

alla "the highest concentration of low income farms in the county"; the relative decline of coal as the main source of energy and power in competition with oil and natural gas; automation and unemployment in agriculture and industry; a large proportion of people on relief; migration of a million people from the southern Appalachian region in one decade; the present significance of the historic personal self-reliance, individualism, traditional and religious fundamentalism; the present situation in education, health, and the social services; the lags in the organization and adaptation of local governments and community services to new conditions; the trend toward individual leadership, business enterprise, and community morale; cooperation of the local, State, and National Governments in meeting, mitigating, and ending the damages to the people of the community, the State, the region, and the whole Nation resulting from the continuing noncircuits of a depressed area.

NEED FOR INTELLIGENCE IN THE EVALUATION OF WHAT IS INDISCRIMINATELY CALLED SPENDING

The values and responsibilities of the free individual, the local community, the several States, and the Nation, are all provided for in the American system of a union of States and a nation of people, based on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

It should never be forgotten that the free and self-reliant individualism, so characteristic of mountain people, the private initiative, the free and socially responsible enterprise, agricultural and industrial, personal and corporate, are the sources of not only the dynamisms of our gigantic American production on farms and in factories, but also of the creatively American system of a mixed and balanced economy, adapted and advancing to meet the needs and opportunities of the American people in the world of the mid-20th century. It should also never be overlooked that the American way is an experimental approach, within our constitutional framework of individual freedom and social responsibility, for finding, on the basis of both principle and experience, which way, in a special situation, is the most intelligent and democratic way to meet the needs and fulfill the aspirations of the people for a more productive, fairer and better life for all the people.

The free, private and socially responsible ownership and management of agricultural, industrial and business enterprises, have mainly stood the test of both basic principle and historic experience. In the course of our history and experience it was also found that the private operation of the post office, roads and schools was not adapted for meeting the needs and hopes of a large majority of the population. The American people, therefore, established the public postal system, public roads and public schools in the open service of all the people as a more intelligent way and a much needed part of the robustness of our various and free society, our mixed and balance economy based on free enterprise and public welfare in our responsible and responsive American democracy.

It has recently been reported that State and local budgets have increased proportionately much more than the Federal budget. The increases in the Federal budget and the Federal payroll have been mainly for defense and the payroll of soldiers who hold the lines of freedom all over the world. The increases in the State and local budgets have been mainly for the teachers of the children, coming in tidal waves, whose intelligence and skills are the main sources of our private industrial dynamism and one of the chief hopes of democracy in America and freedom and peace in the world.

The champions of freedom and democracy in Europe, Africa, Asia, and South America have often said that the American dynamic

system of individual liberty and social responsibility, private enterprise, and public welfare, are among the bulwarks against the totalitarian world, which would engulf all liberty in the world. Our friends, and the friends of liberty, with fresh winds blowing across America and the world today, deplore any American reaction which returns to the unrestrained and irresponsible industrialism of a system that belongs to an age that has gone.

In the mountain and hill country of America is heard the call and need of tourism and its required services on the State and national public highways, in the State and national public parks, historic commemorative pageants, folk music and plays. In mountainous North Carolina millions of people riding down the highways of America into the Great Smoky National Park, have seen Kermit Hunter's "Unto These Hills," the pageanted poignant story of the Cherokee Indians, uprooted and moved to the Indian Territory. In Carolina by the sea more than a million people from all over North America have seen Paul Green's pioneer symphonic drama telling the story of "The Lost Colony" on Roanoke Island, on which Sir Walter Raleigh stumbled in his imperial dream and which, nevertheless, was to become a stepping-stone to the British Dominions and the American Nation.

Not partisan prejudice, political slogans or sectional shibboleths, but intelligence of the people as to what is most productive, necessary, and fair, increasingly is becoming the guiding force as to what should be private and what should be public in its basic structure, management, and service of the people.

If abandoned or left exclusively to their own initiative and resources—always indispensable in any situation—depressed areas sometimes become for a time the victims of national trends and world situations, over which they have no control and tend to perpetuate themselves in a vicious circle of exhaustion of basic resources, dwindling capital, loss of wages, the growing underconsumption, and the continuing depression. The depressed area, which needs capital most, has the least capital available for the necessary undertakings to help the people help themselves to get out of their depression and rejoin the forward march of their own great country.

The ARA, mainly with loans at reasonable rates and grants in special cases, seeks and hopes, wisely, in response to individual and community initiative, to provide the seed capital, the stimulus, the research, and the cooperative guidance needed by the leaders, enterprises and programs in the areas of depression.

NEEDS COMMON TO DEPRESSED AREAS

Common to south and north Appalachia are the needs for: (1) more and better general education; (2) specialized skills; (3) research; (4) diversified industry; (5) tourism; and (6) more and better community enterprises and social services.

For all these needs, cooperation between the local, State, and Federal governments is indispensable for full realization of the potentialities of the region. The main responsible agencies, in response to local initiative and community enterprise, are the State and local governments, which sometimes have, under pressures of special interests, abdicated their responsibilities and then complained about the advancing roles of the Federal Government in helping to meet the human needs.

GENERAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Basic and general education are needed to supply to equip youth and the people to develop victorious personalities, civic understanding, social and ethical insights as citizens and as spiritual human beings. Vocational and professional education are

needed for the training and development of the special skills needed in our complex modern society.

Low income agricultural and industrial regions and depressed areas in general, have a larger proportion of children and smaller proportion of wealth than the national average. Just as within the State, State aid to the local communities is necessary to provide more equal educational opportunities for all the children in the State, so, within the Nation, with its imbalances of wealth and children, Federal aid, without Federal control, is needed to supplement State funds to provide more equal educational opportunity for all the children of our common country. In some areas of relative and continuing depression, the people have higher tax rates for the education of their children and yet provide less per child than the national average.

