

March 16, 1966

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

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For nearly 40 years, as an ordinary Member, majority leader, and Speaker, the dedicated hand and voice and heart of JOHN W. McCORMACK has made a substantial contribution to the adoption and operation of every legislative proposal designed to promote the social welfare of his fellow Americans, expand their economic opportunities and to keep them secure from all enemies. His is an unparalleled record of constructive legislative service and his image will be forever enshrined in the most glorious pages of our national legislative history.

But above and beyond these accomplishments it is perhaps for the example of his high character that this Nation will remain forever indebted to him.

Throughout his life JOHN W. McCORMACK has become universally recognized for not only his tolerance of the beliefs of others, but by his gentlemanly graciousness to others with whom he differs. He has presented his own beliefs with all the vigor and persuasion within his command, but he has been equally vigorous in proclaiming the right of others to freely and fully speak their own beliefs, and in the rare instance where his own causes could not prevail he has reserved no rancor. With his devout faith in God and his sympathetic understanding of his fellow men the spiritual nature of the gentleman from Massachusetts, JOHN McCORMACK, could not permit him to act otherwise.

He has, throughout his glorious career, consistently developed and demonstrated, in his public and private life, the basic virtues of indestructible integrity, unswerving patriotic devotion and unsurpassed competence in leadership. He is now and will ever be a legendary inspiration for all fellow Americans, and the general court and citizens of Massachusetts are rightfully and deeply proud of this native son who is, in truth, the personification of the traditional American without whose attributes this country could not have begun and only in the practice of which it can endure.

May the good, kind Lord continue to bless our distinguished colleague and his gracious wife with many more continuing good years of fruitful life and may divine providence bless us and this Nation with his continuing leadership in these perilous days of Communist challenge.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the subject of this honor being extended to our beloved Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

MEANINGFUL VICTORY

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

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, a military victory in Vietnam will not be enough, the Marshall, Tex., News Messenger of March 2, 1966, makes plain. The paper points out:

Such a victory would settle nothing unless a political victory accompanied it. This means in the final analysis that a government which attracts the allegiance of the Vietnamese people must be established before a military victory can be meaningful.

We are all concerned about economic and social reform measures, which have been much discussed, and I therefore am including this thoughtful editorial on the subject in the Record:

Two Victories

Some of the most persistent critics of President Johnson's policy in Vietnam insist, as they or others of a like mind did in Korea, that there is no substitute for victory. What kind of victory are these people talking about?

Most of them, it appears, mean military victory. If the conflict could be confined to Vietnam, a military victory is attainable. But no one can be sure that Red China would stand idly by and permit the collapse of the Communist regime in North Vietnam.

The simple truth is that a military victory in Vietnam is not enough. Such a victory would settle nothing unless a political victory accompanied it. This means in the final analysis that a government which attracts the allegiance of the Vietnamese people must be established before a military victory can be meaningful.

This is what Marine Gen. Wallace Green said recently after visiting Saigon: "You could kill every Vietcong and North Vietnamese in South Vietnam and still lose the war."

This is the meaning of President Johnson's renewed emphasis recently on economic and social reform in South Vietnam as a prerequisite for the establishment of a popular government. Without such a government, a military victory would be meaningless.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY PRO- GRAM AND THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on the Federal-aid highway program and the Subcommittee on Roads of the Committee on Public Works be permitted to sit during general debate on the floor today, and for the balance of the week.

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

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON SUP- PLEMENTAL FOREIGN ASSIST- ANCE AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1966

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 12169) to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of March 15, 1966.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the conference report is agreed to.

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOUSE PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTION SERVICE

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 1329) on House Resolution 776, providing additional compensation for services performed by employees in the House Publications Distribution Service, and ask for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 776

Resolved, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, there is authorized to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives such sums as may be necessary to pay compensation to each employee of the Publications Distribution Service of the House of Representatives for all services performed by such employee in excess of the normal workday where such services are authorized by the Committee on House Administration. Such compensation shall be paid on an hourly basis at a rate equal to the rate of compensation otherwise paid to such employee, with a \$2.25 minimum. This resolution shall take effect on March 4, 1966, and payments made under this resolution shall be terminated as the Committee on House Administration determines necessary, but not later than March 31, 1966.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Waggonner] is recognized.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, this resolution provides for payment for a brief period of overtime work performed by employees of the Publications Distribution Service, that is, the folding room.

A backlog of about 3 weeks work has developed due to heavier and more frequent use of the folding room facilities by the Members themselves. To resolve the problem in the most feasible and economical manner, it has been determined to pay overtime to employees of the folding room to dissipate the presently existing backlog. A long-range plan has been developed to take care of the long-range situation. This resolution, however, authorizes extra pay to begin on March 4, 1966, to be terminated as the Committee on House Administration deems necessary. But under no circumstances not later than March 31, 1966.

Overtime rates are to be paid on an hourly basis of straight time with a \$2.25 minimum.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAGGONNER. I am glad to