

May 6, 1965

successfully maintained its freedom in spite of the hostility of many of its neighbors.

It is essential to all free nations that Israel's independence be maintained. Insofar as I can affect it, the U.S. Government will continue to use its influence to assure that this progressive, pioneering nation remains free to preserve and strengthen its tradition of democracy.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, on this date 17 years ago, a new and yet old nation took its place in the world community—the State of Israel.

In these 17 years, Israel has achieved an enviable record of progress in almost every field of human endeavor. Her industry is rapidly expanding: Her agricultural output has soared as new lands and resources were brought into productive use: And the standard of living and per capita income of her inhabitants is increasing at one of the highest rates in the world.

During this period of rapid development, Israel has remained free and independent, she has remained steadfastly committed to democratic government, and she has remained firm to her commitment to the principles of social justice.

In recent years, Israel has begun to make its talent and technology available to other, less fortunate nations, in an effort to help others help themselves.

On this anniversary, then, I join my colleagues and all Americans in congratulating Israel on her past progress, and in expressing the conviction that this Nation will continue to provide an example to others.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE, RELATING TO UNLAWFUL SEIZURE OF AMERICAN PROPERTY BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, on Tuesday, May 4, 1965, I introduced the bill (S. 1894) to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide means of redress for the unlawful seizure of American property by foreign governments. I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be printed in the RECORD, at this point.

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

S. 1894

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 1332, title 28, United States Code, is amended by—

(1) redesignating subsections (c) and (d) thereof as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

(2) inserting therein, immediately after subsection (b) thereof, the following new subsection:

“(c) If the matter in controversy in any such action involves, or arises out of, an act of a foreign state in violation of general principles of international law, or of a treaty to which the United States and the foreign state are signatories, it shall be no bar to the maintenance of the action that it is brought against a sovereign state, without its consent, or that it involves the validity of official acts of such state.”

(b) Section 1655, title 28, United States

Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

“In any such action by an American citizen or corporation, involving or arising out of an act of a foreign sovereign in violation of the general principles of international law, or of a treaty to which the United States and such foreign sovereign are signatories, it shall be no bar to the maintenance of the action that it is brought against a foreign state, without its consent, or that it involves the validity of official acts of such state.”

Sec. 2. (a) Title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting therein, immediately after section 1655 thereof, the following new section:

“§ 1655A. Lien enforcement; property of foreign states

“It shall be no objection to the issuance of mesne or final process with respect to property, as provided by rule 64 of the Rules of Civil Procedure promulgated under this title, that the property is owned by a foreign state, if it is used in or acquired from commercial activities by such foreign state, or has been acquired by it as a result of acts against an American citizen or corporation in violation of general principles of international law or of a treaty to which the United States and the foreign sovereign are signatories.”

(b) The analysis of chapter 111, title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding thereto, immediately after the item relating to section 1655 thereof, the following new item:

“1655A. Lien enforcement; property of foreign states.”

BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS PROBLEM

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, there has been a great deal of thought and discussion recently about our balance-of-payments problem. Unfortunately, as has so frequently happened in similar situations in the past, much of this thought and discussion has been in a negative vein. Tuesday of this week, however, Mr. Juan T. Trippe, chairman and chief executive officer, Pan American World Airways, a man not inclined to negative thinking, proposed a positive program of action in support of the voluntary effort undertaken by U.S. industry, at the request of the administration, to ease the country's balance-of-payments problem.

The Pan Am program will provide a 30-percent increase over last summer's transatlantic service, and will include: new low-fare charters, at rates 36 percent below present rates, offered on a large scale for residents of Western Europe, to permit more Europeans to visit the United States this summer, as well as increased air service between the United States and Europe to offer more opportunity for U.S. citizens, who wish to do so, to assist in easing the payments problems by making their transatlantic trips aboard U.S.-flag airliners.

Mr. Trippe, at the company's annual stockholders' meeting, at the Commodore Hotel in New York City went on to point out that Pan Am will increase its lift capability by 30 percent over 1964, notwithstanding the fact that only a 15-percent increase in transatlantic traffic is predicted for the 1965 season.

Mr. Trippe also announced that 1964 was the first year in which revenue from air cargo exceeded 10 percent of the company's gross revenues.

ACTION OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Mr. LONG of Missouri. Mr. President, on May 4, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat published an editorial expressing its full support for the decisive and correct action of President Johnson in the Dominican Republic. The editorial with high praise went on to comment on the President's courage and wisdom in the Stanleyville rescue operation and Vietnam. I find myself in complete accord with the editorial's high commendation of President Johnson's policies in meeting the challenge of Communist aggression and subversion. The President has proven himself a true leader in the cause of freedom. I believe the editorial would be of interest to the Senate. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial “Lyndon Johnson's Finest Hour” be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

LYNDON JOHNSON'S FINEST HOUR

U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic is totally justified by events in that tiny Caribbean nation. The revolution had created conditions of chaos in the capital. Communist conspirators had seized direction and control of the revolt. The lives of thousands of Americans and other nationals were endangered.

“In this situation hesitation and vacillation could mean death for many of our people, as well as many of the citizens of other lands.” So spoke the President in his splendid address to the world Sunday night.

Lyndon Johnson did not hesitate or vacillate. He acted instantly, courageously, and correctly.

Freemen everywhere will admire this display of strength. And the Nation will admire his decisiveness and his determination that there will be no more shameful tragedies like Cuba in the Caribbean and the Western Hemisphere.

With that mission of mercy into Stanleyville, with the presidential decision to punish the North Vietnamese aggressors daily, with this decisive stroke to abort a Communist-supported coup on the island of Hispaniola, Lyndon Johnson has demonstrated a resolve to stand up to communism, to punish aggression and to defend just Western interests such as we have not seen in the White House in years, if not decades.

Those millions upon millions of Americans who have yearned for the type of leadership and purpose, so evident Sunday from the White House, ought to let their Government know of their support. The American people should no longer leave the public podium to sophists, appeasers, pacifists, and confused and frightened professors.

The New York Times maintains the President did not give sufficient documentation for his charge of Communist expropriation of the revolt.

As the President explained, he acted upon the unanimous advice of the knowledgeable Americans in the Dominican Republic. It was an emergency, calling for decision. There was no time to call the Security Council or the Organization of American States into debate. We might have paid for our hours of debating in the coin of innocent American blood. The evidence of Reds in the Dominican revolt seems adequate and convincing.

The OAS should now be given the full case of Castroite and other Communist involvement in this revolt. Then the time will be at hand for something more meaningful than diplomatic and political sanctions against the Communist megalomaniac who rules in Havana.

May 6, 1965

Should the OAS fail to act against Cuba, we might hearken to the words of a former President, which were regrettably a substitute for action:

"Should it ever appear that the inter-American doctrine of noninterference merely conceals or excuses a policy of nonaction; if the nations of this hemisphere should fail to meet their commitments against outside Communist penetration, then I want it clearly understood that this Government will not hesitate in meeting its primary obligations which are the security of the Nation."—John F. Kennedy, April 20, 1961.

In the Dominican Republic, as in Vietnam, we are confronted by a Communist "war of national liberation." The face of aggression has changed; but it is nonetheless aggression. It is not conducted by large armies crossing fixed frontiers. The aggressors are trained terrorists, subversives, propagandists who infiltrate backward nations, exacerbate tensions, loot and murder and create conditions of chaos. These wars are directed and supported and supplied by the Communists, in Moscow, Havana, and Beijing.

Their ultimate objective is not just control of the Dominican Republic or seizure of all Hispaniola or even all Vietnam. It is the destruction of the one thing that blocks the road to world conquest: U.S. power.

These Communist revolutions have never granted the people the pledged political or social benefits. Instead of peace, land, bread, agrarian reform, free elections, there is the seizure of all property, impoverishment, totalitarianism, and terror.

The one point about which every Communist is in total agreement is their mutual hatred of America and mutual recognition that our power and resolve alone thwarts the realization of their wildest dreams.

The greatest power in the history of the world cannot pack up, abandon commitments, come home to wage gallant war on Appalachia while tiny states which would stand for their freedom if we would stand with them, fall singly into the agonies of Communist terror.

President Johnson has shown the proper use of power. The Communist road to world conquest is less certain and more hazardous than it was just a year ago.

A NEW WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH CATALOG AVAILABLE

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, during consideration of expanded water resources research by the committees of Congress, and by the House and the Senate, considerable concern was expressed about expenditures for duplicating research projects.

The original water resources research bill, which I introduced in 1962, provided for the Office of Water Research to maintain a register or catalog of all federally sponsored water research and as much non-Federal and private research as the sponsors would voluntarily report. One of the purposes of the catalog was to avoid duplication of research projects. Another was to make knowledge of all such projects—and the results as projects were completed—widely available.

In processing the legislation, the task of maintaining a comprehensive record of water research projects was assigned to the Science Information Exchange at the Smithsonian Institution, where it could be kept with other scientific research data.

As one of its first projects, the new Office of Water Resources Research, has

obtained from the Science Information Exchange a catalog of all federally supported water resources research projects underway and published the catalog in a well-classified and indexed, 450-page volume.

The catalog lists a total of 1,545 project summaries under eight chapter headings including "Nature of Water," "Water Cycle," "Water and Land Management," "Development and Control," "Qualitative Aspects," "Reuse and Separation," "Economic and Institutional Aspects," and "Engineering Works."

There are four indexes, by corporate author, by subject, by supporting agency, and by principal investigator.

The publication of this first catalog is the achievement of a milestone in water research, Mr. President, which is very gratifying to me, and I have taken the floor to call attention to it in the RECORD because of the great potential value that the document will have as it is circulated and used in water research circles.

The catalog will do a great deal to prevent expensive duplication of research effort by both public and private agencies. With a shortage of competent hydroscintists, the savings in manpower which results from avoiding duplication may be even more important than savings in dollars.

The catalog will also have increased water problems with leads to sources of information, and as the catalog is reissued from year to year, the accumulated record of research underway and completed will have increasingly great value in this respect.

The catalog will provide those with value in the future as the Science Information Exchange is able to add non-Federal research projects.

Copies of the catalog are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., for \$2.50.

If that sounds like a commercial, it is intended to be, for I hope the document will come into wide use.

I congratulate all those officials who have had a part in the issuance of the catalog, including Dr. John Calhoun, who served as Acting Director of the Office of Water Research when it was organized, Dr. Roland Renne, the Director of the Office of Water Research, and his Associate Director, E. D. Eaton, Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall, and Dr. Monroe E. Freeman, Director of the Science Information Exchange of the Smithsonian Institution, for the very fine job they have done.

TAX EXEMPTION FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article appearing in the Washington Evening Star explaining the procedures established by the Internal Revenue Service for military personnel eligible to claim the tax exemption, recently granted by Executive Order No. 11216, for those serving in Vietnam subsequent to January 1, 1964.

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

UNITED STATES SET TO SPEED TAX REFUNDS FOR VIETNAM SERVICE

The Government has set up a plan to speed income tax refunds to military personnel who served in Vietnam during 1964.

Thousands of servicemen paid taxes on military pay which President Johnson recently ruled was at least partially tax exempt.

The White House announced today that taxpayers who served in Vietnam in 1964 and have already filed returns may claim refunds by submitting amended returns.

