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One such encouraging development has been the ouster of President Sukarno in Indonesia. The newspaper suggests this action by the Indonesian Peoples Consultative Congress means the Djakarta-Peking partnership has truly ended, the confrontation with Malaysia is over and communism has been outlawed from the land.

In Vietnam, the Wichita newspaper notes, the Mekong Delta is coming back into South Vietnamese hands.

Because these hopeful developments are worthy of attention, I would like to insert in the RECORD the editorial that appeared in the Wichita Eagle on July 7, 1966. The editorial follows:

A FEW HOPEFUL SIGNS BRIGHTEN PICTURE IN ASIA

There is no scarcity of crises in the world, and they dominate our thinking. And we tend to brood about our failures and frustrations as a nation. Consequently, the positive and successful happenings often do not get the attention they deserve.

Something occurred this week which has to be judged a victory by Western standards. The government of Indonesia made official what has been taking place for months—President Sukarno, the erratic and power-hungry president of Indonesia, is out. A more realistic and Western-oriented regime is in.

Sukarno's authority has been steadily diminishing in recent weeks. Now the Peoples Consultative Congress has stripped him of his life presidency and authorized Lt. Gen. Suharto to form a new cabinet. Today Sukarno is truly nothing more than a figurehead.

Indonesia has been heading this direction ever since the abortive Communist coup of last fall. Now we can see how far the nation really has come. The Congress' action means that the Jarkarta-Peking partnership which Sukarno nourished is truly ended, that the explosive confrontation with Malaysia which Sukarno encouraged is over, and (the Indonesian government spelled it out) that communism, Marxism and Leninism are outlawed in the land which not long ago seemed irrevocably leftist.

All this represents an almost incredibly bright spot in the dark world of international events. The prospects for peace in that region of the world are immeasurably improved. So are the hopes for building an Indonesia to the free world's liking. In less than a year the tide has completely reversed.

We are in danger of overlooking bright spots in Viet Nam, too. While attention has been centered on fighting in the North, significant developments have been taking place in the far South. The current issue of U.S. News and World Report tells about them.

Eighteen months ago, the lush Mekong delta was all but lost. Now the South Vietnamese army, with a minimum of U.S. aid, has turned the tables on the Communists.

So far this year more than 2,500 Viet Cong have deserted to government forces. A year and a half ago, only 36 per cent of the delta population was under shaky government control. Now more than 55 per cent is, and another 20 per cent is under "clearance" to make it secure from Red terrorism. Civic action, spearheaded by South Vietnamese "pacification" teams with U.S. advisers, is improving the lot of the villagers. The delta represents a real success story for our side.

We need to realize the significance of these developments. When Indonesia reverses course, when the Mekong delta shows signs of being won, we must be doing something right.

Arizonans Seek Support of Kin and Friends for Desecration of the Grand Canyon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 18, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, recently I have received a number of letters from Arizonans containing essentially the same message: that the writer is a former resident of my State or congressional district, that since coming to Arizona he or she has discovered that it is a dry State and in need of water, that "many friends and relatives" from Wisconsin have visited the writer in Arizona or have been visited by him or her since the writer moved to Arizona, and that the writer now plans to write all these friends and relatives in Wisconsin to urge them to urge me to support the construction of two dams in the Grand Canyon. In addition, some of the letters point out that the writer and all the friends and relatives in Wisconsin will watch my vote with interest.

A substantial portion of the population of Arizona consists of recent migrants from other States. Between 1955 and 1960, for example, 6,928 Wisconsin residents moved to Arizona. The proponents of the unnecessary power dams in the Grand Canyon are showing real resourcefulness in employing some of these people in an effort to obtain passage of H.R. 4671.

But not even widespread ties of kinship and friendship will succeed in inducing Americans to accept a major—and unneeded—alteration of one of their great natural resources.

Most Americans and most Members of Congress, I believe, are ready to help Arizona get the water it needs, but to insist that it do so without damming the Grand Canyon.

I include hereafter a letter typical of the correspondence I have received from a number of Arizonans.

I include also a more spontaneous letter in which a 16-year-old Texas youth compares the plan to flood the Grand Canyon—the Bridge and Marble Canyon dams would back up water in the Canyon for 132 of its 280 miles—to the destruction of the Alamo in Texas.

TEMPE, ARIZ., July 3, 1966.

Congressman HENRY S. REUSS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN REUSS: Before moving to Arizona, I lived in the district you now represent in Congress. Many of the friends I left in Wis. have spoken well of you. I plan to write to them, as I am to you, urging support of the Colorado River Basin Project legislation now pending.

Contrary to what the so-called preservationists say, the dams at Bridge Canyon and Marble Canyon will not "ruin" the Grand Canyon but will actually make much marvelous scenery accessible to millions of Americans.

Arizona and the whole Southwest desperately need this bill passed. The water supply situation is already a critical problem in this state, and threatens to become worse. Assurance of more water in Arizona will benefit the economy of the entire country.

I am strongly urging my friends in Wisconsin to write you requesting that you vote for the Colorado River Project bill. I know that they, as well as I, will watch your vote with interest. Thank you.

Respectfully,

Mr. RUSSELL A. BENNETT.

LONGVIEW, TEX., July 12, 1966.

MY DEAR MR. REUSS: I am sixteen years old and will be a junior in high school.

Recently I read in our daily newspaper that the Interior Secretary has proposed a plan to flood the Grand Canyon and that you are fighting the project. What I would like to say is—please keep fighting! The Grand Canyon is a trademark of America. I think that to flood the Grand Canyon in Arizona would be like tearing down the Alamo here in Texas! We have that same problem of badly needed water here in Texas, but it's just in the Western part and our state officials are working out careful plans for the situation.

I haven't seen the Grand Canyon but the day that I do see it I would like to see it unharmed.

Mr. Reuss I'm sure millions of other Americans are fighting with you but in a silent way.

Mr. Reuss please keep fighting
Sincerely,

WAYNE ADAMS.

Vietnam Poll Results Tabulated

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, I am including here the results of a poll I conducted in the Second Congressional District of Colorado. I would like to thank the more than 14,000 citizens who took the trouble to inform me of the views they have on the Vietnam war, for my poll was devoted entirely to that subject.

Mr. Speaker, one reason for devoting the entire questionnaire to the subject of Vietnam was that as I conducted a districtwide series of town meetings, I discovered that the war was of such vital interest to my constituents that I should delve deeper into their opinions, giving them a better individual opportunity to express their views on the subject.

One especially gratifying aspect of this questionnaire is that so many persons added comments elaborating their views on one or more of the questions of concern to them. Of those answering, 35.5 percent were Democrats, 30.2 percent Republicans, and 34.3 percent independents. I also intended the questionnaire to point up the complexity of the problem and the difficulty of our decisions. I think the questionnaire served that purpose.

Perhaps the most significant conclusion to be drawn from these answers is

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Lord & Taylor, Mr. Melvin E. Dawley; the president of the Swiss Society of New York, Mr. Frank J. Weibel; and the president of the American Society for Friendship with Switzerland, Mr. T. F. Davies Haines.

At the dedication ceremonies, Dr. Victor Umbricht, president of the Swiss Center spoke of the origins and development of the center. I commend his address to my colleagues:

REMARKS OF DR. VICTOR UMBRICHT, PRESIDENT OF THE SWISS CENTER, AT DEDICATION CEREMONIES, JUNE 23, 1966

Distinguished guests, friends,

Energy, imagination, and faith by a number of persons have not brought a long nourished hope to fruition—the dedication today of The Swiss Center.

It was at a dinner party in New York some 4 years back, that a working group was formed to bring reality the long-considered Swiss Center.

It is our pleasure to be here today—four years, many meetings, and a few glasses of wine later—to see this new landmark in the heart of Manhattan dedicated to mark the presence of Switzerland and provide information on all aspects of the country, its peoples and its economy.

Fourteen Swiss enterprises have joined together to establish this 11-story center at 608 Fifth Avenue, near another prestigious tourist attraction, Rockefeller Center.

Our new institution is designed to be a focal point from which to project and foster Swiss economic, cultural, touristic, and other interests in the United States.

In the course of history the Swiss have shown tolerance for one another and charity for others. Switzerland in one way is somewhat like New York, for it is a kind of melting pot. It is made up of 73 per cent German-Swiss, 21 per cent French-Swiss, five per cent Italian-Swiss and one per cent Romansh. This combination of people, speaking different languages, worshipping different religions, have survived as a nation for exactly 675 years . . . which is longer than the Roman Empire lasted between Caesar and Theodosius.

I could go on and on dispelling the myths and discussing today's story of Switzerland, but what could be more symbolic of our country, its diverse interests and its contributions to the world, than the 14 Swiss-affiliated participants who made the Swiss Center a reality. These companies represent all aspects of the Swiss economic life. They are: Swiss Bank Corporations; Swiss Air Transport Company, Limited; Swiss National Tourist Office; Union Bank of Switzerland; CIBA Corporation; Geigy Chemical Corporation; Accident and Casualty Insurance Company-Winterthur; Sandoz, Inc.; The Nestlé Company; Heberlein Patent Corporation; Banque Populaire Suisse; Machine Tool Works Oerlikon; Watchmakers of Switzerland; and Ebauches S.A.

It is clear that there is no Swiss type, and it is clear that the Swiss have a good case for presenting their country to the rest of the world. The Swiss influence has always been present throughout the world. There was the Swiss Louis Chevrolet, for whom an auto was named, Admiral Edward Walter Eberle, Chief of U.S. Naval Operations—of course—and Swiss-descended Walter Schirra who piloted the Gemini spacecraft when the first rendezvous in space was made. There are other contemporaries in the Swiss hall of fame including, architect Le Corbusier, sculptor Giacometti, painter Hans Erni, and writers Dürrenmatt and Frisch.

Today the Swiss Center can assist anyone seeking information, industrial, financial, touristic and other documentation. And if the answer they are looking for cannot be supplied on the premises, The Swiss Center

can suggest the best place to find it. The services also include several offices of the participating enterprises.

The Swiss Center has also been conceived as a gathering point for another key audience—the 25,000 or so people who make up the Swiss colony in the United States, a majority of whom live in the Greater New York area. Thousands of them hold double citizenship and are proud to call themselves both American and Swiss.

For the future I hope that facilities can be made available at the Swiss Center to open the doors for lectures, receptions, exhibits, dances and similar gatherings or to giving a chance of self expression with a Helvetic accent. The sponsors would like to see the proceeds from the Center—as it develops—be turned to setting up a fund to support such activities and, in particular, to assist deserving young artists.

Before closing my remarks about the Swiss Center, I wish to pay a tribute to a man who is not with us today, but who played an important part in bringing it about—that is, Mr. Robert Goelet who owned the property at the time we leased it from him. Mr. Goelet died in February of this year, and so was unable to see the project of the Swiss Center, in which he took a genuine interest, brought to fruition. His executor, counsel and close personal friend, Mr. Sidney Davidson, is however sitting here with me on the dais, and I shall now ask him to convey our warm greetings to the members of Mr. Goelet's family and to tell them that we are thinking of Mr. Goelet on this occasion.

Ladies and Gentlemen, as you know, the invitations for today's luncheon were sent out jointly by the American Society for Friendship with Switzerland and by the Board of Directors of the Swiss Center. I should like to thank the co-sponsors for today's event, the American Society for Friendship with Switzerland, and I would wish its President, Mr. T. F. Davies Haines, present here, to convey our thanks to his colleagues.

And so today the Star-Spangled banner and the simple standard with its white cross on a field of red fly together at the Swiss Center symbolizing the friendly ties which Switzerland has always enjoyed with its sister democracy in the New World. It has been a distinct pleasure, and a great source of pride to be the first President of The Swiss Center and to participate in these historic ceremonies. Thank you.

Tom Leach Named Washington Correspondent for Chicago's American

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1966

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, on July 11, Chicago's American carried the announcement that Mr. Tom Leach has been named Washington correspondent for this outstanding Chicago newspaper.

Mr. Leach, who started with Chicago's American as a copy boy at the age of 15, has been with the paper ever since. His appointment at the age of 28 to this important post in Washington is a real tribute to his journalistic abilities.

I want to congratulate Mr. Leach on his appointment as Washington correspondent for Chicago's American. He is a capable and experienced reporter, and I know he will serve in the best interests

of our great Chicago community and will do an outstanding job in keeping our community informed about events in Washington.

An informed citizenry, as we all know, is our best tool for maintaining a strong democracy.

The article follows:

TOM LEACH OUR NEW WASHINGTON REPORTER

Tom Leach, a staff member of Chicago's American for 13 years, has been named Washington correspondent for this newspaper.

Assigned to the county building for the last 3 years, Leach has developed friendships among political leaders, judges, lawyers, and financial and governmental experts.

Before assuming that post, Leach was a general assignment reporter, covering news of leaders at the municipal and state government levels.

His appointment to Washington at the age of 28 is a tribute to Leach's unusual experience in the 13 years he has been part of the American's staff. He was only 15 when he started with the American as a copy boy.

ATTENDED DE PAUL, N. U.

Leach attended Waller High school and worked as a copy boy at night. After Waller, he attended De Paul university and later Northwestern university.

Ten years ago, Thomas Richard Leach was sent out on his first story as a reporter. Since then he has covered a variety of stories, with the greatest emphasis being placed on governmental affairs.

In announcing Leach's appointment, Luke P. Carroll, managing editor of Chicago's American, said:

"The promotion of Tom Leach to this key post is in line with our policy of promoting from within. This policy produces stability and high morale and is one of the reasons why Chicago's American is now the No. 1 evening paper in this city and the suburbs."

PRAISE FROM BOYLE

Chief Judge John S. Boyle of Circuit court said of Leach:

"Tom is one of the finest young reporters I have ever had the pleasure of meeting. He is alert, ambitious, and completely honest in his reporting.

"Leach's stories concerning the new judicial article and the new civic center and the different divisions of the court have been masterpieces. All of us in the county building are sorry to see him go, happy as we are for his advancement."

WED 2 YEARS AGO

In Washington he will have a chance to renew old friendships with Sen. DOUGLAS, Sen. DIRKSEN, and the congressmen from this area. In his new work, Leach will concentrate on "behind-the-scenes" stories.

Two years ago, Leach married the former Miss Lynn Hensley. Their first child, Susan Lynn Leach, was born July 2 in Columbus Memorial hospital.

Hopeful Signs in Asia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. WILLIAM T. MURPHY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, with no scarcity of crises around the world, the Wichita Eagle remarks that positive and successful events often fail to get the attention they deserve.

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that a great majority of those answering felt that our nation has a vital interest in southeast Asia, that our Vietnam intervention was justified, and that we must resist Communist aggression with force if necessary. These conclusions

must be tempered however, by the fact that recent political disturbances in Vietnam have created uneasiness and distress among many people.

Mr. Speaker, I take pride in representing one of the most educated, liter-

ate and informed constituencies in the Nation. I am certain that the views of the citizens of Colorado's Second Congressional District will be of particular interest to this House.

The results of my poll follow:

McVicker Vietnam survey compilation

Table with 4 columns: Question, Yes, No, Responding to question. Contains 24 survey questions regarding Vietnam involvement and public opinion.

Airline Strike

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, the airline strike is causing great hardship to the Nation and a way must be found to bring it to a close. Action is needed now for the strike is having serious effects on hundreds of thousands of people in many vital areas of our economy.

All sections of the Nation are being affected and southern California is among those which is being especially hard hit.

I have received numerous telegrams and letters from residents of the district which I represent and other concerned persons telling of the hardship the strike is causing.

The board of directors of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has issued a statement about the problem which I am submitting for the information of the Congress.

It is vital that action be taken now as called for by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and many others in south-

ern California and throughout the Nation to bring about an immediate settlement.

I urge all-out effort toward this end by the President and the Congress.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce urges the President of the United States and the Members of Congress to use promptly their best offices to restore full airline service and to insure a fair and equitable settlement of the airline strike.

Prolonged negotiations are still in progress between the International Association of Machinists and Eastern Air Lines, National Airlines, Northwest Airlines, Trans World Airlines and United Air Lines for a labor contract.

The dispute between the International Association of Machinists and the five airlines

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involved has grounded 60% of the domestic airlift in the United States.

On July 27, the Transport Workers Union will be free to strike American Airlines, which would shut down 80% of the nation's air service, and a month later this Union will be free to strike Pan American World Airways.

