furnished by the Secretary of the Interior. The conference report was filed in the House on May 23, 1956, agreed to by the House on June 13, 1956, by the Senate on July 20, 1956, and approved on August 6, 1956.

The statement of managers on the part of the House indicates that the agreement in conference to limit the program to the 17 western reclamation States was based on an amendment, pending before the Congress at that

time, to the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act which might provide for the Eastern States the purposes sought by enactment of the Small Reclamation Projects Act. The amendment to the Watershed Act was subsequently passed and both programs have been in operation since 1956.

The Small Reclamation Projects Act was amended in the 85th Congress by the act of June 5, 1957—71 Stat. 48. However, this amendment did not involve the matter of extending the act to the Eastern States.

H.R. 4851, the companion bill to S. 602, to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act was introduced on February 11, 1965. As introduced it was applicable only to the western reclamation States and to Hawaii. Hearings were held on June 25, 1965, and subcommittee markup sessions were held on August 2 and August 19. The bill was reported to the House on August 25 with an amendment extending the coverage of the act to the entire United States.

On September 7, 1965, under suspension of rules procedure, H.R. 4851 passed the House without any floor amendments. This action was subsequently vacated and S. 602 was passed with the House language. The matter of extending the program to the entire United States was discussed during floor consideration of September 7.

On September 16, 1965, the Senate objected to the House amendments and asked for a conference on S. 602. On May 2, 1966, House conferees were appointed and the conference committee meeting was held on June 2, 1966, in which agreement was reached on the legislation including extension of the program to the entire United States.

Mr. Speaker, the major differences between House and Senate versions of S. 602 are as follows:

First, coverage: Language in the House-passed bill made the small reclamation projects program applicable throughout the United States. There was no comparable provision in the Senate-passed bill. In the conference committee meeting, the Senate receded and the House provision was agreed to;

Second, size of project: The size of project permitted in the House-passed bill was \$5 million on the basis of 1956 costs, adjusted to reflect changes in the costs of construction. It is estimated that the House language would have permitted assistance to projects costing about \$6.5 million at the present time. The Senate-passed bill would have permitted assistance to projects costing \$7.5 million. The conference committee adopted a project cost figure of \$6.5 million without any provision for adjustment;

Third, interest rate: The interest rate formula in the House-passed bill was based upon yield while the formula in the Senate-passed bill was based on coupon rates. The House receded and the conference committee agreed to the formula in the Senate-passed bill. This is the same formula which has been adopted by the Congress in recent years for most Federal water project programs;

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thing for themselves—or at least not under the benign thumb of the United States.  
WAYNE MORSE.

**TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS**

By unanimous consent, the following routine business was transacted:

**REPORTS OF COMMITTEES**

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. ERVIN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments:  
H.R. 10104. An act to enact title 5, United States Code, "Government Organization and Employees", codifying the general and permanent laws relating to the organization of the Government of the United States and to its civilian officers and employees (Rept. No. 1380).

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:  
S. 849. A bill for the relief of Arminda Padua Viseu (Rept. No. 1390);  
S. 2010. A bill for the relief of Fun Wat Hoy (Rept. No. 1389);

S. 2770. A bill to control the use of the design of the great seal of the United States and of the seal of the President of the United States (Rept. No. 1386);  
H.R. 1407. An act for the relief of Leonardo Russo (Rept. No. 1388);  
H.R. 1414. An act for the relief of Jacobo Temel (Rept. No. 1387);  
H.R. 4083. An act for the relief of Mr. Leonardo Tusa (Rept. No. 1386);  
H.R. 4437. An act for the relief of Bryan George Simpson (Rept. No. 1385);  
H.R. 4458. An act for the relief of Michel Fahim Daniel (Rept. No. 1384);

H.R. 4584. An act for the relief of Mrs. Anna Michalska Holowecyj (formerly Mrs. Anna Zalewski) (Rept. No. 1383);  
H.R. 7508. An act for the relief of Giuseppe Bossio (Rept. No. 1382); and  
H.R. 11718. An act for the relief of Jack L. Philippot (Rept. No. 1381).

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment:  
H.R. 10220. An act for the relief of Abdul Wohabe (Rept. No. 1391).

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments:  
S. 3272. A bill for the relief of Dr. Jacobo Albo (Rept. No. 1392).

By Mr. BURDICK, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:  
H.R. 4602. An act for the relief of Maj. Donald W. Ottaway, U.S. Air Force (Rept. No. 1394); and  
H.R. 8865. An act for the relief of Ronald Poirier, a minor (Rept. No. 1393).

By Mr. TYDINGS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:  
H.R. 8317. An act to amend section 116 of title 28, United States Code, relating to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern and Western Districts of Oklahoma (Rept. No. 1395).

By Mr. BAYH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments:  
H.R. 2681. An act for the relief of Shirley Shapiro (Rept. No. 1397).

By Mr. LONG of Missouri, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment:  
S. 3051. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the compact between Missouri and Kansas creating the Kansas City Area Transportation District and the Kansas City Area Transportation Authority (Rept. No. 1398).

**TO AUTHORIZE PRINTING OF REPORT ON AUTOMOTIVE AIR POLLUTION—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE**

Mr. RANDOLPH, from the Committee on Public Works, reported the following original resolution (S. Res. 285); which, under the rule, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

*Resolved*, That there be printed as a Senate document the fourth semiannual report of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, on the problem of air pollution caused by motor vehicles and measures taken toward its alleviation, dated June 23, 1966, in compliance with Public Law 88-206, The Clean Air Act, as amended by Public Law 89-272.

SEC. 2. There shall be printed two thousand five hundred additional copies of such document for the use of the Committee on Public Works.

**EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES**

As in executive session,  
The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Vance W. Collins, of Kansas, to be U.S. marshal for the district of Kansas;

Leo A. Mault, of New Jersey, to be U.S. marshal for the district of New Jersey;

Lloyd P. LaFountain, of Maine, to be U.S. attorney for the district of Maine;

John W. Peck, of Ohio, to be U.S. circuit judge, sixth circuit;

Ben Hardeman, of Alabama, to be U.S. attorney for the middle district of Alabama;

Jesse L. Dobbs, of Texas, to be U.S. marshal for the western district of Texas;

Joseph P. Kinneary, of Ohio, to be U.S. district judge for the southern district of Ohio;

Jackie V. Robertson, of Oklahoma, to be U.S. marshal for the eastern district of Oklahoma;

Woodrow B. Seals, of Texas, to be U.S. district judge for the southern district of Texas;

Ernest Guinn, of Texas, to be U.S. district judge for the western district of Texas;

Irving L. Goldberg, of Texas, to be U.S. circuit judge, fifth circuit;

Robert A. Ainsworth, Jr., of Louisiana, to be U.S. circuit judge, fifth circuit;

John C. Godbold, of Alabama, to be U.S. circuit judge, fifth circuit;

William M. Taylor, Jr., of Texas, to be U.S. district judge for the northern district of Texas;

Jack Roberts, of Texas, to be U.S. district judge for the western district of Texas; and

John V. Singleton, Jr., of Texas, to be U.S. district judge for the southern district of Texas.

By Mr. EASTLAND (for Mr. SMATHERS), from the Committee on the Judiciary:

C. Clyde Atkins, of Florida, to be U.S. district judge for the southern district of Florida.

By Mr. HRUSKA, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Donald P. Lay, of Nebraska, to be U.S. circuit judge, eighth circuit.

By Mr. PASTORE, from the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy:

Samuel M. Nabrit, of Texas, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission.

By Mr. JACKSON, from the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy:

Wilfrid E. Johnson, of Washington, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission.

**ADDITIONAL BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED**

The following additional bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. TYDINGS:

S. 3633. A bill for the relief of Neil B. Poole; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

S. 3634. A bill to promote rail-highway safety by requiring light reflecting markings on railroad locomotives and cars; to the Committee on Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. MCGOVERN when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. NELSON:

S. 3635. A bill for the relief of Nikolaos G. Kalaras; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALLOTT (for himself, Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. SIMPSON):

S. 3636. A bill to establish a national mining and minerals policy; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BREWSTER:

S. 3637. A bill for the relief of Dr. Bambran Aravind Adyanthaya; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts:

S. 3638. A bill to assist nonprofit corporations in the provision of specific projects for cultural centers and to remove certain restrictions and limitations on similar assistance to municipalities, other political subdivisions and instrumentalities of one or more States, and Indian tribes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(See the remarks of Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. ELLENDER (by request):

S.J. Res. 178. Joint resolution to delete the interest rate limitation on debentures issued by Federal intermediate credit banks; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. ELLENDER (by request):

S.J. Res. 178. Joint resolution to delete the interest rate limitation on debentures issued by Federal intermediate credit banks; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**

**EXPRESSION OF SENSE OF THE SENATE RELATING TO U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL HELD CAPTIVE IN VIETNAM**

Mr. TOWER submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 102); which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. CON. RES. 102

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That it is the sense of the Congress:

(a) that all United States military personnel held captive in Vietnam are prisoners of war entitled to all the benefits of the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

(b) that the trial, punishment or execution of any such personnel by the Communist regime in North Vietnam would be contrary to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, accepted concepts of international law and standards of international behavior;

(c) that any such action undertaken by the Communist regime in North Vietnam in

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regard to United States military personnel would be an inhumanitarian act and a reprehensible offense against the peoples of the world;

(d) that the trial, punishment or execution of such United States personnel by the Communist regime in North Vietnam would seriously diminish the opportunity for the achievement of a just and secure peace in Vietnam and Southeast Asia, which is the objective of the people of the United States.

Sec. 2. The President of the United States is hereby requested to convey the sense of the Congress expressed in this resolution to the Communist regime in North Vietnam, to the participating states of the Geneva Conferences of 1954 and 1962, to the states adhering to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, and to the member states of the United Nations.

#### RESOLUTION

#### TO AUTHORIZE PRINTING OF REPORT ON AUTOMOTIVE AIR POLLUTION

Mr. RANDOLPH, from the Committee on Public Works, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 285) to authorize the printing of report on automotive air pollution, which, under the rule, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

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

#### PROPOSAL TO ELIMINATE NEEDLESS RAIL-HIGHWAY GRADE-CROSSING ACCIDENTS

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to promote rail-highway safety by requiring light reflecting markings on railroad locomotives and railroad cars.

Every day, every hour, every minute Americans are killed or maimed on our Nation's highways. More than 50,000 of them will die this year alone.

Public concern over this carnage on our highways and the senseless human tragedy which it involves has never been greater. States and local communities all across the country are taking action to cut down the highway death toll. The U.S. Congress too has begun to recognize its responsibilities. Within the last few weeks the Senate has passed two important bills, one dealing with traffic safety, the other with highway safety.

Mr. President, actions such as these designed to make our highways safer are most gratifying. Some serious problems remain unresolved, however.

One of these is the alarming number of rail-highway grade-crossing accidents every year in the United States. In 1964, collisions at grade crossings involving trains and motor vehicles totaled 3,539. These collisions involving motor vehicles accounted for 1,432 deaths and 3,676 persons injured. Preliminary figures for 1965 indicate more than 3,600 such accidents, with more than 1,400 persons killed and over 3,600 injured.

