

this project they would soon be broke and their farms ruined. They also had to sign a trust agreement putting a lien on each farm for 50 years, to insure maintenance of the project; and to put up an emergency fund of \$2,000 so critical work could be done when required. A good start toward the \$2,000 was made by a \$50 donation from each of the 2 dozen farmers whose land adjoined the creek. The balance was raised by fish fries, auctioning high-powered rifles, and raffling a pony—events supported by the whole community.

The Soil Conservation Service picked up the biggest tab. It paid for the materials and use of heavy equipment in making the dam and for the improvements to the stream channel—improvements which included widening, deepening, and straightening the creekbed where necessary, to contain the runoff from all but unusually heavy storms.

Now the dam has been built, the channel cleared, and the high-priority land measures undertaken, and farmers along Bond's Creek are getting used to living without a crisis every time there's a storm. With flooding under control and land management improved meadows are producing 2 or 3 tons of hay where previously farmers were lucky if they got one off. And hillside pastures are supporting several times as many animals as they did before—and doing it without overgrazing.

Pennsboro, with water assured for recreation and future growth, is forging ahead on improvements to its 375-acre park complete with picnic tables, fireplaces, and shelters. It's trying to coax more industries in to join those it already has. It wants to keep on expanding so that local boys and girls, even if they can't all stay on the farm, can make a living and enjoy life without leaving the old hometown.

#### HOW BOND'S CREEK WAS TAMED

These were the control measures agreed on by the local land treatment committee, the West Virginia Conservation Commission and the U.S. Forest Service.

Forest land: Owners of forest land in the watershed were required to undertake the following measures, with technical assistance provided by the U.S. Forest Service.

1. Tree planting: Artificial reforestation of 80 acres of appropriate open land, needed to adjust land use to meet the needs and to reduce runoff and erosion by developing a protective cover and an absorbent forest floor sponge of humus and litter. Under such conditions the soil is protected, infiltration rates improved, soil moisture and storage capacity increased and the land put to its best use.

2. Hydrologic cultural operations: On 350 acres tree management would be aimed at improving absorption of water by the soil through thinning, weeding, improvement, and harvest cutting of existing stands, to encourage growth of trees most suitable for the purpose.

3. Woodland grazing control: Installing 5 miles of fencing to protect 500 acres of woodland from grazing of livestock, thus preventing damage to the land's water-absorbing ability.

4. Skid trail and logging road erosion control for 2 miles: Simple ditches with pole or earth diversions, known as water bars, would be installed at regular intervals to slow down and divert water so it wouldn't gully the trails. Some eroding areas need replanting to hold the soil in place.

5. Other technical services: Individual management plans were prepared for at least 80 forest landowners, outlining practices and measures to be applied in the immediate future to maintain and improve forest hydrologic conditions.

Open land: The following land treatment measures were to be established with technical help from the U.S. Soil Conservation Service:

1. Contour farming on 150 acres: Laying out sloping fields in contour strips, with terraces and diversion ditches where required, would make it possible to plow, plant, and cultivate them on the level instead of up and down the slope, thus improving their water-retaining ability.

2. Hay land planting on 500 acres: Establishing long-term stands of grasses and legumes would anchor the soil, provide good moisture-absorbing capacity, and put the land to its best use.

3. Pasture treatment on 100 acres: Lime and fertilizer would be applied in accordance with approved recommendations on pasturelands, to increase the amount of vegetation for the control of soil erosion and runoff as well as to provide better grazing.

4. Farm ponds in 20 places: Impounding water by constructing a dam across a watercourse or a natural basin, or by excavating a pit or dugout, would lessen the floodwaters reaching the creek and make supplies available to farmers.

5. Streambank planting: Establishing 500 rods of perennial vegetation on streambanks to hold ground in place and shelter wildlife.

Wildlife: Measures undertaken with technical help from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:

1. Hedgerow planting: A 500-rod hedgerow of trees and shrubs within, across, or around fields to shelter wildlife.

2. Wildlife food planting: Establishing 4 acres of perennial, biennial, or annual plants in fields, odd areas, or strips.

3. Wildlife area improvement: Establishing 30 acres of wildlife habitat by providing protective cover, food plants, and protection from grazing.

*Bill Felt*

SELECTION OF A NEW VICE PRESIDENT WHEN A VACANCY OCCURS

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

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, events of the last few years, and specifically the assassination of President Kennedy, have caused Americans to take a long second look at our legal structure providing for presidential succession and the selection of a Vice President, if a vacancy in that Office occurs. Many of us have given serious thought to the need to fill this gap.