The educated youth, whom the low income people with a higher tax rate educate in their nonproductive years, migrate annually with their knowledge and skills by scores of thousands to become producers of wealth in other regions which had made no contribution to their education. The less educated and the unskilled also migrate in large numbers to end up in the slums and on the already crowded relief rolls of the great cities. Both the skilled and the unskilled become citizens not only of the State but also of the Nation. It is in the interests of all the communities, of all the States, and of the Nation as a whole, as a matter of democracy, justice and national well-being that the Federal Government recognizes its supplementary responsibility for the equalization of the educational opportunity of all the children in all the States.

The Federal Government long ago recognized its responsibility in (1) Federal aid to schools in the North West Ordinance of 1787; (2) in Federal aid to land grant colleges by the Morrill Act, which was signed by Abraham Lincoln in 1862; and in the aid to vocational education. Vocational education, with all its values, has been largely geared to agriculture with less and less need of youth and now needs to be oriented also for this wider development of the industrial, commercial, technical, civic and social skills to meet the needs of our increasingly diversified industry and commerce, our more complex social institutions and the advancing democracy and leadership of the American people in the modern world.

THE EXAMPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS IN THE VALUES OF EDUCATION AS A BULWARK AGAINST BECOMING A DEPRESSED AREA

The values of a democratic and modern education are emphasized, for example, in the history of Massachusetts. Long before the crusade of Horace Mann for public education, Massachusetts led the country in per capita expenditure for education. The Puritan forefathers and the people of the State, with all their traditions of thrift and economy, showed their faith in the investments in education not only as a way of preventing the decline of Massachusetts, beset with the exhaustion of natural resources, but also as a way of adaptation, prosperity, and progress in changing times.

When the already stubborn soils of Massachusetts were becoming exhausted before the days of abundant fertilizer, the people, with highly trained intelligence, shifted from too much reliance on the land to a larger reliance on the sea. Their initiative and bold sailors wrested oil from the whales and became the center of a fast growing maritime enterprise, whose whalers and clipper ships encompassed the earth and became one of the wonders of the world. When oil in the earth was discovered at Titusville, Pa., in 1859, the oil in the body of the earth supplanted the oil in the bodies of the whales. The people of Massachusetts again, instead of accepting the doom of a depressed

area, made a new adaptation in a larger concentration on the manufacture of textile and shoes. When the textile mills began moving south to be near the cotton fields, and the shoe factories began moving west to be nearer to the leather, the byproduct of the cattle ranches and packinghouses of the rising West, the educated people of Massachusetts, with their general, specialized, and higher education and their trained vocational skills for new adjustments on higher levels, turned to a larger concentration on the manufacture of modern electrical and electronic engines, appliances and machinery. Instead of increasing the breadlines of a depressed area, the people and the youth of Massachusetts lengthened the enrollment in the many colleges and the booklines of many libraries.

The people of Massachusetts, who invested in education and had the largest per capita circulation of books from their college and public libraries, did not consider the money so spent as wasteful spending but as investments in youth, in trained intelligence and in their own future as a great Commonwealth. Of the 10 foremost universities and research centers in America, 2 are in the 1 State of Massachusetts—Harvard and MIT. Three of the six foremost colleges for women are in Massachusetts. Likewise, 3 of these 10 foremost universities are in the State of California—the University of California at Berkeley, Stanford, and Caltech. A fourth one is on the way at UCLA, California, not only because of its climate, resources, and population, but also because of its schools, community colleges, liberal arts colleges, schools of technology, art galleries, libraries, and centers of research, is fast becoming the premier State of the Union. Instead of becoming bewildered by the mechanical contacts of the new mass media of our civilization, the people of California are learning to emphasize the creative values of the scientific, cultural, and spiritual content of the lives and youth and the people.

THE VALUES OF RESEARCH IN A DEPRESSED AREA
IN THE WORLD IN GENERAL AND ESPECIALLY
IN A DEPRESSED AREA

We will not here summarize the wonders of scientific research in industry and commerce, medicine and health, transportation and communication, and in the exploration of the interior of the earth and outer space, where the moon and the stars in their heavenly course beckon the adventurous zest of youth and the far quests of the human spirit for the building of a new earth and the finding of new heavens on the farthest frontiers of our expanding universe.

We recall in this college of freedom and responsibility, religion and learning, science and the arts, that it was the groping and ever-exploring mind of man with his philosophy and theories, speculations and experimentations, ideas and instruments, which created the commercial revolution of the 15th, 18th, and 17th centuries, the industrial revolution of the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries, and the atomic revolution of the mid-20th century. The idea of the electromagnetic nature of the earth became, through research, more efficiently mechanized in the mariner's compass, which helped to bring on the commercial revolution. The idea of the latent power of heat in the expanding power of steam became, through research, dynamically mechanized in the modern steam engine, which, together with electric generators and gas engines, brought on the industrial revolutions. The idea of the nuclear nature of the atom became, through research, mechanized in reactors and bombs, which are causing the atomic revolution. All these have tied all nations and peoples together in one fatefully interdependent world, loaded with the doom or hopes of mankind and are making the United Nations a moral imperative in this age.

In this dynamic interdependent world, a war or a depression anywhere involves human beings everywhere. Area redevelopment in the anthracite area reinforces economic development in the United States. Economic development in the United States reinforces economic development in the world. Economic development in the world reinforces economic development in the United States and in every region in the United States. Equal opportunity through more and better education and the broadening of the base of human well-being in all parts of the United States and in all parts of the world, serve to lift the level of human liberty in America and in the world.

SCIENTIFIC, SOCIAL AND HUMANE RESEARCH
HAVE THEIR GLOBAL SIGNIFICANCE AND LOCAL
IMPACTS

As we move from considering the global impacts of research to its local implications, we are impressed with the leadership of this historic college of liberal learning and scientific research as a center for the renaissance of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania and beyond. Here scholars, teachers, and trailblazers to new frontiers will discover new uses for old resources, will determine what industries are economically sound in this area of our competitive society, and what are most economically productive and humanly creative in this fast changing age. Hard coal, long produced in this area and widely used in domestic stoves, has been and is being replaced by soft coal in furnaces and central heating plants. Both hard and soft coal are being increasingly replaced by oil and natural gas. Research here will seek to find, inter alia, new and increasing uses of coal in old and new industries.

