

January 10, 1966

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A13

TABLE 2.—Work experience and weeks worked by full-time workers in 1964, for noninstitutional male war veterans in the United States, by age

1964 work experience	Total	Age in March 1965									
		Under 30 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years	50 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 to 69 years	70 years and over
TOTAL WAR VETERANS											
Number (in thousands).....	20,888	463	2,700	4,000	4,922	3,541	1,784	968	352	1,063	1,075
Worked in 1964.....	19,084	458	2,648	3,956	4,848	3,442	1,712	877	286	544	313
Full time.....	18,345	442	2,607	3,896	4,759	3,364	1,653	844	249	380	151
Part time.....	739	16	41	60	89	78	59	33	37	164	162
Did not work in 1964.....	1,784	5	82	44	74	99	72	91	66	619	762
PERCENT BY AGE											
Full time.....	100	3	14	21	26	18	9	5	1	2	1
Part time.....	100	2	0	8	12	11	8	4	5	22	22
PERCENT BY WORK EXPERIENCE											
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Worked in 1964.....	92	99	98	99	97	96	91	81	51	51	29
Full time.....	88	96	97	97	96	95	87	71	36	36	14
50 to 52 weeks.....	74	77	82	84	80	82	70	57	25	10	10
48 to 49 weeks.....	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
40 to 47 weeks.....	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	3	2	2	(1)
27 to 39 weeks.....	4	6	4	4	4	4	5	2	2	2	1
14 to 26 weeks.....	2	5	1	1	2	1	2	6	4	4	1
1 to 13 weeks.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
Part time.....	4	3	1	2	2	2	3	4	10	15	15
Did not work in 1964.....	8	1	2	1	2	3	4	9	19	49	71

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES
Source of data

Information about the 1964 work experience of male civilian noninstitutional war veterans in the United States (obtained in February 1965) was derived from the Bureau of the Census' matched February-March current population survey sample of approximately 25,000 households. The work experience distributions by age were applied to the independent VA estimates by age of the male civilian noninstitutional war veteran population in the United States to develop the work experience data presented in this report. Although work experience data are for the year 1964, the age refers to March 1965. (For details of the survey see Consumer Income, Current Population Reports, series P-60, No. 47, Sept. 24, 1965, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.)

War veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces during a war period (Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, Korean conflict) and are now in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The civilian noninstitutional population excludes all members of the Armed Forces and inmates of penal institutions, chronic disease hospitals, nursing homes, and the like.

Reliability of the estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewers. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and reporting, and to sampling variability.

The standard error is primarily a measure

of sampling variability; that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effects of response and enumeration errors but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample will differ from a complete census figure by less than one standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error. The following table shows the approximate standard error of an estimated percentage computed by using sample data for both the numerator and denominator of the percentage. The size of the standard error depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the class upon which the percentage is based.

Standard errors of estimated percentages (68 changes out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)						
	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000
2 or 98.....	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 95.....	2.8	2.0	1.4	.8	.6	.4	.3
10 or 90.....	3.8	2.7	2.0	1.2	.8	.6	.4
15 or 85.....	4.6	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	.7	.4
20 or 80.....	5.1	3.6	2.5	1.6	1.1	.8	.5
25 or 75.....	5.5	3.9	2.8	1.8	1.3	.8	.6
35 or 65.....	6.1	4.3	3.1	2.0	1.4	.9	.6
50.....	6.4	4.5	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.0	.7

Vietnam

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HERBERT TENZER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, as the 2d session of the 89th Congress begins, people throughout the world are deeply concerned about the war in Vietnam and the course which will be taken in the year ahead. The Members of this distinguished Chamber have a responsibility to express themselves to their constituents, to the Nation, and to the world on this, the most vital issue of the day.

During the period of adjournment, I had the opportunity to address thousands of my constituents in 43 speaking engagements and appearances, during which I discussed a variety of subjects. Invariably the first question raised was on the subject of U.S. policy in southeast Asia and our commitment in South Vietnam. While the greatest number appeared to support the administration policy, they seemed unanimous in urging that we find an avenue to peace.