Diversion of the international passengers normally carried by Northwest Orient Airlines and Trans World Airlines to foreign flag airlines increases the deficit of the United States international gold payments by \$1 million daily.

The daily loss in revenue to the Los Angeles International Airport in landing, parking and other fees exceeds \$10,000.00 during the current strike.

Continuance of the strike is crippling business travel, hotel, convention and resort business, the movement of perishable farm products, and is retarding military supply and military travel. Continuance of the strike is affecting the entire economy and commerce of the nation and Southern California particularly.

Its early termination is imperative. Therefore, we urgently request immediate action by the President of the United States and Members of the Congress.

**Mr. Stanley Mace Barrett, Editor of
Havre de Grace Record, Dies**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1966

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, on June 21 the distinguished and able editor of the Havre de Grace Record, Mr. Stanley Mace Barrett, died at the Harford Memorial Hospital following a year of falling health. Although Mr. Barrett had been ill for the past year, he remained active in the publishing of the Record and was at his desk until Thursday preceding his death. In tribute to its editor, the Record met its regular Thursday deadline following Mr. Barrett's death, and honored Mr. Barrett with the following memorial editorial, which I quote in part:

At a time of deep and personal sadness, the Record reports the death of its Editor—one who has guided the policies and editorials of this newspaper for more than forty years. The name of Stanley M. Barrett is synonymous with the very best traditions of the Fourth Estate in Havre de Grace and in Harford county.

To such a one as Stanley Barrett there was no call for retreat because of the burden of falling health. His newspaper was so much a part of his life that he gave all of the strength that was in him for as long as that strength lasted and that was until the very end.

Having attained the three score and ten years allotted man and adding nearly four more to that span, Mr. Barrett had, in his time, served his country in war and in peace, both in the Army and in civilian life. His memberships in many civic and service organizations attest to the interest he held in public affairs.

Stanley Barrett was one to welcome the newcomer to the City's life and to give help and encouragement to all. One thing is

certain, he was deeply and sincerely concerned with the welfare and best interests of his native home.

There was always something of the nostalgic within him and he took particular pleasure in reminiscing with old friends who stopped by the office for a chat. More often than not the talk would turn to baseball as it was played in the good old days or time spent at the American Can Company as a youth or just plain swimming in the Susquehanna on hot, sultry days.

He (Mr. Barrett) liked nothing better than to be in the middle of a lively political fray. But he was a quiet and gentle man, with the talent for writing about the important issues and encouraging those who sought elective office.

Leave Aid for GI's Should Be Provided

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 18, 1966

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, in testimony before a Special Armed Services Subcommittee, Brig. Gen. James D. Hittle, U.S. Marine Corps, retired, the director of national security and foreign affairs for the Veterans of Foreign Wars, has proposed that the Government pay the air transportation for servicemen on emergency leave, convalescent leave, and leave before going overseas and on returning from overseas.

Noting that in view of the fact that Job Corps trainees were paid Christmas leave expenses last year, General Hittle tellingly asserted that similar assistance can hardly be justifiably denied our fighting men. The State Journal, of Lansing, Mich., has found this latter proposal to be of merit and in an editorial on Thursday, June 16, entitled "Leave Aid for GI's Should Be Provided" recommends its passage into law.

I include this statement in the RECORD as it is deserving of the attention of my colleagues:

LEAVE AID FOR GI'S SHOULD BE PROVIDED

We agree with the retired Marine general who said in an appearance before a congressional committee this week that if the government could foot the bill for leave expenses for Job Corps trainees it should do the same for members of the nation's armed services.

Brig. Gen. James D. Hittle, a former resident of East Lansing who is now an official of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, proposed that the government pay for air transportation for servicemen on emergency leave, convalescent leaves and leaves before going overseas or on returning from overseas.

Hittle made his proposal while testifying at the opening of hearings by a House Armed Services subcommittee into the availability of commercial air transportation for military personnel on authorized leave.

He told the committee the V.F.W. was not condemning or approving the decision that paid leave expenses be granted last Christmas to 14,000 Job Corps trainees.

But he said, "Whatever may be the justification for the Job Corps, those in the Job Corps are by no stretch of the imagination serving their country as well or at such cost of life and limb as those who wear the uniform of the U.S. fighting man."

An important point for congressmen to consider in connection with Gen. Hittle's testimony is that members of the military services are at their present posts because their government has ordered them there and these include the thousands who are engaged in active combat in Viet Nam.

When the G.I.'s are on authorized leaves for the purposes listed by Hittle, we share his view that they should not be forced to use their own financial resources for transportation to and from their homes. We think this should be the case even though similar treatment were not accorded those in civilian roles in government programs.

No one is deserving of better treatment at the hands of their country than its military servicemen.

A government which spends billions on space and Great Society programs certainly should not object to the spending that would be necessary to put Gen. Hittle's proposal into effect.

Protection of Veterans Pensions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1966

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to insert into the RECORD the text of a statement I submitted today to the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs on my bill H.R. 10557. The committee is currently holding hearings on legislation dealing with veterans' pensions.

My statement is as follows:

STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE TO THE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JULY 19, 1966

Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the Committee, I want to thank you for this opportunity to present my views on the bill now under consideration before your Committee, H.R. 10557, which seeks to amend title 38 of the United States Code to protect any veteran against a loss of pension as a result of enactment of the Social Security Amendments of 1965. As sponsor of this measure, I wish to express my deep gratitude to all of you for scheduling these hearing.

The enactment of the Social Security Amendments of 1965 increased Social Security benefits by 7%. In the case of veterans who were receiving pensions, this increase was treated as an addition to their "income" by the Veterans' Administration for purposes of determining what pension would be paid. This increase in "income" has brought many veterans (an estimated 30,000) over the allowable income limit, at which point their pensions are either decreased or discontinued altogether. Each of the 30,000 veterans lost considerably more than they gained by the increases in Social Security benefits.

Just to give one among many examples in my district, I cite the following: A World War I veteran, who had previously received a pension of \$105 a month, ended up with a net loss of \$300 a year when his income was raised to over \$1,000 by an increase in his Social Security benefits which amounted to \$84 a year. Because of the small increase in Social Security benefits his pension was decreased by \$25 a month. In a case such as this, common to many veterans, a \$300 cut in a yearly income of barely \$2,000 could

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But what, ask the Republicans, if the foreign policy presentation is not accurate; what if its analysis of potential threats is incorrect?

"The defense structure of any nation," the GOP group declared, "is determined by that nation's foreign policy. The secretary of defense has said that the development of our defense structure should be guided by U.S. foreign policy.

"With this principle there is no disagreement.

"Yet we do disagree with much that is being done in the defense establishment today especially in those areas that directly affect our present ability (Vietnam) and our long-range policy to deter potential aggressors.

"It follows, then, that our basic disagreements derive in part from basic foreign policy assumptions of the current administration and in part from the assumptions the secretary of defense uses to justify his force structure projections."

CHANGES LISTED

The Republicans suggest that several changes have been made in foreign policy assumptions since the Democrats took over in 1961.

These, the GOP group says, include:

1—A changed U.S. attitude toward the cold war which has resulted in a different assessment of both the current and future threat to the United States.

2—Because of this altered attitude, there has been a corresponding change of view about the desirability or necessity of pursuing advanced weapons development as vigorously as possible (and by implication, as vigorously as did the preceding Republican administration, the advanced developments of which are still coming into operational use while few weapons inaugurated under the Democratic post-1961 administration are yet seeing use).

3—Also because of the changed attitude toward the cold war, there has been a shift in decisions on which defense planning should receive priority.

ASSUMPTION HIT

Democratic defense policy, the GOP group says, results from an assumption that there has been a reduction in tension between the free world and the Communists, except for China.

This assumed reduction, the GOP charges, is based on two other assumptions about the Communists—that nuclear war is as unthinkable to them as to us; that the threat from them to the free world has been eased and that a U.S. attempt to maintain decisive superiority over the Communists might reverse this process.

McNamara's policy, according to the Republicans, has been to keep U.S. defense strong enough to meet visible Communist threats in the realm of potential Communist nuclear war and large enough to exert "crisis control" in nonnuclear-war areas such as Vietnam.

The GOP study suggests that the assumption that U.S. efforts to push advanced and potentially decisive weapons development would result in increasing tensions has stultified research and production of weapons such as antiballistic missile missiles, new manned interceptors and advanced manned bombers.

McNamara's effort to hold down defense costs leads him to push defenses, the study indicates, only against visible threats—those known to exist or solidly reported by intelligence sources as existing or potentially existing.

But, the studies ask, what if not all the threats are visible?

"We believe that our military force structure," the GOP study says, "should not be related to the 'visible' threat but rather to the capabilities of the Communists and to

the fulfillment of our own national objectives."

McNamara's policies, the group charges, amount to a "reactive" approach instead of an "initiative" one.

"We believe that the strategy of response both with regard to crisis situations and with respect to weapons development should give way to a strategy of initiative. We would define a 'strategy of response' as one in which this nation permits a situation to become so serious that it must take extraordinary steps even to return to the status quo, and a 'strategy of initiative' as one in which this nation when it first sees the possibility of a situation developing will take steps to prevent its becoming a crisis situation either with respect to potential conflicts or to new advances in weapons development."

"Mr. McNamara," the report says at one point, "has committed himself and the United States as well to an essentially defensive and reactive philosophy."

This philosophy, according to the Republicans, may encourage China, the greater threat.

Strong U.S. moves in the Atlantic Alliance as well as maintenance of nuclear forces there, the report says, apparently have convinced Russia that military moves against Western Europe are not worth the risks.

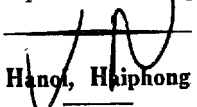
"The same situation does not pertain in the Far East . . ." the report says.

"Piecemeal response" by the United States in Vietnam has only encouraged China, the GOP study suggests.

Continued Chinese success, without U.S. retaliation, may even encourage the Soviet Union in supporting similar wars of national liberation, in the GOP logic.

"In such a circumstance, American defense policymakers must ask themselves whether American conventional (i.e., non-nuclear) forces, no matter how mobile and how large, will in the end be sufficient to meet the variety of threats the Soviet and Chinese Communists doctrine of 'wars of national liberation' can create," the report declares.

From the philosophical basis, the Republican group proceeds to criticize McNamara decisions on specific defense programs.


Hanoi, Haiphong

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. N. NEIMAN CRALEY, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. CRALEY. Mr. Speaker, the Christian Science Monitor printed an article from the Economist, published in London, concerning the recent decision to bomb the oil tanks near Hanoi and Haiphong. The article is an excellent summary of opinion from another part of the world as well as a full account of the ramifications of this bombing, the effects upon China and Russia, the response we can expect from each of these nations. I should like to include this article in the RECORD as I believe it a valuable and informative commentary on these aspects of our military actions in Vietnam:

HANOI, HAIPHONG

Most people in Britain will regret that the United States has found it necessary to bomb the oil tanks on the fringes of Hanoi and Haiphong. It is a geographical extension of the war, though not in any real sense an

escalation of the level of it; and it is bound to have killed a number of civilians.

Each new act of war, by either side, is something most people would prefer not to have happened. But for all that it was premature of Mr. Wilson to dissociate himself from the American action before he was in a position to judge its effects. Other people will prefer to wait for the results and then make up their minds on the basis of Mr. Wilson's own support for the general American position in Vietnam. It is the Americans who have offered to talk without conditions. It is the North Vietnamese who have refused to talk. [The extension of the] bombing will probably not shift the leaders of North Vietnam out of this refusal any more than the original decision to start bombing the north 16 months ago did. So it does not serve a political purpose. But it may serve a military purpose; and it is against this test that it will be judged. . . .

The military argument for a strike against North Vietnam's oil storage tanks is that transport down the Ho Chi Minh trail has become increasingly mechanized and therefore dependent on oil. A diminution of traffic along the trail would be a considerable help to the American and South Vietnamese troops fighting in the south. Since the tanks in Hanoi and Haiphong are some way from the urban area (on the other side of the Red river, in Hanoi's case) it should have been possible, by accurate bombing and the risk of heavier American casualties that this entails, to keep down the loss of civilian life.

This is the double test. If events show that the operation has cut the flow of supplies to the south, and if photographs show that the bombing was reasonably accurate, there will be no cause for dissociation except on the part of those who would not mind a communist victory in Vietnam. If those two tests are met, the Americans will have been following exactly the same restrained and relatively humane bombing policy as they followed in the second world war—when the British were burning cities.

The new American strike is unlikely to have much effect on the international aspects of the struggle in Vietnam. The Chinese will protest, and they may use the occasion to offer anti-aircraft units for the defence of Hanoi and Haiphong. But China still probably wants to avoid a direct confrontation with the United States. The North Vietnamese leaders are no more anxious than before to have a Chinese military presence around their capital; they would probably prefer some more Russian missiles. Nor is it likely—so long as the new bombing does not amount to obliteration tactics à la Bomber Command—that it will be the straw that breaks the back of co-existence between Russia and America.

The Russians honestly detest what the Americans are doing in Vietnam. But their relations with the United States are built on a hard sub-stratum of self-interest that is unlikely to be eroded by anything less than the prospect of seeing a fellow communist state pass under non-communist control. The Americans have no designs on North Vietnam. Their maximum aim is to preserve the independence of South Vietnam.

The action against Hanoi and Haiphong came after long deliberation. Even on [the eve of the bombing] the State Department said no decision had been taken. It now remains to be seen whether it can produce the results expected from it in shortening the war. If it does, then it will have been worth while. Mr. Wilson's statement put the action in perspective. If there really is a difference between the British and American governments over this question it is a tactical difference. No more than when Mr. Attlee flew to Washington during the Korean war does it mean dissociation on Britain's part from the objectives of American policy.—The Economist (London)

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Captive Nations WeekEXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1966

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the eighth annual observance of Captive Nations Week by the American people. It is a week dedicated to note the yearning for freedom and independence in the hearts of the peoples of Eastern Europe.

The bonds which unite us with these people are strong. But it is difficult for us in these United States to comprehend fully what it means to live without the basic freedoms that are so much an integral part of our way of life—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom to worship as one pleases.

But I am convinced that the desire of man to be free will ultimately prove more powerful than brute force.

Ireland gives the world an example of a country that for 800 years never relinquished her zeal and determination to be free and independent. As a boy I well remember the many tales told to me by my late grandfather Charles McCarthy, a native of County Cork, Ireland, of those eight centuries of oppression. Although denied their religion, their language, their customs, their rights, these courageous people never lost the love of freedom of independence that their tenacity and determination finally won for them. Freedom, indeed, is the wave of the future.

The peoples of Eastern Europe have not lost their spirit or yearning for freedom. In East Germany in 1953 and in Poland and Hungary in 1956, these courageous people dramatically showed the world their valiant determination to live under governments responsive to their needs and wishes.

And even more recently, we have learned of Rumania's attempts to introduce some flexibility in the tightly controlled eastern bloc and Warsaw Pact. In many of the other satellite states including Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and East Germany one can find signs of a deep yearning for peace, freedom and independence.

Just this week we learned of sharp differences between the Soviet Union and its satellites over fuel and raw materials. The Eastern European countries are convinced that the Soviet Union is charging them excessive prices for these goods. The Soviet Union has taken cognizance of this situation, and Soviet economist I. Dudinsky has even broadly suggested that the Eastern European countries would do well to begin looking toward Asia, Africa, and Latin America for much of their future increased raw material and fuel needs.

Czechoslovakia recently expressed its belief that it pays almost twice as much for Soviet oil as does Italy.

Some observers believe that this squabbling could forecast the eventual

end of the Communist economic bloc and perhaps even the dissolution of the Comecon.

Western sellers of raw materials and fuel may have new opportunities for sales to Eastern European countries on a scale never before considered possible.

There are many other indications that the United States and the other Western nations can assist the movement toward independence in the Eastern European countries by increased trade, cultural exchanges, tourism and moral encouragement. These, in my view, are the best ways for us to encourage the freedom and independence of the present Soviet satellites.

Knowledge Is To Use

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL J. RONAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 18, 1966

Mr. RONAN. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Daily News finds good reasons for public support of President Johnson's call for a reexamination of priorities in medical research.

In instructing the Government's top medical men to conduct such a study, the newspaper says, the President was merely calling attention to the need for balance between discovery and application in the science of life and health.

The President made this statement:

We must make sure that no life-giving discovery is locked up in our laboratory.

For this he may be assailed as anti-intellectual or unscientific, the News says in an editorial. But it contends the American people who foot the multi-billion-dollar research and development bills are not likely to find him at fault.