To speed processing of the refunds, amended returns should be marked at the top of the form: "Amended—Combat Zone."

While tax returns on 1964 normally were due April 15, servicemen in Vietnam have been granted an automatic extension of time for filing. Any original claims and returns they file should be marked simply "Combat Zone" to speed processing.

The White House said servicemen filing amended returns, original returns or claims should attach a statement showing the number of months served in Vietnam in 1964 and the total amount of pay excluded from taxation.

PROTECTING OUR OWN—FOR ONCE

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, none of us is happy that circumstances have forced us to send the marines to the Dominican Republic, but as the facts have unfolded none of us can doubt that there was no alternative if we were to protect our own national interests against a proliferation of Castroism in the Caribbean. It is gratifying indeed that responsible elements of the press have been sensitive to the realities of the situation and have thrown their support behind the President's commitment. In this connection I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point an excellent editorial from the Philadelphia Inquirer entitled "Protecting Our Own—For Once."

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

PROTECTING OUR OWN—FOR ONCE

There seems to be considerable surprise mingled with the expectable Communist uproar over the landing of American marines and airborne troops in the Dominican Republic to protect American lives and property. It has been a long while since we exerted our strength in our own interest.

Well, let them yelp. The United States has bent over backward—almost double—in the last generation to be a good neighbor to the whole world community, with particular emphasis on nearer neighbors in this hemisphere. As a result, we have endured the charming spectacle of having our libraries and embassies attacked, sometimes burned; our touring citizens insulted and at times imperiled; our envoys subjected to every kind of boorish behavior, and our avidly solicited investments wiped out.

If the landing in bloody Santo Domingo and the sealing off of our Embassy from the raggle-taggle assaults of every juvenile or adult Dominican delinquent betokens a "tougher line," most Americans, we believe, will agree it's time.

It is interesting what a thunderous clamor Fidel Castro is making in this connection. The lesson may have special meanings to him—he caught us when we were still trying to be polite if it killed us.

How many Castroists may be in the Dominican mobs is still problematical, but it is a certainty that if they didn't precipitate this situation it was made to order for them.

May 6, 1965

We await firm and useful action by the Organization of American States—this mess is really the whole hemisphere's baby—but for once we are not standing still, with a foolish grin shining through the tears—while we wait.

POLISH CONSTITUTION: A TRIBUTE

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, today we commemorate the anniversary of the Polish Constitution of May 3. This is an occasion long remembered among Poles and among those who have a reverence for constitutional democracy.

For the Poles, the proclamation of this Constitution was an act of sublime patriotism, because in this Constitution were infused all the hopes for a free, independent, and democratic Poland and all the glory that is Poland.

For those who revere constitutional democracy this anniversary has special significance because the Constitution of May 3, while not a revolutionary break with the past, was an extraordinary document for its time which contained all those ingredients that would insure an evolving system of constitutional democracy in Poland.

Unfortunately, the Constitution was never given a chance to achieve its purposes. Not from any defects on the part of the document itself; not from any want of will or determination on the part of the Poles; but because a strong, democratic Poland was a political fact that the Russians could not tolerate. It was the Russians who in the final analysis must bear the responsibility for destroying this Polish dream of constitutional democracy.

But this dream of constitutionalism lives on in Poland and among Poles everywhere; it lives on in a national tradition that deserves the respect and honor of free peoples everywhere. It is fitting, therefore, that we commemorate this anniversary.

THE SITUATION IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Mr. MONTOYA. Mr. President, an editorial from the April 29, 1965, issue of the Chicago Tribune has come to my attention and I think it merits the attention of my colleagues. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

THE MARINES LAND

President Johnson has sent a contingent of 400 marines into the Dominican Republic to save the lives of American citizens and to protect American property. A rebellion has endangered both, and Dominican military authorities admitted that they could no longer guarantee the safety of foreign nationals in the country.

Rescued Americans arriving in Puerto Rico told of rebel hostility to Americans. The rebels invaded a hotel where Americans were principally concentrated and took delight in threatening them.

Communist propaganda will undoubtedly seek to make the most of this first marine landing in a Latin American republic in 38 years. Cries of "imperialism" and "colo-

niaism" may be expected, and the intervention in the Caribbean will be likened to the intervention in Vietnam.

Yet, historically, it has been American policy to protect American lives and interests in strife-torn areas of the Americas. Theodore Roosevelt enunciated the doctrine, and William Howard Taft put it into practice by sending marines into Nicaragua. In 1914 Woodrow Wilson sent marines to Haiti, and 2 years later ordered a full military occupation of that country. Calvin Coolidge endeavored to withdraw the marines from Nicaragua in 1924, but 3 weeks later another revolution broke out and they were hastily returned to the country, remaining there until a semblance of order was established in 1934. President Wilson's punitive expedition into Mexico in 1916 was another expression of American determination to protect its rights.

President Johnson's action a year ago in providing an American military airlift to carry Belgian paratroopers into the Stanleyville area of the Congo, where the rebel Simbas were threatening the lives of several thousand Americans and foreigners, was similar in purpose to the present mission in the Dominican Republic. Had no effort been made to rescue these Americans and Europeans, they would have been butchered, as many of them were.

The Dominican revolt is believed to have been animated by Communist elements, if not Castroites, bent on restoring the exiled president, Juan Bosch, to power. Bosch was deposed in September 1963 after the military charged that he had permitted Communists to infiltrate his regime. From the loud howls from Havana about the present American intervention, Castro has such a close interest in the outcome of the fighting that the rebellion probably is a mask for an attempted takeover by his agents. If that is so, the marines may find they have a further mission.

TRIBUTE TO THORNTON WILDER

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, a few days ago, Thornton Wilder received the first National Medal for Literature. In a brief White House ceremony, Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson praised Mr. Wilder, in whose works "the commonplaces of living yield the gaiety, the wonder, and the vault of the human adventure."

These are the apt words to describe the abundant talent of this rare individual. His writings are outstanding. The mention of Pulitzer Prize winners such as "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," "Our Town," and "The Skin of Our Teeth," brings excellence to mind.

As poet and playwright and novelist, he has enriched the literature of our Nation and thus the experience and pleasure of every person who chooses to partake of his achievements.

We are proud of Thornton Wilder—a resident of our great State of Connecticut, whose books and plays are enjoyed by millions. We wish him many, many more productive years. We congratulate him for this latest, well-deserved honor that has come his way.

I ask unanimous consent that an editorial about Mr. Wilder in today's Washington Post be included in the RECORD.

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

ON THE RAZOREDGE

Presentation of the National Medal for Literature to Thornton Wilder Tuesday in ceremonies at the White House suitably ac-

knowledged the remarkable career of a distinguished American. The First Lady, in conferring the award upon Wilder, spoke for her countrymen when she praised his skill in treating the commonplaces of American living with gaiety and wonder.

It might have been, besides, a good occasion to have given the country again the benefit of the wisdom that flowed from such Wilder characters as Mr. Antrobus. In a time when the role of this country seems especially hard, difficult, and perplexing, it might have been useful to quote Mr. Antrobus, the central figure in "Skin of Our Teeth." Mr. Wilder's followers will remember that Mr. Antrobus said:

"Oh, I've never forgotten for long at a time that living is struggle. I know that every good and excellent thing in the world stands moment by moment on the razoredge of danger and must be fought for—whether it's a field, or a home, or a country."

PACIFIC MEDICAL CENTER—HELPFUL LEGISLATION PROPOSED

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, today I am proud to cosponsor a bill submitted by the farsighted Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE] which authorizes the establishment of a Pacific Medical Center.

I am most interested in programs designed to help the people of Asia. I have been concerned about our failure to communicate the aims of our way of life to citizens of the Pacific nations.

Because of this concern, I supported President Johnson's proposal made at Johns Hopkins University to participate in a program designed to improve the lot of the poor in southeast Asia.

I welcome suggestions to explore greater trade possibilities with the people of Asia.

In the same spirit, I cosponsor this bill which would help bring the miracles of modern medicine to all the people of the Pacific.

I can think of no better way to tell the story of America, of no surer program to demonstrate our good intentions than by helping other countries improve their health programs and services.

INVESTIGATION OF INVASIONS OF PRIVACY

Mr. LONG of Missouri. Mr. President, in recent weeks, there have been published hundreds of editorials in newspapers in all parts of the country with respect to our investigation of invasions of privacy. Fortunately, most have been favorable.

I have gathered some of the more provocative ones and ask unanimous consent to have them printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

[From the Richmond News Leader, Apr. 28, 1965]

THE GREAT COVERUP

Any definitive list of the country's 10 most frustrated men surely would include the name of EDWARD V. LONG, a Senator from Missouri. For the past many months, as chairman of a Senate committee investigating invasions of privacy, the Senator has been trying assiduously to get information from Federal agencies on what their investi-

May 6, 1965

gators are up to. And all the Senator has received is the royal runaround.

Mr. Long did manage to get some limited material from the Post Office Department, about which we have commented earlier. He finally wrung from the Department an admission that certain first-class mail is in fact opened for the Internal Revenue Service, but he failed altogether in his effort to get a list of 24,000 "mail covers" over the past 2 years. (A "mail cover" is a surveillance and a listing of all the mail a person receives, according to return address.)

When the Long committee sent its chief investigator to Boston, in an effort to get information on postal surveillance activities there, "our man was tailed, trailed, and photographed by a squad of Federal agents in that city."

The committee's problems in dealing with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare have proved more maddening still. Secretary Celebrezze will not even answer the Senator's letters. Lower level bureaucrats are evasive, noncommittal, uncooperative. Last week the Senator wrathfully subpoenaed some of the HEW officials to appear before his committee today, but he has little hope of getting much out of them.

There is a constitutional problem in all this, arising from the wise tradition that separates the powers of legislative, executive, and judicial branches of Government; plainly the Post Office Department, the Welfare Department, and other agencies are part of the executive branch. Yet the problem is not as difficult as the bureaucracy insists. The Congress has no power to trespass upon true executive prerogatives, but the Congress surely has power to find out how public appropriations are spent. And if public funds are being spent to invade the privacy of American citizens, as Senator Long soundly suspects, the Congress has both the right and the power to get the facts.

"If it takes a year, so be it," said Mr. Long last week. "If it takes 2 years or 3 years, so be it. But one day or the other, this committee will get the information."

We wish him all the luck in the world. When Big Brother is watching the people, some one—preferably the elected Congress—had better keep an eye on Big Brother.

[From the Houston (Tex.) Post, Feb. 22, 1965]

SUPER-SOPHISTICATED SNOOPING

You've heard the joke about the two psychiatrists who met one morning in the elevator. "You're all right, Jack," one greeted the other. "How'm I?"

Maybe it isn't so funny after all, if you consider what came out of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee hearing last week in Washington on snooping on Government employees and private citizens.

Among the revelations were the bugged martini olive for cocktail party eavesdropping, a cup-shaped listening device that can record your conversation from a block away, a tie clasp monitor that can do everything but read your mind, tiny electronic units to bug home lamps, curtains and draperies, and a unit that signals in Morse code through impulses felt on the skin of the person to whom it is strapped.

Telephone wiretapping is no longer modern, it was agreed, although some of the less sophisticated private eyes still practice it.

Privacy, of course, is something that modern man will have to look for in the dictionary. What with cameras that are made as small as a thimble and microphones the size of a sugar lump.