I also visited Thailand where I discussed the situation in South Vietnam with servicemen, some of whom reside in Fifth Congressional District of New York. They all seemed to understand the reasons for our commitment in southeast Asia and they questioned why some at home failed to understand as well. They

also shared the desire for peace and urged that every diplomatic channel be kept open to encourage initiation of negotiations for peace.

Our Nation is the strongest and greatest power in the world today—but with that power goes responsibility. No nation can have great power and a quiet conscience. Its leaders and its people must sometimes suffer either the reproaches of having used force or the reproaches of having failed to use it.

I am distressed by the increasing U.S. losses and the increased role of our troops in combat zones. I abhor war and the misery caused by human conflict. Our President had made it clear that our bipartisan foreign policy is to defend South Vietnam so long as aggression from the north continues. Our Nation wants

peace and President Johnson has made it clear that we stand ready to engage in unconditional discussions to consider any solution which will bring peace to this troubled area of the world.

On December 18, 1965, in response to the voices of my constituents, I sent the following telegram to the President:

HON. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
President of the United States,
White House, Washington, D.C.:

In light of the offer for a 12-hour truce to permit American boys to celebrate Christmas, I respectfully suggest that you announce the acceptance of the offer and implement immediately negotiations to extend the truce. I further respectfully recommend that as evidence our announced intentions to negotiate and to demonstrate American compassion, you direct cessation of the bombing in North Vietnam pending the negotiations now under consideration. The month of December should not be the only period to practice peace on earth and good will toward men. We must work at it 365 days a year.

HERBERT TENZER,
Member of Congress.

I was as pleased as you were to listen to the voices which followed and to see how the administration responded to the voice of the people. Diplomatic channels were opened with dynamic and energetic force. Every effort was made to convince the nations of the world that the United States truly wanted peace in southeast Asia.

While we continue to meet our commitment in South Vietnam we must always bear in mind that to negotiate is not to capitulate. In the nuclear age when man is capable of self-destruction there is even greater reason to strive for peace, however, in so doing we cannot turn our back on tyranny and injustice anywhere in the world.

In one of our southern cities, the home of the 1st Air Cavalry Division, which has the greatest number of families with men in Vietnam per capita of any city in the United States, there was a demonstration of women and children asking that we "support their daddies in South Vietnam." Not one sign read "Send my daddy home."

Let those who demonstrated and participated in paying for full page ads, urging a cessation of bombings in North Vietnam, now take ads urging Hanoi to understand that our Government is serious in its efforts to transfer the war from the battlefield to the conference table.

There were less ships of our allies reaching the port of Haiphong with supplies during 1965 than there were in 1964. The progress in this area, while significant, is not yet enough. We should consider seriously the termination of any and all aid to nations carrying supplies to our enemies.

We should also give consideration to the blockade of the port of Haiphong thereby cutting off the supplies which our enemy uses to support their aggression.

I favor a continuing dialog—both public and in the Congress—on this most vital issue of the day. The voices of our Representatives should echo through this Chamber during the session which started today so that people in the United

States and throughout the world may look to the strongest democracy in the world for guidance and strength in the trying hours and days which lie ahead. This Chamber of freemen must not shrink from its responsibility of sounding the commitment for freedom and the search for peace in the world. It should distinguish itself by being both a forum for freedom and a forum for peace. Our President needs our support and the people deserve our continuing expression of their hopes for peace.

Wyoming: Nation's No. 1 Oil State

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, the men who come to Wyoming assist in its development and contribute much to the culture and personality of this great State. Such a man is Roy H. Guess, a Texas native who received his bachelor's and master's degree in geology from the University of Texas. After his graduation in 1940 he spent 4 years in the Air Force during World War II.

Two and a half years ago Mr. and Mrs. Guess and their two children transferred their base to Casper, the center of a "wildcatters paradise," where he can pursue his hobby of skiing and breathe the fresh air of Wyoming.