Particularly disturbing among these accidents are those in which motor vehicles run into the sides of trains. Here the preliminary 1965 figures show 1,215 accidents, in which 359 persons have

been killed and 1,419 injured. Most of these accidents occur at night, when cars strike moving trains. Often they involve unlit railroad cars, particularly freight cars.

Several years ago at a dark railroad crossing in Indiana my family and I narrowly missed death when the car in which we were riding barely avoided striking the side of an unmarked, unlit freight train. I can assure my colleagues that it was a terrifying experience.

I am firmly convinced that many lives would be saved by using reflective paint on unlit railroad cars to make this equipment more readily visible at night, thus eliminating the hazards of motor vehicles striking the sides of freight cars moving over rail-highway grade crossings. I have discussed this idea with the Interstate Commerce Commission and they believe it has merit.

The bill which I am introducing is a very simple one. It provides the Interstate Commerce Commission with the authority to establish such orders as may be necessary to require each railroad carrier to place, prior to such date as is established in such orders, on all of its locomotives and cars in service such light-reflecting paint or other reflector markings as the Commission determines to be best suited to promote safety at rail-highway crossings. These orders shall also require proper maintenance of such markings and installation of such markings on locomotives and cars placed in service after such date.

In light of the increased concern of the Congress for safety on our highways, I very much hope that action will be taken at an early date on this bill designed to save additional lives.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter which I have received from one of my constituents on this matter and a letter which I have received from the Interstate Commerce Commission may be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letters will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3634) to promote rail-highway safety by requiring light-reflecting marking on railroad locomotives and cars, introduced by Mr. McGOVERN, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The letters, presented by Mr. McGovern, are as follows:

STOUX FALLS, S. DAK.,

May 23, 1966.

Senator GEORGE McGOVERN,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR GEORGE: I'm writing you to pass on an idea which came to me some time ago as we read in the papers about several costly accidents which occurred on South Dakota highways. People drove into moving trains at night. If we could cut down this particular kind of accident, it would greatly reduce fatalities on our highways.

I recall one time when I was driving at night on a backtop road which was just a little bit slippery. I was probably going about 45 miles per hour. Suddenly I realized that a train was crossing the road probably 120 yards in front of me. There was no light of any kind on that train visible to my

area. No shiny part to reflect my own lights. Fortunately I was able to stop, with not too much to go on.

If every car which made up that train had been marked with a large X, made with reflector paint, I would have been warned at least a quarter of a mile away. I believe a federal regulation, requiring all freight cars to be marked with reflector paint will save more lives on our highways than any other regulation which might be passed.

I hope you will give this suggestion thoughtful consideration, and that you will start action through the proper channels to bring about reflector paint identification markings on all railroad cars that are not otherwise lighted, such as passenger coaches.

Sincerely yours,

SAMUEL CARLSEN.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,

Washington, D.C., May 27, 1966.

HON. GEORGE McGOVERN,

U.S. Senate,

Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR McGOVERN: This has reference to your communication of May 25, 1966, enclosing a letter from Reverend Samuel Carlsen of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, suggesting that many lives would be saved by using reflective paint on railroad freight cars to make this equipment more readily visible at night, and thus eliminate the hazards of motor vehicles striking the sides of freight trains or cars moving over rail-highway grade crossings. Reflectorized materials or paints have been successfully used in highway signs and markers for a considerable period of time. Congress, several times in the past, has evinced interest in bills which would require reflectors or reflectorized markings on the sides of railroad cars, but took no action on any of the proposed measures. Perhaps now with the growing public awareness and concern for traffic safety at rail-highway grade crossings, introduction of a bill to effect such legislation might receive more favorable consideration.

The suggestion as to applying reflective paint or reflectorized markings to the sides of railroad equipment has merit. At the present time, several railroads have made limited applications of such materials on cars and locomotives. We are studying the effectiveness of these applications which show some promise of eliminating or reducing the type of accident in which the visibility of trains or cars moving over a rail-highway crossing at night is an important factor. Certainly consideration must be given to new concepts and to newly developed materials to make railroad equipment more readily visible and to advance safety in this field.

Thank you for inviting my comments on these suggestions toward the prevention of rail-highway grade-crossing accidents. We appreciate the interest which you and your constituent have in these matters. Anything which will reduce or eliminate these tragic accidents is of vital interest to this Commission.

Reverend Carlsen's letter is returned herewith for your records.

Sincerely,

JOHN W. BUSH,  
Chairman.

#### BILL TO MAKE COMMUNITY FACILITIES LOANS AVAILABLE FOR CULTURAL PURPOSES

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955, to make community facilities loans available to municipalities and nonprofit organizations who desire to build or remodel structures for cultural purposes.

# Appendix

## The Escalation of Frightfulness

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. VANCE HARTKE

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, July 21, 1966

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I have often said that escalation breeds escalation, that our increased military effort can be expected to meet with stiffened resistance rather than a crumbling into a suit for peace.

The distinguished dean of political columnists, Walter Lippmann, takes the same view and uses a similar phrase when he speaks, as he did in yesterday's Washington Post, of the "vicious spiral in frightfulness" toward which the war in Vietnam is tending:

"Frightfulness begets frightfulness," says Mr. Lippmann, in pointing out the fact that efforts to destroy the will to fight lead ever upward to an "escalation of frightfulness." In this, as he points out, "we are approaching the point of no return," leading to irrational rather than rational solution. We certainly need, as Mr. Lippmann concludes, to support the civilized conscience of mankind by interrupting and breaking the vicious spiral in which we are caught up.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Lippmann's column may appear in the Appendix of the RECORD.