Your creative artists will produce historical symphonic dramas telling the story of the struggles, sufferings, and hopes of the people, who, in this region had their valiant part in the epic drama of coal, iron, and steel in the making of America as the industrial giant of modern times, as the stronghold of freedom and as one of the hopes in the partnership of justice and peace in the world.

Scientific research and technology has a tremendous impact not only on the structure of the nations and the hopes of the people of the world, but also on the structure of a community and the hopes of the people in their work-a-day lives. In our national and mechanically automated industrial society, in which proportionately less and less workers are needed on the farms and in the factories, the question arises as to where will be found the opportunities for useful work of millions of youth and people going annually into a labor market with its annual reduction of available jobs. Is the answer in rural and urban slums and public relief rolls, with their loads on the national economy, and unemployment, as the running sores of the body politic? A more intelligent, humane and productive answer is, in employment; in the wiser staffing of the overcrowded schools and hospitals; the building of libraries, schools, decent houses, roads, clinical diagnostic centers, research centers, centers for the performing arts, community services, recreational opportunities for youth and the people in our free society in this world of tension and strains.

This Wilkes College Center of Research and Graduate Studies has been made possible by the vision and generosity of Mr. Donald Carpenter, who not only gave a million dollar chemistry building but an endowment of \$500,000 for the annual operation of the building, and by the college raising \$2,500,000 to be supplemented by an ARA grant of \$400,000. The laboratories of this center will require 250 new highly trained technicians who will add more than \$1 million to the annual payroll of this community.

For the 15 ARA projects in the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton area of the two counties, Luzerne and Lackawanna, the ARA has made an investment of \$4,233,286 toward the redevelopment of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, providing the basis for 2,270 additional jobs and 693 trainees.

It is not the purpose of Wilkes College, or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Nation, or the ARA to encourage runaway industries, to promote artificial industries or to give an unfair advantage to any industry or to any region. It is the purpose of Pennsylvania, the ARA, and of us all, in response to local initiative and community cooperation, to help the people help themselves by providing seed capital and well prepared and soundly based enterprises which can stand up in our free society for the productive and humane service of all the people. With all possible and wise economies, we cannot, with false and wasteful economies, pinch our way out and up to a more productive and better life for all people. We must create our way out and up to a more productive and better society. We must invest more wisely and adequately in youth in general and higher education, in basic and applied research, in specialized and professional skills, in adventurous imagination and the noblest creations of the human spirit.

We must develop the untapped resources of the earth and the seas, the mountains and the rivers, the unused faculties of the bodies and the minds of the people, regardless of race or region, color or creed, and through them all create our way out from depression into recovery, and from poverty of an area into the general power and humane progress of the whole and the wholesome life of all the people in all the States. Upon the leadership of the United States in the free partnership of the United Nations ride the perils and fears, the faith and hopes, of the people of the world for freedom, justice, and peace on the earth as the God-given home of the family of man in this time of mortal peril and immortal hope for the people and all their children everywhere.

THE NEED FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FREEDOM ACADEMY

(Mr. BOGGS (at the request of Mr. ROBERTS of Texas) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, for some time I, along with a group of my colleagues of both parties and in both Houses of the Congress, have been working for the establishment of a Freedom Academy. Recently hearings were held on my bill before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

I include herewith my testimony before the committee.

I also include a copy of an article which I wrote recently for the Clarion-Herald in New Orleans in connection with this project.

I am most hopeful that the Congress will act affirmatively on this proposal during this session as I consider it essential for the security and welfare of our great country.

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE HALE BOGGS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Mr. Boggs. Mr. Chairman, I shall only take a minute. I appreciate the opportunity of appearing before your distinguished committee. I would have been here yesterday but we are in the middle of the tax conference, as you know.

Mr. Tuck. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say we are greatly honored to have such a distinguished gentleman from Louisiana and a leader of the House to appear before our committee. That is the way I feel about it.

Mr. Boggs. Thank you very much.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to set the bipartisan tone here by saying that I associate myself with the Governor in those sentiments.

Mr. Boggs. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. You gentlemen have relieved me of complimenting my good colleague from Louisiana.

Mr. Boggs. I must say, thank all of you.

I am very happy to appear in behalf of this legislation. As you gentlemen know, I am one of the cosponsors of the bill pending before you. My dear friend and colleague, Congressman HERLONG, if I remember correctly, was the first person to sponsor this idea.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would just like to make a few observations on why I think this legislation would serve a most salutary purpose in the world as it now exists.

I think that we have been very fortunate in arming our country to such a point that our offensive superiority over the Communist world is so great that it makes the prospect of nuclear war somewhat remote, at least at this time.

And I think as long as we maintain that superiority—and it exists, if my information is correct, in almost every field, in the field of manned aircraft, in the field of nuclear-powered missile equipped submarines, in the field of missiles, both short range, intermediate range, and inter-continental range, in the field of economics and technology, particularly in the field of agricultural production and so on.

As a matter of fact, probably the greatest confrontation in history occurred a year or so ago the missile installations in Cuba—so I think that as long as the American people are willing to continue to make the tremendous sacrifices required—we will be considering this week the authorization for the Armed Forces of the United States where we will continue to spend approximately \$50 billion a year on armaments alone. I think what this points up in many ways is that the doctrinaires in the Kremlin, in China, in Cuba, and elsewhere are convinced that if they are to succeed, it is in the field of ideology. We have seen a great deal of this. I think there has been more of it than has come to the public attention, particularly in Latin America.

The threat of Castro is a double threat in that Cuba is today being used as a base for the training of Communists or subversives who infiltrate the Latin American nations. We have seen a demonstration of that in recent weeks in Panama. Prior thereto, the situation in Venezuela was very acute, as you gentlemen know.