He has written several articles. One called "What Lures Drillers to Wyoming," appeared in the May 10, 1965, issue of Oil and Gas Journal; another "Oil Exploration in Wyoming" appeared in the South Texas Geological Society Bulletin in April 1965.

Most recently, Mr. Speaker, is "Increased Drilling Seen in 'Wildcatters Paradise'" which was published in the December issue of Independent Petroleum Monthly.

The article follows:

The general health of the independent segment of the oil industry today reminds me of the story of two skeletons hanging in a closet. One skeleton turned to the other and said, "How in the world did we get locked in here?" The other skeleton rattled back, "I don't know, but if we had any guts we'd get out."

A great deal of the highly infectious, irresistible urge to "wildcat" for the yet undiscovered wealth in giant oilfields seems to have disappeared from the ranks of the independent producer today. We study mergers, sellouts, stock swaps, diversification, etc.; but if we have to consider pulling up stakes and moving to greener pastures, the obstacles are just too great.

During 1965, the Shell Oil Co. clearly demonstrated that 100 million barrel oilfields can still be found in Wyoming. Their Reno unit discovery is currently producing 2,500 barrels per day and has been confirmed by two offsets of equal caliber. A 6-mile step-out to the west appears to be most promising at the present time. The industry in Wyoming probably would have

assigned odds of 50 to 1 against Shell's discovery being a commercial well in the Minnelusa (Tensleep) prior to drilling and, no doubt, the odds of finding a 100 million barrels would have been beyond estimation.

Undoubtedly, 1966 will bring intensive efforts to find other large fields in the deep, virtually unexplored interior portions of half a dozen of Wyoming's basins that are ringed by shallow highly prolific oilfields. Ten seismic crews are currently working in the Powder River Basin, trying to obtain information that will help duplicate the Shell discovery.

It is certainly true that most of the shallow "shepherd's structures" have been drilled in Wyoming, but prospecting for stratigraphic traps is just in its infancy. Sophisticated stratigraphic studies are certain to play an increasingly important role in future exploration plans of both major and independent oil companies. The Sundance formation may be a real "sleeper" in several areas.

Thermal recovery projects, in the shallow heavy oil and tar sand areas of Wyoming, have been included in the 1966 plans of several companies. The next 5 years should bring rapid increases in this type of production. Due to the completion of several 1,000 barrel-per-day fractured shale wells during 1965, this type of exploration will receive a great deal of attention during the coming year. This will give subsurface information that will lead to additional discoveries in other formations.

Perhaps "Wyoming, the Wildcatter's Paradise," the title of a recent address by Dr. George R. Wulf, is a slightly optimistic description, but with proration, a favorable marketing situation, an abundance of unexplored but highly prospective acreage, this area come closer to fitting this description than any other area in the United States. I believe these factors will cause a gradual increase in drilling activity in Wyoming and surrounding States by aggressive independent oil companies in 1966 and beyond.

On Throwing Tantrums

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial from the Wall Street Journal of October 27, 1965, on the present youthful demonstrations against the Vietnam war strikes a very responsive chord in the minds of those opposed to such demonstrations:

ON THROWING TANTRUMS

Even after all the discounting is duly done, the current rash of youthful demonstrations against the Vietnam war must puzzle the mind and conscience of thoughtful men. Is it a case of young people failing society or the other way around? Or some of both?

Granted, the eruptions do not represent majority American opinion, including that of college students themselves, however disturbing may be the plain thread of extreme leftist instigation or encouragement. It is perhaps indicative of the general mood of the country that the purported pacifists are evoking counter-demonstrations in support of the administration's Vietnam policy. In any event, taking to the streets with a grievance is nothing new. Finally, it can be con-

the details in a letter from the wife of the serviceman involved.

She received a Christmas package from her husband with two sweaters and a camera for her two daughters and herself. She had to pay a 42½-percent duty on the sweaters and a 15-percent duty on the camera. All told, it cost her \$10.81 in customs duties before the mailman would release the gifts.