My colleagues may want to read the entire editorial, so I include it in the RECORD:

[From the Chicago Daily News, July 2, 1966]

KNOWLEDGE IS TO USE

The President has instructed the government's top medical men to re-examine their priorities to determine whether too much energy is being spent on basic research and not enough on translating laboratory findings into tangible benefits for the American people.

The President was merely calling attention to the need for a sensible balance between discovery and application in the sciences of life and health. The disinterested quest for knowledge is one of the wellsprings of science and it can be muddled by short-sighted grubbing for immediate returns. But another wellspring of knowledge is the desire to put it to use and it can get clogged if not enough work is done to process and apply the new knowledge that accumulates at a compounding rate.

"Knowledge is power," Francis Bacon said. But knowledge and power do not exist in the abstract. Knowledge is what individuals know and power is what individuals and groups are able to employ. Is something "known" if it merely exists somewhere in a file and not in the ward or operating room or outpatient clinic where it is needed?

"We must make sure that no life-giving discovery is locked up in our laboratory,"

the President said. For this he may be assailed as being "anti-intellectual" or "unscientific" but the American people, who foot the \$16 billion research and development bills, are not likely to find him at fault.

Things Are Looking Up

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB CASEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 1966

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, the Houston Chronicle has surveyed the current world situation and found things are looking up almost everywhere.

And why?

The big answer to that question is the strong action this country is taking in Vietnam—

The newspaper says.

If the United States had not acted, the Chronicle contends, the Vietcong and North Vietnamese would have conquered the whole country. Laos would be under Red control. Cambodia would be a full-fledged vassal of Red China. Thailand would be under immediate threat, if not seriously infiltrated. India and Pakistan would be quaking in their boots. Indonesia might be under Red rule, and Malaysia conquered.

In this hemisphere, the newspaper credits our move in the Dominican Republic last year with an apparent abatement of the Communist threat.

There are still trouble spots, of course. But as the newspaper says in an editorial which I offer for the RECORD, they represent less danger than a few months or a year ago:

[From the Houston (Tex.) Chronicle, July 8, 1966]

THINGS ARE LOOKING UP

As one surveys the current world situation he cannot fail to note that things are looking up for the free world almost everywhere.

The capacity of the communist giants, the Soviet Union and Red China, to stir up trouble obviously has decreased due to serious internal problems and the strain upon their economies imposed by foreign expenditures.

The forces of freedom are making significant gains in the Viet Nam war.

While France has withdrawn from NATO, the other members are in a mood to solidify the alliance. And France no doubt would side with the West in a showdown, in or out of NATO.

Why are things looking better? The big answer to that question is the strong action this country is taking in Viet Nam. If anyone doubts that, let him consider what would have happened if the United States had not vastly increased its forces there and shifted from its advisory role to active prosecution of the war in partnership with the South Vietnamese.

By now, no doubt, the Viet Cong terrorists and the North Vietnamese invaders would have conquered the whole country. Laos also would be completely under Red control. Cambodia would be a full-fledged vassal of Red China if not entirely occupied by communist troops.

Thailand would be immediately threatened by now, if not seriously infiltrated.

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marks and to include pertinent additional material.

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

There was no objection.

ELECTION OF A NATIONAL CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IN SOUTH VIETNAM

(Mr. VIVIAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. VIVIAN. Mr. Speaker, the South Vietnamese Government has announced that elections will be held throughout South Vietnam on September 11 for the purpose of electing a national constituent assembly. Regulations governing the election were promulgated by the present South Vietnamese Government on June 19. All of us in this House, and our constituents, desire that these elections be fairly and freely conducted, and that the delegates elected fully, freely, and wisely exercise the authority conveyed to them by their people. However, Mr. Speaker, disquieting reports, from a variety of sources, aver that the nominations of candidates in this election may have been, or are being, perverted to the point that the election may be meaningless.

Mr. Speaker, these elections are of enormous significance to every citizen of the United States, as well as to every Vietnamese citizen.

First. The elections have the potential of offering the Vietnamese people a first chance to express their will as to the role of the American Government, in South Vietnam.

Second. The elections, if honest, will represent a positive, specific benefit which the presence of our forces has made possible for the Vietnamese people.

Mr. Speaker, I have supported our actions in Vietnam for many, many months. I have supported the President out of a sense of responsibility to the interests of our Nation, and what I have seen to be the interests of the South Vietnamese people. However, it will be most difficult for me to continue this support, if I find that the South Vietnamese people are being cruelly deprived, by their current Government, of this crucial opportunity for self-expression. The South Vietnamese people, who have suffered much, deserve an opportunity to be heard.

However, in the past few days, reports have reached me from Vietnamese citizens protesting that the present military government is pushing its trusted military officers into the election slates, and is simultaneously exerting pressure to prevent those who disagree with the directorate from becoming candidates. Correspondents write that the military government intends to turn the election into a show of strength for its policies rather than a test of its acceptance. Members of the British Parliament with whom I have met tell me that they have learned that the present military government intends to remain in office and

is rigging the election to insure this result. Sizable groups among the electorate claim that they intend to boycott the election because they distrust the authorities controlling the selection of candidates.

As those who have read the regulations promulgated for the election are aware, the regulations themselves clearly specify that all funds and communication facilities permitted to be used during the campaign must be financed only by the Government. Campaign contributions apparently are prohibited. Furthermore, only 22 days were given between the day the election regulations were issued, until the closing date for filing. This is an exceedingly short period of time in a nation of slow communications. It would be a short period of time even in this country.

The preceding observations are, to say the least, disquieting. However, not all the comments which I have received on the election have been unfavorable. One member of the press, very recently returned from Vietnam, today stated to me that, despite the harsh criticisms being heard, he expected the election to be far more meaningful than many persons seem to believe. He has talked with various Vietnamese who intended to become candidates, and is convinced that quite a number of individuals will run who have the respect of the public, yet who are not identified with the current military directorate, and further, that these individuals have confidence that they can be elected. Representatives of the Department of State with whom I have spoken indicate that they are reasonably satisfied with election procedures, and expect that the election will be a free election. The Vietnamese Government has asked United Nations observers to report on the conduct of the election. Thus, expressions of both apprehension and confidence can be found.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it essential that we in the Congress, and the constituents we represent, have a clear view of the events taking place in Vietnam these next few weeks. We must know whether or not these elections allow the expression of the will of the Vietnamese population. It would be tragic if the American public were deluded by rigged elections into demanding further commitments. Similarly, it would be tragic if, because they had been influenced by propaganda efforts to doubt the elections, the American people were to discount the results of valid elections. Either situation could present grave problems for our Government.

Mr. Speaker, I am distressed that neither the American press nor most Members of this Congress appear to be well informed concerning the events taking place. I ask, therefore, Mr. Speaker, that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House direct its attention to this subject, and hold hearings, preferably public, here and possibly in Vietnam, both to manifest its concern and to inform the public of the events taking place.

Mr. Speaker, this subject is one on which we should not delay action. According to the official schedule for the

election, a copy of which I shall append to the end of my remarks, the date for candidates to file has already passed. Under the electoral procedures, the names of any of these candidates may be struck from the list in the next 2 weeks, by action of the current South Vietnamese Government. It is essential, Mr. Speaker, that this Congress, as well as members of the press, and officials of our administration, be fully and intimately informed of the events which take place in these next few weeks.

Mr. Speaker, all too often in the past, in Asia, efforts to enhance the tradition of democracy have been stifled by intolerable manipulation of the procedures of elections. It would be tragic if our commitment of lives and material wealth in Vietnam were wasted because of lack of attention by the U.S. Congress.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I insert at this point in the RECORD several articles pertinent to this subject:

CHRONOLOGY OF ELECTORAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESSES

(Article 4) December 31, 1965: All electors must be 18 years old by this date in order to vote.

(Article 1) April 14, 1966: Decree law 14/66 provided for the election of deputies to the National Constituent Assembly.

(Article 10) June 25, 1966: Deadline for appeal to Council for permission to run for office if person was sentenced for criminal or light offences of political character or for political reason before November 1, 1963.

(Article 5) July 8, 1966: Electors who have changed their residence and wish to vote in a new electoral district should make declaration to local authorities by this date.

(Article 12) July 11, 1966: Applications for candidature should be submitted to city, municipality or provincial office by this date.

(Article 13) July 14, 1966: The list of candidates will be posted at administrative offices on this date.

(Article 14) July 15-18, 1966: Candidates and electors may file complaints on candidates' qualifications at Saigon city, municipality or province administrative office.

(Article 5) July 18, 1966: The list of electors will be posted in Saigon, municipalities and provinces.

(Article 14) July 19, 1966: List of candidates and complaints will be sent to the Council stipulated in Article 15 for examination and decision.

(Article 16) July 20-22, 1966: Council stipulated in Article 15 will examine names and decide to inscribe or strike names from list.

(Article 16) July 22, 1966: The Council will call a meeting of the candidates and announce the inscription or the refusal to inscribe candidates' names on the candidate list.

(Article 16) July 25, 1966: The local administration and candidates must send complaints to the Council by the end of this day.

(Article 16) July 28 (18?), 1966: Council will transmit to the Central Council a list of approved candidates and files of candidates subjected to complaints and complaints received.

(Article 7) August 2, 1966: Citizens fulfilling all voter qualifications and not appearing on the voter lists must file complaints with city, town or provincial administrative offices by this date.

(Article 7) August 7, 1966: Mayors or chiefs of province must dispatch complaints and voters lists to committee stipulated in Article 15.

(Article 17) August 7, 1966: Deadline for Central Council to complete study of com-

plaints about candidates and return to concerned administrative officials the list of candidates it has approved.

(Article 17) August 12, 1966: Second posting of list of candidates for all constituencies.

(Article 19) August 13, 1966: Candidates and candidate lists must inform local authorities about the name and addresses of their representatives, if any, by this date.

(Article 20) August 15, 1966: Local authorities will convene first meeting of Election Campaign Committee.

(Article 7) August 20, 1966: Administrative authorities will post lists of voters for second time.

(Article 27) August 26, 1966: Earliest date that campaign may begin.

(Article 30) September 8, 1966: The location of the polling places will be announced by mayors and chiefs of province.

(Article 27) September 10, 1966: Campaign will end at 12:00 noon.

(Article 2) September 11, 1966 (Sunday): The election of deputies to the National Constituent Assembly.

(Article 48) September 14, 1966: Complaints should be submitted to the courts by this date. The concerned court may only make a judgment and announce its verdict no earlier than one day and no later than 10 days after election day.

(Article 48) September 14, 1966: Complaints made on good grounds must be submitted to office of local council stipulated in Article 15 no later than this date.

(Article 46) September 15, 1966: The local council stipulated in Article 15 will examine irregularities and announce the official result on this day.

(Following Articles taken from Constituent Assembly Law:)*

(Article 8) September 26, 1966: The chairman of the National Leadership Committee will convene the first plenary session of the National Assembly no later than September 26.

(Article 16) March 26, 1967: The constitution must be approved by the National Assembly by this date.

(Article 19) April 1, 1967: The draft constitution will be transmitted to the chairman of the National Leadership Committee for promulgation no later than April 1.

(Article 20) May 1, 1967: The chairman of the National Leadership Committee will promulgate the constitution by this date.

(Article 22) November 1, 1967: No later than November 1, 1967 the National Leadership Committee is responsible for establishing the national institutions decided on by the constitution.

FIFTY MILITARY MEN SEEK ELECTION TO SOUTH VIETNAMESE ASSEMBLY

(By Eric Pace)

SAIGON, SOUTH VIETNAM, July 16.—Incomplete data indicate that about 50 South Vietnamese military officers have filed for election to this fall's constituent assembly, Government officials reported today.

They said most of the officers were entered in constituencies where they stood a good chance of being elected—and thereby of providing Saigon's military Government with powerful support in the assembly, which is to frame a new constitution for South Vietnam.

Under the rules laid down for the assembly, the ruling junta can amend the constitution that the assembly draws up unless it is overruled by two-thirds of the 117 delegates.

Thus the junta would need the support of only 40 delegates to make sure any amendments were put through.

Any officers elected as delegates are expected to respect the wishes of Premier

* The following dates are maximum.

Nguyen Cao Ky and the other military leaders who dominate the junta, although as candidates they are required to go on leave of absence from military service.

Air Vice Marshal Ky has said he hopes the assembly will pave the way for national elections that will produce a government with a democratic base "like in the United States."

The military took over power last summer from a civilian Government that failed. Marshal Ky has declared, "I don't want power." But observers think he would like to keep it.

Information about candidacies throughout the country was still being compiled, four days after the filing deadline, in a beige stucco Government building heavily guarded against Vietcong attack.

The new Minister of Justice, Tran Minh Tiet, said he had no evidence that the Vietcong would try to disturb the elections, which are scheduled for Sept. 11.

"But I assume that they will try to disrupt them," he said. "Their policy is to keep us from doing anything that helps the people."

He has been presiding over preparations for the political campaign, about 720 candidates—roughly 170 running alone and the rest grouped into about 160 slates—have registered for assembly seats that are up for election. Nine seats are reserved for hill tribesmen who are to be chosen by traditional tribal processes, presumably overseen by the Government.

Aides to Mr. Tiet said almost none of the country's traditional parties had entered official candidates in the campaign, which opens formally Aug. 26.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, July 15, 1966]

VIETNAM ELECTION EVOKES FLOOD OF CANDIDATES, RISING PROTEST

(By John Dillin)

SAIGON.—Despite loud protests from dissident elements, South Vietnam is beginning a quick countdown toward the Sept. 11 elections for a national assembly.

The final, extended deadline for candidates to file rolled by here on July 13. The latest word was that more than 1,000 candidates have entered their names in the provinces and several major cities.

The 117-man assembly will be charged with the task of writing this country's basic constitution. It will have six months to do the job.

However, unrest is in the wind. A number of religious and political groups have branded the coming elections a fraud and have announced they will boycott them.

The dissidents dub themselves the All-Religion Citizens Group and Political Organization. The group is headed by the Rev. Hoang Quynh, rebellious leader of many of the 800,000 Roman Catholic refugees from the Communist north.

GAPS IN OPPOSITION

It is difficult to judge the degree of support for the dissidents. It includes the militant wing of the Buddhist Institute, elements of the Cao Dai and Hoa Hao faiths, some Protestants, some Southern Buddhists, and a scattering of political and labor organizations.

But some important groups are absent from the list. Moderate elements of the Buddhist Institute under Thich Tam Chau, for example, have not joined the boycott. Nor has the powerful Roman Catholic bloc, even though some of its members attended earlier meetings of Fr. Quynh's group.

Following a press conference at which the dissidents listed their grievances, observers estimated that they might influence up to 20 percent of the country's voters. But that was mere speculation. One leading Saigon editor said: "I'm confused myself."

SURGE OF CANDIDATES

With the filing date past, two things are clear about the elections.

First, there is no lack of candidates. In Saigon, some 200 people are running for 16 seats in the assembly. These include several members of the Saigon City Council. In nearby Gia Dinh Province, with only two seats at stake, there are 28 candidates, including Dr. Phan Quang Dan, who some observers think might someday become premier or president in an honest, nationwide election. Some women also have filed.

Second, especially in the rural provinces, it appears there will be a large number of military candidates. This is a reversal of the practice in last year's provincial elections, when military candidates were barred.

This tendency for the military to thrust itself into politics is a major irritant to the Quynh group. Fr. Quynh says he has heard from reliable sources that the local government in one province has been given orders that the military candidates are to win the election there.

As a result, the dissidents' communiqué states that they will:

1. Reject and boycott the coming election of the constituent assembly.
2. Demand the immediate formation of a provincial civilian government . . . to take charge of the election. . . .

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED

3. Appeal to the people and the Army to stand united . . . to defeat the Communists. . . .

Their communiqué argued: "In the present ideological war between nationalists and Communists, the prime condition of victory . . . is to win the support of the people. . . . After a year in power, the present military government has succeeded in establishing a dictatorial rule, playing one party against another . . . but it has utterly failed in winning the support of the people, especially that of the Buddhists and in central Vietnam."

In addition, they charge that election laws are full of flaws. Among examples cited in a 2,400-word study are:

CONTROL QUESTIONED

Any proposal of the government must get top priority for discussion by the constituent assembly—a provision dubbed "a way of exercising pressure on members of the assembly."