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

TODAY AND TOMORROW: THE ESCALATION OF FRIGHTFULNESS

(By Walter Lippmann)

Because the Vietnamese war cannot be decided by military means, it has become increasingly a vicious spiral in frightfulness. Because it is both a civil war of Vietnamese against Vietnamese and at the same time a war of Vietnamese against foreign white men, it is, as such wars usually are, increasingly ferocious and barbarous. Unable to subdue the other side by conventional military actions, each side tries to overcome the enemy by destroying his will to fight. Frightfulness begets frightfulness and anger demands vengeance, and all that remains is a fury which, insofar as it reasons at all, thinks that by topping frightfulness with more frightfulness, the enemy will be silenced and paralyzed.

The world is now confronted with this escalation of frightfulness. To the American threat to bomb closer and closer to the populated regions of North Vietnam, Hanoi is replying by increasing its mobilization, by evacuating the civilian population from Hanoi and Haiphong, and by threatening to try the captive American fliers, humiliate them, and use them as hostages in the war of frightfulness, and, in the end, perhaps even to execute them.

There is no doubt that this treatment of the fliers would evoke dire reprisals. The warning of Secretary General U Thant and

the declaration of the Senators who have dissented from the Johnson policy in the war are accurate. They are telling the truth in calling the attention of Hanoi to the fact that the punishment of the prisoners of war would make the war, frightful as it is already, still more frightful. For the ultimate weapons of frightfulness are in the hands of the United States, and no one who knows this country and the character of the President can be sure that they will not be used if the escalation of frightfulness continues.

In this escalation we are approaching the point of no return, the point where the war becomes inexplicable, where it becomes incapable of rational solution, where it becomes a war of endless killing, a suicidal war of extermination. The war is not yet at that point. But the war will pass that point of no return if the prisoners are executed and the North Vietnamese cities are destroyed in retaliation.

There is great honor and glory to be had by anyone speaking for the civilized conscience of mankind, who interrupts and breaks the vicious spiral.

## Reform Our Election and Campaign Statutes

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1966

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, in the space age, with the advances in the modern techniques of communication, the costs of political campaigning have been skyrocketing at an alarming rate.

Political campaigns have been conducted since the founding of our Nation, yet no adequate rules and regulations or guidelines have been established for the guidance of political parties or candidates for office. This applies to Federal, State, municipal, and other local candidates for office. We can be justly proud that in our beloved Nation, the people choose their candidates and vote for candidates of their choice and exercise other privileges in free elections.

I firmly believe that the Congress should take a good hard look at the problem, through the established legislative process. I would strongly recommend that public hearings be held on pending legislation to examine the subject of campaign costs and expenditures. I would express the hope that some appropriate guidelines be established for candidates for public office; of course, I refer in particular to candidates in presidential and congressional elections.

It is quite possible that we may not be able to solve this problem by the passage of a single piece of legislation. It may very well be that we will have to work toward enactment of a number of legis-

lative reforms, including some proposed by the Joint Committee on the Reorganization of Congress. The subject deserves continuing study, with consideration to tax incentive legislation to encourage small campaign contributions and stricter rules governing reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures by candidates. The tax incentive bills have a worthy purpose in encouraging greater participation of citizens in the political affairs of government.

With respect to campaign expenses, I support legislation to provide a tax incentive for small contributions, under \$100, in order to encourage a broader segment of our society to participate in the political process. In addition I believe our outdated laws governing the reporting of campaign expenditures on the part of candidates should be revised and updated.

There have been many proposals for reforming our Federal and State laws on this subject. Some are controversial but all are in the spirit of constructive criticism of our present laws and point up the lack of appropriate guidelines, indicating the need for legislation. The evolution of legislation is derived from dialog, debate, and decision. For that reason it is my hope that while we may not solve all the problems connected with the high cost of campaigning, we can make a start in that direction.

Recently I came across an article in the June 27 edition of the Nation entitled "Campaign Costs Are Soaring" by Victor H. Bernstein. I believe my colleagues will find the article informative and interesting and I insert the article in the RECORD at this point:

PRIVATE WEALTH AND PUBLIC OFFICE: THE HIGH COST OF CAMPAIGNING

(Victor H. Bernstein)

The cost of political campaigning imposes on the office seeker a qualification not specified in the Constitution: he must either be rich or have rich friends. Perhaps because he qualified so handsomely on both counts, the late John F. Kennedy showed himself to be more sensitive to this situation than have most of our Presidents, and shortly after taking office he appointed a Commission on Campaign Costs empowered to recommend more democratic ways of gliding the path to public office.

The commission made its report to the White House in April, 1962, where for four years it lay (presumably lightly) on the conscience of Mr. Kennedy's successor. At any rate, at the end of May, 1966 (whether by design or not, probably too late for legislative action this election year) President Johnson laid before Congress a series of proposals which in some respects follow the commission's recommendations, but in others depart from them considerably. His proposals are analyzed in detail elsewhere in this article.

These developments have been stimulated by a steady and staggering rise in the cost of political campaigning. A four-year lease on the White House runs to many millions of dollars. A Senate seat can cost a million

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or more (a fact which accounts, at least in part, for the current travail of Sen. THOMAS E. DONN). More than \$2 million was spent to make John Lindsay mayor of New York; even a House race, if it is in a competitive metropolitan district, may require \$50,000 for the nomination campaign, and as much again for election. In 1964, the country's political campaign bills (including all races from dog catcher to President) totaled an estimated \$200 million. This year, with the White House lease still unexpired, the bill is likely to be somewhat smaller—say \$175 million, with the bulk spent at State levels. Do these formidable sums account for the prevalence of riches among our leading politicians (Rockefeller, Kennedy, Harriman, Romney, PELL, OTTINGER, Johnson, et al.), and is this good for democracy? On the other hand, is democracy better served by relatively penurious politicians who owe office to support by the rich? How can a democratic electoral system be divorced from an aristocracy of wealth?