There are other dangerous spots in Latin America, in countries as large as Brazil, for instance. In this, the biggest nation in this hemisphere, there has been an infiltration of Castro agents.

(At this point Mr. Pool entered the hearing room.)

Mr. Boggs. Now, it is incumbent upon us to counteract this type of thing. It is just as important that we do this as that we win the military battle because we could win militarily and lose in other ways, as you gentlemen well know. I have always said that the greatest revolution in the history of mankind was the American Revolution because the American Revolution actually freed people. It made it possible for men and women to utilize their abilities in a free society. Until the American revolution and the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights, all of which followed

therefrom, mankind had really never lived in that kind of free society.

And this is still the most revolutionary society on the earth. It is fantastic to me that it is possible to export the autocratic, dictatorial, repressive society which is called communism as an appeal to idealism and not to be able to explain the American ideal and the tremendous impact of the American free system to the rest of mankind.

Now, there is a great yearning on the part of people throughout the world to know something about what our system is all about. I think one of the reasons the Peace Corps has been such a remarkable success is because it has demonstrated the basic idealism of Americans. We have had these young people—and some of them have not been so young. I have had some middle-aged and even some old people come to me and interest themselves in that operation—but we have had those people dedicating themselves principally to what we call the genuine American ideal.

So, Mr. Chairman, as I see it, what this legislation would and as all of you know, it has strong bipartisan support in this body and in the other body as well, provide the opportunity for us to channel these abilities that are innate in our society, to fighting the greatest threat that mankind has ever faced.

Now, in saying this, I do not want to derogate anyone. I think that the work done by our security agencies, the FBI particularly on the domestic scene, the CIA elsewhere in the world, is by and large the highest type of activity on earth.

But what is proposed here is something else. This is not intelligence work. It is not checking on subversives—all of which is vital and important to the security of this country and the security of freemen everywhere. This is the use affirmatively of the great reservoir of talent that we have in the United States to show what the free system and what a free society can do. I have no preconceived notions of how this Academy should be set up, but I would expect it to bring to its cause the best educated, the most talented people in our country.

The CHAIRMAN. I might mention that yesterday, your friend and mine, Congressman HERLONG, of Florida, made a splendid presentation and he said that perhaps it was a good thing that we have not moved too fast in this area because yours and Congressman TART's bill are, in his opinion, the currently two most superior bills because they were brought up to date as a result of Senate hearings and so on.

Mr. Boggs. Well, I appreciate Congressman HERLONG's saying that, but I would certainly want to amend his statement by saying that had it not been for his initial action in this field and his willingness to spend a great deal of time, that maybe the effort would not have been possible at all.

The CHAIRMAN. I know, I know you feel that way.

No. 2, your development of the idea of our superiority in the military field, as compared to the ideological field, is a thought that had permeated the record yesterday and finally, you referred to the Peace Corps. Some witness yesterday mentioned that one of the reasons—perhaps he said the major reason—for the success of the Peace Corps was the insistence that it would not be under the complete domination of the State Department. But it was a new effort, a new approach, and for freedom of action, more freedom of action by that agency, and that is an argument for this Freedom Academy approach being an independent agency, though of course with the provisions in the bill with full contemplation that all agencies will have advisory capacities to the operation of this contemplated institution.

We appreciate your appearing.

Mr. Tuck. I have no questions. Thank you very much.

Mr. POOL. Mr. Chairman, I want to also compliment the gentleman, and also tell you that I brought a bunch of your neighbors in here awhile ago from east Texas, in Dallas.

Mr. Boggs. Well, good.

Mr. POOL. Mr. Boggs is the majority whip of the House and he joins us in Louisiana, so I am especially glad that they were here today to attend this session.

Mr. Boggs. Well, all I can say, Congressman, is that I hope that they appreciate you as much as I do, and that's a lot.

It is indeed a pleasure for me to have the opportunity today to testify before this distinguished committee, which is so ably chaired by my good friend and colleague from Louisiana, EDWIN WILLIS.

Today I am happy to speak on behalf of my bill, H.R. 5368, and its companion measures sponsored by my colleagues in the House and the Senate, which call for the establishment of a Freedom Academy and a Freedom Commission, as a separate agency of our Government.

However, before I begin my comments on this proposed legislation, I would like to pay tribute to my colleagues in the House, the Honorable A. SIDNEY HERLONG, Jr., of Florida, and the Honorable RICHARD SCHWEIKER, of Pennsylvania, for being the pioneer sponsors of this bill to establish a new arm for our Government's anti-Communist offensive—that is, a Freedom Academy to train Government personnel, American citizens from all segments of our society, and young, educated citizens from other nations throughout the free world.

I am particularly gratified that Mr. HERLONG told this committee yesterday that he is pleased with the newest version of this bill, as sponsored by a bipartisan group of 13 Senators and by myself and Congressman ROBERT TART, of Ohio. Because Congressman HERLONG was a pioneer in sponsoring this proposed legislation, I am particularly flattered about his announcement that he will support my bill and those companion measures before the House and the Senate.

My opening remarks would not be complete without my paying tribute to Mr. Alan G. Grant, Jr., of Orlando, Fla., for his tireless and diligent efforts for more than a decade to realize the establishment of a Freedom Academy as a separate agency of our Government. As you know, Mr. Grant was a charter member of the dedicated Orlando Committee for the Freedom Academy, and he and his coworkers are deserving of great praise for their work on behalf of our country.

I know that a great deal already has been said on the need for establishing a special training center or academy to counter Communist nonmilitary tactics around the world. Facts have been cited by Mr. Grant and other private citizen specialists on the thousands of Russians and citizens of other Communist countries who have been trained in all manner of nonmilitary conflict techniques in a host of Soviet schools, both military and nonmilitary. Mr. Grant and other specialists in this field—in testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1969, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1963, and now this week before this committee of the House—have pointed out that the Soviet Union is operating an estimated 6,000 special schools to train Russian Communist Party members and Communist agents from the bloc countries and other nations of the world in the tactics of agitation, infiltration, propaganda, subversion, sabotage and other nefarious techniques. It also has been estimated that the Soviet Government is spending something like \$5 billion a year to provide this highly specialized training to their agents and to those

of Communist nations around the world. These agents from other countries then return to all parts of the world and begin fomenting revolution, either in their own countries or in neighboring ones. Particularly are the uncommitted, emerging nations ripe for overthrow of their infant governments and Communist takeover.