The chairman of the National Leadership Council can rewrite any part of the constitution which the assembly proposes, and his changes are final unless two-thirds of the assembly votes to override him. The study notes that this means one-third plus one can defeat the will of a clear majority—"a gross malpractice."

The foregoing provisions and others make the assembly little more than a "drafting committee."

The electoral laws were published in the country's official journal on June 28, and released to the public June 30. This, the study says, left only 12 days to qualify for the elections, which is not enough." (The regime later extended the filing date to July 13, however, and allowed candidates until July 17 to complete the necessary documents.)

SUPPORT APPEARS

No mention is made of lifting press censorship, of freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, or security for candidates who criticize the government.

But the major objection, the study says, is that the assembly is to be a "worthless institution." In that sentence the group has expressed a widespread disappointment here that the assembly is to have no real governing power.

However, despite these drawbacks—some of which are conceded by the government—

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the elections are drawing support from influential citizens. Dr. Dang Van Sung, for example, the influential publisher of Chinh Luan, says the Buddhists and others are showing a negative attitude by boycotting the election.

A spokesman for the Catholics said they are leaving it up to individuals to decide whether to run. But at the same time, the church is conducting regular classes for its parishioners on the methods of voting.

The spokesman said he expected the elections to be quite free, especially in city areas.

NATIONAL VOTER REGISTRATION WEEK

(Mr. SCHISLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute; to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SCHISLER. Mr. Speaker, Americans, of all people in the world, should not have to be reminded that democracy imposes heavy responsibilities on each citizen. We must face, however, the hard fact that less than 65 percent of voting-age American citizens have voted in past general elections. The actual percentage of voting citizens is more like 50 to 52 percent. My 65-percent figure is an estimate allowing for those disqualified for various reasons.

Whichever figure, we use, we must be appalled at the low voter turnouts in a country which is looked upon by peoples of the world as the most perfect democracy. In looking for the reasons, we must attribute some of this voter inactivity to insufficient leadership on the part of elected officials in stimulating civic awareness.

Today I am introducing two resolutions to encourage larger voter turnouts. One of these is a resolution to proclaim the first week in September of each year "National Voter Registration Week." In most States, registration is a prerequisite to voting; yet, there has been no nationwide effort to encourage registration. My resolution would focus attention on voter registration and encourage the exercise of our greatest civic responsibility. It would encourage employers to observe National Voter Registration Week by making necessary arrangements for their employees to register to vote.

The second resolution I am introducing, like those introduced by several of my colleagues, would declare general election day a national holiday. Other democracies recognize the importance of suffrage by making voting the primary business of a national election day. In the interest of truly representative government, we cannot afford to do less.

These resolutions are, of course, only a beginning in stimulating greater voter turnouts; but, at least, they would convey our national commitment to involving each citizen in the election of his officials. A concurrent task is voter education to insure that each vote is not merely a vote, but an educated vote. Under previous permission I insert in the Record, along with my remarks, a fine editorial by Mr. J. H. Terry of the Genesee Republic in my congressional district. Mr. Terry's editorial is an eloquent plea for citizen awareness of candidates and

issues and should be read by the electorate and elected alike. Citizen awareness begins in our villages and cities, but it can be encouraged by elected officials themselves on the local level and certainly here on the national level:

When you mark your ballot in your polling booth this November, it is a little late to evaluate the issues and candidates you are called upon to support or reject. Now is the time for every eligible voter to gather information and discuss with others the issues and their effect on the people, the community and the nation. Now is the time to take an interest in public affairs and support those candidates and measures that appear to offer the best long run solutions to the problems before us.

The United States plays a central role in a world of unprecedented change. This fall every voter will be expressing his opinion of policies and proposals that involve war, freedom and the stability of our economy to name a few. Our federal constitution established a balance of power between the federal government and the state and local governments which requires vigilance if it is to be maintained. An active and informed electorate is more vital than at any other time in our history to the future of a free society under representative government.

THE UNITED STATES IS FAILING TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE OPPORTUNITIES WHICH SPAIN OFFERS

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I have noted a dispatch from Madrid from the pen of John M. Hightower, AP correspondent in that city. I wish to compliment Mr. Hightower for his sound analysis of the situation. It will be noted that his statement generally parallels mine which was made to the House on June 20. Mr. Hightower's story is not only well written; it has a solid foundation of fact, and I ask that it be reprinted in the Record.

I think it should be clearly noted that the Spanish bases have been one of the outstanding bargains for the United States of the postwar period. The expiration date of 1968 is approaching rapidly and it is highly important that base rights be renewed.

The Spanish Government no doubt anticipated assistance from the United States toward the reestablishment of that country as a member of the Atlantic Alliance with membership in NATO and with help in joining the European Common Market. This help has not been forthcoming. The United States has taken a cautious approach to the question and as a result there is an understandable measure of unhappiness on the part of the Spanish Government. It very definitely is to our advantage to have Spain, with its strongly anti-Communist leanings, firmly ensconced in the European community of nations.

I would hope that the committees of Congress would adopt a more vigorous interest in this situation. I would hope that appropriate committees would initiate inquiries regarding the tardiness that our Government has shown toward tak-

ing fullest advantage of the opportunities which are ours in Spain. We should be making a much more vigorous effort to further cement an alliance which is profitable and highly worthwhile to the United States.

The dispatch follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, July 14, 1966]

SPAIN UPS PRICE OF U.S. BASES

(By John M. Hightower)

MADRID, July 13.—For a dozen years, the United States has relied on air and naval bases in Spain to help support American forces committed to the defense of Western Europe. Today Spain's price for continuing these bases is going up, not in terms of economic and/or military hardware but in terms of diplomatic support.

In its foreign policy, Spain aims at establishing new economic and defense links with its neighbors in Western Europe and with the Atlantic Alliance. To achieve these goals, Spanish leaders want Washington's help. Failure to get it could jeopardize the renewal of the base agreement, which comes up for negotiation again in 1968.

Though no Spanish policy maker puts it in such precise terms, the Spanish government is looking to the Johnson Administration to:

Help overcome strong political opposition in some West European countries, dating back to the Spanish civil war 30 years ago, to accepting Spain as a member of the Atlantic Alliance.

Support Spain's now active interest in joining the six-nation European Common Market, which Spanish leaders consider vital to their booming economy.

Adopt a sympathetic attitude toward Spain's claim for sovereignty over Gibraltar, a British bastion at the Atlantic entrance to the Mediterranean for 250 years.

The U.S.-Spanish base agreement, made in 1953, partially broke this country's isolation from the West. American economic aid in the years immediately following helped to begin the modernization of the Spanish economy. Initial political changes have been undertaken more recently, and in the view of foreign diplomats here are likely to be accelerated in the future.

Spanish officials believe the time is at hand for other countries to make a place for Spain in the Western European and Atlantic communities. They argue that the civil war, which put Generalissimo Franco in power, has been over 27 years and their pro-Axis neutrality in World War II ended more than 20 years ago.

RAISING THE FEDERAL MAXIMUM PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

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

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, the keynote to the success of our Nation's social security programs has been their dynamic nature to adapt to the change in times. This responsiveness has come from Congress' continuing examination of the programs. Last year, in response to rising needs of our aged poor, Congress raised the Federal matching share of public assistance programs to assist States in increasing coverage and payments to these individuals. As a result of this upgrading, the present Federal share of State public assistance payments is \$31 of the first \$37. For amounts in excess of \$37, the Federal

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Government reimburses the States for payments up to \$75 for each recipient. This reimbursement is based on a matching formula varying from 50 to 65 percent, depending upon the State's per capita income. Thus, for example, in a State where maximum 65 percent matching is available, a State will receive a total Federal payment of \$55.70 for its \$75 payment to elderly poor. However, the State does not receive any Federal matching for payments in excess of \$75. Consequently, States desiring to increase payments above \$75 a month for their aged poor presently have to bear the entire cost, and with the great strain already on State budgets and tax systems, they are unable to voluntarily upgrade their welfare programs.

Historically, it has been demonstrated that when Congress increases the maximum level for Federal matching, as we did in 1962 from \$65 to \$70, and in 1965 from \$70 to \$75, the States' average payments have increased. Unfortunately, the Federal maximum for matching has, in effect, become a ceiling over which the States are reluctant to go. At the present time there are many States whose average payments to the aged poor are very close to \$75 monthly.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I believe it is incumbent upon us to reexamine our aid to the aged in the light of today's circumstances. To remedy this situation and encourage States to increase their public assistance payments to the aged and provide benefits more in line with today's living costs, I am introducing a bill which would raise the Federal maximum from \$75 to \$100 a month and provide Federal matching for the additional \$25 on a 50-50 basis. Thus a State where assistance payments are eligible for the maximum variable matching of 65 percent would receive \$68.20 from the Federal Government for a \$100 monthly assistance payment to its aged recipients. I feel that this additional amount will encourage States to increase their aid to these persons. I am advised by the Welfare Administration that the cost for providing this incentive by increasing the Federal share, as I propose in my bill, would be approximately \$45.4 million a year on the basis of present welfare payments. There would also be some added cost due to the increased incentive.

In the last 2 years we have cut Federal income and excise taxes by approximately \$15 billion. We have helped the large corporate and individual taxpayer—we have assisted individuals who can well afford the luxuries of life. But the benefits of these reductions do not inure to aged persons on welfare. They receive none of these benefits. But they will get some benefit from my proposal. I believe that this additional cost is little enough on our part to provide the needed stimulus to States to increase their monthly welfare payments to its aged poor. It is little enough when you consider that this cash assistance will provide more food, clothing, and everyday necessities to these persons in adverse circumstances. It is certainly little enough that we do for our fellowman to update our programs in a way

which is wholly consistent with our traditional Federal-State partnership.

THE CRIPPLING AIRLINE STRIKE

(Mr. NELSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include a letter.)

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, our Nation's airline industry is still in the throes of a nationwide labor dispute which has tied up the operations of five major trunk lines. Negotiations in this strike have repeatedly been broken off, but mediation attempts are continuing after recommendations of fact-finding panels have not brought about a voluntary settlement. The machinery of the Railway Labor Act has not proved effective, and we now find ourselves in that helpless period during which the American public's only hope is for an eventual settlement of the strike.

Mr. Speaker, I have today written to our colleague, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS], the chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce suggesting that he consider the appointment of a special subcommittee to "study in depth the issues and facts involved in this current dispute with a view toward developing an early settlement and to consider measures that might be recommended to prevent recurrence of these costly and disrupting nationwide strikes in our Nation's transportation industry."

As a member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee I am concerned that this crippling strike has not been brought to a satisfactory settlement, and I would hope that the action I have recommended to our chairman would receive his considerate attention.

I insert my letter to Chairman STAGGERS in the RECORD at this point in my remarks:

JULY 19, 1966.

HON. HARLEY O. STAGGERS,
Chairman, Interstate and Foreign Commerce
Committee, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Since July 8 transportation services of five of our nation's major trunk airlines have been at a standstill due to a labor dispute. The five carriers involved haul about 60% of the nation's passenger traffic, substantial amounts of air freight and almost 70% of all air mail. Travel plans of millions have been disrupted and travel inconveniences has resulted to countless others. Meanwhile, thousands of non-striking airline employees have experienced or face future layoffs.

In terms of economic damage, the struck airlines are counting a \$7 million a day loss in revenue. New York City estimates a \$500,000 a day loss in tourist revenue, and Miami, \$400,000 a day. Hawaii puts its losses at \$2,225,000 a week and so it goes all over the country.

Currently prospects for settlement of this devastating work stoppage are not good, and after July 27 an additional trunk line faces shut-down if a new labor contract is not negotiated by that time. I refer to the vote of American Airlines employees to strike on or after that date if an agreement is not reached between the Transport Workers Union and the company by that time.

In the dispute between the International Association of Machinists and the five major carriers negotiations have reportedly broken

off, mediation attempts have failed and fact-finding panels have made recommendations but no settlement is in view. All settlement means provided in the Railway Labor Act have been exhausted and we are now in that helpless period during which the public's only hope is for an eventual voluntary settlement of the strike.

The executive agencies of our government apparently are unable to bring about a settlement of this labor dispute but the Congress is not powerless to act. I respectfully suggest your considering the appointment of a special subcommittee of our Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to study in depth the issues and facts involved in this current dispute with a view toward developing an early settlement and to consider measures that might be recommended to prevent recurrence of these costly and disrupting nation-wide strikes in our nation's transportation industry.

Your early consideration of this matter will, I am sure, be greatly appreciated by the long suffering American public.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

ANCHER NELSEN,
Member of Congress.

THE AIRLINE STRIKE

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

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, dozens of responsible business people in the Columbus, Ohio, area are feeling the impact of the continuing IAM strike against five key commercial airlines.

The President remains strangely silent, although whenever management was involved with guidelines, he did not hesitate to threaten reprisals.

Accordingly, I directed a telegram to the President yesterday as follows:

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Your democratic leadership in the House has frequently referred to you as "our courageous President." Recently, however, this phrase has not been used particularly as it relates to your lack of action in the current disastrous strike against the five key commercial airlines.

My constituents express great concern about your guideline in the steel industry, aluminum industry, etc., with possible reprisals against management, however, when unions such as IAM completely disregard your guidelines you are strangely silent even though millions of persons are seriously inconvenienced and the economy suffers multimillion dollar losses daily.

It is respectfully urged that you take action immediately to resolve this matter within the bounds of your emergency powers.

SAMUEL L. DEVINE,
Member of Congress.

It is hoped the Chief Executive will take courageous action promptly.

The following are some of the telegrams received by me on this important subject:

COLUMBUS, OHIO,
July 14, 1966.

HON. SAMUEL L. DEVINE,
2453 Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Present airline strike causing extreme hardship to all our 125 member company. In many cases strike preventing air shipment of emergency parts and supplies necessary to filling Government orders required for war effort. All members will appreciate any assistance you and other Members of Congress can accomplish to end airline strike.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
Columbus Industrial Association.

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help to reduce the unemployment lists and to slash charity costs.

To better provide for the needs of the aged, who are the "forgotten poor," I urge extensive revision to the present social security system in accordance with the recommendations of the minority members of the Senate Select Committee on Aging. Further, I urge the creation in the Department of Labor of a program designed to encourage and enhance part-time employment and earning opportunities among the officially retired but often highly skilled and productive senior citizens.

Considerable modifications to existing programs are needed. Project Headstart, which was originally proposed by Republicans, has been the most successful of the new antipoverty programs but to assure its full potential I urge that it be administered by the Office of Education and that its funds be approximately doubled.

In addition to the above recommendations on public training and placement, I would urge a more effective system of evaluation for Job Corps applicants, greater cooperation with local businesses, labor unions and civic groups, and improved discipline in the camps lest the growing number of unsavory incidents serve to endanger this whole endeavor by creating resentment and fear in the local communities.

In regards to the community action program, I recommend that the affected persons be given greater representation on the community action boards so as to assure the poor a fuller involvement in the solution of their problems. I would also urge more funds be made available for rural areas.

As the entire antipoverty effort could conceivably be discredited by a frustrated and disillusioned American public, I urge the establishment of a select committee of Congress to better assure congressional supervision of the antipoverty programs and to help restore public confidence.

Mr. President, enactment of the above recommendations will help to accelerate the effort to reduce poverty. But we need to be continually reminded that even the most skillfully designed antipoverty programs will go for naught if we fail to maintain a growing and stable economy. It is economic growth without spiraling inflation which provides the best opportunity for the ultimate eradication of poverty. However, at the moment, one side of this equation is dangerously out of balance.

Mr. President, I stated earlier that one of the cruel ironies of the war on poverty has been the creation of expectations that cannot be fulfilled by the administration's programs. Yet, Mr. President, there is another cruel irony to the administration's war on poverty. Within the past year the rate of inflation has been significantly accelerated. Inflation is harmful to all and damaging to the entire economy, but it strikes most cruelly at the poor. Thus, it is in recent months that the poor have seen the purchasing power of their already meager incomes steadily diminished. This inflation is primarily the result of the failures

of the administration to manage this Nation's monetary and fiscal policies in the manner necessary to the maintenance of stable purchasing power.

This failure to control inflation serves to compound the frustrations of the Nation's poor who are increasingly disenchanting by the gap between promise and performance.

Mr. President, the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 is but one of an impressively long list of legislative packages proposed and promoted by the Johnson administration. But I would suggest that the measure of a particular administration's contribution is not to be found in the number of bills it signs into law but how effectively it deals with the pressing problems of the day. To govern successfully an administration must be concerned not simply with the passage of laws but with the attainment of genuine solutions to genuine problems. The problems of our age are not to be solved by political proclamations.