I have today introduced a bill calling for the selection of a new Vice President whenever a vacancy occurs in that office more than 30 days before the expiration of the term for which the Vice President was elected. I suggest that procedure for such selection should be for the person discharging the powers and duties of President to convene the Senate and the House of Representatives in joint session to select a person to act as Vice President.

The Speaker of the House shall preside over the joint session and a quorum of both Houses of Congress shall be present. The selection should be made by majority vote of the Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives present and voting, each Member having one vote. The person discharging the powers and duties of the President shall have the right to veto any selection so made within 3 days.

Should the President veto any selection, the joint session shall make another selection under the same procedure. If the selection is vetoed, that

person shall not again be eligible for selection so long as the President is the same person who vetoed such selection.

No person constitutionally ineligible to the Office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President. Such a new Vice President would act until the end of the term for which the Vice President or Vice-President-elect whom he succeeds was elected.

#### GEN. CURTIS E. LEMAY

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WHITENER] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, one of the greatest living soldiers of this century, will retire this afternoon as Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force. The distinguished general's retirement ceremony will take place at Andrews Air Force Base.

The people of the United States, and indeed the people of the free world, owe General LeMay a great debt of gratitude. No one has been more vigilant in the defense of freedom in his native land and abroad than General LeMay. His outstanding career of active military service witnessed the growth of the U.S. Air Force into the most powerful military deterrent in the world. We must give to General LeMay the credit for building our air arm into a global shield against world Communist domination.

General LeMay's entire career has been distinguished by a high sense of patriotism and an untiring zeal to strengthen the defenses of the United States. Nearly every important event which has taken place in the Air Force during the past 35 years has borne the imprint of General LeMay. In peace and in war he has been the outstanding exponent of airpower and a balanced Military Establishment.

The general was born in Columbus, Ohio, on November 15, 1906. He secured his education in the public schools of Columbus and at Ohio State University, where he was graduated with a degree in civil engineering. In 1928 he began his military career as a flying cadet at Kelly Field, Tex. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Corps Reserve in 1929 and received his Regular commission in January of 1930.

General LeMay's entry into the military service was no accident. He had an early desire to enter military aviation. The Air Force has been the general's life.

His first assignment in the Air Force was with pursuit squadrons. In 1937 the general was assigned to the 2d Bomb Group at Langley Field, Va., where he came in contact with the Air Corps' first four-engine bomber. Thereafter, the name of General LeMay and the manned heavy bomber were to be inseparably linked.

Prior to World War II General LeMay did everything possible to demonstrate the superiority of the manned bomber in warfare. In 1938 he participated in the first mass flight of B-17 Flying Fortresses to South America. This flight won for his 2d Bomb Group the Mackay Trophy for outstanding aerial achievement.

Prior to the outbreak of war in 1941 the general surveyed and established new air routes over the South Atlantic to Africa and over the North Atlantic to England. These routes were to be invaluable during World War II in ferrying thousands of aircraft to Europe, the Middle East, and India, Burma, and China.

World War II offered General LeMay a broad stage upon which his many talents could be put to maximum use in the defense of his country. As a proficient celestial navigator, technical observer, combat observer, and command pilot, General LeMay was well prepared to meet the demands which were to be made upon him during the war years.

He took the 305th Bomb Group and its famed B-17's to England and joined the 8th Air Force. He developed bombing procedures which enabled the B-17's and their crews to reach maximum effectiveness with the least loss of life and property. Less than 1 year after LeMay reached Europe he was the youngest major general in the Air Force, commanding the 3d Bombardment Division. His famous raid against Regensburg with its vast destruction of German industrial power did much to hasten the end of World War II.

The general was transferred to the Pacific in 1944 when victory in Europe was rapidly becoming a reality. Always a heavy bomber man, the general took charge of the B-29 heavy bombardment activities of the 20th Bomber Command in the China-Burma-India theater. He was later to command the 21st Bomber Command with headquarters on Guam and to become Chief of Staff of the Strategic Air Forces in the Pacific.

When World War II ended, General LeMay returned to the United States in characteristic style. He piloted a super fortress on a nonstop record flight from Hokkaido, Japan, to Chicago, Ill.

In 1947 the general was selected to command the U.S. Air Force in Europe. It was during this tour of duty that the Russians decided to close off access to Berlin. The general organized the famous Berlin airlift. He and his men used every available aircraft they could fly, and the Russians failed in their first major attempt after World War II to intimidate the United States. Resourcefulness, the dynamic leadership of General LeMay, and the indomitable courage of his men made the airlift possible. The world will long remember this humanitarian effort to come to the aid of a besieged people heroically resisting communism.