So move over, Marx Brothers, now that you can't even trust the olive in your martini.

[From the Wilmington (Ohio) News-Journal, Mar. 22, 1965]

CHECKING FOR BUGS

Electronic listening devices have reached a degree of sophistication that makes it comparatively easy and inexpensive to invade the privacy of an individual. This is an early conclusion of a Senate investigating committee.

The committee is looking into the use of electronic snooping devices by governmental agencies. Many of the revelations are startling. A martini can be bugged. A device can be attached to a telephone line and used to monitor conversations in a far-distant room merely by dialing the number of the telephone to which the device is attached.

The investigation will raise controversy. Many of the practices and procedures alleged to be invasions of privacy are staunchly defended by users as necessary for security reasons. Law enforcement officials say the devices aid in crime detection and prevention.

In many cases the snoopers are helpful, but the question of invasion of privacy remains, nevertheless.

The chairman of the committee, Senator Edward Long, says the purpose of the investigation is not to hamper law enforcement, but to see if techniques of surveillance and modern electronics are not beginning seriously to infringe on the privacy of individuals. The findings could show need for Federal regulations.

Today the area of privacy is both a legal desert and a legal jungle. A desert because of the sparsity of law; a jungle because of the conflicting nature of existing laws.

History has proved George Orwell's "Big Brother" is not simple fiction. Americans must safeguard their rights. The committee's investigation should help.

[From the Star, Lincoln, Nebr., Mar. 16, 1965]

PRIVACY A LOST CAUSE?

Considerable concern is expressed now and then in regard to the various ways in which the privacy of the individual is infringed upon. The Post Office Department, of late, has been hard put to defend its practice of peeping on employees and patrons, and its practice of watching the mail of selected individuals.

American industry has had to defend, too, some of its practices aimed at finding out about its employees and even its prospective employees. Many large industries now use a lie detector machine in the interview process, making sure that the company comes to know the most intimate details of an individual's life.

One of the problems with the lie detector is that the company might not know what to do with information it obtains. An applicant may show on the lie detector to have been involved in something unfavorable at some time in his life but the machine can't say much about rehabilitation or the current state of the individual's affairs.

If that situation is discouraging to you, you might be still more upset to learn that even the White House is not safe from bugging devices of various kinds. A New York Times story reports that, despite all precautions, someone still manages now and then to plant a listening device in the White House.

One way of meeting the problem is through a highly amplified wave length system set up throughout the White House. If the President is talking on the phone, he merely turns up the music and the eavesdroppers get a pleasant melody instead of the Chief Execu-

tive's conversation. If even the President's privacy cannot be guaranteed, what chance is there for the rest of us?

[From the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Press, Mar. 6, 1965]

THE GOVERNMENT "SNOOPERS"

The Senate subcommittee investigating "snooping" by Government agencies apparently is getting little cooperation from Postmaster General John A. Gronouski.

The committee, headed by Senator Edward V. Long of Missouri, asked for a list of 24,000 persons whose mail has been "under surveillance" in the last 2 years. This is called a "mail cover" and it consists of making a record of mail sent from or to addresses of persons who may or may not be involved in some legal offense.

Mr. Gronouski said he was opposed to giving up this list because it would "seriously violate the civil liberties of many innocent persons."

He used as an example this story:

Two bandits held up a post office. The license plate on the getaway car led to the name of the person to whom the car was registered. A "cover" was put on this person's mail. When a letter was found addressed to this person from the city where the stickup took place the addressee was reached and turned over the letter, which contained some of the loot.

Mr. Gronouski's point is that in this way a crime was solved (the bandits were convicted) and that the addressee had nothing to do with the crime. But if the name were published, the Postmaster General said, he might risk bodily harm from the convicted holdup men.

This seems like pretty murky reasoning. But even granting its validity, Senator Long didn't ask for the last of 24,000 names to publish it. He asked it for the committee's information. He said he would hold the list confidential so long as this was in the "public interest" as it surely would be in the case recited by Mr. Gronouski.

But the Postmaster General also said in his reply to Senator Long that in addition to the Post Office Department 21 agencies of the Government, including the Central Intelligence Agency and the Air Force have had hundreds of "mail covers" in effect recently.

A good many "civil liberties of innocent persons" could be involved in such a widespread practice by so many agencies of the Government.

Maybe not, but with this much "snooping" going on, there should be some outside check and review of it. Senator Long is competent to do this. And Mr. Gronouski seems to have evaded the real issue—not publication of the list, but giving the Long committee a look at it. How else can the committee complete its investigation?

[From the Cincinnati (Ohio) Enquirer, Mar. 7, 1965]

BIG BROTHER MARCHES ON

In the maze of hearings conducted in connection with pending Federal legislation, those of the Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee should be of particular interest to the general public.

Federal invasion of privacy is the concern, and the hearings have touched on electronic eavesdropping, peepholes, so-called mail covers, censorship, and psychiatric testing.

What is being revealed is that what we once believed were inviolable rights of privacy are now little more than nice-sounding theoretical preachments, while "Big Brother

May 6, 1965

by law to an indispensable public service. It should serve its customers, not those who wish to snoop into their affairs.

Executive agencies must recognize their responsibility to protect individual rights in the performance of their duties. If they do not, Congress has an equal obligation to examine the facts and, when abuse is discovered, to protect those rights by law.

[From the Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer, Feb. 21, 1965]

DON'T TALK INTO THE MARTINI

People who talk into their martinis have always been suspect. But, from now on, they will be living more dangerously than ever: the olive may really be a microphone. Putting a "mickey" in your drink may take on new and more sinister meanings.

This grim overtone to living in the electronic age was developed at a hearing of a Senate subcommittee that is inquiring into wiretapping and other types of snooping by Federal agencies, legitimate or perhaps otherwise.

Before the meeting was over, the Senators had been thoroughly "bugged" by a variety of devices introduced by private eyes, manufacturers of listening-in-devices and other experts. The chairman, Senator EDWARD V. LONG of Missouri, found himself talking into a hidden tape recorder through a red rose harbored in a vase on his desk. In addition to the martini that can listen—with a toothpick serving as the antenna—there was produced a device that can put the tap on telephone conversations and other even after the phone is hung up.

Counterbug equipment is also available, but the best defense against electronic eavesdroppers, the committee was told is: Turn up the TV set loud; step into the shower with the water running; hold conversations in the subway. Or don't talk: your martini may be listening.

CAPT. EUGENE R. FOWLER

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I would like the Senate to turn its attention for 1 moment to a fellow townsman of mine, Capt. Eugene R. Fowler, of the U.S. Army Reserve.

It seems appropriate to mention Captain Fowler today because the Senate is about to approve a supplemental appropriation of \$700 million to enable us to continue the U.S. presence in Vietnam in defense of freedom.

On this same day, at 10 a.m., Captain Fowler was laid to rest in Arlington Cemetery. The caisson which carried his casket to its final resting place was the same caisson used to bear the casket of our martyred President, John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Captain Fowler's grave is located 150 yards down the slope from the grave of America's 35th President.

Gene Fowler, of Terre Haute, Ind., was the first Hoosier killed in Vietnam to be buried at Arlington. He is the fourth son of Indiana to give his life for his country in Vietnam.

Last March 16, Captain Fowler celebrated his 34th birthday. He had been a member of the U.S. Army Reserve for more than 14 years. In September of last year he was assigned to Vietnam as an assistant sector adviser in the Phouc Binh Thanh special zone. On April 25, while accompanying an Army of Vietnam force on a combat mission, Captain Fowler stepped on a land mine. He died of wounds 2 days later. He was an expert pistol shot and held the expert carbine badge. He was awarded the Armed

Forces Reserve Medal, the Army of Occupation Medal for Germany, the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal for Vietnam.

Gene Fowler had much to live for. He had a lovely wife and two fine children—"Genie," 9 years old, and Stephen, 5 years old. Yet, he gave his life in the effort of his Nation to contain Communist advances in southeast Asia.

Mrs. Fowler decided to remain in Washington for a day after the funeral. She told Army officials that she wants her children to see the White House and the Capitol and other symbols of the country for which their father died.

I think I speak for all my colleagues when I say for Captain Fowler and his gallant comrades from all our States:

They shall grow not old, as we that are left
shall grow old;

Age shall not weary them, nor the years
condemn.

At the going down of the sun and in the
morning

We will remember them.

POLITICAL CLIMATE IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, the perplexing, complex problems which the United States must deal with in the Dominican Republic have been brewing for a long time. They obviously will not yield to quick or easy solutions. I do not believe the American people expect them to be quickly or easily solved.

It is equally apparent, I believe, that an overwhelming majority of our people have confidence in President Johnson's handling of this most difficult situation.

The historic vote today by the Organization of American States suggests that our confidence in the President's acumen and courage is shared by most Americans, north and south.

The OAS commitment proves once again that we are on the side of the angels. This Nation has the most potent, the most formidable military force in all history, yet since we have achieved this tremendous power we have never imposed military force for selfish purposes, for territorial expansion or to limit the rights of other nations for self-determination in free elections. The record of the United States speaks far more eloquently than the strident and shrill promises of the Communist conspirators who have deviously sought to infiltrate liberal and democratic movements throughout the world.

Perhaps we have seen today in the action by the OAS a signpost of maturity, of significant progress in the development of international law and order in this troubled world. I take this means of saluting President Johnson and those dedicated and conscientious advisers who have helped him bring this vexatious problem to such a promising point.

An editorial in last Friday's Chicago Sun-Times provided an interesting insight into the President's perspective on this matter. The editorial reminded us that the President, in February of 1963, got a firsthand look at the rough and tumble internal politics of that nation.

This editorial offers background information that will be helpful to Members of the Senate.

I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record at this point.

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

[From the Chicago (Ill.) Sun-Times, Apr. 30, 1965]

TWOFOLD ACTION

President Johnson knows through personal knowledge how volatile and dangerous the political climate can be in the Dominican Republic. As Vice President, Mr. Johnson attended the inauguration of Juan Bosch as President of the Dominican Republic on February 27, 1963. The inaugural parade was attacked by a mob of pro-Communist demonstrators. Mr. Johnson was hustled from the parade stand by security police and into the protection of a nearby building.

The President took swift action on Wednesday when the Dominican Government admitted it could not guarantee the safety of American citizens in the current revolt. He ordered U.S. marines landed as a protective force and offered the umbrella of that military protection to the citizens of other nations.

The Dominican Republic is still in the throes of trying to recover from more than 30 years of brutal and bloody dictatorship under Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo. Juan Bosch, the first President elected in that sad nation in 38 years, was backed by the United States. Bosch lasted less than 7 months as President before being overthrown and his government dissolved by the rightwing army on charges that he had not made good on promises, that he was soft on communism and that his proposed constitutional reforms were more socialist than democratic.

The current revolt, mounted by some officers in the army, has apparently been beaten back by the air force and navy, led by the officers that overthrew Bosch.

President Johnson's decision to provide protection for U.S. citizens has been criticized by the Organization of American States. While admitting the situation is serious and something must be done, the OAS said the United States did not have the right to act without first consulting them.