Politically, the rich have always been very much with us. The signers of the Declaration of Independence, and to an even greater extent, the authors of the Constitution, were largely landed gentry or wealthy merchants. Our early Presidents were all patricians—even Andrew Jackson, symbol of the rough frontier. Abraham Lincoln proved nothing except that the exception proves the rule. True, there was a tendency for the post-Civil War new industrialists to run the country from wherever they were making their money, rather than from Washington. But beginning with Teddy Roosevelt, most White House occupants have again been drawn from the upper economic strata of American society.

The influence of affluence has been noticeable in the Congress, too, and especially in the Senate, once known as the "millionaire's club." Donald R. Matthews, in his *U.S. Senators and Their World*, analyzed the personnel of the Senate for the decade 1947-58. Of the 180 individuals studied, the author found only two who were sons of unskilled workers: Wagner, son of a janitor, and O'Daniel, son of a construction worker. A handful revealed lower-class origins: MARGARET CHASE SMITH, daughter of a barber, and EVERETT DIRKSEN, son of a house painter, among others. The "typical" Senator, Matthews found, was white, Protestant, native born of upper-middle-class origins, and college educated for a profession (most often law). "If these are taken as 'requirements,'" he added, "probably less than 5 per cent of Americans have any significant chance of becoming a Senator."

The American democrat who tends to sneer at the British caste system may be astonished to learn that proletarians—miners, steelworkers, carpenters—are a good deal more common in Parliament than in Congress. One reason is that we have no labor party. But more important, perhaps, in an upwardly mobile society such as ours, an individual tends to identify with strata above him, whereas in a more rigidly stratified society he is likely to look to his own class for political representation.

In this country, running for public office is a private enterprise; except in one or two states, tax money does little more than provide boards of elections, polling booths and ballots or voting machines. Like that other wail of the American political system, the political party itself, methods of financing campaigns evolved quite outside the law, and it was not until certain obvious abuses touched the national conscience that regulative legislation was enacted. The fiscal federal statute was adopted in 1867; it protected federal employees against political assessments. Over the next six decades, further laws were passed, and these were finally codified and revised by the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925. This Act as amended, to-

gether with the Hatch Act of 1939-40, provides the principal ground rules for the raising and spending of money to attain federal elective office.

Unhappily, the regulations regulate nothing, as is indicated in the boxed summary below of the laws and the loopholes. In the view of many experts, such as Herbert E. Alexander, director of the Citizens' Research Foundation, they make a bad situation worse by encouraging cynical disregard for law, increasing the costs of campaigning, failing to broaden the base of political financing, and leading to so complicated a flow of funds from giver to receiver as to deprive both of any assurance that the money always follows its intended channel.

All advertising, whether to sell soup or win office, entails risk; one never knows whether the results justify the expenditures. In political advertising, there is built-in waste. The multiplicity of committees typical of a candidate's campaign multiplies administrative costs without necessarily increasing income. TV, which is eating up more and more of campaign funds, is more often than not a hugely wasteful medium. At least a dozen times, on my home TV, I watched Richard Hughes campaigning for office in 1964, and he rather won me over. But my admiration, so expensively won, did him no good at all; he was running for governor of New Jersey, while I live in Connecticut.

For a Congressional candidate in a metropolitan district TV is so wasteful that it is rarely used; there are forty or more districts within listening range of the major New York City broadcasting stations. But even without broadcasting costs, a Congressional campaign comes high. "One district-wide mailing," says Robert Price, the deputy mayor of New York and a veteran campaign manager, "will cost at least \$20,000, including printing and postage. Two brochures—not too much for a four- or five-month campaign—cost another \$20,000. If you are lucky, you minimize paid help by getting volunteers; still, there are office rentals, posters, advertising, stationery, phone bills, etc., to pay. The absolute minimum is \$50,000." If primary expenses are included, the total may rise to \$75,000 or more. That's a lot of money to pay for a \$30,000-a-year job with tenure guaranteed for two years only.

How best to spend the money is a big problem; how to raise it is even bigger. "The average Congressional candidate," said Mr. Price, "can expect to get \$1,500 from the National Congressional Campaign Committee, another \$1,000 from the county committee, and perhaps an additional \$1,000 from other party groups. The rest must be raised through solicitation. If he commands a popular following, he can raise a substantial sum from the small contributions of many people through a broadcast or mail appeal. But usually for the bulk of what he needs he must rely on friends, or friends of friends, or labor or business. The biggest givers are likely to be firms with government contracts, or with hopes of getting one; they are what I call the predators—the guys who, if you win, will want something for their money." Mr. Price is on record as stating that, as manager of Lindsay's \$2 million-plus mayoralty campaign, he turned down certain large contributions because he thought there were strings attached.

Most campaign managers, and presumably most candidates, are not likely to be that fussy, and the higher and more influential the office sought, the more likely is the contributors' list to be studded with the names of the wealthy. They give directly to party committees, or they buy a page ad in a party pamphlet for \$15,000 (until a few months ago, such ads were tax deductible), or they join the President's Club for \$1,000, or they pay \$100 or more for a "campaign" or "testi-

monial" dinner (at this writing, Senator Donn is most anxious to establish before the Senate ethics committee that there is a difference between the two, even if the beneficiary is an incumbent). And not a few are suffused with nonpartisan generosity; in 1964, according to the Citizens' Research Foundation's extensive files, at least eighty individuals gave \$500 or more to candidates or committees of both parties.