It was as commander in chief of the Strategic Air Command that General LeMay was to make his greatest postwar military contribution. For nearly 10 years he was to command the most destructive force on earth. He was to make the airpower of the United States respected and feared by friend and foe around the globe.

He came to the Strategic Air Command when it had about 50,000 people, 20 bases, and less than 1,000 aircraft. When the general left SAC it numbered 224,000 officers and men stationed at 40 bases in the United States and 25 bases

overseas. Its 2,500 aircraft included all jet B-47's and B-52's, KC-135 tankers, and B-36's. SAC was about to receive its first intercontinental ballistic missiles when Curtis LeMay became Vice Chief of Staff in 1957.

In 1961 the general became Chief of Staff of the Air Force. His tenure as chief of staff has been marked by a desire to strengthen all components of our Defense Establishment. He has fought for the heavy manned bomber as he believes that we must have a balanced defense structure.

The general feels that it would be unwise and dangerous for the United States to place its security on the missile alone. He believes there is no substitute for the human mind and the precision that can be obtained through the manned bomber. The general has not adopted the view that airpower alone can deter war or win the peace. His entire military philosophy has been based upon the balanced concept of weapons and services.

The general firmly believes that there is, and will continue to be, a place in the military structure for the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. He is a realist, however, and knows that the nuclear power of the United States can, by the very nature of things, be delivered more rapidly and more effectively in time of emergency and great crisis by airpower.

Mr. Speaker, I have followed the career of General LeMay down through the years. It has been said that he has become a legend in his lifetime. This, in a sense, is true. The legend of General LeMay and the story of his devotion to his country and its military power will be an inspiration to other soldiers, sailors, and airmen in the decades ahead.

As he retires today from active duty he takes his place among other American military heroes with the realization that he played an active, vigorous, and effective role upon the military stage of his country, and indeed the entire world.

I feel sure, Mr. Speaker, that we have not heard the last of General LeMay. He must not let his great talents remain idle. His country needs his counsel, experience, and dynamic leadership. There are more victories to be won in the fight for technological superiority and political, social, and economic freedom. General LeMay will, I feel sure, make himself felt and heard in all those broad areas of civilian endeavor which mean so much to the survival of our way of life.

Mr. Speaker, we extend our best wishes on his retirement. He has brought to its close a distinguished career in which he and his fellow Americans can take a just and lasting pride.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from North Carolina yield?

Mr. WHITENER. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment the gentleman from North Carolina for bringing to the attention of the Congress of the United States the retirement of one whom I consider to be one of the most outstanding soldiers this country ever had. General LeMay has been an outstanding spokesman for what he believes is and was necessary for the

proper defense of this Nation. At times he has been a controversial figure. This is because of the fact that he has been outspoken and has tried to tell the American people what he thought was necessary for the defense of this country.

He leaves the service with the confidence of the American people. I, too, join the gentleman from North Carolina in hoping that the abilities and outstanding service that this fine soldier has and has rendered to this country will not be lost. I hope that there is some way that the tremendous abilities he has will be used in the future, because I think they are very badly needed. Certainly his advice and counsel are needed at this time in the history of our great Nation.

I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WHITENER. I thank the gentleman from Florida. I would say with reference to his remarks that General LeMay has at times appeared to be controversial, that in my judgment this was because of the absolute mental integrity of this man who has served his country well not only in time of war but at other times by expressing views which he thought were necessary to be stated if we were to maintain our freedom.

Mr. HALEY. I thoroughly agree with the statement that the gentleman just made.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to my friend from South Carolina [Mr. DORN].

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I, too, would like to commend and compliment my able colleague from North Carolina for bringing to the attention of the House of Representatives, the Congress, and the country the fact that General LeMay will retire today. I would like to say, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, that I know of no one in the last 15 or 20 years who has served the cause of freedom better than General LeMay. He came at a time when Communist Russia had a preponderance of military strength with an overwhelming land, artillery, and tank force with which to overrun Western Europe, Africa, and all of Asia. It was General LeMay and SAC, the Strategic Air Command, that gave this country and the free world the protection so urgently and desperately needed during that critical time. When SEATO was being born and when NATO was being born his force was indeed an umbrella protecting these forces and giving these forces the opportunity to develop.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman.

(Mr. DORN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.)

THE OTHER GUY GOT THE ULCERS—LEMAY'S GRUFF, TOUGH LEGEND COMBINES FACT AND FICTION

(By John G. Norris)

There is a curious mixture of fact and fiction in the living legend of Curtis E. LeMay, the famed Air Force general who retires Monday.

His public image is that of a tough, able World War II hero, builder of the mighty Strategic Air Command and a somewhat warlike bomber general who publicly challenged current defense policy during last fall's election campaign. A closer look at this most