This sensitivity can be recognized. But safety for U.S. citizens comes first. If the landing of the marines (who were fired on yesterday, shortly after going ashore) also helps to stabilize the situation on behalf of the recognized government both the Dominican Republic—which needs time to recover from the evils of dictatorship—and the OAS itself will have benefited.

TRIBUTE TO WALTER BURKE

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, it has been my privilege for many years to have as my constituent and friend Hon. Walter Burke, newly elected secretary-treasurer of the United Steelworkers of America. Mr. Burke, in his new position, will move from his home in Milwaukee, Wis., to Pittsburgh. Commenting on the loss to Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Journal on May 3 editorialized concerning Walter.

I ask unanimous consent that the Milwaukee Journal editorial be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

WALTER BURKE DEPARTS

In the 17 years that he has directed steelworkers' union activities in Wisconsin, Walter J. Burke has been a credit to his union and the labor movement.

victed) and that the addressee had nothing to do with the crime.

But if the name were published, the Postmaster General said, he might risk bodily harm from the convicted holdup men.

This seems like pretty murky reasoning to us. But even granting its validity, Senator Long didn't ask for the list of 24,000 names to publish it. He asked it for the committee's information.

He said he would hold the list confidential so long as this was in the public interest, as it surely would be in the case recited by Gronouski.

But the Postmaster General also said in his reply to Senator Long that, in addition to the Post Office Department, 21 agencies of the Government, including the Central Intelligence Agency and the Air Force, have had hundreds of "mail covers" in effect recently.

A good many "civil liberties of innocent persons" could be involved in such a widespread practice by so many agencies of the Government.

Maybe not, but with this much "snooping" going on, there should be some outside check and review of it. Senator Long is competent to do this. And Gronouski, it seems to us, has evaded the real issue—not publication of the list, but giving the Long committee a look at it. How else can the committee complete its investigation?

[From the Houston (Tex.) Post, Apr. 17, 1965]

IRS MAIL OPENING IS SHOCKING

Disclosure that the Internal Revenue Service, in some cases, has seized sealed, first-class mail without a proper search warrant and opened it before it was delivered to the person to whom it was addressed, in an effort to catch tax dodgers, was nothing less than shocking. It was, in fact, scandalous and should arouse unanimous indignation.

Both the Treasury and the Post Office Departments say that the practice has been discontinued, but there are few Americans who will not agree with Senator EDWARD V. LONG of Missouri, head of the Senate subcommittee checking into governmental snooping, that there should be an ironbound law to prevent this sort of thing if present laws can be interpreted to permit it.

Privacy for the individual citizens is taking a beating these days under the best of circumstances. Even the sanctity of the home is under attack despite the constitutional guarantee against unreasonable search and seizure. The impression has existed, however, that the privacy of first-class mail was inviolate so far as Government is concerned.

The practice of putting mail covers on some individuals has received a great deal of publicity in the course of the subcommittee's investigation. It is a borderline practice, however, since the mail is not actually opened and actually amounts to surveillance, something like a police stakeout. Opening of sealed mail, except possibly for purposes of making delivery, falls into the same category as forcible entry into a private residence without a court order.

There is a law on the books that carries a maximum penalty of 5 years in jail and a \$2,000 fine for opening first-class mail addressed to another person. If this does not cover all agents of the Government, it certainly should. If the IRS-Post Office agreement does not violate existing statutes, it definitely is in conflict with the constitutional guarantee against unreasonable search and seizure.

The Senate subcommittee has performed an invaluable service to the Nation in bringing the IRS practice to light, even though it is said to have been discontinued.

The Post Office Department should be the first to seek whatever corrective legisla-

tion is needed to prevent the practice. It is going to great lengths to try to break even on its operations, but if the public ever loses confidence in the absolute privacy of first-class mail, it will stop using the service to the extent that it can turn to other means for transmitting confidential communications.

In the case of the IRS seizures, it is not that anybody has any sympathy for tax evaders. They should be caught and punished, just as the violators of any law should be.

But those entrusted with the responsibility for enforcing the law must stay within the restrictions imposed upon Government for the protection of the rights of the individual, no matter how loudly they complain that it handicaps them in their work and keeps them from doing the most efficient job. This is just as true for the Nation's tax collectors as for other law enforcement officers.

[From the Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La., Mar. 8, 1965]

"SEARCH BY BUG" HELD ILLEGAL

As some predicted, after a study of court decisions which reached a sort of climax in 1961, a trial judge (New York) has ruled electronic eavesdropping unconstitutional *per se*.

Though his decision might merely have followed U.S. Supreme Court bans on illegal physical trespass—in the "planting" of so-called "bugs"—the judge chose also, and primarily, to apply the fourth and fifth amendments in a basically restrictive sense.

Thus he says that the process represents a search, and conversation overheard or transcribed a seizure thereof. To this premise he applies jurisprudence of long standing relating to search and seizure of tangibles. These interpretations limit the legal products of search to fruits of and instruments used in commission of crime, and to "contraband" unlawful to possess. They exclude mere evidence of guilt, especially if it partakes of self-incrimination.

A "search by bug" invariably represents, he holds, a search for "mere evidence"; furthermore by its nature it cannot be restricted to specific statements which law enforcement desires to be seized, but sweeps up any and all statements, pertinent or otherwise.

This reasoning by analogy and extension is expected to precipitate the Scandefia case, through a long chain of appeals to final decision at Washington. It has become more and more customary that broad issues thus are settled where narrower principles could be invoked. Thus it seems dubious that the act of breaking into an establishment by night to plant a listening device would be condoned as a legal search by the Supreme Court, in light of previous decisions, even though the officers had a warrant to eavesdrop. The New York ruling is that the process can't be used at all, under any circumstances.

To equate illegal trespass with search seems in accord with the fundamental safeguards of the fourth amendment. To equate both a trespass and a nontrespass eavesdrop with search and seizure of tangible things seems more like an exercise in flexible semantics. In trying to erect reasonable and desirable safeguards against abuse of police practice, by statutory means, it may be that some lawmakers and courts have themselves helped wiped out any distinction, by equating conventional search warrants with warrants to eavesdrop.

[From the Trenton (N.J.) Times, Mar. 2, 1965]

VIOLATING PRIVACY

Blameless and upright you may be, honest as the day is long, but your mail could be watched. Deliveries can be delayed while

the Post Office Department snoops on the people whom it serves.

Records have been kept on the incoming mail of 24,000 persons. The return address and postmark are recorded, and then the letters are delivered. A Senate committee has called for the names of the addressees.

There could be abuses here. It is called the "mail cover" system, and the postal people say it has been going on for years. Usually surveillance begins when requested by the professionally suspicious agents of any enforcement authority—presumably as an assist to criminal investigation.

Distaste is lent this practice because it seems cut from the same cloth as wire-tapping and the recent electronic peeping which is also concerning the Senate. It has the Big Brother taint, a sort of police stake-out on persons who don't know their privacy is being violated.

One need not have committed any crime. He simply may have aroused the suspicion of personnel from any one of a hundred Government agencies—or of law enforcement officials from the Federal or State level down to the local cop. Admittedly it has served at times to help solve crimes, but it was testified that mail covers have been used as a "retaliatory measure" against some who have simply incurred the dislike of bureaucrats.

Some of our cherished safeguards lose something in such practices. Something more than an occasional quizzing by a congressional committee should invite correction of possible abuses of constitutional and other traditional rights.

We would be better served by the Post Office if it explained how far it is involved in these clandestine exercises, and how many of its employees are thus engaged—taken away from their traditional appointed rounds.

[From the San Mateo (Calif.) Times and News Leader, Mar. 6, 1965]

PROBING THE SNOOPERS

A Senate judiciary subcommittee headed by Senator EDWARD LONG is trying hard to look over the shoulder of the Post Office Department. It is not a case of checking on the historic inefficiency of the mail system, but on an entirely extraneous activity—that of snooping.

The committee has been told by the Department that it provides approximately 1,000 mail covers a month on individuals at the request of a great variety of police agencies, from the FBI down to local law enforcement. When such a cover is instituted, post office employees keep track of all mail received, including such information as the sender and the postmarks of origin.

Among the committee's revelations is the fact that the post office forms by way of which such covers are ordered have—in the best tradition of the spy thriller—instructions on them to be destroyed after use. The institution of a mail cover is made without examination of the reasons behind such a request.

The work of the subcommittee is part of a larger effort by Congress to look into snooping activities by Federal agencies, to search out invasions of the privacy of individuals. The material gathered by the committee has shown a vast effort in existence, including a variety of snooping equipment to stagger the imagination of comic book authors.

The subcommittee has encountered some difficulty in obtaining cooperation in its work. The Post Office Department has refused repeated requests for the list of individuals subjected to mail cover in the last 2 years.

The committee owes it to the public to persist both in its demands and in its devotion to the investigation of the entire subject. This effort is particularly essential in relation to a Government agency, such as the Post Office Department, which has a monopoly

May 6, 1965

A2209

scrutiny. With five of its nine members southerners, including its chairman, EWIN E. WILLIS, of Louisiana, we have put ourselves in the unlikely position of hoping that Martin Luther King, Jr., weathers the committee's hearings better than Mr. Shelton.

"President Johnson's Grip Is Strong in Resisting Red Aggression," Writes Carl W. McCardle in Wheeling, W. Va., Intelligencer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, May 6, 1965

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, editorial support for our Chief Executive in coping with foreign problems, is strong in West Virginia.

In the March 30, 1965, issue of the Wheeling, W. Va., Intelligencer, there was an especially cogent column by Carl W. McCardle, of the Intelligencer staff, titled "Johnson's Grip Strong in Resisting Red Aggression." I ask unanimous consent that portions of this article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

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

JOHNSON'S GRIP STRONG IN RESISTING
RED AGGRESSION

President Johnson is keeping a cool and steady grip on the throttle in resisting the Communist aggressors against South Vietnam.

And he wants our allies to know that America is going to keep the pressure on the Reds for as long as it takes to make them leave their sovereign neighbors alone, accompanied by safeguarded assurances to that effect.

The NATO Council Headquarters is in Paris, which is also the capital of unlimited French grandeur contained in the personage of the one and only Gen. Charles de Gaulle, President of France.

He has been agitating for another East-West conference of some sort. The United States quickly rejected it, because it would have had at the core of a negotiated settlement, "neutrality" for Vietnam, together with Cambodia and Laos. All three are former French Colonies which used to be known as French Indochina. It has been demonstrated that "neutrality" makes a country an easy prey for the Communists, particularly in Asia.

It has required patience and courage of a high order for President Johnson to keep on with what he knows is right, which is that the only way to stop Communist aggression is to stop it where it happens to be currently pushing its evil threat; namely, in Vietnam.

Mr. Johnson has made a sound judgment in Vietnam. If we were to leave, and the Reds were to go on from Vietnam and take southeast Asia, the rich rice bowl of Asia, then the dark cloud of Communist tyranny would develop that continent and with this lost freedom, there would also be dissipated whatever prestige the United States has in that vast and vital area.

When the President made the determination that henceforth the aim would be to repulse a Communist aggressor and push him back where he was supposed to be in Viet-

nam, the President doubtless knew that he was embarking upon a course that would not be without risks, and that the road might be long.

The sole aim of the President is to make the Reds stop their aggression against South Vietnam, with secure proof that they will go back up north of the dividing line at the 17th parallel in Vietnam—as decreed in the 1954 Geneva accords, and to stay there. Then the U.S. forces could safely go home.

