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ABM file
Defending Against Surprise Attack

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
 OF

HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 1967

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, the age we live in is filled with many uncertainties, and a major concern is whether or not we have an adequate defense against a surprise nuclear attack.

David Lawrence has written an interesting article on this aspect for the September 11 issue of the Evening Star, touching on some vital aspects of this defense proposition. Because of its timely nature, I insert it into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and recommend that my colleagues give it their attention.

The article follows:

DEFENDING AGAINST SURPRISE ATTACK

(By David Lawrence)

Most people do not understand the problems involved in trying to avert a nuclear war. They have assumed that America is strong enough to deter any country from making such an attack.

But it is not so simple. There are developments which indicate that the United States will have to do far more than has been planned to protect the American people against a "surprise attack."

Two speeches made over the weekend tell a significant story. One was delivered in London by Prof. William Polk, director of the center for Middle East studies at the University of Chicago. The other was given by Sen. John O. Pastore, Democrat of Rhode Island, who is chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Their statements shed new light on the risks and perils of nuclear war despite the negotiations going on now for the signing of a treaty to prevent more countries from making weapons of the nuclear type.

Polk pinpoints a potentially dangerous situation in the Middle East. He says that either Russia or Red China may endeavor to set up nuclear missile bases in Egypt. This might, incidentally, explain why the Russians have been investing so many millions of dollars in giving arms to Egypt. Most people have been puzzled over Russia's continuing interest in Egypt.

Polk declares that a Soviet medium-range-missile base, established in Egypt, could be used as a threat to force the U.S. 6th Fleet and Polaris submarine units from the Mediterranean. He says:

"This would be a rational Soviet objective, particularly if it involved—as it probably would—a substantial increase in the Communist position in the Arab countries."

Polk, whose talk was presented by the British government's broadcasting system, suggested the net result might be an apprehensive reaction by Israel to the setting up of either a Russian or Red Chinese nuclear base on its doorstep. He remarked that Israel has "both the capacity to manufacture and to deliver a nuclear weapon."

All this has a direct relationship to the facts revealed in an address Saturday at Groton, Conn., by Pastore at the ceremony launching a new nuclear submarine. The senator said a subcommittee of the joint Committee on Atomic Energy soon will start hearings to consider a program of expansion of both Polaris submarines and nuclear-

attack submarines. He stressed that another, Senate committee soon would take up the question of an anti-ballistic-missile system. He added:

"There is little doubt that the Polaris submarine represents our most formidable deterrent to an all-out war . . .

"The Soviet Union's offensive nuclear striking power is increasing in comparison to our own—while at the same time they are deploying one and probably two anti-ballistic-missile systems to defend their country—which we are not doing—I repeat—which we are not doing . . .

"We cannot live in a world of atomic energy and discount completely the possibility of 'surprise attack' on our nation. . . .

"Our offensive weapons are second to none—but it has been our announced and continuing policy for generations never to strike first. Today—in effect—we are asking the American people to be prepared to accept near nuclear annihilation because our strategy calls for absorbing the first nuclear strike . . .

"With all our offensive power, our defense posture could be our Achilles' heel. We cannot sit back and let ourselves be lulled into a sense of false security, relying only on the hope that fear of retaliation will deter potential aggressors.

"Development of an ABM system is, I repeat, extremely expensive but, indeed, necessary. In this kind of a world, the alternatives are few. The security of our country—the ultimate in its defense—deserves the highest national priority. An affluent America—with so much to lose—must not face this mortal challenge cheaply."

For several months now, there have been reports that American naval experts are urging a plan to help defend India and other friendly countries on the Indian Ocean from coming under Communist control through nuclear blackmail.

The idea is for the U.S. Navy to station Polaris submarines permanently in the waters bordering Asia. It is argued that this would furnish a way to reach a new set of targets in Russia and Red China as a part of the American plan of defense. The program of "deterrence" of a nuclear war has by no means been completed.

Resolution in Support of 3-Day Holiday Weekends

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
 OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 1967

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, I favor legislation which would change the dates of five Federal holidays so that they can be observed on a Monday and thus provide a 3-day weekend.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include below a resolution adopted by the board of supervisors of Erie County, Buffalo, N.Y., on September 8, 1967, expressing support for such a proposal:

Whereas, there is presently before the Congress of the United States, a bill introduced by Senator George Smathers, in which it is proposed that five Federal Holidays be changed to fall on a Monday, and

Whereas, said bill would change the celebration of Memorial Day from May 30 to the last Monday in May; Independence Day from July 4 to the first Monday in July; Veterans Day from November 11 to the last Monday in October, and Thanksgiving Day from the

fourth Thursday in November to the fourth Monday in November; and Washington's birthday would be changed to President's Day, to honor all U.S. Presidents, and would be observed on the third Monday in February rather than February 22, and

Whereas, the enactment of said bill would increase the number of three-day weekends and thereby reduce absenteeism which occurs when employees arbitrarily extend their holidays, and

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Honorable Body memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact the Smathers Bill, and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be sent to Congressmen McCarthy, Smith and Dulski.