The real question in all this is not who gives, or how much, but what the giver gets in return. It would be a calumny on our legislators, I trust, and certainly an oversimplification of our politico-economic system, to say that we are governed not so much by the men in office as by the men whose financial support put them there. On any issue, the legislator has many factors to think about other than the interests of his big contributors: his party platform, the wishes of the Administration (particularly if it is of his party), the recommendation of the relevant legislative committee, a voting deal he may have made with a fellow legislator, the rival claims of lobbyists, what he thinks the ordinary people of his constituency want (in the last analysis, their votes put him into office). There may even be times when he votes his best judgment on what's good for the country.

But history reveals many instances of outright legislative corruption and even more of what appears to be legislative subservience to an industry. There are in Congress today legislators known as "oil men," or "cotton men," or "air industry men," et al. When, as frequently happens, the welfare of a constituency is bound up with the welfare of an industry, the legislator is torn by no divided loyalty. The worst that may be said of him is that he may be betraying consumers elsewhere who can't vote for him—an occupational hazard in our political system, based as it is on sectional representation.

Furthermore, one may ask: Did big money shape the politics of these "industry" men, or was it their politics that attracted the big money in the first place? In 1956, with Eisenhower the candidate, the top men of the American Petroleum Institute made contributions of \$500 or more, totaling \$171,750—all of it to the GOP. In 1964, with an old Texas hand running on the Democratic ticket, GOP receipts from this source dropped to \$48,000, while the Democrats received \$24,000. Considering Johnson's regional and economic background, is there any reason to suppose that he would be a less staunch supporter of the oil-depletion allowance if he hadn't received the contribution of \$24,000?

None of this means that the big political contributor gets nothing for his money. Is it coincidence that eleven of the nation's top twenty-five defense contractors paid \$15,000 each for a page ad in a book put out by the Democrats last year? Is it coincidence that in 1952, of twenty-seven noncareer diplomatic appointments made by Truman, half the beneficiaries had contributed \$500 or more to the Democratic Party, and all were Democrats; and that a year later, of thirty similar appointments made by Eisenhower, twelve of the appointees had given \$500 or more to the GOP, and all but one were Republican? At the very least, the big contributor gets what Alexander Heard, chancellor of Vanderbilt University, calls "access" to the decision makers.

There is a final consideration: Does money win? From 1932 to 1942, the Democrats, consistently spending less money, won the Presidency. They have done so again since 1960. The 1960 figures will surprise many. Repeated accusations have been made that the Kennedy family "bought" this election; nevertheless, Citizens' Research Foundation statistics show total reported campaign expenditures at the national level as: Republicans, \$11,300,000; Democrats, \$10,587,000. In

does not solve the problem of rising wages elsewhere.

The attempt to curb interest rates by legislation is another piece of economic chicanery. Denied the support of fiscal measures to limit demand in our full-employment economy, the monetary authorities have had to rely on tight credit to dampen the boom. The administration, applauding the action in private, publicly rails against rising interest rates as though they were the unnecessary result of an ulterior plot.

High interest rates are the price of scarce money, and this scarcity is currently the major bulwark against runaway inflation. To clamp controls of interest rates thwarts the purpose of tight monetary policy and penalizes the savers whose very act of saving fights inflation.

Is it possible that Washington is economically illiterate, or that it is advised by incompetents? We think not. We think every point made here is thoroughly understood, but shunted aside in favor of more politically palatable devices.

The most dangerous part of Washington's "jawbone economics" is that the public may believe that pronouncements can, in fact, solve economic problems. And, in this belief, the public may tolerate half-way measures while inflationary pressures continue to mount. Ultimately, Washington will have to impose full monetary and fiscal restraints in a larger corrective dose than would be needed now. Washington will have to do even more fast talking to explain that to the weary taxpayer.

### Good News From Asia

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. WILLIAM T. MURPHY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, Secretary of State Rusk was cautious in weighing the recent hint from Red China that it would not intervene in the Vietnamese war.

So is the Chicago Daily News, but the newspaper suggests it adds to growing evidence that communism and Chinese influence are on the wane in Asia.

The News refers in an editorial to a recent dispatch from Keyes Beech, its correspondent in Asia, reporting that from all along the periphery of Red China things are looking up for our side. Mr. Beech is convinced this trend could not have occurred except for the strong U.S. stand in Vietnam.

I offer the editorial for the RECORD:  
GOOD NEWS FROM ASIA

Reading significance into the output of Peking's propaganda mills is a risky enterprise. Sec. of State Dean Rusk was appropriately wary in weighing the hint from Red China that it would not intervene directly in the war in Viet Nam.

But if the editorial in the official People's Daily of Peking meant what it said, another piece of good news can be added to the others coming out of Asia. The editorial said that Peking would continue to give support to the North Vietnamese, but added that "people should and can rely only on themselves to make revolution and wage people's war in their own country, since these are their own affairs."

The implication seems clear enough: The Red Chinese are willing to fight the

war in Viet Nam down to the last Vietnamese. But as long as it's a "revolution" and not an attack on China itself, encouragement and tools are all the Vietnamese will get from China.

Coming as it does after the U.S. attacks on oil dumps near the heart of Hanoi and Haiphong, the statement tends to reduce the fears that heavier American commitments in the area would bring China into the war. And while we hope such reassurance will not contribute to needless American escalation of the war, it adds to the growing evidence that communism and Chinese influence have passed their peak and are on the wane in Asia.

Our correspondent Keyes Beech, reporting from Thailand, rounded up the case for such a belief on Monday. He cited the turnaround in Indonesia from a pro-Communist to an anti-Communist stance, the ousting of a pro-Communist foreign minister in Pakistan and a growing disenchantment with Communist ideas and power elsewhere in Asia.