For too long the Communists, knowing that they or the United States did not want to get involved in a general war, have taken advantage of that circumstance to gobble up or at least to saw in half any sovereign country they thought they could with immunity seize.

Now, whether the Reds want a widening of the war is wholly up to them.

Until the Communists are ready to halt their aggression in Vietnam, the United States is going to keep the pressure on and intensify it, if necessary. They will come to the realization that America is now ready to back up its diplomacy with our power, the mightiest on earth. Mr. Johnson, who had to postpone his planned trip to Europe because of the mounting crisis in Vietnam, has shown that he knows how to use power, neither recklessly nor timidly. The United States has the power and the patience and, at last, the will, to see to it that this time the Reds will not succeed in their aggression in Vietnam.

The chief of the North Vietnamese Red Army has been quoted as saying: "If the special warfare that the U.S. imperialists are testing in South Vietnam is overcome, this means that it can be defeated anywhere." Take out the phony Red application of the word "imperialist" to the United States, and it could be that the Red general has sized it all up pretty well.

There is a quotation, the origin of which I do not know, that I might cite to end this essay:

"Fear knocked at the door.
Faith answered.
And there was no one there."


OAS Should Act Swiftly

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WILLIAM T. MURPHY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 6, 1965

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in the May 1, 1965, issue of the Chicago Sun-Times, there appeared an excellent editorial on the Organization of American States.

I wish to have this editorial printed in the Appendix of the RECORD, as I firmly believe my fellow Members will find this editorial of interest.

The editorial follows:

OAS SHOULD ACT SWIFTLY

The Organization of American States will meet today to discuss what action it should take in the crisis in the Dominican Republic.

The responsibility facing the OAS seems clear. That body of 20 nations should immediately appoint a committee and send it to the troubled area to work for a cease-fire and the restoration of peace and security.

The OAS should also conduct a painstaking and thorough investigation of the revolt against the recognized government in the Dominican Republic. The charge of

Communist subversion agitated from outside the nation has been made by responsible officials of the Dominican Republic and others. Those charges should be investigated and if true the matter should be brought before the U.N.

Some members of the OAS have voiced disapproval of President Johnson's action in sending Marines into Santo Domingo. That reaction, which grew out of the fact that the United States did not consult with the OAS before taking action, is unjustified. President Johnson has made it clear that the Marines are not an occupying force. They are there only to protect and evacuate American citizens. The rapid deterioration of the situation and the rebel attacks on five Latin American embassies should be sufficient demonstration that the action taken by the United States was necessary.

By working swiftly to negotiate for a cease-fire and restore order the OAS can refute the charges made by Soviet Russia, Red China, and others that the U.S. action was one of aggression. The United States can cooperate in this refutation by removing its troops as soon as peace is restored.

The Dominican Republic has suffered greatly under more than 30 years of dictatorship. It needs economic aid, which the United States has been providing, and it needs the understanding and assistance of its sister nations in the Latin American community. The OAS can extend that help by acting to restore order and assuring this troubled nation a period of calm while it works out its problems.

**Los Angeles Calvary Methodist Church
Wesleyan Service Guild Scholarship
Fund To Sponsor May 16 Young Saints
Concert Revue**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 6, 1965

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, last year I had occasion to enjoy an excellent musical program by a small group of entertainers known as the Young Saints, who also presented me with their widely acclaimed record album "Didn't It Rain."

This same group of singers, dancers, and musicians are to be featured again on May 16, 1965, when the Los Angeles Calvary Methodist Church Wesleyan Service Guild presents the Tommy Roberts-Evelyn Freeman Workshop of Performing Arts in a benefit concert revue.

The program, to be a benefit for the guild's scholarship fund, will be given on Sunday, May 16, at 3 p.m., in the Wilshire Ebell Theater at 4401 West Eighth Street, Los Angeles.

In the interest of drawing attention to this most worthy cause, I would like to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a recent notice printed regarding this benefit concert revue:

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CALVARY METHODIST
CHURCH

The Calvary Methodist Church Wesleyan Service Guild presents the Tommy Roberts-Evelyn Freeman Workshop of Performing Arts in a spectacular concert revue, featuring the Young Saints, at the Wilshire Ebell

Theater on Sunday, May 16, at 3 p.m. for the benefit of the gullid scholarship fund.

The Young Saints is a group of singers, dancers, and musicians from high schools, junior colleges, and colleges of the Los Angeles area, the end result of over 4 years of intensive search for and auditioning of young talent.

The program will spotlight compositions by ASCAP writers Tommy Roberts and Evelyn Freeman who have written for and appeared with such stars as Peggy Lee, Frankie Laine, and Louis Prima. Also included in the program are selections from their world-acclaimed record album "Didn't It Rain."

Highlight of the show will be an "a-go-go" section with the Young Saints doing the songs and dances of today, and a jazz segment featuring some of the top studio and jazz musicians on the west coast, which will include special music by Buddy Collette, Shorty Rogers, Benny Carter, and Ernie Freeman, who is also guest conductor.

Broadway will be represented by a musical salute to Rogers and Hammerstein and on the serious side, the premiere performance of a choral and orchestral setting of the Scriptures (Isaiah 52: 7) by Tommy Roberts and Evelyn Freeman and an orchestral fugue written especially for the Los Angeles Neophonic Orchestra.

Tickets are available at the Wilshire Ebell box office, 4401 West Eighth Street, Los Angeles; telephone Webster 9-1128.

Indiana Disaster

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1965

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, several communities in Indiana and the Midwest were struck on Palm Sunday by vicious, killing tornadoes. The result was the worst disaster in Hoosier history. As of May 4, 136 residents of Indiana had died from injuries suffered in those tornadoes. In addition, 131 Hoosiers remain hospitalized. Estimates of the total damage to public and private property in Indiana as a result of the tornadoes exceed \$75 million.

The response of the President of the United States to this catastrophe which struck Indiana and other parts of the Midwest was to fly immediately to the scenes of destruction. His appearances gave clear reassurance to storm-shocked citizens that their Government would stand by them in time of need.

Although Indianapolis and surrounding parts of Marion County in my 11th District of Indiana were not directly affected by the tornado damage, Indianapolis City Councilman Max E. Brydenhal recognized the importance and timeliness of the concerned gesture made by President Johnson in visiting our State. Accordingly, I place in the Record at this point, the text of Mr. Brydenhal's statement delivered at a regular meeting of the city council of Indianapolis, Ind., April 19, 1965:

STATEMENT OF MAX E. BRYDENHAL, CITY COUNCILMAN, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Tonight I feel like an American 10 feet tall. I am proud, too, to be a Democrat.

I am delighted when someone refers to me as a politician and thank God we have a man like Lyndon Johnson in the White House.

Indiana was struck by the worst tornado in history on Palm Sunday when a series of tornadoes ripped through the State leaving death and destruction in its path. When the full impact of the catastrophe was realized and the news reached our Capital City, our President did not lose much time deciding to fly to the disaster area to see for himself the full extent of the violence on those unfortunate families.

This is the second time President Johnson has visited Indiana under adverse conditions. Time has not completely healed the economic scars resulting in the permanent shutdown of the largest employer in the South Bend area which he viewed on his first visit. His personal regards and heartfelt feelings for those who were afflicted by this adversity makes me proud to be called a politician.

Those who attended the march at Selma say that after the march was over they were recognized anywhere they went about the city by the mud on their shoes. President Johnson was reportedly scheduled to stay in the disaster area for only 55 minutes. On returning to his plane, 2½ hours later, his shoes bore the sign of one who cared. They were covered with mud as he walked through this disaster.

Now, you can understand why I feel like an American 10 feet tall, proud to be a Democrat and my head is high and my chest is out when I am referred to as a politician.

Mr. Chairman, I move this council send a letter to President Johnson thanking him for taking time out of his busy schedule to walk among those people in Indiana who had this misfortune.

The Role for Private Resources in Aid to Foreign Nations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WESTON E. VIVIAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 6, 1965

Mr. VIVIAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the truly effective and mutually beneficial means of helping the developing countries is through utilizing American private resources in our aid programs overseas.

Private participation in the aid programs takes many forms—from university technical assistance to business investment guarantees. At the same time this involvement of the American private sector encourages the growth of private initiative and enterprise in the developing countries, hastening progress to self-supporting, independent economies.

The following account, taken from the Agency for International Development's summary presentation to Congress, explains the varied means by which the aid program in 1966 will provide an even more important role for private resources in foreign assistance:

PRIVATE RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT

AID continues to encourage greater private participation in our assistance programs and stronger, more vigorous private sectors in the developing countries themselves.

The AID program already includes substantial participation by American private business, institutions, and groups. About

one-fourth of AID's technical assistance is provided by American universities, business firms, and private associations on contract, and this role is being enlarged further. American engineering and construction firms overseas are supervising the design and construction of some \$4 billion in capital projects AID is helping to finance in the developing countries. Under the Partners of the Alliance program launched in the spring of 1964, 25 American States and communities are consulting with Latin American nations and communities and arranging to provide scholarships, technical assistance, investments in joint ventures and other kinds of assistance; eight more partnerships will soon be underway. Private firms, labor unions, and local governments, as well as universities, provide training for some 6,000 participants a year; the value of training services donated for these programs has been estimated at more than \$10 million.

During the coming year, significant expansion is expected in a number of AID activities designed to encourage greater American private investment in the less-developed countries, and to increase the flow of development assistance from private American relief agencies, nonprofit associations, labor unions, civic groups, and business organizations.

Among the major developments expected during fiscal year 1966 are these:

The report of the Advisory Committee on Private Enterprise in Foreign Aid on ways to increase private participation in international development.

A continued sharp increase in the use of AID investment guaranties by American investors. In fiscal year 1964, AID wrote three times as many guaranty contracts and issued twice as much coverage as in any preceding year.

Increased use of the AID investment survey program, which is helping to generate new private American investment in less-developed countries.

Placement of volunteers overseas by the new International Executive Service Corps, operated and supported by American business and assisted by AID.

An expansion of the role of American voluntary agencies in promoting self-help and development work, in addition to straight relief work in the underdeveloped countries.

Increased State and local participation in AID's partners in the alliance program through which Americans at the State and local community leadership level work directly with their counterparts in Latin American countries on specific development problems.

ENCOURAGING PRIVATE U.S. INVESTMENT

AID continuously seeks ways to improve the flow of U.S. private assistance to the developing world, spurred by the conviction that the demand is great and the need is urgent. The Advisory Committee on Private Enterprise in Foreign Aid has been reviewing AID's private enterprise programs and considering new initiatives. The Committee will report by June 30, 1965.

In making investment plans, the U.S. businessman is able, with AID's help, to: (a) obtain information on investment opportunities in less-developed countries; (b) survey proposed projects; (c) protect himself against certain risks not generally present in developed countries; and (d) obtain loans for projects. Thus, the overall purpose of AID's private investment programs is to facilitate productive investments in the less-developed countries and to make them more attractive in relation to alternative possibilities.

Investment tax credit proposal

To encourage a greater flow of direct U.S. private investment into the less-developed countries, particularly in manufacturing industries, the executive branch has proposed an overseas investment tax credit. This is a

May 6, 1965

A2242

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

training school for those who work in the field of delinquency and control.