The record of the war on poverty is but yet another example of the ever-present gap between words and deeds, between promises and results which tragically have become the hallmark of the administration. The administration's lack of credibility is not limited to Vietnam. The seeds of this growing crisis of confidence are to be found in a politically distorted view of government by consensus. Prolonged exposure to this type of performance not only magnifies the intensity of the administration's political opposition but increasingly alienates its potential supporters. Thus it is that in the war on poverty as with the war in Vietnam, many of the administration's early and most vigorous supporters have now become some of the most bitter critics, and the fact that those whom it is intended to help are increasingly open and bitter in their criticism of it, is damning evidence of its failure.

THE AIRLINES STRIKE

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I am today advised by the Department of Labor that the next and last step, in any effort by the Government to settle the issues and end the airlines strike, is for the President, on his own initiative, to report to Congress on the strike and ask for legislation.

The airlines fall under the jurisdiction of the Railway Labor Act, which has a different procedure than that contained in the Taft-Hartley law. First, there is an attempt at mediation by the National Mediation Board, which reports to the President on its findings. The President then appoints a special panel to make recommendations. The senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] headed this body which recommended various solutions to the President. By law, there can be no strike during the time that this body meets. The union was not satisfied with the panel's recommendations and the strike began. That is as far as the Railway Labor Act goes in regard to labor-management differences.

Accordingly, I have today sent a telegram to the President stating that I

stand ready to support any reasonable legislation which he considers appropriate for effectively resolving the issues in the airlines strike.

I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the telegram which I sent to the President.

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

JULY 19, 1966.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.:

I urge the use of all available resources in an effort to resolve the current strike by the International Machinists against five major airlines.

The strike, now in its eleventh day, is no closer to settlement, according to the press, than when it started.

Meanwhile, non-struck airlines, buses, and trains are overloaded, thus jeopardizing the safety of and greatly inconveniencing the traveling public, and the economy of the Nation is being disrupted.

The American people, who, through their own tax dollars, have supported and subsidized the airlines industry, have a right to protection against a strike which vitally affects the comfort and safety of everyone and which is destructive to the commerce and industry of the Nation.

I support the steps taken by the President's fact-finding board and government mediators, but if efforts to resolve the strike are not to prove fruitful, I stand ready to support any reasonable legislation which you and Department of Labor consider appropriate for effectively resolving the issues in the airlines strike.

FORBES C. BYRD,
U.S. Senator.

NORTH VIETNAM AND THE AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, North Vietnam will make a grievous mistake it will regret for a long time if it tries American prisoners of war.

North Vietnam signed the Geneva Convention, which forbids trials and inhuman treatment of prisoners of war. If North Vietnam even tries American prisoners, let alone punishes them, it is a gross violation of the treaty it has signed. But beyond that, it would be an unconscionable violation of civilized conduct.

It could provoke responses which would increase and increase into total barbaric conflict.

My major concern right now is for these men who are only there because they obeyed lawful orders in defense of our country.

The United Nations should assume its responsibilities. The Soviet Union—one of the cochairmen of the Geneva Conference on Vietnam—should assume its responsibilities to recall the Geneva Conference and not encourage war and such uncivilized treatment of war prisoners.

The possibility of a trial of these prisoners, and the unknown ultimate results of such a trial, should shock the conscience of the world, and ought to lead every country in the world to express its condemnation.

It ought to lead every country to assist the United States, the United Nations, and the International Red Cross in protecting the American prisoners.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE, 1966

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Chair lay before the Senate the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 3584) to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE].

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it is my understanding that during the debate on the pending measure yesterday there were some questions raised as to whether or not the commitment of U.S. military forces may be implicit in the extension of U.S. assistance under aid legislation.

On Friday last I received a letter from the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, having to do with this question, in which he brings forth a most candid and welcome clarification of this question, which I read to the Senate at that time.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this letter, which clarifies the situation and which was brought to the attention of the Senate yesterday, dated July 15, 1966, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

July 15, 1966.

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: I have noted recent expressions of concern in the Senate over whether the Administration views the extension of aid to a country as a commitment to defend that country with United States troops if it is attacked. I think it important that any confusion on this issue be removed before the Senate considers the 1966 Amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and I would appreciate it if you would bring this letter to the attention of the members.

AID legislation relates to furnishing economic and military assistance to foreign countries. It has no bearing on commitments to employ United States forces to assist in the collective self-defense of other countries. Such commitments are made, pursuant to our laws and the Constitution, where the national interest so requires and not because the United States is or is not supplying the foreign country in question with foreign aid. In short, our aid program neither implies nor prohibits a commitment

to use our armed forces in cooperation with the self-defense efforts of a foreign country.

This question has apparently arisen out of the discussion of Southeast Asia. I have stated to Congressional committees and elsewhere that each Administration since World War II has concluded, as a matter of policy, that the security of Southeast Asia was important to the security of the United States. This policy has been supported in a variety of ways. We have furnished substantial economic and military assistance to the countries in Southeast Asia. A specific security commitment was contained in the SEATO Treaty which applied directly to the signatories and to the protocol states. This commitment was reaffirmed by the Joint Resolution of Congress of August 10, 1964. The security commitment did not arise from the AID programs but from the formal and solemn action taken by the United States in accordance with its constitutional processes. I hope this distinction will now be clear.

Sincerely,

DEAN RUSK.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I wish only to say that I have seen a copy of the letter. The Secretary has made at least two different statements—I think there have been three. There were two statements before the committee and one in Las Vegas, which, of course, was quite contrary to what this letter says.

Perhaps I should get those inserted in the RECORD, along with the letter, in order that all of the material will be available for those interested in drawing their own conclusions.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I think it would be a good idea.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the Secretary's statements on this subject before the committee and his Las Vegas speech.

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

EXCERPT FROM HEARINGS ON SUPPLEMENTAL AID AUTHORIZATION BILL, SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, JANUARY 28, 1966 (P. 8)

The CHAIRMAN. You say we are entitled to do this. Are we obligated to do this under the treaty?

Secretary RUSK. I would not want to get into the question of whether, if we were not interested in the commitments, policy and principle under the Southeast Asia Treaty, we have some legal way in order to avoid those commitments. I suppose that one could frame some argument which would make that case.

But it would seem to us that the policy, which was discussed and passed upon by the Executive and the Senate of that day, is that we are opposed to aggression against these countries in southeast Asia; both the members of the Organization and the protocol states.

In addition, to that, we have bilateral assistance agreements to South Vietnam. We have had several actions of the Congress. We have had the annual aid appropriations in which the purposes of the aid have been fully set out before the Congress. We have had special resolutions such as the one of August 1964, and we have had the most important policy declarations by successive Presidents with respect to the protection of South Vietnam against Communist aggression.

EXCERPT FROM SPEECH BY SECRETARY OF STATE RUSK BEFORE THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LAS VEGAS, NEV., FEBRUARY 16, 1966

We are committed to assist South Vietnam to resist aggression by the SEATO Treaty, which was approved by the Senate with only one dissenting vote; by the pledges of three successive Presidents; by the aid approved by bipartisan majorities in Congress over a period of 12 years; by joint declarations with our allies in Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific, and by the Resolution which Congress adopted in August 1964, with only two dissenting votes.

EXCERPT FROM HEARINGS BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS ON FOREIGN AID LEGISLATION, APRIL 18, 1966 (P. 153-4)

The CHAIRMAN. But you just said yourself that the troops from the North didn't appear until 1964.

HISTORY OF VIETNAM INVOLVEMENT

What I am trying to do is to clarify this record as to what actually happened. You said that on February 18 of this year that—this is your quote, "It is that fundamental SEATO obligation that from the outset guided our actions in Vietnam." But that can't be true because we were there before there was a SEATO agreement. Your assumption of aggression by North Vietnam, it seems to me, is inapplicable to 1950 if you wish to go back that far. I agree that 1950 was the origin of our involvement and I regret it because it is the only time in history we have taken up for a colonial power and tried to maintain its domination of a colonial area and I think it was a mistake. You interpret this differently, I know it, but what I am trying to get at here—and I think it is important—is whether or not the aid program, and this one in particular, has not been a very important element in getting us involved in this situation I really think it is. You disagree; it was aid to France, you say; there was no SEATO then.

Secretary RUSK. That is correct, in that period, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. Then in 1954, President Eisenhower sent the letter which he later denied as being a valid basis for our involvement, although he approved of the involvement. But he did deny specifically and publicly that that letter is an obligation to do what we are now doing, didn't he?

Secretary RUSK. That letter was a commitment.

The CHAIRMAN. For aid, that is right.

Secretary RUSK. That is correct. But this was based on a policy which recognized our interest in the security of southeast Asia, just as was the SEATO Treaty which President Eisenhower presented to the Senate for its consent and which the Senate approved by a very large vote. They are all expressions of the underlying policy that we are deeply interested and concerned, as a matter of our own security, in the security and safety of southeast Asia.

The CHAIRMAN. This is what bothers me. You seem to interpret when we undertake an aid program we have therefore established this vague "policy attitude" which justifies the Government going into any one of these countries that we give aid to—I think there are now 82—as an obligation. You see, the lines get so fuzzy here. We no longer have a declaration of war in order to wage a major war and we ease into these situations that to me are very disastrous and damaging to our standing, if not threatening to the people of the world. I want to try to bring this down a little more specifically to where we understand each other about the nature of these aid programs. As of now, this is the main reason I cannot support an enlarge-

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a professional contractor. Matthew McCloskey is former Democrat National Treasurer and he has been accused of making an illegal \$25,000 campaign contribution to Democrat war chests. He has also been accused of paying a \$10,000 kickback so that he could obtain the construction performance bond on the D.C. Stadium for his son-in-law's insurance firm. McCloskey & Company is also involved in three housing projects in Florida which were covered by FHA loans totaling \$28.8 million and subsequently defaulted. I am sure you are aware also that it was McCloskey & Company that constructed the most expensive office building in the world, the Rayburn House Office Building, at twice its original contract price.

It is quite possible that upcoming court action against former secretary to the Senate Majority, Bobby Baker, will involve Matthew McCloskey.

In my judgment, until the court action against McCloskey has been settled and until other questions relating to the man's ethical and professional standards are clarified, he should not be awarded Federal contracts and he should be denied the Philadelphia Mint project, which was the subject of your July 1 press release.

Sincerely yours,

MILWARD L. SIMPSON,
U.S. Senator.

GSA NEWS RELEASE, JULY 1, 1966

The General Services Administration, with concurrence of the Treasury Department, today announced the award of a \$12,532,565 contract for construction of the superstructure of the new U.S. Mint at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

GSA said the Government is accepting the low-price proposal of McCloskey & Company, of Philadelphia. The firm, which recently completed the Mint substructure, is to begin work immediately on the remainder of the building.

The overall project is scheduled for completion within 18 months.

WAR ON POVERTY DIGRESSION

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, in line with my remarks today I ask to be included in the RECORD an editorial from the Kansas City Kansan dated Thursday, July 14, 1966, entitled "War on Poverty Digression."

This editorial plainly makes the point. The poverty program having involved itself in politics now is disturbed that it is a political subject but as the editorial editor so aptly points out:

When the OEO begins to succeed in its main purpose it will deactivate the critics' ammunition.

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

WAR ON POVERTY DIGRESSION

The Office of Economic Opportunity "welcomes responsible review of the anti-poverty program but it resents the hit-and-run guerrilla warfare of Republican poverty memos and party pronouncements."

So states a comment by "OEO spokesmen" issued from the North Central regional office of the OEO located in Kansas City, Mo. This comment runs for more than a typewritten page attacking Republican tactics.

The Office of Economic Opportunity looks awkward in this latest political pitch. The OEO was organized to help the poor. It is not endowed with either any surplus of wisdom, experience or success which entitles it to involve itself deeper into politics than it already has involved itself.

The OEO has attacked Republican leaders because they have found fault with the OEO

program. It isn't hard to find cause for finding fault with the OEO. That the OEO would take in after its accusers is strong evidence of its sensitivity to criticism. The OEO must have a guilty conscience. It very well could have.

Our suggestion is that the OEO mind its central business and get along with its plowing, letting the clods fall where they may.

The war on poverty has enough built-in troubles to begin with. It only adds to its tribulations by jousting with Republicans. When the OEO begins to succeed in its main purpose it will deactivate the critics' ammunition.

WICHITA FALLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, on July 11, the Wichita Falls Independent School District passed two resolutions relating to legislation affecting local educational institutions.

The first resolution expresses the sense of the board of trustees that programs of Federal assistance to education must not become vehicles for Federal control of education, a position I share most strongly.

The second resolution was drafted in opposition to H.R. 13712 as it would apply to the student lunch program.

I ask permission to have these resolutions inserted in the RECORD at this point.

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

Whereas the public schools are, and of right ought to be, the primary concern of the state and local agencies, and

Whereas it has been a matter of concern to this Board that the Federal Government is exercising increased control over the local schools through the categorical purposes stated in recent federal school support legislation, and

Whereas this Board has always subscribed to the premise that federal aid to education must not lend itself to federal control: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be made aware of our concern and be urged to share our concern in this matter so that local control of education shall not be placed in jeopardy; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States resist further efforts to categorize federal aid to education and make every effort to replace such aid with general aid administered through the state education agencies which would free the various states to develop a program of education which will retain and increase the support of the local communities; and be it finally

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the United States Senators from Texas, and to the Members of Congress from Texas.

Adopted unanimously this 11th day of July, 1966.

IKARD SMITH, *President*.
MRS. LARRY J. DOING, *Secretary*.

Whereas the purpose of the school lunch program is to provide a hot meal for students at a minimum cost, and

Whereas many school districts, like our own, are still making every effort to provide such meals without support from the Federal Lunch Program so that some freedom of choice may be retained, and

Whereas increased food costs have made this independent operation increasingly difficult, and

Whereas H.R. 13712, introduced by Congressman JOHN DENT, will further increase the cost of food service to such an extent as

to force all schools into the Federal Lunch Program; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be petitioned to oppose H.R. 13712 so that local school districts may continue to conduct a feeding program in accordance with the wishes of its citizens; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the United States Senators from Texas, and to the members of Congress from Texas.

Adopted unanimously this 11th day of July, 1966.

IKARD SMITH, *President*.
MRS. LARRY J. DOING, *Secretary*.

THE ESCALATION OF FRIGHTFULNESS

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, in this morning's Washington Post Mr. Walter Lippmann, whose credibility as a critic of American war policy in Vietnam should be beyond question, solemnly warns that the execution of American fliers, held prisoner by Hanoi, "would make the war, frightful as it is already, still more frightful." Lippmann pleads for an end to the vicious spiral of ever-mounting violence that threatens to make a desolation of Vietnam, carrying the war beyond the point of no return.

I pray that Hanoi will take heed of Lippmann's dire forecast. To give it added impact, I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

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 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.

THE AIRLINES STRIKE

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, the present airline strike is entering its 11th day with reports that there is no reason to expect a settlement this week.

The strike, called by the International Association of Machinists, has grounded five airlines at much cost and inconvenience to those immediately concerned and to all Americans.

The Chamber of Commerce of Amarillo, Tex., has expressed its concern over the matter through the passage of a resolution on July 13. I ask permission to have the text of the chamber's resolution printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

RESOLUTION OF THE AMARILLO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, AMARILLO, TEX.

Whereas, the current machinists strike against five major United States Airlines has grounded approximately 60 per cent of the nation's total commercial airliift, and

Whereas, this strike came about despite lengthy negotiations between the parties, and

Whereas, the dispute was the subject of study and recommendations of an Emergency Fact Finding Board appointed by the President of the United States, and

Whereas, news media accounts of the strike indicate no progress is being made toward settlement, and

Whereas, airline passenger service at Amarillo has been curtailed by 760 seats daily inbound and outbound, and

Whereas, this curtailment is having a serious adverse effect upon the movement of passengers, property and mail in and out of Amarillo creating a hardship upon the daily lives and economy of the community: now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Amarillo Chamber of Commerce urges all those persons in positions of responsibility in this matter, both in labor and management, as well as in government, to exert every effort possible to bring about a prompt resumption of the normal level of airline service throughout the nation.

Recommended by the Amarillo Chamber of Commerce Aviation Committee, July 12, 1966.

Adopted by the Amarillo Chamber of Commerce Executive Committee, July 13, 1966.