This is definitely not right. I have no argument with the imposition of customs duties on foreign imports, but I certainly think we should make an exception when it comes to the gifts which servicemen send home from combat zones.

Most of the time these men must buy the gifts whenever they have a free moment. Their shopping is usually limited to the PX and they have to purchase what is available and not give too much thought to the customs duties.

Gifts valued under \$10 can be mailed from foreign countries under present regulations as long as not more than one gift is sent to any one person in any one day. This is all well and good for tourists who can take the time to be selective and can make separate mailings. It does not help a serviceman though, who has to make his purchases at one time and mail them in one package.

The bill I have introduced would increase this \$10 limitation to \$50 and it would apply only to servicemen in combat zones as designated by the President. I think the \$50 figure is a realistic one and will cover most of the gift purchases which servicemen make for their families at Christmas time or whenever there are birthdays and anniversaries to be remembered.

Mr. Speaker, this is a little thing, but it will mean a great deal to the members of the Armed Forces and their families. I would hope that hearings could be scheduled on this legislation right away. I am certain that the testimony will bear out the soundness of making this special concession for these people. I would hope that this change could be made so that another Christmas would not pass without making some provision for servicemen to send home duty free gifts on a basis which is reasonable and just.

Eighty Years of Happy Marriage for Pioneer Sholbergs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ODIN LANGEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege last week to send a telegram of greetings and congratulations to a couple in my congressional district who celebrated their 80th wedding anniversary on January 5. These remarkable people are Mr. and Mrs. Ole Sholberg, of Fergus Falls, Minn., who represent the strength of the pioneering spirit that made this Nation so great.

The Associated Press carried a wire story on the remarkable accomplishments of the centenarian Sholbergs, and I would like to share these observations with you.

CENTENARIANS TO OBSERVE 80TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

FERGUS FALLS, MINN.—Ole Sholberg, 103, and his little wife, Otila, 101, who live contentedly while "waiting for the Lord to call us," will observe their 80th wedding anniversary Wednesday.

"We have never had a serious quarrel," said Mrs. Sholberg in a soft voice. "He has been a good man, and we have had a happy life. We still have a happy life."

Ole sat with his arm around Otila. He tried to smile but the attrition of his years made it difficult. His wife caressed his hand, and smiled for both of them.

HARD WORKERS

Sholberg has poor hearing and vision. His face is strong, marbled by the winter spray of the North Sea where as a boy in Norway he helped his father fish. There are lines too which somehow tell how he, as a frontier husband and father in western Minnesota, shielded his family from blizzards and forest fires.

Families of the couple came to the United States 2 years apart. Sholberg's from near Kristiansund and Otila's from near Skarnes.

As a boy of 15, Ole customarily walked 16 miles day a to get the mail. One day he found a short cut, which took him past a country home where Otila Hill was picking wild flowers. On his way back home with the mail, Ole mustered courage to go to the house and ask for a drink of water.

"It seemed that Ole got very thirsty," his wife recalled. "He came back again."

BUILT PIONEER HOMES

On January 5, 1886, 7 years after their first meeting, the two were married in the Hills' farm home. Sholberg borrowed \$100 as the down payment on a farm and hauled 60 loads of hay into town the first summer to pay for the lumber he used to build his first two-room home. Ole was a good carpenter, and he helped build many other pioneer homes.

The Sholbergs' six daughters and two sons will be with the old couple to help observe the anniversary. They will include Julius, of Elizabeth, Minn., who celebrated his 55th wedding anniversary last year.

On January 9, sitting in their tidy Fergus Falls home which Ole built when he was 80, the couple will listen by radio to a special church service at Bethlehem Lutheran Church, another building which Ole helped build. The service will be dedicated to the Sholbergs and letters of congratulations, including one from President Lyndon Johnson, will be read. Otila said she will repeat for Ole any parts of the service he is unable to hear.

LIVE WITH CHILDREN

Two of their children, Clara and the widowed Mrs. Frank Meder, live with the Sholbergs. Sholberg has never spent a day in a hospital. He and his wife get along on social security payments, and relatives say, the couple has never thought about asking for public assistance.