A seasoned observer of the Asian scene, Beech is not given to wishful thinking. He has in the past filed copy from his beat that fairly dripped gloom. Now he says that "from Korea to Karachi, all along the sprawling periphery of Red China, things are looking up for our side."

The turnaround could not have occurred, Beech believes, except for the United States' strong stand in Viet Nam, for it is the presence of American power there that is giving the Asian nations the courage to develop in their own way and not Red China's way.

Obviously, there is a long road ahead in Asia before true stability can be attained. But the word out of Asia's capitals—now including the word out of Peking—is more encouraging than it has been for some time.

### Herschel Newsom's War on Hunger

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 1966

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include an excellent article describing one Hoosier's personal war on hunger in the world.

That man is Herschel Newsom, master of the National Grange; chairman of the Committee on the World Food Crisis, and trustee of the American Freedom From Hunger Foundation.

Mr. Newsom, who comes from the rich farmlands of Bartholomew County in Indiana, has brought with him to Washington that particular wit and wisdom of the Hoosier farmer.

I am especially proud of Mr. Newsom's outstanding work in the effort to erase starvation from the face of the earth. And I am pleased to submit Mr. Newsom's commentary on the war on hunger as it appeared in the July 7, 1966 edition of the Columbus Evening Republican:

SWORDS INTO PLOWSHARES: NEWSOM'S WAR ON HUNGER

(By John Rutherford)

A former Bartholomew county farmer who now lives in Washington, D.C., is the leader of a movement aimed at marshaling forces for an international "war on hunger."

"We live today in a world of strange and

baffling paradoxes," says Herschel Newsom, who left the Azalia community where he still owns land to become master of the National Grange.

"We know more about how to produce and prepare high-quality food for maximum nutritional value than at any other time in history; yet we have the bleak prospect that many people will starve to death this year, and the prospects for adequate diet for the rapidly expanding population will become increasingly dim."

Since Dec. 9, Mr. Newsom has been chairman of the Committee on the World Food Crisis, formed that day to spearhead efforts to stamp out starvation.

Subsequently, he has conferred with U.S. and Asian officials over an Indian food crisis; testified before congressional committees; conferred with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, and met with President Johnson's assistants to give them his views.

#### A BUSY MAN

He also is president of International Federation of Agricultural Producers and a trustee of the American Freedom-From-Hunger foundation.

In testimony before a U.S. House committee studying problems of world hunger and appropriate U.S. response, Mr. Newsom explained his views at length.

"The United States," he said, "cannot forever exist in alliance with its friendly and affluent international neighbors as an island of abundance in a sea of despair. The very survival of our much heralded and highly valued Western civilization and the validity of the professions of Christian culture are dependent upon our ability to successfully meet the challenge of world hunger."

His solution:

"Since our objective is a peaceful and prosperous world in which there is security for political systems and persons, where the differentiation between the hungry and the well-fed is eliminated, where the fear of pestilence and death is removed from the weak and strong alike, where famine stalks his prey with devastating effects no more, indeed, where the lion and the lamb shall lie down together and men shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks—then we must mobilize the total productive resources of the developing and food-deficit areas of the world simultaneously with an expansion of the productive capacity of the United States."

#### LACK PROGRAM

He says that in the Western nations, the best techniques of food distribution have been developed in all history "yet a substantial part of the world is hungry simply because there exists no marketing and transportation organization adequate to move foodstuffs into the food-deficit areas."

He said nations with a long-time record of surplus production in agricultural commodities have slipped behind the Iron and Bamboo curtains and for the foreseeable future have become food deficit areas and "the block over which they stumbled was agriculture."

"Today," he says, "the great subcontinent of India is in political distress and threatens to be pushed into the Communist orbit along with all of southeast Asia because of the political problems that come from hungry people."

Turning to Scripture, Mr. Newsom remarked:

"Thus, the truth of the statement of the prophet Isaiah is verified when he said, 'And it shall come to pass that, when they shall be hungry, they shall fret themselves, and curse their king and their God'—Isaiah 8:21."

#### NOT ENOUGH

Mr. Newsom notes that the U.S. has had a food-for-peace program for the past decade and while it has done much good it has not been enough.

July 21, 1966

"Food relief and production problems are so vast," he says on this point, "that the United States should not presume to meet these obligations alone. The fact that they would become permanent objects of our charity is not so disturbing as the fact of their failure to develop their own agriculture and, consequently, their own economy."

How would all this affect American agriculture?

"The prosperity of American agriculture does not, and must not depend on the expansion of relief markets, but rather on the development of commercial markets in the rest of the world," says Mr. Newsom.

He does not want the war-on-hunger, food-for-freedom or similar slogans to be an excuse for removing all U.S. government farm programs.

"Programs to remove the restraints on our production and to transfer the costs of the agricultural programs to relief programs would serve only to reduce the income of American farmers and to seriously impair the opportunities which may be developing in the emerging nations for their agriculture to become a viable part of a growing and prosperous economy," he said.

Mr. Newsom outlines a 3-step priority program:

1. "Our first priority is to prevent as far as possible any mass starvation in any country of the world."

2. "Another priority must be in the development of commercial markets."

3. "A third priority must be development of the agricultural production in the less-developed countries, for use by such countries."

"A major opportunity for multi-lateral action," he said, "is offered in the development and administration of programs to improve nutrition for children, reduce illiteracy, improve per-acre production of essential crops, provide for long-term credit and low-interest loans, finance and staff regional research facilities, develop transportation, storage and marketing facilities, and so forth. The scientific and technical know-how of the developed countries must be fully utilized in these programs and, in the meantime, the necessary dietary supplements and additional food supplies should be made available . . ."