CHARLES D. LUTZ, Jr.,
President.

THE ORGANIZED CONFUSION OF EASY CREDIT—TRUTH IN LENDING

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the current issue of the American Legion magazine carries one of the most thorough discussions published in recent years of the truth-in-lending issue.

The article, by Mr. Maury Delman, is entitled "The Organized Confusion of Easy Credit."

Mr. Delman has very carefully reviewed the massive hearings conducted in each of 5 years by the Production and Stabilization Subcommittee, which I have the honor to chair. He has supplemented his understanding of this immense amount of data with interviews and other investigations. I did not know about this article, but I began to receive so many letters stirred up by it that I then requested it from the Library of Congress.

I do not think it is necessary to repeat or summarize Mr. Delman's findings. The article is well written, extremely interesting, and, overall, careful in its facts. It does actually understate the level of consumer debt in the United States. The Federal Reserve Board in its Bulletin for June 1966 states that as of the end of March 1966, taking all elements into account, total consumer debt in the United States stood at \$313.3 billion. If one subtracts home mortgage loans of \$207.5 billion, there remains a total short-term and intermediate consumer debt of \$105.8 billion. This Federal Reserve account includes installment loans of \$68.8 billion, noninstallment loans of \$18.2 billion, security loans of \$9.4 billion, loans on insurance policies of \$8.4 billion, and "other" loans of \$1 billion.

I have usually stated the level of consumer and real estate credit as it is revealed in the monthly Economic Indicator prepared for the Joint Economic Committee by the Council of Economic Advisers. The June issue states a total for intermediate and short-term loans of \$88 billion and mortgage debt of \$216 billion for a total of \$304 billion. As Mr. Delman reports, I believe that on the \$88 billion of nonmortgage debt alone the public is now paying more than \$11 billion a year in finance charges.

Mr. Delman's discussion, in my opinion, should help to set at rest the fictitious charges made by the opponents of truth in lending that it is impossible to state the approximate annual rate. Of course, it is easy to do this so long as you are not trying to determine the exact yield to three or four decimal points. Lenders, in fact, start with the annual rate but they, with few exceptions, decline to let the consumer know what it is. They refuse to do so because this would let the consumer know what he is being asked to pay in standard or "unit" terms. If he knows the annual rate, he can shop for the best buy, just as he can when he knows the price per gallon of gasoline, or per quart of milk.

I congratulate the American Legion magazine for publishing a major article on this extremely important matter. It is a signal contribution in the public interest, and judging from my own mail, it is being read widely.

I ask unanimous consent that this article from the July issue of the American Legion magazine, including a chart entitled "Cost-Per-\$1 Chart Helps Estimate Interest Rate on Installment Credit," be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article

was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE ORGANIZED CONFUSION OF EASY CREDIT: WHAT A 6-YEAR DRAMA IN A SENATE COMMITTEE HAS REVEALED ABOUT THE HABITS OF LENDERS AND BORROWERS

(By Maury Delman)

Since 1961, massive testimony has been taken by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee based on the simple proposition that when the average consumer (that's you) borrows money or buys something on credit he has only the fuzziest notion of what he's doing, while the average lender seldom tells him in any way that makes easy sense.

To date, the printed testimony on the subject easily surpasses in volume the complete works of William Shakespeare. It exceeds 4,000 pages. A single copy of the whole record tips the scales of nearly ten pounds.

The cause of the hearings is a proposed law, known as the Truth in Lending Bill (Senate Bill 2275). It is led to the most expensive investigation ever by the Banking and Currency Committee.

The aim of the bill is to compel extenders of credit to consumers to tell the customers what the credit will cost in dollars and cents, and what that represents in annual interest rates.

The bill wouldn't allow any finangling over what is interest and what isn't. It avoids the word "interest" as assiduously as some lenders do. It would lump all charges that you pay for credit under the single heading of "finance charges," whether the lender or seller calls them "interest," "service charges," "placement fees," "loan insurance" or anything else.

Hardly any of the testimony on the bill has been neutral. Witnesses were For it or Against it. Acknowledged leader of the For's is Sen. PAUL DOUGLAS, of Illinois, though he is outranked in the For camp by the President, who has also consistently plugged the bill.

Acknowledged leader of the Against's is Sen. WALLACE F. BENNETT, of Utah. DOUGLAS and BENNETT are both on the main committee and on the subcommittee studying the bill. In the subcommittee they have assumed the roles of contending generals marshaling their forces against each other in long, open, verbal warfare during the years of hearings.

Lined up behind Senator BENNETT on the Against side is the bulk of that world of business which extends consumer credit in considerable volume. (The bill is not intended to apply to business credit.) The familiar small loan finance companies, the auto finance companies and many auto dealers, department stores, some mail order houses and The American Bankers Association (representing most commercial banks) rally against the bill behind Senator BENNETT.

Go ahead and require a statement of the dollars and cents cost of credit, says BENNETT. But a correct statement of interest rates on many forms of credit is a matter far too complex to be required by law.

Lined up behind Senator DOUGLAS in the For army is perhaps a larger, but so far less successful, array. It includes:

(a) The savings and loan associations. They believe that as much as possible you should save your money at interest and buy for cash when you've saved it, thus earning instead of paying interest, and cutting down credit costs.

(b) The labor unions. They take umbrage at the number of workmen and costs, and who have paid excessive credit costs, and who have been talked into buying beyond their means by "easy credit" sales promotions which they didn't understand until too late.

(c) The nation's credit unions. As cooperatives, they have been making installment

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LEGISLATIVE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

"VIETNAM PROFILE"

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of Senators to a motion picture film, shot under incredible wartime dangers, which is vital to understanding the situation in Vietnam. The film is now available in this country, and it presents scenes, never before shown in America, of the civilian side of the war in South Vietnam. It was made by an accredited combat correspondent, Dr. Bob Pierce, president of World Vision, Inc., and an authority on the Far East of more than 20 years' standing.

The title of this 1-hour film is "Vietnam Profile." A series of public service television station showings across the country will begin with a presentation on WPIX-TV in New York City on Wednesday, August 3, at 10 p.m.

In "Vietnam Profile," Dr. Pierce shows the real story of civilian suffering: the story of destroyed villages, the orphaning of countless children, destruction of crops and other property, shortages of shelter and medical care, and the desperate need for help by the civilians. In his narration of the film, Dr. Pierce explains how World Vision, other agencies, and the U.S. Government are trying to help the people in South Vietnam maintain life and strength during the country's struggle with the Vietcong and communism.

The "Vietnam Profile" is visual evidence of the aspects of the war in Vietnam which the White House has been emphasizing.

I commend World Vision for its outstanding work in supplying emergency aid to distressed people in Vietnam, for its foresight in producing this dramatic, informative film; and I commend the dedication of its able leader, Dr. Bob Pierce.

THE NEED TO REVIEW THE ORGANIZATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, the controversy over the west front calls our attention to a basic problem, the method of selecting the Architect of the Capitol.

Since 1792, the design of the Capitol and the actions of the Architect of the Capitol have been the subject of debate. There was considerable conflict over the very choice of an initial plan for the Capitol. It required 19 years to complete the Senate and House Chambers. During this period five different men served in the position now called Architect of the Capitol, and the plans were changed three times. The controversy over the Capitol continued until this building was finally finished in 1865.

For more than 80 years there was no permanent, statutorily appointed Architect of the Capitol. In 1876 Congress officially established the position in a rider to an appropriation bill. It pro-

vides that the Architect shall be appointed by the President and shall care for and superintend the Capitol.

This brief history demonstrates that for many years the Architect of the Capitol was an informal position and that no serious thought was given to its status in the governmental structure. For example, no provision was made for confirmation by the Senate or for a term of office. I think this problem is worthy of serious consideration by the President. Perhaps we need a reorganization plan to resolve the current controversy around the office of the Architect of the Capitol. Moreover, I suggest that we stop unnecessary enlargement of the west front until this matter has been thoroughly reviewed at the very highest level.

There is ample precedent for a reorganization plan to modernize the method of choosing an Architect of the Capitol. Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1965, for instance, changed the method of choosing customs collectors. In the early years of our country, customs collectors were appointed by the President. But as trade and commerce grew, Presidential appointment of these officials became a burden and cumbersome—if not unnecessary. So the President recognized the march of time and suggested a reorganization of the customs service which eliminated his role as the chooser of the collectors.

The same rationale was applied in Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1965. Up to that time the President was still appointing steam locomotive inspectors. Now, if you thought about it, you would see that there was really no longer a need for Presidential appointment of certain locomotive inspection personnel. So this outmoded arrangement was changed.

We are doing other things in reorganizing the executive branch as well. Even the Washington zoo has come under the scrutiny of the White House. Over the years the government of the District of Columbia has reduced its interest in the National Zoological Park to a single remaining function. Plan No. 4 transfers this function to the Smithsonian Institution so that all responsibility for the zoo is vested in that agency. The reorganization power of the executive branch should extend to the Architect of the Capitol as well as to the zoo.

Executive reorganization is more than the creation of new departments. It is also smoothing out the sharp edges in governmental activities to be sure they are carried out properly; it is eliminating historical anomalies in the structure of government. There must be continual reexamination of government organization to keep it up to date and to make it conform to the latest management techniques and cost-saving procedures.

In the light of current needs and conditions, the organization of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol should be reconsidered with a view to providing the most efficient and affective performance of the function. I hope President Johnson will give this matter his attention. The Capitol is a vital part of our American heritage. It deserves the best care and management we can give it.

PRESIDENTIAL INTERVENTION THE ONLY PRACTICAL WAY TO END AIRLINES STRIKE

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, the airline mechanics strike, which has grounded five major U.S. airlines carrying 60 percent of the Nation's air traffic, is now dragging into the 12th day.

Every mail delivery and every daily newspaper from Hawaii brings fresh evidence of the rising financial plight of people and businesses in the Islands as a result of the strike.

Many people seem to think Congress should enact legislation to end the strike. This appears to me a very faint hope, for so far I have not heard one word from the majority leadership in control of Congress that they intend to initiate legislation to end the airlines strike or indeed to take any action whatsoever.

Neither have I heard any announcement that the appropriate legislative committees of Congress are working—or even studying—ways to protect the public interest in this costly labor-management dispute.

Today, therefore, I have written to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and the chairman of the Senate Labor Subcommittee urging steps toward standby emergency legislation should this become necessary. I have also asked the Labor Committee to undertake a comprehensive study of feasible alternatives to protect the public interest in such disputes affecting the national interest.

There are those who say the administration is doing all it can and that the Civil Aeronautics Board has taken steps to provide extra air service in this emergency situation.

The Civil Aeronautics Board has authorized certain nonstruck domestic airlines to service additional points along their routes. However, these airlines were already operating at near capacity and cannot accommodate the large number of passengers now deprived of air service. Neither do these lines have sufficient additional aircraft and equipment to fill the huge gap left by grounding of five airlines who formerly carried 60 percent of the Nation's air traffic. Charter airlines cannot provide all the extra space either as most of them are already heavily booked.

Even though the Civil Aeronautics Board authorized nonstruck lines to lease equipment of the struck lines, we have seen how this move was in effect nullified by refusal of crews to service any equipment leased from struck lines.

It has also been suggested that the CAB suspend the cabotage laws so as to permit foreign airlines to render domestic passenger service in the United States. But the CAB advises this is not permitted by law. An act of Congress would be necessary and Congress is not likely to legislate at this point in this complicated area. Further, this would be very time consuming, when what is needed is a prompt settlement of the airlines strike.

Add it all up, and what the CAB has been able to do is negligible.

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The only practical avenue that can achieve a prompt settlement is massive and determined intervention by the President, such as he used to prevent a steel strike last fall.

The need is obvious.

Because of the strike, Hawaii is losing 1,200 to 1,400 tourists a day and \$4½ million a week in revenue from tourism and related industries. In one of our islands, hotel occupancy is down 7 to 20 percent. Another reported 70 to 80 percent cancellations; another 50 percent. In Waikiki, where normally at this season all hotels are filled to capacity, there are 500 vacancies. Retail shops and tour groups are feeling the pinch.

The longer the strike continues, the worse everything will be.

Hawaii's tale of woe is repeated in many areas of the country. Economic losses and personal hardships are snowballing.

In my two Senate statements last week on this deplorable and intolerable situation, I cited these adverse repercussions of the airlines strike.

Today I call attention to the adverse impact on the Federal Government.

The strike is costing the Federal Government tax revenues—income desperately needed to help keep the Government from sinking further into the red.

No one knows yet exactly how much tax revenue is being lost, but we can perceive where losses are occurring: in the Federal income tax on earnings of the struck airlines, who are losing an estimated \$7 million a day; in the Federal income tax on earnings of employees now out of work as a result of the strike; and in the Federal income tax earnings of the tourist and allied industries and businesses whose sales and earnings are declining because of the strike.

In addition, the Federal Government is losing the 5 percent air transportation tax for every passenger who can no longer use the airlines. This must be a sizable amount by now.

Even though essential military passenger travel and cargo may be airlifted despite the strike, how are the thousands of defense contractors and subcontractors faring? Are their personnel, engaged in defense efforts, hampered by lack of flight space? I hear reports that these defense activities are indeed curtailed by the strike. Interference with private defense efforts, as distinguished from strictly military activities, will be more and more seriously felt as the strike goes on.

A further impact of the strike which should cause concern among Federal officials is the slowdown in the Nation's economy by a strike of these proportions. On Sunday, it was announced that the Nation's economic growth in the April-May-June quarter this year decidedly slowed down. The gross national product increased only \$10.8 billion, the smallest gain since the fall of 1964. More than half of this reflected inflation. The real gain was only \$4.8 billion.

As a result of higher taxes and lower economic activity, disposable personal income of the American people advanced only \$4.6 billion, less than in any quarter since 1963.

By allowing the airlines strike to continue, the administration is contributing to the downturn of our economy.

The American people would welcome a downturn in the high cost of living which continues to soar, but a downturn in productivity worries a lot of people. An economic setback could have a disastrous effect.

By allowing the strike to continue, the administration also is contributing to unemployment. More and more workers, apart from the striking mechanics, are being laid off. With each day, unemployment grows.

All these are compelling reasons for the President to move—and to move fast—to end the airline mechanics strike by calling the parties in continuous session at the White House, as he did in the steel dispute last September, until a settlement is reached.

Once again I appeal to the President to take these necessary—and inevitable—steps for the good of all America.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD telegrams and letters which have been received by me in connection with this matter, and several newspaper articles.

There being no objection, the telegrams, letters and articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HONOLULU,
July 16, 1966.

HON. HIRAM L. FONG,
Congress of the United States,
U. S. Senate, Washington, D.C.:

Crippling air transportation strike is hurting Dole because of difficulties in maintaining adequate personal contact necessary due separation production and marketing facilities located on mainland and in Hawaii anything adverse to Hawaii economy hurts all Hawaii business.

HON. HIRAM L. FONG,
U. S. Senate, Washington, D.C.:

Know you will use your good offices to bring pressure to bear providing legislation enacted to prevent devastating disruption of this kind. Kindest personal regards.

W. F. QUINN.

HONOLULU,
July 15, 1966.

Senator HIRAM FONG,
Washington, D.C.:

Entire membership Hawaii Hotel Association greatly concerned with present airline strike and adverse effect on economy of Hawaii. Your continued effort to alleviate situation imperative.

WILLIAM H. CHARLOCK 3d,
President, Hawaii Hotels Association.

HONOLULU,
July 16, 1966.

Senator HIRAM FONG,
U. S. Senate, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Airline strike disastrous to hotel economy. Please help to terminate.

FOSTER TOWER HOTEL.

HONOLULU,
July 16, 1966.

HON. HIRAM L. FONG,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

In view impact airline mechanics' strike on economy of Hawaii, urge you do all possible towards expediting settlement.

W. M. BUSH,
Executive Vice President, Castle &
Cooke, Inc.

LIHUE KAUI,
July 16, 1966.

Senator HIRAM FONG,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Airline strike disastrous. Welfare of 60 Grayline employees and families seriously affected by lack of tourist. Please help.

JOHN S. GILRUTH,
Achers Grayline, Lihue Kauai.

HONOLULU,
July 16, 1966.

Senator HIRAM FONG,
Washington, D.C.:

Your personal assistance urgently required to settle airline strike causing Hawaii visitor industry crisis.

MAHALO WAIKIKIAN,
Hotel Staff.

HILO, HAWAII, July 18, 1966.