Mrs. Sholberg about in a wheelchair and can walk by holding onto things. She spends her time reading the Bible, daily devotionals and a Norwegian language newspaper.

Her husband sleeps most of the time but comes to the table for all his meals.

The Reverend Otto Dale, their pastor, says the Sholbergs are not afraid of death.

"They have had a long and glorious life," the Lutheran minister added. "They have given something good and lasting to this country. They are the people on whom this country was built.

"They have a beautiful marriage."

Dividends From Korea—Nation's Aid in Viet War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues, an excellent article by Roscoe Drummond which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune of January 10, 1966:

DIVIDENDS FROM KOREA—NATION'S AID IN VIET WAR

(By Roscoe Drummond)

WASHINGTON.—It is 13 years since the nightmare of the Korean war. And what did it all mean?

Was it wasted strife or incalculable boon? What is the answer from South Korea today?

The answer is that the American people can be proud of what the United States did for South Korea and has reason to be grateful for what South Korea has done for itself.

This is the record:

With the help of a dozen other nations, but primarily on its own, the United States turned back the aggression to the 38th parallel which divided the two Koreas.

Today, South Korea is secure, tranquil, and progressive.

It has a democratic government ruling by the consent of the governed.

It is carrying forward significant social reforms.

It is stable—so stable that, despite some demonstrations, it was able last year to establish diplomatic relations with its once hated enemy and occupier, Japan, which is now providing it with \$800 million in grants and loans over a 10-year period.

South Korea is proving itself resourceful and increasingly self-reliant. It is making steady economic progress and, while U.S. aid has been substantial, the South Koreans have been showing what self-help can really be. Their gross national product has been rising at the rate of about 8 percent a year; industrial production is up 15 percent.

Grievously short of land to enable its people to be self-sufficient in food, the government of Chung Hee Park, by literally carving terraces out of mountains, is doubling its arable land.

South Korean industry is making rapid strides. Exports are up from \$20 million in 1959 to \$170 million today.

But this is only half of it. These are some of the things South Korea has been doing for itself. These are the ways South Korea has been using its security from aggression.

And now what is the other dividend besides a free people secured from oppression? What is the earned dividend, which has not been asked, but which is now so welcome and so helpful?

South Korea's dividend to the United States is in South Vietnam today.

Defended against Communist aggression by the United States, South Korea is today helping the United States repel the Communist aggression against South Vietnam.

Not just with truck drivers and medical supplies and behind-the-lines support.

But with 15,000 battle-hardened South Korea freedom fighters trained for action in the jungles and rice paddies where the Vietcong are deadliest—plus 2,000 combat engineers.

Little South Korea, with a population of 28 million, is doing far more than any

January 10, 1966

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A5

the most suspicious associate or by Congress, of allowing personal ambition to color or to frighten in the smallest way his work or his recommendations.

So it is that all Washington knows one thing at least—that if he says something he believes it, purely and simply. He is not running for anything.

He is a man, this Harriman, who was twice cruelly disappointed in politics. The first time was when he was denied the presidential nomination that Harry Truman had earnestly sought for him. The second time was when Nelson Rockefeller unseated him as Governor of New York.

Many would have curled up and quit when the last and unsuspected blow had fallen. Harriman, instead, stolidly came here to work in the State Department, in his grumpily quiet way, for President John F. Kennedy.

He was a poor politician. His speeches, however written, were unconquerably pedestrian in his mouth, and in affectionate impatience he evoked the nickname of "Honest Abe, the Hair Splitter." For elective office, the knack was simply not in him. He became instead a most superior public official of the appointive sort. He had, in spite of himself, found his place. This is perhaps why he is able to show the younger men how duty is at last done.

Averell Harriman is a good type to have around when the heat is on and they need a man for a man's errand.