Mr. Grant, Congressman HEALONC and others also have pointed up the U.S. apparent lack of any central training center or academy, specifically designed for the purpose of conducting research and the training of our public and private citizens, as well as citizens of other countries of the free world, in all kinds, of political, nonmilitary techniques which can be used to counter the Soviet and Red Chinese propaganda offensive. Not only do we not have an agency designed for this specific purpose, but also we do not have, in any of the existing departments or agencies of our Government, an extensive course in nonmilitary counter-offensive techniques for our Government personnel alone.

Of primary concern to all Americans is the existence of a Communist-controlled country just 90 miles from the coast of Florida—Cuba. In testimony last year before the Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. John McCone, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, noted that some 1,500 agents from other Latin American nations went to Cuba "to receive," as he put it, "ideological indoctrination or guerrilla warfare training, or both." Mr. McCone said that many more such agents probably would get into Cuba in 1963, despite the curtailed facilities for reaching Castro's island.

In the years which have passed since the Korean war began, if we were never before concerned about the need for training our own people in the necessary political warfare tactics to counter the Communist offensive, we should well be concerned now. At the edge of our shores is a Communist-held training base, now teaching agents from throughout Latin America, how best to export violent, or nonviolent revolutions into their own countries—some of which are ripe for Communist takeover. If we did not think previously that the establishment of a freedom academy was necessary, surely we should do so now.

Mr. Chairman, in thinking on the need for this legislation, I was reminded of our late President's magnificent words in his historic inaugural address: "And so, my fellow Americans: Ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country."

These words came to mind because, to me, they emphasize the unique advantage that this proposed Freedom Academy would have over any existing governmental training schools. What I am saying is that this Academy would provide specialized training not only to our Government personnel, but also, more importantly, to our private citizens from all segments of our society and to citizens from nations throughout the free world. Students at the Freedom Academy would be trained not only to defeat Communist offensives of all kinds, but also to replace their tactics with positive substitutes designed to obtain our own political objectives and to establish free societies wherever possible.

To my mind, the establishment of a Freedom Academy provides our people with an imaginative avenue in which to answer our late President's call to service. One of President Kennedy's greatest contributions in his all too short term was his sincere effort to make the American people aware of the complexity of the many problems which face our country, both at home and abroad, and to show us that the solutions to these problems are not to be found in simple, "pat" answers. In looking at this

proposal, to create a Freedom Academy, one of its most important assets is its recognition of the need to make the American people more aware of the dangers of communism—to give us a greater understanding of the goals and the modus operandi of communism, so that we can be fully prepared to meet their challenge. Further, the Freedom Academy would utilize the much-neglected private sector of our country's extensive human resources. Like the \$11.8 billion tax cut bill which soon will become law, this bill provides a fine way to engage actively the private citizens of our country in direct participation against the worldwide Communist conspiracy. In the private segment of American society, there is a large reservoir of unused talent, ingenuity and wisdom which can, and should be, harnessed for active service in the continuing cold war.

A prime example of making productive use of private citizens in the ideological and psychological struggle against communism is to be found in active operation today in my home city of New Orleans, La. I speak of the Information Council of the Americas, directed by Mr. Edward S. Butler III, of New Orleans. Dr. Alton Ochsner, a world-famous surgeon from my home city, is doing a fine job as president of this information council.

Under the leadership of Mr. Butler, as executive director, Inca was established in New Orleans in early 1961, with the aid and support of some of the city's leading citizens, including Mayor Victor H. Schiro. Since then, Inca has waged an incessant campaign of anti-Communist and prodemocratic information to the peoples of Latin America through all types of communications media—radio, television, newspapers, magazines, speeches, leaflets, and so on.

Particularly have Inca's "Truth Tapes" radio programs been effectively directed to the people of Latin America. Today members of Inca include businessmen, professional men, educators, farm leaders, journalists and others from 17 different States in our country. These citizens have provided solid support for the "Truth Tapes" programs, which feature Cuban refugees who have escaped from the oppression of Castro's dictatorship. These Americans present in these broadcasts proof of the lies to be found in Communist propaganda and Communist actions.

After 3 years of intensive effort, Inca now send regularly its "Truth Tapes" programs to 129 stations in 16 different Latin American countries. Mr. Butler has told me that a total of 17 stations in Venezuela used these "Truth Tapes" prior to the recent general election as a means to help counteract the agitation of Communist agents, who were trying to terrorize the people and keep them from the polls. These tapes were played over and over again, on and before election day, and the Venezuelan broadcasters told Mr. Butler that they were most effective in countering the terrorist tactics of the Communist agents. As you know, about 97 percent of the electorate voted in that election, despite the attempts to frighten them by Communist agents.

In his work, Mr. Butler has utilized the services and talents of journalists, entertainers, engineers, technicians, and others in INCA's efforts against the spread of communism in Latin America. He has received cooperation and support from both the governmental and private sectors of our society, and he has proved the validity of using the energy and talents of private citizens of our country to combat communism.

At this point, I would say that INCA and Mr. Edward Butler and his staff are doing a fine job—but the task in Latin America alone is herculean, and INCA and other similar such organizations cannot do it alone. They need the assistance and the direction for a broader, nationwide anti-Communist training program to come from

the national government—to come from the Congress and the executive, but at the same time, to be established on the basis of utilizing to the fullest possible extent the wealth of human resources from all segments of American society.

When I say such organizations as INCA cannot do this massive job alone, I have only to point out that today there are in Latin America an estimated 285,000 to 300,000 members of the Communist Party—most of them trained in all manner of non-military and military conflict techniques, then sent back to their own countries to foment revolution.