The fourth great problem of our urban communities lies in the field of mass transportation.

Several weeks ago the administration presented to the general assembly what is Pennsylvania's first major program in this important area. I urge you to adopt it without delay.

When you do, you will have made it possible for us to help unplug the transportation arteries of our communities by helping to purchase needed transit equipment; by aiding in projects designed to ease the current inadequacies of commuter trains; by participating in programs to encourage public use of mass transit systems; and by establishing a State agency to specialize in mass transportation problems.

If you now provide for this program, which was developed after consultation and study across the State, you will have given Pennsylvania an immediate start on solving a grave problem that can only grow worse if ignored.

And, finally, the fifth great area of need for our communities which I ask you to meet lies in the field of public health.

I ask you specifically to do two things:

First, authorize local communities to establish district health offices so that through cooperation they can better meet the public health needs of Pennsylvania.

Second, to provide \$2 million as the State's share in a program with local and Federal financing to make available \$10 million in community centers for the mentally ill and the mentally retarded.

So, there you have it. An ambitious, but very practical plan to weld a dynamic new partnership between the State and local governments.

The formula is very much to the point: Provide strong local governments and then back them with the resources of the Commonwealth.

In behalf of the 9 million Pennsylvanians who live in Pennsylvania's urban communities, I ask you to adopt it.

If you do, we indeed shall have better communities in a better Pennsylvania.

In fact, as we have now begun to do so often, we can in this, too, lead the Nation.

JH

An Interview With Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, the Honorable Jack Hood Vaughn, May 7, 1965, on the Situation in the Dominican Republic

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 6, 1965

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I insert in the RECORD the transcript of a television interview I have just conducted with the distinguished Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, The Honorable Jack Hood Vaughn.

I think particularly significant among Mr. Vaughn's remarks is his call for the establishment of an inter-American peacekeeping force, a multilateral force composed of troops from the several states of the Organization of American States.

This force could be, in the words of Mr. Vaughn, "on call, ready and trained at all times to cope with such emergencies" as the present crisis in the Dominican Republic.

The transcript follows:

INTERVIEW BY REPRESENTATIVE JOHN BRADEMAS OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS, JACK HOOD VAUGHN

Representative BRADEMAS. Mr. Secretary, why are the U.S. Marines in the Dominican Republic?

Secretary VAUGHN. The U.S. Marines went into the Dominican Republic last Wednesday evening (April 28) after the only forces—the only elements in the Dominican Republic with whom we were in contact—after we had been advised by our Ambassador Bennett that the situation had deteriorated to the point where the lives and safety of our citizens there could no longer be guaranteed. That's why they're there.

Representative BRADEMAS. What about the danger of adverse Latin American reaction to our unilateral intervention down there?

Secretary VAUGHN. There has been a good deal as you know, JOHN, of adverse reaction and criticism already. Certainly this could have been expected and more to come. However, privately many of my Latin American friends have confessed that although this bothers them deeply and emotionally, they realize that we had no choice. The President felt at the time of taking action that he had no choice, that he was not prepared to abandon roughly 3,000 American citizens plus the hundreds of other citizens, non-Dominican citizens, who had requested and desperately needed our immediate help and protection.

Representative BRADEMAS. What about the involvement of the Organization of American States at this point?

Secretary VAUGHN. As you are aware, the Organization of American States has sent their Secretary General, Mr. Mora, and a special commission of five to investigate the situation to determine if a cease-fire can be established and made to work and if a more—not permanent but more—formal arrangement can be worked out whereby the peace will be safeguarded and the country will be able to move back toward constitutional government.

Representative BRADEMAS. Is there any prospect that a permanent peace-keeping force on a multilateral basis, composed of troops from OAS, could be developed for future crises?

Secretary VAUGHN. The first step will certainly be the effort to get a number of Latin countries to send contingents there to replace U.S. troops and assist U.S. troops in keeping the peace. I would hope, personally, JOHN, that this would be the first step in the establishment of an inter-American peace-keeping force, a multilateral force that could be on call, ready and trained at all times to cope with such emergencies.

Representative BRADEMAS. I just have three other quick questions to shoot at you. What's the future of ex-President Juan Bosch?

Secretary VAUGHN. His future, in my opinion, depends on him and depends on the Dominican people. They have seen him as a successful campaigner and president. He left and much happened since he left. Whether he comes back and in what role I think should be determined by the Dominican people.

Representative BRADEMAS. Would you comment on the twin dangers of a Communist coup on the one hand and a rightwing military dictatorship on the other in the Dominican Republic?

Secretary VAUGHN. In the past the choice has been between democracy and the dictatorship of the right. More and more we have a new ingredient which is a dictatorship on

the left. Neither form of dictatorship is acceptable to us and we would hope that there will be a government and a philosophy of government somewhere in the middle.

Representative BRADEMAS. I have just one final question which I ask you not only because we've had Peace Corps volunteers in the Dominican Republic but because you were once an administrator of the Peace Corps yourself. What about the role of American Peace Corps volunteers in that country?

Secretary VAUGHN. As has been the case always, I have derived great pride and satisfaction from the performance of the volunteers in this crisis. During the heavy fighting, during the disturbances in general, the Peace Corps volunteers stayed on the job. We have a contingent of nurses there who have worked around the clock in Dominican hospitals for the last 10 days. There are no complaints—they haven't been hurt—they're there to help the people.

Representative BRADEMAS. Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

Dr. Gilbert Klaperman

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1965

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, I listen with reverence to our opening prayer each day. Today I had the honor of hearing my own spiritual leader, Dr. Gilbert Klaperman, rabbi of Congregation Beth Shalom, Lawrence, Long Island, N.Y. Our guest chaplain today served during World War II as chaplain in the Canadian Army with the reserve rank of captain. Ordained by the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary in 1941, he received his B.A., and doctoral degree at Yeshiva University and his M.A. at the State University of Iowa.

Rabbi Klaperman is president of the National Jewish Book Council, vice president of the New York Board of Rabbis, assistant professor of sociology at Yeshiva University, vice president of the Hadoar, chaplain at the Nassau County Jail, and active in many Jewish and civic organizations.

Previously, Dr. Klaperman taught comparative religion, history, Bible, ethics and related courses at the State University of Iowa and Talmud at the Teachers Institute of Yeshiva University. He was the director of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation of Queens University in Kingston, Ontario; at the State University of Iowa and Iowa State College in Iowa; The Citadel at Charleston, S.C. and at Clemson College in Clemson, S.C.

Rabbi Klaperman served in pulpits at Charleston, S.C.; West New York and Kingston, Ontario, prior to coming to Lawrence.

He is listed in "Who's Who in Religion," "Who's Who in World Jewry," "Who's Who in the East," and "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities," and is a past president of Yeshiva College Alumni Organization and past national secretary of the Rabbinical Council of America.

And that is why I come here today to propose a new era in the relationship of our State and our communities.

I propose a dynamic new partnership of State and local governments to make the urban areas of Pennsylvania the most livable, the most progressive in all the Nation. Such an alliance requires that we adopt too broad and bold approaches.

The first of these is to assure that the local communities are strong enough to carry their end of the partnership.

And, second, the State government must embark on a series of new and expanded programs that hit as rifle shots at the most serious problems facing local communities today.

Consider the first of these two approaches: Local communities are creatures of the State. In fact, the relationship historically has been almost that of parent and child. But a wise parent knows that when the child has reached maturity he must be given more of a voice in the conduct of his own affairs and those of the family.

For the communities of Pennsylvania that time has come. And to effect it I offer four specific proposals.

First, I ask the general assembly to create a new cabinet-level department of community affairs.

This will give the communities of Pennsylvania a fair voice and a long overdue voice in the highest councils of the State government.

At long last, 9 million persons who live in Pennsylvania's urban areas—whether big city, suburban area, smaller city or growing town—will have a major department of the government interested specifically in the experience and problems of urban living.

When finally assembled the new department will have under its jurisdiction all of those programs and areas of responsibility which are of paramount importance to the urban communities of Pennsylvania.

These will include not only the compilation and dissemination of statistical and professional information of importance to the communities, but also such programs as urban renewal, mass transportation and community planning.

In addition, the new department will have jurisdiction over the Commonwealth's efforts to encourage the development of housing for our citizens.

Summed up, the Department of Community Affairs will provide a clearing house for solving the common problems of Pennsylvania communities, an opportunity for those communities to be fully represented in the State government, and a one-stop agency to carry out the programs which are of vital importance to the urban areas of the Commonwealth.

The second great need, if our local communities are to develop the strength they ought to have, is for the general assembly to enact sweeping reforms in the election laws of the Commonwealth.

I will, therefore, put before you legislation to reform the conduct of elections in Pennsylvania.

It will call for a new method of selecting election district officials and will provide for their training. It will reform the existing absentee ballot law. And it will provide improved procedures to guarantee every citizen's right to vote without coercion and to have his ballot honestly counted.

The third need to strengthen our local communities is for more of them to voluntarily enter into regional planning and related activities with their neighbors.

The State planning board is currently conducting reconnaissance surveys of each region of the State. These, plus the other work of the planning board, will identify common regional problems which will only yield to regional solutions.

I am requesting the planning board, therefore, to make its studies and all other pos-

sible aid available to the local communities. And I urge our communities to undertake the widespread practice of voluntary, cooperative regional planning and related activities.

And, finally, the fourth proposal I am making to strengthen our local communities is this:

We need to strip away all of the old, out-moded restrictive State law which has piled up over the years. Nearly two centuries of legislative accumulation overcontrols our communities, stifles their initiative, and reduces their ability to produce viable local governments.

First and foremost, we must remove from the State constitution itself some of the old-fashioned and unnecessary restrictions and anachronism which it forces on local government.

A constitutional amendment to accomplish just that is already before the General Assembly as part of this administration's constitutional reform package. I urge you to pass it speedily.

Furthermore, we need to reexamine the whole body of local government restrictions enacted through the years by the General Assembly.

I am appointing, therefore, a high-level and bipartisan task force—including representatives of State and local governments, of the general assembly, of local government associations, and of other interested groups—to begin immediately the task of reviewing existing law.

When this task force completes its labor, the results will be presented to the general assembly, along with recommendations for change, repeal and modernization.

These four proposals then can make Pennsylvania's urban communities strong enough to carry their half of the dynamic local-State partnership I am proposing.

But to provide for strong communities is to meet only part of the challenge.

The government of the Commonwealth also must now take on an even more fierce determination to strike out at the common enemies of its communities and itself.

I propose, therefore, that we undertake new programs aimed at five great problems facing our communities, but which are beyond their ability to tackle alone.

These five great problems are: Education, housing, crime and delinquency, mass transportation, and health.

First, education.

In 1 week I will put before you the results of an exhaustive 2-year effort which untangles the present maze of State subsidies for the support of local schools.

I mention it today because the new system will be of great benefit to the school-children of Pennsylvania's urban areas.

Besides the new subsidy formula, there are two more vital educational measures I urge you to enact. One will give youngsters from the slums a fair chance at an equal start. The second will replace wornout school buildings in our heaviest populated areas.

The first program is already before you. In my original budget requests I included, and I urge you now to act favorably on it, a request for \$1 million to provide preschool training for children from the slums.