The Peace Corps and Protest Demonstrations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. H. R. GROSS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, during the recess, an article of an alarming nature came to my attention. The article concerns the Peace Corps and the recent student protest demonstrations on banning the bomb, integrating Mississippi into the United States as they refer to it, abolishing the State Department, or turning the Metropolitan Opera House over to folksingers. This article may not have been so disturbing had it not been for one detail—it appeared in the Peace Corps News, a semi-official publication of the Peace Corps itself.

The Peace Corps News is published twice a year by the Peace Corps in cooperation with the U.S. Student Press Association, an arm of the leftwing U.S. National Student Association, and the Associated College Press. This publication purports to reach more than 1 million students through the Nation's college newspapers.

Mr. Speaker, I hesitate to request unanimous consent that this article to which I have referred be included in the RECORD, for I dislike making it a part of the history of this body. However, knowing no other way that the text of the article may be conveyed to my colleagues, I ask unanimous consent that it be included in the RECORD:

SEEMS BORING? TRY PEACE CORPS

Have you been arrested five times in the last 5 months for sitting in?

Do you think we should ban the bomb, integrate Mississippi into the United States, abolish the State Department and turn the Met over to folksingers?

The Peace Corps is just your cup of espresso.

Once you can sneak through the glorified college boards they use for selection (forge some good references and tell them you're from Berkeley and you're in), and endure the glorified Boy Scout training program (be stoic), you're on your own, free to ferment and to organize community spirit to build ever higher standards of living and topple imperialists.

There's no business like revolution to stir your blood, give you experience in fighting injustice, round out your education (the educated man simply must know how to debek chickens) and alienate the establishment.

It's the way out of every identity crisis (and if you aren't having an identity crisis, the Peace Corps doesn't want you), the road to unification of the world behind a program of eradicating evil.

What have you got to lose but your anonymity?

Independence Day of Chad

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in calling to the attention of this Congress the 11th of January, which marks the national holiday of the Republic of Chad. This former colony of France achieved its independence on August 11, 1960, but proclaimed January 11 as its national holiday.

On this occasion, we wish to extend warm and personal felicitations to His Excellency Francois Tombalbaye, the President of the Republic of Chad; and to His Excellency Boukar Abdoul, Chad's Ambassador to the United States.

It is fitting that the hearty and industrious people of Chad should adopt "Unity, Work, Progress" as their motto. Since gaining their independence, they have kept these goals clearly in mind, and have constantly striven to make them a reality.

The Republic of Chad is the largest of the former French Equatorial African countries, more than twice the size of France. Its population, estimated at close to 3 million, is divided roughly into two main parts. The segment in the north is mostly Arabized while the group in the south is largely animist in religion but with Christians among the leaders.

Little has been written on the early history of Chad. Europeans did not begin exploring the region until the early 19th century, and at that time the trade in slaves was being carried on in various parts of the region. During the period when France was engaged in various military campaigns in west Africa, Chad was viewed as an area of great strategic importance. As a result, it was organized as a French military base area in 1900.

Chad became an administrative territory of the Federation of French Equatorial Africa in 1913. In the early stages of World War II, Chad was the first of the French territories in Africa to rally to the support of the Free French, and served as a supply base for Allied operations in East Africa and the Mediterranean.

The year 1946 saw increased autonomy and French citizenship conferred on Chad and other dependencies. The enabling act of 1956 and constitutional referendum of September 1, 1958, set the basic framework for full Chadian independence and membership in the French Community in 1960.

Chad's economy, which is agricultural, has two strong pillars: cotton and stock raising. Cotton is the principal money crop and accounts for approximately 80 percent of Chad's exports. During 1964 imports were up 15 percent while exports increased by 11 percent. France continues to be the leading customer and supplier, although trade with the U.S.A. has also seen a steady increase.

Chad's landlocked position has thus far proved to be a major handicap in overcoming some of her economic difficulties. This has resulted in the Government's placing highest priority on a rail link to the sea via Cameroon.

Judging from the facts I have mentioned, it would appear that Chad is well underway in its quest for "Unity, Work, Progress." Her friends in the Congress and the American people as a whole extend best wishes and congratulations to the Republic of Chad, her Government, and her hardworking people on their national independence day.