Against this formidable array, our own U.S. Information Agency has less than 1,000 officers and staffers in all of Latin America.

I would sum up by stating that the establishment of a Freedom Academy as proposed in my bill provides a splendid avenue for Americans from all walks of life to join directly in the cold war battle with vigor and imagination. It provides our countrymen with the direct opportunity to answer this call to service enunciated so well by President Kennedy. It will give them a constructive and positive way to do—to act—in the service of our country and of free men everywhere.

It is true that we have signed a nuclear test ban treaty, with the Soviet Union, but this treaty should not lull us into any false sense of security or into a sense of maintaining the status quo. The leaders in the Kremlin know full well the devastating power of destruction locked in the nuclear weapons which we and they have for instantaneous use. But these men are still bent on world domination, and they can be expected to increase their political warfare around the world. The test ban treaty by no means will lessen the Communist offensive in the cold war. On the contrary, I believe their tactics of agitation, subversion, propaganda, espionage, and others will be stepped up.

Thus, the United States should expect and prepare for an intensified drive of vital political warfare by the Communist movement. What is needed in our country to counteract and drive back this Communist offensive, and also foster the establishment of democratic societies, is a totality of effort by our National Government, with the aid of private citizens, as well as Government personnel, from all segments of our society. The Freedom Academy will provide the best avenue, the best means, to engender this totality of effort against communism—a totality of effort by citizens from both the public and private sectors of American society.

Thank you.

[From the Clarion Herald, Oct. 10, 1963]

CONGRESSMAN WARNS OF APATHY IN WAKE OF NUCLEAR TEST TREATY

(NOTE.—A Freedom Academy, proposed by Congressman HALE BOGGS, of New Orleans, is gaining bipartisan support in Congress. The House Democratic whip, in this special article written for the Clarion Herald, outlines the proposal and warns that the Russians are far ahead of the United States in the program of winning men by political propaganda tactics.)

(By Congressman HALE BOGGS)

WASHINGTON.—With its constitutional authority and responsibility to render advice and consent on all proposed treaties with other nations, the U.S. Senate has ratified by overwhelming majority the nuclear test ban treaty to prohibit the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water.

This is a historic, positive step—albeit a small one along an arduous journey—towards safeguarding the world from the horrors of nuclear devastation. To date, more than 100 countries have signed this important treaty, and all Americans, I

know, hope that its acceptance will prove to be permanent, and that it will lead toward further concrete steps for achieving and maintaining world peace.

However, I believe that this positive action to prevent a nuclear holocaust should, at the same time, engender from our Government and our people new and renewed efforts to provide further safeguards, and counterthrusts, too, against the nonmilitary threat of the Sino-Soviet Communist bloc.

Why do I suggest that America needs a renewed effort to counterattack the nonmilitary offensive of the Soviet and Red Chinese Governments—an offensive designed to drug men's minds and imprison them in the Communist orbit?

The leaders in the Kremlin today are cognizant of the superior military strength of the United States and its allies, and also of the sweeping potential of the nuclear weapons which their country and ours now possess for instantaneous use.

For these reasons, the Communist world leaders, still bent on world domination by the best available means, can be expected to step up their nonmilitary tactics to expand their control over the globe. The test ban treaty by no means will lessen the Communist offensive in the cold war; on the contrary, their weapons of propaganda, infiltration, agitation, subversion, espionage, plus all manner of economic and psychological attacks, undoubtedly will be increased. In short, the United States should expect and prepare for an intensified drive of total political warfare.

Today the Soviet Union is operating an estimated 6,000 special schools to train Russian Communist Party members and Communist agents from nations around the world in the tactics of infiltration, propaganda, subversion, sabotage, and other means. Approximately \$5 billion a year is being spent to train these Communist agents to engage in all kinds of political, nonmilitary warfare, in all parts of the world. The Soviets are old hands at political warfare, and today graduates of their special schools are staffing some 75 Communist parties in nations throughout the non-Communist world.

Let no one deceive himself that the leaders in the Kremlin and in Peking will be satisfied to maintain the status quo of so-called peaceful coexistence.

To increase our country's vigilance and to provide a concentrated avenue of counter-attack against the nonmilitary thrusts of the Communist conspiracy, I am sponsoring legislation before the Congress to establish a Freedom Academy, designed to train Americans from both the public and the private sectors to learn and utilize the tactics of total political warfare in order to defeat the Communists at their own game.

Such a Freedom Academy would be an independent agency of the Government and would provide to trainees research, development, and practical application in all non-military conflict techniques.

The unique advantage of this Freedom Academy over any existing governmental training schools is that it would give this specialized training not only to governmental personnel from the various agencies, but also to private citizens of our country and from throughout the free world. The students at the Freedom Academy would be trained not only to defeat Communist offensives of all kinds, but also to replace their tactics with positive substitutes to obtain our own political objectives and to establish free societies wherever possible.

As I view this legislation, one of its most important assets is its recognition of the need to give the American people a greater awareness and understanding of communism and its goals, and further, to utilize the much-neglected private sector of our extensive human resources. Like the tax cut bill which has now passed the House of Representatives,

my bill to establish a Freedom Academy will engage actively the private citizens of our country in direct participation against the Communist conspiracy. In the private segment of America, as opposed to the public or Government segment, there is a large reservoir of unused talent, ingenuity, and wisdom which can, and should, be harnessed for active service in the continuing cold war.

Today in New Orleans, a prime example of making constructive use of our private citizens in the ideological and psychological struggle against communism is found in the Information Council of the Americas (INCA), headed by Edward Scannell Butler, of New Orleans.

Under the leadership of Mr. Butler, INCA was established in New Orleans in early 1961, with the aid and support of some of the city's leading citizens. Since then, INCA has waged an incessant campaign of anti-Communist and prodemocratic in formation through all communications media—radio, television, newspapers, magazines, leaflets, lectures, speeches, and other means.