A. SAMUEL NOTARO,
 Supervisor, 24th Ward.

Boxer KO's Hatemonger's Rabid Pleas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
 OF

HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 1967

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article by Archie Moore:

THE 1930'S WERE TOUGHER: BOXER KO'S
 HATEMONGER'S RABID PLEAS

(By Archie Moore)

The devil is at work in America, and it is up to us to drive him out. Snipers and looters, white or black, deserve no mercy. Those who would profit from their brother's misfortunes deserve no mercy, and those who would set fellow Americans upon each other deserve no mercy.

I'll fight the man who calls me an "Uncle Tom." I have broken bread with heads of state, chatted with presidents and traveled all over the world. I was born in a ghetto, but I refused to stay there. I am a Negro, and proud to be one. I am also an American, and I'm proud of that.

The young people of today think they have a hard lot. They should have been around in the '30s when I was coming up in St. Louis. We had no way to go, but a lot of us made it. I became light heavyweight champion of the world. A neighbor kid down the block, Clark Terry, became one of the most famous jazz musicians in the world. There were doctors, lawyers and chiefs who came out of that ghetto. One of the top policemen in St. Louis came from our neighborhood.

We made it because we had a goal, and we were willing to work for it.

Now then, don't get the idea that I didn't grow up hating the injustices of this world. I am a staunch advocate of the Negro revolution for the good of mankind. I've seen almost unbelievable progress made in the last handful of years. Do we want to become wild beasts bent only on revenge, looting and killing and laying America bare? Hate is bait, bait for the simple-minded.

Sure, I despised the whites who cheated me, but I used that feeling to make me push on. If you listen to the professional rabble-rousers, adhere to his idea of giving up everything you've gained in order to revenge yourself for the wrongs that were done to you in the past—then you'd better watch your neighbor, because he'll be looting your house next. Law and order is the only edge we have. No man is an island.

Granted, the Negro still has a long way to go to gain a fair shake with the white man in this country. But believe this: If

we resort to lawlessness, the only thing we can hope for is civil war, untold bloodshed, and the end of our dreams.

We have to have a meeting of qualified men of both races. Mind you, I said qualified men, not some punk kid, ranting the catch phrases put in his mouth by some paid hate-monger.

There are members of the black community who call for a separate nation within America. Well, I do not intend to give up one square inch of America. I'm not going to be told I must live in a restricted area. Isn't that what we've all been fighting to overcome? And then there is the element that calls for a return to Africa.

For my part, Africa is a great place to visit, but I wouldn't want to live there. If the Irishmen want to go back to the Emerald Isle, let them. If the Slavs want to return to the Iron Curtain area, okay by me. But I'm not going to go to any part of Africa to live. I'm proud of ancestry, and of the country that spawned my forefathers, but I'm not giving up my country. I fought all my life to give my children what I'm able to give them today: A chance for development as citizens in the greatest country in the world.

I do not for a moment think that any truly responsible Negro wants anarchy. I don't think you'll find intelligent—no, let's rephrase that—mature Negroes running wild in the streets or sniping at total strangers.

ANY BOY CAN

Something must be done to reach the Negroes and the whites in the ghettos of this country, and I propose to do something.

As a matter of plain fact, I have been doing something for the past several years. I have been running a program which I call the ABC—Any Boy Can. By teaching our youth, black, white, yellow and red, what dignity is, what self-respect is, what honor is, I have been able to obliterate juvenile delinquency in several areas.

I would now expand my program, change scope. If any boy can, surely any man can. I want to take teams of qualified people, top men in their fields, to the troubled areas of our cities. I know that the people who participated in the recent riots, who are participating and who will participate, are misguided rather than mad.

If some bigot can misguide, then I can guide. I've spent too much of my life building what I've got to put it to torch just to satisfy some ancient hatred of a man who beat my grandfather. Those men are long dead. Do we have to choke what could be a beautiful garden with weeds of hate? I say NO! And I stand ready to start "Operation Gardener." I invite the respected Negro leaders of our country to join me.

Percy's Home Plan Can Help Low Income Families

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 12, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as a House cosponsor of the homeownership legislation introduced by Senator CHARLES PERCY, of Illinois, I am pleased to note that the *Homewood-Flossmoor Star* saw fit to commend him in an editorial which appeared in their August 27 edition. The editorial follows:

PERCY'S HOME PLAN CAN HELP LOW INCOME FAMILIES

Home ownership for low income families, as proposed by United States Sen. Charles

H. Percy, impresses us as being a source of real hope in the essential effort to upgrade a large segment of our citizens and contribute significantly to the well-being of the nation as a whole.