Servicemen Should Be Able To Mail Gifts From Combat Zones Duty Free to Their Families in the United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to liberalize the dollar limitation on gifts which can be mailed duty free from foreign countries into the United States. I have drafted this legislation to apply specifically to our servicemen in combat areas because I know that some of the families of servicemen had to pay customs duties on gifts which they received from Vietnam last Christmas. I had one specific instance brought to my attention. I know there must be others.

An editorial in the Junction City (Kans.) Daily Union on Wednesday, November 24, called attention to the fact that the wife of a Fort Riley soldier, now in Vietnam, received a shipment of Christmas gifts from her husband on which she was required to pay customs duties. The editorial writer was upset, as well he should have been, and I became upset myself when I learned all of

January 10, 1966

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A7

other country except the United States and is contributing more fighting men per capita than even the United States.

And why did the Government and Parliament of South Korea make this tremendous decision to commit 17,000 men to the defense of South Vietnam?

They know from their own experiences the crucial need to defeat aggression in South Vietnam—and are doing what they can to help.

Neighborhood Youth Corps**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. BILLIE S. FARNUM

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. FARNUM. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following resolution adopted by the Michigan State Board of Education, under date of September 24, 1965:

Resolution adopted by the Michigan Curriculum Committee on School Holding Power on September 24, 1965, requesting the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity, the U.S. Department of Labor, and the Members of Congress from this State to increase the number of available training spaces to a number sufficient to meet the purposes for which the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 was conceived.

Whereas the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 was approved by the Congress of the United States for the purpose of breaking the cycle of poverty; and

Whereas the Neighborhood Youth Corps was created as a result of this act to give financial assistance to youth to stay in school and to give needed work experience to youth who have left school; and

Whereas the developing evidence indicates that this program has already achieved a degree of success; and

Whereas an ever-increasing number of youth were being involved; and

Whereas a retrenchment in an on-going program to which the Federal Government has already committed itself can only cause confusion and resentment on the part of the youth and the community; and

Whereas it will be difficult to replace staff laid off as a result of cutbacks should the program be increased in the future; and

Whereas the U.S. Department of Labor has seen fit to reduce the number of training spaces available to present on-going programs for in-school and out-of-school youth in Michigan: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Michigan Curriculum Committee on School Holding Power hereby goes on record as favoring the provision for an adequate number of training spaces for both in-school and out-of-school youth who can benefit from them; and Be it further

Resolved, That the Michigan Curriculum Committee on School Holding Power requests the Michigan State Board of Education to use its good offices with the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity, the U.S. Department of Labor and the Members of Congress from the State to increase the number of available training spaces to a number sufficient to meet the purposes for which the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 was conceived.

Salute to Cameroon**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, on January 1, the Republic of Sudan celebrated the 10th anniversary of her independence. As you are aware, the 2d session of the 89th Congress had not yet convened. However, I did not want the opportunity overlooked to extend to the people and the Government of Sudan the warmest felicitations of this country on this occasion. Congratulations are therefore extended on this occasion to His Excellency Ismail el Ezhari, the President of the Supreme Council of State; and to His Excellency Abbash el Obeid, the Sudanese Ambassador to the United States.

Traditionally, most Americans anxiously await the end of an old year and look forward to the approach of the new year in anticipation of prosperity, progress, and peace. But January 1 has even more significance to the people of the Republic of the Sudan.

It was on this date in 1956 that this huge country was proclaimed an independent and sovereign state. Comprising an area almost one-tenth of the African continent, this young and dynamic Republic is a land of more than 12 million inhabitants.

However, it should be noted that while the Sudan is celebrating its 10th anniversary as an independent Republic, its historical legacy goes back very far indeed. Ancient Egyptian inscriptions and references in the Old Testament—to the Land of Kush—bear evidence of the Sudan's past greatness. During most of the 19th century, the Sudan was under Turkish-Egyptian subjugation with a short period of independence between 1885 and 1899. Following the joint British-Egyptian reconquest of the country in 1896-98, a new governmental system had to be devised. This resulted in joint Anglo-Egyptian administration or condominium, as the system was called.