Particularly have INCA's "Truth Tapes" radio programs been directed effectively to the peoples of Latin America, especially those in Cuba under the Communist heel of Castro's regime. Members of INCA include businessmen, professional men, educators, farm leaders, journalists, and others from throughout the United States; they have provided solid support for the half-hour "Truth Tape" programs which feature Cuban refugees who have escaped from the oppression of Castro's dictatorship, and noted sports and entertainment personalities. These loyal Americans present in their broadcasts proof of lies to be found in Communist propaganda and Communist actions.

On his staff, Mr. Butler has utilized the services and talents of journalists, entertainers, engineers, technicians, and others in INCA's counterthrust efforts against the spread of communism in Latin America. From both the governmental and private sectors of our community, Mr. Butler has received cooperation and support, and by his work he has proved the validity of using the energies and talents of private citizens of our country to combat communism, particularly in the Western Hemisphere.

As proposed in my bill, the Freedom Academy will be under the direction of the Freedom Commission, to be composed of six members and a Chairman. The Commissioners will be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and they will serve for terms of 6 years. Furthermore, no more than four Commissioners may be members of any one political party.

This legislation to establish a Freedom Academy also outlines general guidelines and regulations for selecting both private American citizens and foreign students to attend the school, and provides for proper security checks for both Commission employees and students. The bill provides for the hiring of a qualified general manager for the Academy, as well as for other professional and administrative personnel.

The uniqueness of such an Academy will be that it will provide a single center at which all nonmilitary tactics and techniques against Sino-Soviet communism can be developed and utilized to the fullest extent throughout the free world. It will give both public and private citizens a direct opportunity to join in the cold war with vigor, imagination, and skill.

I am proud to note that this legislation has widespread and bipartisan support in the Congress; Congressman A. SYDNEY HERLONG, Jr., of Florida, has joined me in sponsoring this bill in the House. In the Senate, 13 Senators who are members of both political parties also are sponsoring this legislation:

CLIFFORD CASE, of New Jersey; THOMAS DODD, of Connecticut; PAUL DOUGLAS, of Illinois; HIRAM FONG, of Hawaii; BARRY GOLD-

WATER, of Arizona; BOURKE HICKENLOOPER, of Iowa; KENNETH KEATING, of New York; FRANK LAUSCHE, of Ohio; JACK MILLER, of Iowa; KARL MUNDT, of South Dakota (principal sponsor in the Senate); WILLIAM PROXMIER, of Wisconsin; HUGH SCOTT, of Pennsylvania; and GEORGE SMATHERS, of Florida.

The creation of a Freedom Academy also has received support from throughout our country from various civic and governmental organizations. Thus far, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has held hearings this year on the legislation, and I am most hopeful that the 88th Congress will act on this important bill so that a new bulwark for freedom can be provided for the United States and the free world.

"A MAN'S MAN"—TRIBUTE TO HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

(Mr. PURCELL (at the request of Mr. ROBERTS of Texas) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PURCELL. Mr. Speaker, those of us who have known and served in the Congress with the Honorable OLIN E. TEAGUE, of Texas, have been well aware of his deep dedication to service of his country. It is for this reason that I was very happy to see an article about "TIGER" TEAGUE in the March 1964 issue of VFW magazine. The article is titled "A Man's Man."

It tells of Congressman TEAGUE's outstanding military record, a record equaled by very few men in the history of our Nation. It also tells of his friendship to veterans, exemplified by the number of veterans' benefits bills which bear his name. As chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, he has consistently led the fights to see that our veterans of military service are properly recognized, and that they obtain benefits consistent with the service they have rendered.

I would urge all veterans to read this article, and to become aware of the contributions he has made to the Nation:

A MAN'S MAN

(By Joseph J. Jacoby)

Invincible valor displayed on the battlefields of Europe reveals itself in the firmness of spirit one American shows in his fight against today's political monstrosities.

Ex-Soldier Congressman OLIN E. TEAGUE—an almost legendary figure during World War II—came home in 1945 to a bloodied but victorious America. The war was finished but there remained much to do to get the country back on the move.

Today, still battle scarred, Congressman TEAGUE stands more resolute than ever in his peacetime efforts on behalf of the country he helped to defend with a gun.

Legislators of long service possess keen admiration for TEAGUE's fighting heart. The nickname tagged on him in boyhood Oklahoma "TIGER," is aptly set on this dauntless public servant.

The Honorable OLIN E. TEAGUE bears the distinction of having authored more veterans' benefits legislation than any other man who has ever served in the Congress of the United States.

It was while he chaired the select committee of the 82d Congress—proving the shortcomings of the World War II GI bill of rights—that TEAGUE was able to draw up and actually sponsor the Korean war veterans bill now known as Public Law 550.

Credit for the war orphans education and training program also goes to the Congress-

man from Texas Sixth District. Since the 84th Congress, the dynamic TEAGUE has headed up the highly important Committee on Veterans' Affairs. This committee supervises the complexities of the veterans programs, rated the third most costly Federal budget expenditure.

Noble and demonstrating self-forgetful devotion, Congressman TEAGUE deserves the plaudits of thousands and thousands of Americans.

"TEAGUE, the greatest friend the veterans of America have ever had," is perhaps one of the most accurate gages of this wartime hero who is devoting a lifetime to his fellow man.

His record on behalf of veterans is unsurpassed. He has the courage of his convictions to speak for fairness for everyone and is regarded as a man's man who spends endless hours battling waste and abuse, not only in the veterans' program, but in all governmental budgets.

"TIGER" TEAGUE is a watchdog for all the people and his votes are unerringly sound as he demonstrates interest in all facets of the Federal Government.

Regarded as one of the most able legislators on the Washington scene, TEAGUE enjoys the enviable reputation of always putting the welfare of the United States above personal gain or fame.

A rare person, forthright and unintimidated, TEAGUE has not only accomplished tremendous efforts on behalf of the country's veterans, but, he has saved untold millions for taxpayers, by closely scrutinizing, probing, unmasking unnecessary legislation, and the other drains of the Government's coffers.