Sen. Percy, the Republican freshman from Illinois, outlined his imaginative proposal in a 1966 speech before the Chicago Kiwanis club and later presented it to the Senate after being elected to that body. And if imitation is indeed the sincerest form of flattery, he should be pleased by reports from Washington that Senate Democrats are incorporating large slices of his housing program into one of their own.

No matter who might eventually receive the credit, the plan to make available the pride of home ownership to a great new segment of our population has much to recommend it. At the very outset, it is superior to public housing—20-story concrete cages, as Percy described units in the large cities—on one most important score. It would provide the homeowners an incentive to improve not only their property but their personal financial status, perhaps leading to the acquisition of better homes. Public housing necessarily clamps a lid on initiative; if the tenant's income passes a set figure, out he goes, and not to better accommodations by a long shot.

Briefly, the Percy plan calls for non-profit associations which would buy up housing shells and other structurally sound but run-down buildings from private owners. The structures would be rehabilitated by local contractors with the help of unskilled and unemployed men wishing to be trained as rehabilitation craftsmen. The rehabilitated homes and condominium apartments would be sold to families taking part in the program, which would include the opportunity to build up "sweet equity" toward a down payment by contributing their own labor.

As envisioned by Sen. Percy, the plan would not only provide home ownership to low income families; it would offer basic education, job training, counseling and other services designed to give them self respect and a deserved feeling of dignity and independence. And it would eliminate blighted areas which we can no longer endure.

Surely, there is much to be done in the over-all task of assisting the underprivileged and making life meaningful to them. The Percy plan—one which, as he says, has proved successful on a small scale in several cities—can be a step toward meeting the obligation.

Free Enterprise Success: Jobs For Hempstead Poor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN W. WYDLER
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 12, 1967

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, a recent article in the *Long Island Daily Review*, one of our Nation's outstanding business daily newspapers, told the encouraging and interesting story of the success of free enterprise in finding jobs for the poor. This particular undertaking is happening in the Fourth Congressional District of New York, which I represent. In my opinion, it could well serve as a model in pointing the way to a breakthrough in our efforts to find good jobs for our neediest people. I am sure my colleagues will find it of interest:

FREE ENTERPRISE SUCCESS: JOBS FOR HEMPSTEAD POOR

The new Hempstead Job Development Corp., less than a month old, is already attracting serious attention from persons who would like to emulate it elsewhere. The organization, entirely backed by private enterprise, apparently is the first of its kind to operate in Nassau-Suffolk without govt dollars.

Director James Rudd says several queries have come from other L.I. communities for organizational information. Rudd has even been asked to speak before other groups, but has been too busy.

In its first 2 weeks, beginning Aug. 14, the corporation placed at least 170 Negroes in jobs in Hempstead Village.

Rudd said he was "overwhelmed" at the program's initial success.

Village businessmen, partly motivated by a desire to dampen any potential riot sparks in Hempstead, have pledged more than \$36,000 to operate the corporation for a year.

"I'm enthused," Rudd, a Negro, said of initial results. He said good jobs were being offered, with good salaries.

"We placed a salesman trainee with a biscuit company at \$100 a week," he noted. "We started a trainee with a paper company at \$80. An oil company took on a truck driver at \$3.54 an hour. A donut company hired a baker-helper trainee at \$95 a week."

A college hired a custodian for \$83, a hydraulic concern took on a trainee at \$2 an hour and an experienced machine operator at \$3.50, he said. A chemical concern took a trainee at \$2, and Nassau County offered \$80 a week and up to porters.

Rudd, 32, said the corporation—with an office at 8 W. Columbia St., staffed by himself and 2 other paid employees, Dan Hester, 25, and Mary Scott as secretary—is also moving into training. Would-be truck drivers, for instance, are being taught to drive by truck owners who lend themselves and their vehicles at no charge to the program after hours, Rudd said. Drivers are in demand at \$100 a week and better, he said.

The Hempstead Job Development Corp. is run by a 20-man board, half Negroes. Chairman is Clarence Newall, president of the local NAACP chapter.

Herman Schwartz, owner of the Hempstead Furniture Co. and a prime mover behind the corporation's formation, says it came to life on a private basis to bypass red tape.

"If we had gone to the govt. for help, we probably wouldn't have gotten started until next year," said Schwartz, also treasurer of the Hempstead Village Office of Economic Opportunity Council which, he noted, took a year and a half to get off the ground.

The new job development corporation is not alone, of course, in seeking jobs for poor minorities. A host of other L. I. organizations and municipal agencies are doing likewise with federal and state help—organizations such as the Nassau and Suffolk Human Rights Commissions, several local Office of Economic Opportunity Councils, and a number of job training programs (mainly U.S. Manpower Development and Training Act-funded).

International Drum Corps Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 12, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, last week—the week of September 2–9—was International Drum Corps Week.