Senator HIRAM FONG,
U. S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.:

Need urgent congressional action in airline strike. Unrecoverable loss to business mounting because of tourist cancellations. Other businesses suffering. Please, Kokua.

Slim Holt Tours and U Drive MacKenzie
Tours, Arquero Tours and U Drive, Hawaii
Transportation Co., Jack's Tours
and U Drive, Duarte Orchard Island
Tours.

HONOLULU, July 19, 1966.

Senator HIRAM L. FONG,
U. S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.:

Members of the Hawaii Restaurant Association ask all possible measures be taken immediately to stop airline strike seriously affecting restaurant and food service business. Economy of whole State being affected. Hawaii needs action now. Aloha.

JOHN FELIX,
President.

HONOLULU, July 18, 1966.

Senator HIRAM FONG,
U. S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.:

Airline strike extremely detrimental to Hawaiian economy. Please request Executive pressures for settlement.

GEORGE G. GAUGLER,
Manager, Sears, Roebuck, Honolulu,
Hawaii.

MAUI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii, July 15, 1966.

HON. HIRAM L. FONG,
The U. S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR FONG: For your information, the Maui Chamber of Commerce today sent the following message to President Johnson:

"Airline Strike Detrimental to Tourist Industry at Seasons Peak. Your Considered Intervention Urgently Requested."

Sincerely,

WEBB BEGGS, Jr.,
Manager.

WAIKIKI JAYCEES,
July 14, 1966.

Senator HIRAM L. FONG,
U. S. Senate,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR FONG: The General Membership of the Kalkiki Jaycees at its meeting on July 13, 1966 recommended that we write you regarding the paralyzing airline strike that has hit Hawaii. As you know, the only fast and efficient means of transportation between Hawaii and the mainland is by air and at present there is only one U.S. carrier transporting passengers.

The hotels are already complaining of numerous cancellations thus it is imperative

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good back in 1961 when they filed their claims. Their plan appeared practical and was supported with financial ability. According to Dalby, the entrymen decided originally to get their money for the development from the federal government. On Feb. 12, 1963, they abandoned their efforts and decided to follow another course through private financing.

In the Indian Hill case, Dalby found no evidence of written documents which showed that the entrymen would sell their land after patent for \$10 an acre to a corporation. The examiner would leave to the courts the decision as to whether an informal agreement had been made, raising doubts as to the legality.

Once an application for land is granted by the BLM, the entryman has five years to develop his claim. If by that time he has not accomplished the proper work in getting water to the land, his claim reverts to the government.

The BLM understands that a cooperative effort is needed for such areas as Indian Hill and Hammett. Reclamation of a section of land is too costly for an individual to undertake. If the claimant can align himself with private capital furnished through corporate or cooperative holding companies, he can more readily develop his acreage.

Most of the expense involved in these two projects is in pumping costs. The water must be lifted from the Snake River to the acreage. This moved the private corporation into the picture, with ample finances, to install the costly pumping services without delay and bring water to the land.

If the legality of the Owyhee and Elmore reclamation projects is to be tested at this late date, then the BLM should not delay in allowing applications in other areas. And the government should satisfy applicants that their obligations can be met through private interests, including development companies.

If there is reason to doubt the validity of applicants' agreements with holding companies, then the Bureau of Land Management should provide more rapid service in testing the legality. The secretary of interior surely understands that few individual claimants—whether mining prospectors or reclamationists—can hardly pay the costs of appearing before the federal court.

This seems to be also a test case on the Great Society. People who are willing to work digging the soil and bringing water to 640 acres of arid land, thus contributing to the economy, are set back financially before the project even gets under way. If they must rely on the federal treasury for a loan, they are still shackled and face a mountain of red tape and vicious delays which tax the ability of any man to remain prosperous while investing.

If there is a doubt on legality, of course, the government is obliged to question. But the machinery must be run expeditiously.

The secretary of interior should show more interest toward private development and financing. Too many reclamation projects in other areas of the country have been successfully completed by the claimants within the five-year period, but the developers then find they are unable to get out from under financial encumbrances. Nor can they make a living farming on the section of land.

Some relief is due before these arid areas become marked as objects of the war on poverty.

The government must meet the same standards of reason and prudence as the applicants.

Undue delay cannot be tolerated.

[From the Twin Falls (Idaho) Times-News, June 24, 1966]

LAND DILEMMA

The Indian Hill desert lands case in Owyhee County poses a real dilemma. The Bu-

reau of Land Management has determined that the development was achieved through illegal means. Basically, the case involves what the bureau has ruled is misuse of desert land entries. The bureau points out that the desert land entry was designed as a means for an individual to reclaim 320 acres of land, or a couple to reclaim a full section of land. In the Indian Hill case, some 3,700 acres of land are being operated as a single unit.

On the other side of the coin, those who filed the desert land entries have said they thought they were joining forces in order to cut down on high costs of reclamation. Water is pumped from Snake River to a point where it can be used for gravity irrigation in many cases. The pump installation is a huge, costly project that serves the land located on the plateau above Snake River.

Literally hundreds of desert land areas in the general region have been pending for months as the bureau works its way through the ins and out of the Indian Hill case. Those who filed the entries are understandably restive about the long delay in deciding whether they should get approval to start farming. Presumably most of the desert land entries would be developed in a similar fashion to the methods used in the Indian Hill district.

So what happens now? The giant farms already in operation on the Owyhee County plateau are being worked. Further litigation is a foregone conclusion and it's anyone's guess when the final court decision will be forthcoming. But if the final decision goes against those who filed the desert land entries, what happens? Certainly the government wouldn't order the productive acres abandoned to become desert again. Nor could the individual entrymen install individual pumping systems to lift water from Snake River.

These Indian Hill lands are being farmed because the Bureau of Land Management gave permission to entrymen to start farming operations. Presumably initial applications had to specify the source of water, so it could be assumed there was no attempt at subterfuge. However, the go-ahead from the bureau couldn't be construed as permission to violate any specifications of the desert entry law.

The Bureau of Land Management has been angling for return of these developed lands to control of the bureau. That would mess up the situation good and proper. Such action probably would lead to a new series of lawsuits as entrymen sought to regain their huge initial costs. Regardless of what happens, it's doubtful if everyone will be satisfied.

Perhaps the basic fault for such incidents as the Indian Hill case lies in the nation's outmoded laws dealing with public lands. A study on revising those laws has started, but results probably are still some distance in the future. In the meantime, the public will hear a lot about the Indian Hill land dilemma.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1965

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I am pleased to note the progress made by the Department of Justice in initiating the programs set out in the Law Enforcement Assistance Act which we passed into law last year.

The act allows our Justice Department to work with State and local officers in the training of local law-enforcement personnel. It also provides for exchanges of advice and methods among the Nation's law officers so the effective measures of one jurisdiction will be shared with other jurisdictions.

The need for this program is clear. Today we are in an era when the enforce-

ment of the law must be considered a profession and supported by the public as such.

Recent Supreme Court decisions and State criminal code provisions have introduced a degree of complexity heretofore unknown into the field of law enforcement. Technological innovations have become so important in the detection and prevention of crime, that an officer must be fully competent in their use if he is to be an effective law enforcer.

Since the modern law-enforcement officer is faced with the problems and obligations of a professional, it seems only reasonable that he be provided the training opportunities of a professional. The Law Enforcement Assistance Act will do much to make this needed training possible.

My State is both pleased and proud to be a part of this program. As a former frontier State, Texas always has appreciated the need for a trained and effective law enforcement body. Projects already authorized for Texas under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act include:

December 1965, a \$34,285 grant to the University of Texas Sociology Department for a juvenile delinquency research project;

January 1966, a \$17,000 grant to the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officers to study standards and education of personnel; a \$47,000 grant to the Texas Department of Corrections for a comprehensive study of inmates and how often they return; a \$50,000 grant to the Houston Police Department to establish a center for the study of criminal law for officers;

February 1966, a \$35,800 grant to Howard County Junior College for the Southwest Academy for Law Enforcement, open to all law-enforcement officers in Texas, but especially in the southwest part of the State; a \$50,000 2-year grant to the Southwest Legal Foundation for the Southwest Law Enforcement Institute; a \$37,800 grant to Texas Southern University for a study of capital punishment in murder and rape cases from 1924 to 1965;

June 1966, a \$15,000 grant to Sam Houston State College for the establishment of a regular degree program for law enforcement as a profession, and a \$37,350 grant to Rice University for the establishment of a program for the detection of potential community violence program.

FROM IWO TO DA NANG: CONTINUING SEABEE SAGA

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, the continuing saga of the Seabees, the Navy's construction battalion, was eloquently told in the pages of the June 27 National Observer.

The article was called to my attention by William Daffron, who is currently on civilian assignment with the Navy.

The author of the National Observer piece, Peter T. Chew, points out:

There are 5,000 Seabees in South Vietnam who have been quietly building a reputation as hard workers and hard fighters (one

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Seabee has been nominated for the Medal of Honor) for being, like their forerunners, masters of improvisation and "scrounging" of materials and equipment to get the job done.

And indeed, getting the job done is their passion and their purpose.

I ask, Mr. President, that the National Observer article be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with my remarks.

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

FROM IWO TO DA NANG; CONTINUING SEABEE SAGA—WITH THEIR OLD FRIENDS, THE MARINES, THEY BATTLE ENEMY WHILE BUILDING BASES

(By Peter T. Chew)

"The admiral just dropped around to chat the other night. Said he, 'Now boys you're here to work, but you've been trained to fight. So if there's any trouble, don't stop to put on your jeans . . . Just drop your tools and grab your guns —and protect those poor Marines!'"
—OLD SEABEE SONG.

DA NANG, SOUTH VIETNAM.—Not long ago, some grimy, shirtless Seabees here were carving a road through dense jungle growth near the crest of Monkey Mountain, a sheer, 2,000-foot peak named for the outsized baboons who prowl its flanks, along with Viet Cong probers. It was 130 degrees Fahrenheit in the baking sun, and perspiration was streaming from the Seabees' salt-caked backs. Their weapons, as always, were close at hand. A crudely lettered sign, propped beside a rock crusher, read: "Your tax dollars at work. This road built by the Seabees for the convenience and comfort of the United States Marines."

Suddenly a shiny clean Huey helicopter swooped down in their midst in a swirl of hot dust. Out stepped Lieut. Gen. Victor H. Krulak, commander of the Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, who had come to inspect the Hawk antiaircraft batteries on the mountain and to check on the road's progress.

After a quick briefing, the general singled out a young Seabee on the edge of the group and asked with a straight face: "How do you tell these Seabees from the baboons?"

"No problem, sir," the Seabee shot back. "The Seabees are smoking cigars."

The general looked around him: Every Seabee in sight was smoking a cigar. The general smiled, climbed into his Huey and was gone.

ROUGH, TOUGH, LOYAL

The young man's insouciance was in the best Seabee tradition. During the second World War, Rear Adm. O. O. "Scrappy" Kessing said of the Seabees: "They're a rough, tough, loyal, efficient bunch of men who don't give a damn for anything but doing the job and getting the war over."

The same can be said of the 5,000 Seabees here in South Vietnam who have been quietly building a reputation as hard workers and hard fighters (one Seabee has been nominated for the Medal of Honor); for being, like their forerunners, masters of improvisation and "scroungers" of materials and equipment to get the job done.

Seabee enlisted men are members of the U.S. Navy's Mobile Construction Battalions or "MCBs," of which there are seven in South Vietnam: Four here in Da Nang, two in Chu Lai, and one in Phu Bai. There are also a number of Seabee technical assistance teams—"the Navy's Peace Corps"—composed of one officer and 12 enlisted men, working in isolated hamlets, building bridges, digging wells, training the villagers in construction techniques, and carrying out other civic-action programs.

These Mobile Construction Battalions are self-sufficient units geared to move at a moment's notice: They contain their own medics, paymasters, chaplains, and the like; they carry their own light construction equipment and weaponry.

THE PRIMARY JOB

Once the battalion reaches a job site, they dig and man their own bunkers, they patrol, and fight beside other U.S. troops when the occasion calls. Their primary mission, however, is to *build*: Air strips, piers, cantonments, roads, field hospitals, covered storage areas.

Each Seabee—be he steamfitter, steel worker, "construction stiff," plumber—must undergo Marine combat training so that he can, if he must, fight to protect what he builds. Partly because of this, the Seabee enlisted man more closely resembles the U.S. Marine than he does his counterpart in the fleet Navy. Then again, the Seabees' comradeship with the Marines has deep roots, stemming back to the violent island battles of the South Pacific during the last World War. There is an enthusiastic mutual admiration society.

Early in May of 1965, Seabees landed with the Marines on the blinding hot sands south of here, at a spot the Marines were to name Chu Lai. Working night and day, the Seabees laid down a tactical airstrip of aluminum planking. Within three weeks, Marine fighter planes were whistling down the metal runway, screaming into the air just above the heads of Seabees toiling at the far end.

Because dysentery is such a serious problem, the Marines try to establish, whenever possible, temporary, cement-floored mess facilities, even in the midst of search-and-clear operations. Consequently, the Seabees often find themselves building these pedestrian structures while fire fights rage all around them.

A few weeks ago, a group of Seabees volunteered for such an assignment in the foothills north of Chu Lai where the 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, was heavily engaged with the enemy.

EVERYTHING WAS GOING OFF

"Our second morning on the job, the Marines trapped 200 Viet Cong on the far side of the hill where we were building the gallery," recalls Bill Haven, a Seabee builder first class. "From 8:30 till noon, everything was going off: Mortars, recoilless rifles, howitzers. I had trouble with the men—they kept wanting to lay down their hammers and get in the action."

Haven is a tough 21-year Seabee veteran from Bluefield, Va., with a chiseled face turned black-tan by the sun. Yet even for the likes of Haven, the heat was almost unbearable on top of the tinroofed structure at high noon.

"We took dozens of salt tablets all day long and every night our backs were white with salt crust."

Ensign John Wilkinson tells of leading a Seabee work gang to repair an eroding air strip at Kham Duc, a U.S. Army Special Forces camp 60 miles west of Chu Lai, near the Laotian border.

"I had read every word of *The Green Berets*," said the spirited young officer, "and Kham Duc was it in every detail: A triangular-shaped fort with sandbagged walls nestled in a little valley high up in the mountains with peaks sticking up on all sides.

"We dug in with some Nung guards outside the main camp. It was foggy for the first few hours every morning and it was rather hairy out there when there was firing. In order to get sand for the runway, we had to drive down the mountainside to a stream bed. First we put out guards in the bushes all the way down. Then we'd race

down, load the sand as fast as we could, and come flying back up."

Ensign Wilkinson and his men completed the job in three weeks, digging mortar pits and extra-deep bunkers for the Special Forces' men in what little spare time they had.

In March of last year, there were 500 U.S. Marines in South Vietnam, controlling an eight-square-mile region around the airstrip here. Today the more than 50,000 Marines of Gen. Lewis Walt's 3rd Amphibious Force control hundreds of square miles, including the mass of the population that lives along the coast. To support these men, four Seabee battalions of Capt. Nelson R. "Andy" Anderson's 30th Naval Construction Regiment (plus private contractors) are fast transforming the port of Da Nang.

The U.S. Naval Support Activity, a logistical unit, will spend nearly \$100,000,000 in Da Nang this year, dredging three deep-water piers, constructing LST ramps in the Tourane River, building acre upon acre of Butler building covered storage areas.

You find Seabees everywhere you look, involved in an infinite variety of jobs. At the base of a high, bunker-laced hill, which gets constant Viet Cong attention on the far side, Seabees are building a 6,000-man amphitheater, a 1,000-man motion picture theater, an enormous swimming pool, Post Exchange, and other recreational facilities for the Marines fighting nearby. The Seabees have built a 400-bed air-conditioned field hospital, Butler buildings, mess halls, "hard-back" tents by the hundreds, LST piers.

THE NIGHTLY FORAYS

Chief Petty Officer Claire Hazen, Jr., of Mobile Construction Battalion 10, was working last week with a group of men in one of the hottest spots hereabouts, headquarters of 2nd Battalion, 9th Marine Regiment, which sits in a patch of woods 13 miles south of Da Nang.

Every night the Viet Cong slip in and mine the dusty dirt road that winds from Route 1 to the headquarters. And every morning, the Marines sweep the road and dig out the mines. Even so, mines have blown up two trucks and a generator, and partially disabled a tank in recent weeks.