It is interesting to learn the fact that most Members of Congress do not author over three or four public laws in their entire congressional career. Probably there is no other Member serving in Congress who has authored more than one or two veterans' benefits bills.

TEAGUE's record of sponsored legislation (and enacted into law)—beginning with the 82d Congress and up to the 88th Congress—is an overwhelming memorial to the men and women who answered the call of their country in all the wars.

Veterans in small towns and rural areas, living in homes purchased through direct loans made by the VA, can credit TEAGUE for such proud home ownership. He was one of the principal sponsors of the bill.

TEAGUE's efforts in Congress brought into reality the VA codification bills, which rank today as one of the greatest and most important administrative undertakings in modern times, insofar as the VA law is concerned.

The Texas Congressman also went on record as the principal supporter of the Veterans' Administration hospital system. He staunchly spearheaded the plan which ultimately brought about a long-range modernization and repair program costing over a billion dollars.

His firmness blocked, on three occasions, attempts to curtail the VA medical budget.

Remember the shocking World War II GI school scandals? TEAGUE served as chairman of an investigating subcommittee which cleared up the fly-by-night, get-rich-quick schemers who duped GI's to get at Government moneys.

Congressman TEAGUE continued his post-war attack against any who would pry open the public purse to fill their filthy pockets.

Case in point: TEAGUE directed the select committee which brought into the national spotlight the GI housing scandals and then followed up with punitive measures dealing with dishonest building contractors. The law also established the necessity for a warranty protecting GI buyers.

The plucky Congressman is also outstand-

ing for his authorization of the current pension law. This piece of legislation created eligibility for millions of World War II widows not previously eligible for aid. Additionally, the bill established the foundation for pension boosts for about 700,000 veterans and widows in the lowest income brackets most in need of aid.

"TIGER" TEAGUE also wrote H.R. 8009, rated certainly as the most significant veterans bill presented in this year's Congress. This bill, which would provide nursing care for elderly veterans, has already passed the House and is under consideration in the Senate. H.R. 8009 has the blessings of the VFW and has earned strong support from the convention floor. This legislation is especially significant to World War I veterans.

TEAGUE's philosophies at Capitol Hill contain the fine line of compassion. For example, he feels quite strongly that priority goes to service-connected disabled veterans, with service-connected widows and children, and dependent parents next on the list. The Veterans hospital program is next.

The tough-minded Congressman also offers the view that the non-service-connected medical benefits are regarded as the most important of the non-services-connected benefits program. The reason is simple. It gives a veteran help when needed—when he is sick.

It is this priority system, however, that has placed Congressman TEAGUE in line for some criticism.

He and his committee have rejected the philosophy of general across-the-board pensions for World War I veterans and are especially critical of efforts to gain signatures on a discharge petition.

The VFW is supporting H.R. 33, mandated at the Seattle convention last year and introduced by Past Commander in Chief RICHARD L. ROUBEVUSH, Republican, of Indiana. The bill calls for a separate and liberal pension program for World War I veterans. This bill calls for an extra 10 percent for overseas veterans.

As an alternative, the VFW also supports H.R. 9610, which would liberalize Public Law 86-211, which covers the present pension program.

Past experience indicates that the Texas Congressman will support that legislation which he deems best for the veterans, despite what others might think.

CODES OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

(Mr. PURCELL (at the request of Mr. ROBERTS of Texas) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PURCELL. Mr. Speaker, during the recent debate on H.R. 8316 opponents of the legislation made several comments about the Codes of the National Association of Broadcasters which I believe were in error and should be corrected. In one instance it was implied that 18 minutes out of every hour could be used for broadcasting advertisements on radio stations. The present radio code does not permit 18 minutes every hour, but rather it states:

In no event shall the maximum exceed 18 minutes in any single hour.

The fact of the matter is that although a number of single hours can contain 18 minutes, the average hour over a period of 1 week must not exceed 14 minutes of commercial matter.

It was also stated that both the NAB Radio and Television Codes have become progressively more liberal in the amount of time subscribing stations may devote to advertising matter. An examination of the time standards in the radio code will reveal that if anything they have been tightened up rather than relaxed. During the early days of the radio code the ceiling on announcement-type programs was 14 minutes an hour, which is the present average-hour ceiling. And for a period of some 7 years prior to May 1, 1961, there was no limitation whatsoever on the number of spot announcements which could be carried for different advertisers.

As an example of the restrictive changes made in the television code, it was formerly possible for a television station during evening hours to carry a total of 16 minutes and 20 seconds of commercial matter in announcement-type programs. The present code now limits a subscriber to 10 minutes and 20 seconds for a given evening hour, a reduction of 6 minutes in the amount of allowable commercial copy.

It was also alleged during this debate that subscribers to the Radio and Television Code do not comply with the limitations imposed on commercial matter. The facts clearly refute such a charge. With respect to radio, the NAB Code Authority in its latest effort to determine the extent of adherence to the time standards, monitored 27,000 hours on 700 radio stations. Of the total hours monitored less than 2 percent were in excess of the code maximum, including those stations which exceeded the maximum by error.

During the year 1963 virtually all subscribers to the television code—96 percent—were monitored. Of the stations reviewed, 85 percent showed that they were conforming to the time standards. The remaining 15 percent when advised of discrepancies by the code authority, either made appropriate changes to bring their operations into conformity with the code or resigned.

The above figures convince me that the broadcasting industry is making a diligent, sincere and effective effort to regulate the amount of broadcast advertisements being carried on radio and television stations. To me it is unfortunate that unsupported allegations disparaging this commendable industry effort have been made.

To the charge that passage of this bill will result in substantially more commercials on the air, let me quote LeRoy Collins, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, who stated after the vote had been taken:

This was a very significant expression of confidence in our broadcasters. It is no signal to relax. To the contrary it is a clear mandate in support of efforts to make the NAB Code program more effective as an instrument of self-regulation in the public interest.

I am confident that the industry will further strengthen and broaden this program of self-regulation in the best interests of the listening and viewing public.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.