Speaking as president of the international food producers association, he said:

"We believe that the time is at hand when it must be recognized that the piecemeal and uncoordinated application of the productive resources of the developed world is not sufficient to meet the commitments of resources which will be required for the solution of the problems we are considering here today. With all due respect for the pronouncement of the Secretary General of the United Nations, the appeals of Pope Paul, the statements of the World Council of Churches and other international bodies, the fact remains that we simply are not marshaling our forces in any unified way to solve these tremendous problems."

He issues this call:

"For attainment of our ultimate objective, we must advance all of our forces for victory on a total front. Great salients of unresolved areas cannot be permitted to remain, if the overall goals of food production and nutrition are to be accomplished."

Mr. Newsom sums up his concern in the following words:

"We know more about nutrition for both humans and animals than ever before . . . yet two-thirds of the world suffers from malnutrition, and in some parts of the world, over half the babies born die before they reach school age because of ingrowing crops by the use of herbicides for weed control, yet much of the productive land of the world is unusable because of the rank growth of vegetation choking our food.

"We know how to protect our crops.

"We know much about protecting our growing and stored food from insects. Yet

the food productive capacity of the developing world is severely limited by plagues of food-destroying worms and insects.

"We know how to protect our stored grain from damage due to weather and atmospheric conditions, yet the lack of storage capacity which can accomplish these same objectives in the food-deficit areas is a major factor in the lack of food where it is needed.

"We know how to protect stored food from rodents, yet we read with dismay that in the hungriest nation of the world—India—half of the food grown is either destroyed or made unfit for human consumption by losses due to rodents.

"We know how to educate yet the world is illiterate.

"We know how to control population, but population continues to expand at an explosive rate.

"We know how to control disease, but disease is rampant."

"In short, we know how to feed the world . . . (yet) . . . the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse—pestilence, war, famine and death—continue to stalk the world. Although they may emerge at different times from different doors, they come from the same barn."

**Hon. Wood T. Brookshire and Hon.  
Louis Morgan**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 18, 1966

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I desire to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an editorial concerning the successes of Mr. T. Brookshire and his family and Mr. Louis Morgan. I know these people well. I subscribe wholly to this editorial which appeared Wednesday afternoon, July 13, 1966, in the Longview Daily News:

[From the Longview Daily News,  
July 13, 1966]

**THEIR DREAMS CAME TRUE**

Any city in East Texas would be excited over the prospects of securing a new industry with 130 to 140 full-time employees and 25 to 35 part-time workers.

We have the equivalent of such an industry in the four Brookshire Food Stores, which represent an investment of well over \$1,250,000.

They are here because of the vision, courage and faith of a man who has built the largest independent business organization of its kind in East Texas.

Wood T. Brookshire, whom we are privileged to have had as a friend nearly 33 years, is one of the most successful businessmen in Texas and a legendary figure in the food and merchandising fields. His manifold achievements cannot be ascribed to luck. They are the end result of ambition, desire, drive, determination, perseverance, ability and abiding faith. Coupled with these attributes is an innate high quality of leadership that automatically springs from a quick, sharp and perceptive mind.

A fine, Christian man himself, Wood Brookshire always has been able to surround himself with capable and dedicated people. He has imbued scores of young men with the desire to work hard and accomplish worthwhile things. His honor and integrity have made a profound influence on hundreds who have worked for and with him. His policy of fair dealing has been one of the keystones of his monumental success.

Love of people comes naturally to him. We observed an example of this Tuesday at the opening of his new store. A woman came in with two handsome twin baby boys. He stepped over and spoke to her and congratulated her on her two fine sons. After she had started shopping, he told one of his associates to be on the lookout when she came to a checkout counter, and to notify her that all of the items she had selected were to be with his compliments.

It was in 1926 that Wood Brookshire entered the grocery business in Lufkin with his brothers. He moved to Tyler in 1928 to open the third store for Brookshire Brothers. Ten years later, he acquired the company's three Tyler stores. He now heads 23 supermarkets in East Texas and Shreveport. We predict there will be many more.

The Brookshire operation is owned by our longtime friend and his two sons, Bruce Brookshire, executive vice president, and S. W. Brookshire, vice president and north district manager. Serving as vice president and manager of the eastern district is Zack Nutt, who has been with the company many years. This trio will play an important role in the continued growth in the Brookshire organizations. They have accepted wholeheartedly the responsibilities placed upon them and are performing admirably.

While it is not our pleasure to have known Louis Morgan as long as we have known Wood Brookshire, we have observed with great admiration the pride and progressive spirit that he has manifested since coming here 15 years ago. He has given Longview three modern drug stores of which any city in East Texas would be proud, and his new location will compare favorably with any in the metropolitan centers of the nation.

Wood Brookshire and Louis Morgan have a kindred spirit, and it is not by happenstance that they have adjoining stores in three Brookshire Centers here. They believe in progress—and they believe in East Texas!

We feel we bespeak the sentiment of citizenry of Longview and this area when we say to these two fine businessmen we are proud of them, and offer our warmest congratulations for another big accomplishment on their part.

Let us hope that what they have done will serve as an incentive to others in this area to make the most of the opportunities that abound here.

**Captive Nations Week**

**SPEECH**

OF

**HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 20, 1966

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with my colleagues who this week have risen to express their renewed sense of obligation to the people of the captive nations of the world. Certainly if any principle is basic to America it is that the people of every nation must be able to freely determine their own destiny without coercion from outside powers. Where they are not, then America must help, through efforts such as those made in Congress this week, to maintain the spirit of freedom in the oppressed peoples.

We know, of course, Mr. Speaker, that there are other captive nations in the world besides those in Eastern Europe where the Soviet Union's power stands