There are the children, who without special early help, will drop out of school before the eighth grade. Their deprived backgrounds guarantee that without this preschool training they will not be able to keep pace with more fortunate children. I believe they deserve our special help.

The second program—to replace wornout school buildings in our heavy populated centers—will be detailed in next week's education message.

In a nutshell, however, what I will suggest is that the State heavily invest, through its long-term borrowing capacity, in the modernization of Pennsylvania's most outmoded school buildings.

The second great need of Pennsylvania's urban communities is housing.

I am concerned about the general level of new home construction in Pennsylvania.

We know that the average age of housing in Pennsylvania is older than the national average and older than our neighboring States. And we know, too, that the number of new housing starts in the Commonwealth has been down in some recent years.

Obviously, the decades of economic plight in Pennsylvania, reflected in what until recently was an unemployment rate far higher than the national average, did have and might still be having an adverse effect on the housing industry.

But what no one knows is whether this completely explains the less than ideal construction level. We must find out.

I shall name, therefore, a cabinet-level group to work in close touch with the home-building industry to determine what the Commonwealth might do to stimulate the private construction of housing. If indeed there is need for governmental action, it shall be promptly made known to the general assembly.

Meanwhile, there is one vast segment of Pennsylvania's housing need that we can and should move immediately to meet.

We need nearly 30,000 middle-income homes and I propose an imaginative and unique program through which the Commonwealth will stimulate private enterprise to fill that need.

These homes would sell in the \$10,000 to \$17,500 price range and would be purchased by Pennsylvanians at the \$3,600 to \$8,000 annual earnings level.

The largest single obstacle now preventing these families from owning their own homes is the income requirements under presently available financing.

The detailed program I will shortly put before you will remove that obstacle by lowering the interest on mortgages and thus reducing the family income needed to meet monthly payments.

The money to finance this plan will come from bonds issued by the Pennsylvania Housing Agency. The mortgages it finances will be fully insured. The bonds will be repaid over the years as the mortgages are reduced by the families purchasing the homes.

In all, this proposal means more home-owning Pennsylvanians, stronger communities, and a shot in the arm to a vital segment of the State's economy.

The third great urban problem which I propose we tackle is crime and juvenile delinquency.

You will soon have before you a new plan to improve Pennsylvania's outdated system of corrections and rehabilitation for adult criminals. But today I want to concentrate on juvenile delinquency which is of particular concern to the urban communities.

I urge you to enact a \$3 million proposal which, added to our existing effort, will provide Pennsylvania with a juvenile delinquency program second to none in the Nation in its ability to rehabilitate young delinquents and at the same time protect society from youthful lawlessness.

Here are the details:

1. We will provide within a matter of months, to fill what is an emergency need, institutional facilities for an additional 600 juveniles.

2. We will double the present State contribution toward local juvenile police units.

3. We will double the present State contribution toward juvenile court and probation services.

4. We will increase the professional staff working on the effective placement of offenders in institutions and other aspects of correction.

5. We will increase by 50 percent our efforts at juvenile gang control.

6. We will establish, perhaps at the Pennsylvania State University, a badly needed

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In 1964, 436 local officials were murdered; over 1,100 other officials were taken by kidnaping to an unknown fate; 1,359 other civilians were murdered; and another 8,400 were kidnaped by the Vietcong. Over 11,000 innocent humans in all—murdered or dragged away from their families and homes to captivity, forced labor, and much worse. In America, in proportionate terms, this would have meant 143,000 of our citizens slain or kidnaped in 1964 alone.

This bleeding and intimidation of the people and the local governmental structure in South Vietnam has gone on for 8 years. They go on today—against the women and children as well as the men—for what more effective way is there to dominate a populace than to kill its leaders and trained officials, to threaten the women with horror, and to kill the children of those who oppose the aggressors.

This is the nature of the aggression and of the aggressor in South Vietnam today. This is what the Vietnamese face and why they fight. And this is why we have pledged to help them.

Yet people ask—even Americans—how can we justify the use of our military power in South, and particularly North Vietnam?

We can justify it in South Vietnam because a sovereign and independent nation had asked our help in advising, supplying, and supporting its forces as they resist armed aggression and terror from without.

We can justify it in North Vietnam because, as all the evidence shows, and as President Johnson, has said, Hanoi's control and support of the Vietcong insurgency is "the heartbeat of the war." Once again here, South Vietnam has requested our assistance and we have responded. The South Vietnamese, and we, want Hanoi to know that its attack on its neighbor must cease.

It is important to understand the nature of our operations in North Vietnam, and to contrast them with those of the Communists against South Vietnam. There are too many who have recklessly applied the adjective "barbaric" in the wrong place.

Our aerial operations are carefully controlled as to area, target, and munitions. They are almost surgical, aiming to cut the lines of control and supply running from north to south, but carefully avoiding essentially civilian targets.

Which is "barbaric," the bombing of an infiltration bridge, or the beheading of a mayor? Which is "barbaric," the strafing of a military convoy heading south, or the systematic murder of innocent villagers?

The only action we could not justify would be failing to help South Vietnam. Of this, we will not be guilty. In operations in the north and in the south—and both are necessary—we will continue to stand with the valiant Vietnamese, giving them whatever kind and measure of help is needed and appropriate.

And so, in sum, I say to all who question what we do:

In the face of all the evidence, what other course can honor take? Indeed, what other course is there in our own self-interest? How else can we sustain the faith of all the free lands in America's will to resist aggression and bring an end to the day of the assassin? How else can we face our own national conscience?

Our aim is peace. Peace for all men, and freedom for them to build their own futures. We stand in Vietnam—and we will stay there—to give its people a chance at this greater destiny.

We will leave when the terror halts and the killings cease. We will leave when the aggressor leaves, and not before. And on that day, we would turn with all the peoples of southeast Asia; yes, with South and North Vietnamese alike—to the building of a free and more abundant future.

William J. Driver, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1965

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include the address made by Mr. William J. Driver, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, on the occasion of the dedication of the new Washington, D.C., Veterans' Administration hospital. It is indeed encouraging to know that this is the 69th VA hospital dedicated since 1947, and that several thousand additional beds have already been authorized throughout the country and are in the process of being constructed.

The address follows:

TEXT OF REMARKS BY HON. WILLIAM J. DRIVER, ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS, ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEDICATION OF THE WASHINGTON VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 28, 1965

Mr. Vice President, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, today we join together in a ceremony that has become characteristic of the Veterans' Administration: the dedication of a new hospital, incorporating all the latest advances in medicine, engineering, and architecture.

This is the 69th VA hospital dedicated since 1947. Nineteen additional hospitals are now under construction or planned. These hospitals and expansions of others will bring over 19,000 new beds into the VA as older and outmoded hospitals such as Mount Alto are gradually retired.

This progress did not come about automatically: it is the result of the unceasing effort of those who have made excellence in veterans' medicine their personal concern. Many of these men are with us here today. All have contributed, but none more so than the man who it is my great honor to introduce to you.

There are in this land today many enduring monuments to the vigor, enlightenment, and courage of HUBERT HUMPHREY's Senate career.

In my view, none is more important, none is more enduring, none is more expressive of the compassion that is central to his character, than his constant struggle to assure that there be no compromise with the quality of medicine for America's veterans.

In defending the integrity of the VA medical program, he has said: "One of the most important obligations of the Nation [is] providing the finest possible medical care for our wounded and ill ex-servicemen."

In alerting the Senate to the growing number of aging veterans, he said: "No single agency of the U.S. Government will be or is meeting the medical needs of a larger group of senior citizens than the Veterans' Administration. It is not simply the responsibility to meet the problem of diseases of the aged, but, rather more positively, to help our veterans enjoy the fullest of health."

In stressing the contribution made by VA research to the health of veterans and all our citizens, he said: "I feel that the research increases which the Congress has granted to VA in recent years are a fitting tribute to the important results achieved to date and are appropriate recognition of the significance of constantly seeking new answers to the medical needs of America's ex-servicemen, as well as the needs of our entire population."

He summed up his views on our national obligation to veterans and their dependents when he said: "The veterans of our Nation have made tremendous contributions to the welfare of our people, in time of peace as well as in time of war. Their patriotic devotion and loyal service merit the attention and gratitude of all Americans." And he assured his fellow countrymen that he would continue "efforts for adequate recognition by Congress of the needs and welfare of our veterans and their families."

He has more than fulfilled the promise of that assurance. He has more than kept faith with America's veterans, for he has been their advocate, their spokesman, and their champion against the forces of indifference.

Chicago Daily News Commends Sending of Marines

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 3, 1965

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am extending my remarks to include the following editorial from the Chicago Daily News of April 30, 1965:

RESCUE IN THE CARIBBEAN

When American citizens are in danger, it is the duty of the American Government to do what it can to protect them. Clearly, Americans were in danger in the Dominican Republic, overrun by revolution, and President Johnson's decision was to land a detachment of marines to help bring our civilians out safely.

There is hardly room for dissent from the commonsense and justice of this action. The Dominican Government, or what was left of it, acknowledged it could not guarantee the safety of the Americans. Under such circumstances, international law allows for rescue missions.

Even so, the cries of "imperialism" and "intervention" arise, and it must be conceded that the history of U.S. operations in the Caribbean renders suspect any overt action involving marines. The Leathernecks have been used before to police the area and set up friendly governments.

The dispatch of the marines in this instance could serve no such purpose. Tough as they are, a few hundred marines could scarcely take over the country, and they had their hands full protecting stranded American tourists in a wholly justified rescue operation.

The subsequent dispatch of paratroopers is a different matter. The Johnson administration clearly is prepared to do whatever becomes necessary in light of the near-total breakdown of order in the Dominican Republic.

The exact situation in the strife-torn nation is difficult to fathom, but it would be surprising if Castroites failed to snatch whatever benefit they could from the disorder. It is very much in the U.S. interest to make certain that they do not seize control of the Government.

Direct intervention, if it comes to that, should be at the behest of the Organization of American States, which has been summoned to meet in Washington. Members of the OAS who were at first critical of U.S. moves involving the marines have begun to change their tune as the full scope of the Dominican breakdown becomes apparent.

We hope the presence of the marines and soldiers, bent on rescue, serves as a deterrent,

May 6, 1965

A2225

making any other overt action unnecessary. Certainly, the United States should not barge in alone to set up some puppet in Santo Domingo. But we could hardly stand aside if the Communists throttled the effort to establish democracy, and established a Red state instead by force of arms.

The United States allowed that to happen in Cuba. It must not happen in the Dominican Republic.

Bellmon Raps Reserve Plan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAGE BELCHER

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 6, 1965

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, the leaders of our government in the State of Oklahoma have been greatly concerned about the Defense Department's proposal to abolish the U.S. Army Reserve and as a substitute for the security furnished us by this important element of our defense forces, to merge with the National Guard such of this trained reserve personnel as can be persuaded to join the Guard.

Governor Bellmon made an emphatic statement on this subject which was published in a recent issue of the Daily Oklahoman.

At the same time there appeared the story that the Army may pressure reluctant Reservists into taking a place in the National Guard.

The articles to which I have referred, follow:

[From the Daily Oklahoman, Mar. 17, 1965]

BELLMON RAPS RESERVE PLAN

Governor Bellmon said Tuesday he cannot agree with certain features of the Defense Department's revision of Army Reserve components and will urge the Oklahoma congressional delegation to continue efforts to bring changes.