The headquarters area is a nasty-looking place, pocked with holes leading to underground tunnels that were once used by the Viet Cong. When the Marines took possession, they removed six booby traps, and the men still move cautiously down the center of the paths.

Two huge Marine tanks stand a quarter-mile away along another woodline, their barrels facing a sweep of open fields where most of the Viet Cong harassment has been coming from. Yet there they were the other afternoon: Hazen and his men, hammering and sawing away in the bright sunshine, constructing tropical huts, shower facilities, and a mess hall, creating a little enclave of sanity and permanence for the Marines.

"As soon as we get the floors down," Hazen noted with satisfaction, "the Marines move in off the ground; they don't wait for us to get the roofs on."

SUBJECT TO SNIPER FIRE

Chief Hazen and his men live in tents, with silt trenches nearby, into which they dive when sniper fire gets intense. "We are subject to sniper fire all the time," he says. "The Marines are making a big sweep."

Lieut. Col. William F. Donahue, the Virginian who commands the Marine unit, relaxed on a makeshift chair in the old stone house that serves as his HQ. He was wearing a T-shirt and fatigue trousers. In one corner, a creaky old fan stirred up the muggy air.

"Each of these hamlets around here, I'd say, has 2 or 3 or maybe 10 or 12 Viet Cong,"

said the colonel. "We just killed seven of them today. How do we know they are Viet Cong? The only way we can tell they're VC is if they commit a hostile act. When they shoot at us, we consider that a hostile act. In the daytime, we give them the first shot."

The colonel, an unsmiling, serious man, turned toward Chief Hazen. "The Seabees are doing a fabulous job for us. No other way to describe it."

Chief Hazen, mightily pleased, went back to work.

Another Seabee unit, Mobile Construction Battalion 1, which occupies a beautiful white sand beach on Da Nang Bay, has had some interesting times lately. By day they work, by night they man the bunkers and watch towers that ring their compound. Today's Seabees are far younger than their forerunners in the last war—they average about 23 years of age—and some of the Seabees in these bunkers must still be in their teens.

READY FOR AN ATTACK

Just about every night, the Marines "Whisky" and "Kilo" artillery batteries nearby shell the ridgeline of an adjoining mountain. Flares arc through the air. On the crest of one of the hills last week camped a gang of Seabees from MCB 1, there to build a Hawk missile site for the Marines. The two Marine batteries have them bracketed so that they can have immediate fire support in event of a Viet Cong attack.

The other day, the men of MCB 1 witnessed a characteristically ghastly little incident of Viet Cong terrorism. Seabee Lieut. Frank Adkins describes it this way:

"About 3:30 a.m., we heard explosions in the trash dump outside the gates where there are one or two pieces of equipment. Three ARVN soldiers were living out there in a tent with a 17-year-old mentally retarded boy.

"The Cong slipped out of the hills, caught the four guys sleeping, and threw grenades under their cots. The blast killed them all, throwing one through the air, his undersides torn out.

"We found the 17-year-old about eight paces outside the tent, lying face down in the mud. His elbow looked as though a meat cleaver had carved it off.

"One of the ARVN had taken grenade fragments in the head and chest; He had four separate holes in his forehead—as though someone had driven them with a ballpoint pen.

"It had been raining and when we reached them, the blood had collected in a concave section of tin; it was dripping like a pink waterfall. The first of our guys to reach the scene got sick. There were four dud Chinese grenades lying about. It all happened so quickly. The VC got away."

HELP FOR THE VILLAGERS

The Seabees cannot figure out the Viet Cong's reasoning: Except that the Seabees and the Marines have grown close to the people in the local villages through their civic-action programs. The Marines are treating the villagers for bubonic plague, which is nearing epidemic proportions. The Seabee doctor and dentist of MCB 1 also take care of the local people, and the South Vietnamese appear to appreciate it. Perhaps the Viet Cong were trying to tell the villagers something.

Every morning a little South Vietnamese boy and his sister join a bunch of other children by the camp wire fence to ask for candy and food, and to joke with the Seabees. "Their left hands were cut off by the Viet Cong," says Lieutenant Adkins, "because their parents refused to pay their 'taxes.'"

For all their hard work, the occasional grisly little vignettes of terror and suffering they witness, and their moments under fire, the Seabees' spirit is high. Which is even more remarkable when you consider that, as yet, they have no recreational facilities: Da Nang has been off-limits for months.

One night last week, a group of MCB 1 chief petty officers got together in a tent beside the beach and broke out a few cases of beer.

Most of them were in their late 40s or mid-50s. (MCB 1 boasts one enlisted man, Ray C. "Pappy" Crittendon, a Negro from Richmond, Va., who is 66 years old, and a great-grandfather. He was 42 years old when he first joined the Seabees in 1942.) There was Elbert "Boom Boom" Schloesser, a bearded, wise-cracking man whose nickname derives from the fact that he, like Captain Anderson, was an underwater demolition man during the last war, and explosives are the love of his life. There was Bob Teel and his monkey "Sam," who is quite a character in his own right. Sam bares his teeth angrily at everyone but Teel; he smokes cigarets and laps up warm beer.

TIME TO SING

There was Joe "Doc" Cassidy, a medical corpsman, and half a dozen others. And they sang songs with verses like: "Oh mother dear, won't you write our congressman and get me out of this * * *," and other songs whose words don't bear repeating.

On a recent Sunday morning, Captain Anderson drove me up Monkey Mountain in his Jeep. The captain is wise and he has seen a lot of war. I asked him how this particular war was going. His answer surprised me.

"If you want my personal opinion, which is all I can give you—I'm not sure we haven't already won it. You know the British had it won in Malaya two years before they realized it. Nobody comes out of the bushes to tell you they're licked, you know. Now the situation could change overnight, like it did in Korea. But I'm not convinced that we can't starve 'em out of the woods."

Then his sharp eye caught something of more immediate moment—a rock crusher by the side of the road that had broken down. Like his Seabees, that rock crusher is supposed to be operating seven days a week. Some one would doubtless get a rocket from the captain in the morning for not having it repaired.

It's to be hoped that the Viet Cong, peering through their binoculars at Captain Anderson's men hard at work, sometimes get discouraged. If they don't they should.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK: 1966

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, this week, July 17 through July 23 is of special significance to the American people and freedom-loving people throughout the world. The third week in July of each year has by resolution of Congress been set aside for the observance of Captive Nations Week.

In recognition of Captive Nations Week, last Sunday an impressive ceremony was held in Omaha's beautiful Memorial Park by people who escaped to America from nations that have fallen under Communist rule. Some of the participants appeared in their native costumes; flags of off-forgotten nations were displayed in a solemn ceremony.

Omaha's observance this year honored not only the victims of communism but also our fighting men in Vietnam. One of the Members of this body, my close friend and distinguished colleague, CARL CURTIS, was the main speaker. I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of my remarks his very appropriate and stirring speech, entitled "The Fight for Freedom," calling for a new birth of freedom for captive peoples everywhere, be printed in the RECORD.

Captive Nations Week is based upon

a joint resolution approved on July 17, 1959, and enacted as Public Law 86-90, in which Congress has authorized and requested the President to—

Issue a proclamation designating the third week in July, 1959, as "Captive Nations Week" and inviting the people of the United States to observe such a week with appropriate ceremonies and activities. The President is further authorized and requested to issue a similar proclamation each year until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world.

Congress has thus sensed the importance of focusing the attention of the free world upon the plight of the captive nations. The compelling reasons which prompted it to take this action are pointed out in the body of the resolution.

The resolution recites the fact that the "imperialistic policies of Communist Russia have led through direct and indirect aggression to the subjugation of the national independence" of 23 countries. The countries listed are Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, and North Vietnam.

The resolution further recites that "since 1918 the imperialistic and aggressive policies of Russian communism have resulted in the creation of a vast empire which poses a dire threat to security of the United States and of all the free people of the world." It reminds us that "these submerged nations look to the United States, as the citadel of freedom, for leadership in bringing about their liberation and independence."

These are not reckless statements, Mr. President. They cannot be discounted as exaggerated emotional charges of irresponsible alarmists. This is the Congress of the United States speaking the cold, hard, unpleasant truth. We must never forget it. The observance of Captive Nations Week helps us not to forget it.

Public Law 86-90 states the case for the millions of people who are now captives of the Communist empire. It reminds us that our apathy means their despair.

We now have 45 years of experience to guide us if we have any doubts about Communist Russia's aggressive, imperialistic intentions. By 1921 the Bolsheviks had already crushed the independence of Ukraine, White Ruthenia, Armenia, Georgia, Idel-Ural, Cossackia, and Turkestan. In 1939 Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia were overrun.

Following World War II Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Albania were pulled behind the Iron Curtain. The mainland of China was next, and in 1948 some 700 million Chinese were placed under the Communist yoke.

Then came East Germany, North Korea, Tibet, and North Vietnam. We are presently fighting so that South Vietnam will not be unwillingly added to the list.

At no time in history has so much misery and oppression been packed into so few years. Never has there been such a systematic, determined, and ruthless suppression of human freedom.

But, if nothing else, these shameful years furnish us our lessons for the future. And as we approach the challenges of the future, we know that human nature is on our side. Man has an inborn desire to be free. His freedom can be suppressed, but his desire to regain it cannot.

We also know, however, that man's desire for freedom will soon turn to frustration unless he has hope. The captive peoples must have reason to hope. They must know that although they have been silenced, they have not been forgotten. They must know that they will not be abandoned for the sake of the status quo and so-called peaceful coexistence.

So long as there is a spark of hope there is a spark of resistance, and that resistance, whether it be real or potential, means our security.

We know, of course, that the events of the past year have not brought freedom and independence to any of the captive nations. Millions of people in the Communist-dominated countries continue to be enslaved. They are still shackled under the tyranny and oppression which they have known for so many years. Their individual liberties and fundamental rights as human beings are still being denied. And, the United Nations Charter which proclaims the principle of "equal rights and self-determination of peoples" continues to be flouted.

We also know that the spirit of these oppressed peoples has not been broken. They have not given up their hopes for freedom. Neither concrete, nor barbed wire, nor armed threats have been able to stifle man's natural desire for independence.

In order to preserve this spirit and keep alive this spark of resistance, these people of the captive nations must know that they have not been abandoned. They must have the reassurance of the free world that they have not been written off as a lost cause. To this end, Captive Nations Week has made a vital contribution. It serves as an excellent means of focusing the world's attention on the plight of these peoples and gives the American people an opportunity to manifest their concern.

The remarks by Senator CARL CURTIS in Omaha last Sunday movingly expressed what Captive Nations Week means. I ask unanimous consent that "The Fight for Freedom" be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

(Speech of Senator CARL T. CURTIS (Republican of Nebraska) in Omaha, Sunday, July 17, 1966, in connection with celebration of Captive Nations Week)

Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen, seven years ago Congress authorized and requested the President to designate the third week in July of each year as "Captive Nations Week."

In the first such proclamation, on July 21, 1959, President Eisenhower called attention to the fact that "the people of the Soviet-dominated nations have been deprived of their National independence and their individual liberties;"

—that, "citizens of the United States are linked by bonds of family and principle to

those who love freedom and justice on every continent;"

—that it was "appropriate and proper to manifest to the peoples of the captive nations the support of the Government and the people of the United States of America for their just aspirations for freedom and national independence."

Therefore, he invited the people of the United States of America to "observe such week with proper ceremonies," and urged them to "study the plight of the Soviet-dominated Nations and to recommit themselves to the support of the just aspirations of the peoples of those captive nations."

It was the wish of Congress, formalized in the "Captive Nations Resolution," that a similar proclamation each year be issued until freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the Captive Nations of the world.

Once again, we commemorate the sad plight of the hundreds of millions of freedom-loving peoples still the captives of the Communist tyrants. It is most fitting that Captive Nations Week will be observed in July. This is an historic month for America. We also celebrate the anniversary of our great Declaration of Independence, flung out to a world in 1776 that at best was amazed at the presumptuousness of these Colonials in defying the power and might of Britain.

However, it was not just liberty-loving Americans who responded to this cry. Young men came from all over Europe to help these Americans to fight for their independence.

Encouraged and emboldened by victory in America they returned to their own lands, to France, Ireland, Germany, Poland, to fight against tyrannical government and foreign oppressors.

The right of all men to be treated with honor and dignity by their government, and the rights of those with a common culture and history to be self-governing—not part of a foreign empire—became of such paramount importance that Europe and the rest of the world were never the same again.

Nor was America ever the same. For the story of our struggle for freedom and the free society we created made our country a lodestar. Decade after decade, people from all over the world made the agonizing decision to leave their farms and villages and friends and come to America.

They came because they wanted freedom. They blended their heritage into America's. By some mysterious chemistry, they also kept alive the ideal of freedom in their native lands. They transformed America so that it seemed to have something of every race and nation in the world. We in America, because we are all immigrants or descendants of immigrants never forgot the corner of the earth from where our adventurous forefathers came.

This is what President Eisenhower meant when he said that "citizens of the United States are linked by bonds of family and principle to those who love freedom on every continent."

The Baltic peoples, the Poles, the Hungarians, the Czechs, the Slovaks, the Croations, the Bulgarians, the Greeks, the Italians, the Germans, the Irish, all strove for independence in the 19th Century, and always found Americans supporting their cause.

We could not be true to the philosophy of the American Revolution, and be indifferent to the triumph of tyranny elsewhere.

In effect, the ideal behind "Captive Nations Week" has long been a part of the American tradition.

If we are true to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, then we must turn from our enjoyment of the "blessings of liberty" to the other side of the coin: to deep concern for those who are denied such freedom—whose national aspirations and hopes still lie crushed under the heel of tyranny.

The 20th Century has seen the leap to independence of many, many nations but for some it was short-lived and followed by tragic repression. Out of World War I came a whole new group of independent nations in Central and Eastern Europe.

However, from 1938 onward, under the twin onslaughts of Nazism and Communism, one by one they were conquered. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania endured first the Nazi and then the Communist tyranny. They never regained their freedom and were swallowed up into the Soviet Empire. Poland was overrun and divided. It had a brief moment of independence at the end of World War II, only to be enslaved by a combination of duplicity and Soviet military force.

Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania all were conquered by the Nazis, and then reconquered by Soviet Union forces which established puppet Communist governments.

East Germany was added to the list.

The Iron Curtain rang down as far west as Czechoslovakia in 1948, when through terror, betrayal and murder, the duly elected Czech government was overthrown and the Russian trained Communists seized control with the backing of Soviet military might.

Thus, together with the Ukrainians, the White Ruthenians, the Georgians and other distinct nationalities within the Soviet Empire, hundreds of millions of peoples in Central and Eastern Europe became the captives of a minority of fanatics obsessed with the antihuman Marxist-Leninist doctrines for the management, control, and exploitation of mankind.

Using the "barrel of a gun" to enforce their beliefs, the Communist tyrants swept into control of Mainland China, North Korea, Tibet and elsewhere to expand slavery on a scale never before experienced by mankind.

We in the United States made desperate and bloody sacrifices to stem the tide of Communist totalitarianism, and succeeded in Western Europe and in South Korea. We are now attempting the same holding operation in Viet Nam.

Despite the cost in terms of resources and lives, we must never forget that we in America increased and prospered. We are still the free nation of the world.

It is this blessing that makes it important for Americans to recall the suffering of others. Theirs is a terrible story:

The denial of legitimate rights of self-determination to hundreds of millions;

The suppression of sacred religious beliefs, Christian, Jewish, Moslem and Buddhist;

The deliberate downgrading or actual destruction of rich and ancient separate cultural conditions;

The systematic economic exploitation of these captive peoples for the benefit of the ruling classes of the Soviet Union;

And the literal enslavement and slow death meted out to those who protested or failed to conform.

This is what we mean when we speak of Captive Nations.

The record of cruelties and degradations visited by Communist masters is so enormous and appalling as to defy belief. Indeed, we tend to push it into the back of our minds—to almost become accustomed to it because of the monotonous repetition.

The piling of misdeed upon misdeed, year after year, decade after decade, conditions us to almost take it for granted. We find ourselves almost turning away, justifying our indifference by saying, "That's the way it has always been."

We must restore our sense of proportion, our sense of outrage. Men were not meant to be treated as have these captive peoples. Captive Nations Week is the dash of cold water, the recall to reality we need each year to remind us of what is one of the brute facts of the world we live in.

And if we are accused of being international busy-bodies, of minding other nations' business, of upsetting the status quo, of en-