He said he and the Oklahoma military affairs steering committee had completed a review of the new plan.

"While we consider some aspects of the plan to have merit," he said, "we are unable to concur with the following features: the elimination of the combat division structures and the inclusion in the National Guard troop list of units having solely administrative and training-type missions.

"It is our contention that the combat division headquarters structures should be retained to perform the management functions envisioned for the State headquarters augmentation, and to be available in case there should be future need for division level tactical headquarters.

"Concerning the units having only administrative and training-type functions (example: training division), since this type unit is not organized or equipped to perform a State militia mission, it would seem much more feasible that such units be administered under a separate reserve arrangement along with the proposed reserve replacement pools."

Governor Bellmon said he plans to bring his idea on the matter to the attention of Governors of the other States.

"However, in the event the Congress should approve the proposed merger, we find the troop structure of the State of Oklahoma to be acceptable."

[From the New York (N.Y.) Post, Mar. 17, 1965]

ARMY MAY PRESSURE RESERVISTS

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Army finally has conceded that if it can't get reservists to transfer into the National Guard by persuasion, then it will use pressure.

The method: "attaching" reservists to Guard units, not only for the weeks' summer training, but also for weekly night drills.

Reservists attached to Guard units would get no pay for this duty unless they had been assigned to Reserve units previously.

And regardless of their prior status, they would not be eligible for promotion, nor would they be credited with time served, for retirement purposes, regardless of how long they remained attached to the Guard.

That merger is due to begin July 1, if Congress approves the plan, which is not at all certain.

Defense Secretary McNamara proposes consolidating the Guard and the Reserves, with authorized strengths of 400,000 and 300,000, respectively, into one 550,000 man Reserve component, under Guard control.

But reservists can't be ordered to join the Guard—they must enlist voluntarily.

Army Secretary Ailes acknowledges that if there aren't enough men available to make up the new consolidated 550,000-man Guard, then the "attachment" process will be used.

Lest We Forget

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEO W. O'BRIEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 6, 1965

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, on February 16 last, more than 125 Members of Congress spoke movingly here of the gallant and untiring search for independence by Lithuania.

Because of official business elsewhere, I was unable to join them at that time.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I am proud to insert in the RECORD a splendid editorial from the Schenectady, N.Y., Gazette which bespeaks eloquently my own feelings:

LEST WE FORGET

Many new nations have been created in Africa and Asia in recent decades and have been universally recognized as independent states. But much of the world is overlooking some other nations that have lost their freedom.

Today is the 47th anniversary of Lithuania's previous independence (1918) of the Russian Empire. On this page today is a letter [not printed in RECORD] from Edward W. Baranuskas. It tells how the Baltic States of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia lost their independence. In spite of solemn treaties with the Soviet Union, those states lost their freedom through Soviet aggression and alternate scheming and competition between Stalin and Hitler.

Officially, such loss of freedom did not go entirely unnoticed in our country. In 1940, President Roosevelt told a delegation of Lithuanian-Americans, "The independence of Lithuania is not lost—only temporarily put aside. The time will come when Lithuania will be free again. This may happen sooner than you expect." Almost 25 years have passed since F.D.R. indulged in that optimism, yet Lithuania and her sister Baltic States are still not free, and what is espe-

cially saddening to Lithuanians on this anniversary each year is the fact that their native land is all but forgotten by many people while the spotlight is upon the rights and the opportunities of emerging nations in other parts of the world. It is something for Americans of whatever national origin or background to ponder.

Tax Justice for Teachers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 6, 1965

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a bill to allow more definitive and extensive tax deductions for educational expenses incurred by teachers.

This legislation is necessary, in my opinion, if we are to encourage qualified and experienced teachers to continue in the teaching profession as better trained teachers.

Under existing law and Internal Revenue Service rulings a teacher is only allowed to deduct expenses for education undertaken primarily to first, maintain or improve skills required by present teaching position; or second, meet expressed requirements to retain present salary, status, or position. Furthermore, a teacher must already meet minimum educational requirements of his present position to be eligible for such deductions.

Thus, a teacher with temporary certification generally cannot claim a deduction for expenses incurred to obtain permanent certification, for he has not met minimum requirements of his position. Similarly, those who prepare for college teaching by teaching part time while working toward an advanced degree may not deduct educational expenses under existing law. It is unlikely an instructor could deduct the expenses of additional college courses applicable to a master's degree which might qualify him for an advancement in salary or position. The Treasury Department would question that his goal was not primarily to maintain or improve skills, but to obtain a new position or degree.

These teachers with some teaching experience who might become fully qualified and established in the teaching profession find little encouragement to continue their education under existing tax regulations. Teachers who could apply the benefit of their experience to more specialized instruction or to positions of greater responsibility are discouraged from obtaining the education necessary for advancement. Teachers who take the initiative to become self-improved teachers are often actually penalized by the IRS rulings.

The IRS must follow the letter of the Internal Revenue Code and has tried to provide fair interpretations within these limits. However, there remains extensive confusion and controversy. Such confusion could be eliminated by amend-

May 6, 1965

A2226

ing the law to provide deductions for educational expenses of teachers be based on explicit provisions in the Internal Revenue Code. Furthermore, legislation should be enacted to allow more extensive tax deductions for teachers who are willing to make the necessary effort and investment to become better qualified teachers.

If the bill were enacted teachers would not have to depend upon IRS interpretations nor to contend with necessary delays often involved with IRS rulings to receive tax deductions for educational expenses. It would amend the code with precise language to provide that a teacher if teaching during the taxable year in an institution of higher education, secondary, or elementary school, may deduct expenses incurred for education in an accredited institution of higher education during the taxable year or in any of the 4 preceding years. If the bill were enacted, as long as a teacher continues to teach he would be eligible to deduct educational expenses. Such expenses would include: tuition and fees, expense of travel away from home, and books and educational materials required for a course or degree, and up to \$100 per year for related materials and books.

All deductions now allowable for teachers' educational expenses would be continued. In addition, my bill would effect improvements by making additional and more equitable deductions available under the code.

Any teacher would be allowed to deduct educational expenses as long as he was continuing to teach. By way of example:

First. A teacher might return to college for advanced education. Upon resuming teaching, he could deduct up to 4 years of advanced educational expenses—sufficient to obtain an advanced degree.

Second. A teacher could deduct expenses for summer school courses as long as he continued to teach.

Third. Those teaching part time could deduct expenses paid to obtain additional education.

Fourth. The teacher temporarily hired would be allowed to deduct expenses for further education and thus be encouraged to remain in the teaching profession as fully qualified.

Fifth. Deductions allowable for travel would be extended to include travel necessary in connection with a course of study. This would help the teacher working on a thesis or dissertation which requires out-of-school experimentation and fieldwork.

Certainly, this legislation would serve first, to make deductions available to teachers for educational expenses explicit under the Internal Revenue Code—a teacher could go directly to the code to determine such deductions and would not have to contend with the confusion and necessary delay which often accompany IRS tax rulings; second, to provide more extensive and equitable tax deduc-

tions for teachers who desire to enrich their teaching experience through additional education; third, to give an added incentive to experienced and qualified teachers to improve their teaching capacity.

The qualified and experienced instructor should be encouraged to advance to more specialized teaching positions or positions of more responsibility.

It is my conviction our educational system can be strengthened substantially through measures which seek to encourage the individual teacher to improve his teaching and administrative capacities and to continue to contribute the benefits of his experience and education to the educational system.

Mr. Speaker, the text of the bill follows:

A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the deduction of certain education expenses of teachers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 162 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to trade or business expenses) is amended by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g) and by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection:

“(f) CERTAIN EDUCATION EXPENSES OF TEACHERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—If the taxpayer was a teacher during the taxable year, the deduction allowed by subsection (a) shall include any eligible education expense which was paid or incurred by the taxpayer in the taxable year or in any of the 4 preceding taxable years, and which was not deductible under this section in any previous taxable year.

“(2) ELIGIBLE EDUCATION EXPENSE.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘eligible education expense’ means only an expense paid or incurred after the taxpayer first became a teacher—

“(A) for his—

“(i) tuition and fees,

“(ii) travel away from home, and

“(iii) books and educational materials, required for a course for academic credit at an institution of higher education or for an academic degree at such an institution; or

“(B) for his books and educational materials, if they were related to the subject of any such course.

The amount deductible by reason of subparagraph (B) shall be limited to \$100 for each taxable year during which expenses described by such subparagraph were incurred.

“(3) OTHER DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) The term ‘teacher’ means an individual compensated for full-time or part-time professional services, related to an instructional program, at an institution of higher education, an elementary school, or a secondary school. Such term includes teachers, librarians, guidance counselors, supervisors, and administrators.

“(B) The term ‘institution of higher education’ has the same meaning as such term has in the first sentence of section 103(b) of the National Defense Education Act of 1958.

“(C) The terms ‘elementary school’ and ‘secondary school’ have the same meaning as such terms have in sections 103(g) and 103(h), respectively, of the National Defense Education Act of 1958.”

SEC. 2. The amendments made by this Act shall apply only with respect to expenses paid or incurred in taxable years beginning after the date of enactment of this Act.

Representative F. Bradford Morse
Honored

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HARLEY O. STAGGERS
OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 6, 1965

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to inform the House that our colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Representative F. BRADFORD MORSE, received the Public Service Award as Legislative Man of the Year from the Air Freight Forwarders Association in New York City on April 9. This award is presented annually to outstanding Members of Congress. The award was presented to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MORSE], by Louis P. Haffer, executive vice president of the Air Freight Forwarders Association.

Following the presentation of this award, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MORSE], addressed the convention. His remarks paid tribute to the contribution which the airfreight forwarding industry has made to the development of our national transportation system and to foreign trade. I am pleased to insert in the RECORD both Mr. Haffer's remarks and the address given by the gentleman from Massachusetts, Congressman MORSE:

INTRODUCTION OF CONGRESSMAN MORSE BY
LOUIS P. HAFFER

It has been truly said that one of the minor paradoxes of life is that only those deserve public recognition who do not really need it.

In the crisis world in which we live, most of our citizenry have awakened from an insular, purely domestic view, and have come to recognize that the rate and direction of economic and political spin, the rate at every corner of the earth, may affect their own balance, indeed their own survival. Among these alert citizenry, our guest and legislative speaker for the evening, the Honorable F. BRADFORD MORSE, Congressman from the Fifth District of Massachusetts, is very well known. For, now in his third term in the Congress, while not neglecting the local interests of his district, he has elected to make his special field of interest the foreign affairs and the foreign economic policy of our country. He has taken the larger view.

Congressman MORSE first came to Washington as counsel for the Senate Committee on Armed Services in 1953. From 1955 to 1958 he served as executive secretary and chief assistant to LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, then and now the senior Senator from Massachusetts. Thereafter, until he was elected to his first term, he was Deputy Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the United States.

Beginning with his very first term he was selected to serve on the important House Foreign Affairs Committee. Both as a member of this committee and as a representative of the whole House he has participated in a number of international conferences abroad. He has attended in an active and official capacity meetings of the Interparliamentary Union in various European countries and the Inter-American Parliamentary Union meetings in various Latin American countries. In each of these meetings he has served with