The Sudan is a land of sharp contrasts, divided between the economically developed Moslem North and the largely pagan and Christian underdeveloped South. However, strong efforts are being made to overcome these and other handicaps.

Sudan's somewhat small and scattered population and lack of known resources has forced the country's economy to remain primarily an agricultural one. Cotton is the mainstay of the Sudanese economy, and accounts for approximately 70 percent of the country's total exports and about 30 percent of the total world production of the long staple variety. The Gezira scheme, which developed a large portion of the south to relative wealth, has proved itself a model of agricultural achievement which other undeveloped areas conceivably could adopt.

Extensive irrigation could increase the chances for an even more diversified economy. Liberal foreign trade policies have aided in stimulating Sudan's exports and imports. Its world trade balance is satisfactory and foreign exchange reserves have steadily grown to over \$150 million. Annual capital formation is at approximately 10 percent and development investments are growing at a rate of more than 8 percent of the gross national product, which has been estimated at \$900 million.

Internal problems have not prevented the Sudan from taking an active part in international affairs, as its membership in the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa has demonstrated; in addition, the Sudan is an important member in such organizations as the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, and the International Cotton Advisory Committee.

Though the Sudan has been experiencing what one might call growing pains there is little doubt as to the resolution and determination of this large and friendly country to meet the challenges and overcome the difficulties which beset it.

I am certain that the entire American people join me in extending warm and sincere congratulations on this, the 10th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of the Sudan.

Hon. Myron Cowen**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, Ambassador Cowen was my good and close friend for more than 25 years. He was an outstanding diplomat and served his country with great distinction as Ambassador to the Philippines, Australia, and Belgium. He was also widely known in legal and business circles. Ambassador Cowen's passing is a great loss not only to his family but to his many friends who were privileged to know him over the years and who profited by his wise counsel and experienced views. I mourn the loss of an old and dear friend.

[From the New York World Telegram & Sun, Nov. 4, 1965]

MYRON COWEN

Fifteen years ago the Communist Huks in the Philippines were starting off about as menacingly as did the Vietcong subsequently in South Vietnam. And financial problems in the Philippines were even more troublesome.

But America, and the anti-Communist Western World, were fortunate to have as U.S. Ambassador in Manila a skilled diplomat and businessman, Myron M. Cowen. Working closely with President Elpidio Quirino and Defense Minister Ramon Magsaysay, Mr. Cowen lent a most effective hand in helping

to solve both problems. The eminent Philip-pines stature in Asia today stems from surmounting those crises of 1950.

Mr. Cowen's death Monday night at 67, in Washington, will be widely mourned. His illustrious career included ambassadorships also in Australia and Belgium. He distinguished himself as a diplomat, lawyer, and businessman of consistent achievement.

Americans Have Not Been Told About Communism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, recently there came to my attention an editorial entitled "Americans Have Not Been Told About Communism," published in the St. John News of St. John, Kans. It seems to me that the editor, Clelland Cole, makes a very important point in his editorial about the lack of information furnished our people about why we are in Vietnam and the ultimate result which we expect. The editorial follows:

AMERICANS HAVE NOT BEEN TOLD ABOUT COMMUNISM

President Lyndon Johnson and his mighty machine evidently became so engrossed in powering an avalanche of new programs through the last session of Congress that they forgot to explain to the American people our reason for being involved in the war in Vietnam.

As a result there is a national apathy, and hardly one person in a thousand understands that we have any valid reason for the war; ask the next hundred persons you meet and see if any of them can really explain why it is mandatory that we stay in that war—and that we win it.

The American people simply have not been advised. There has been no particular political appeal, and no building of an image in the grisly business of explaining why we are pouring men into an angry meat grinder away off on the other side of the world, so that today there is bewilderment, anxiety, frustration, bitterness, and a seething sea of misunderstanding, plus a lack of knowledge.

Why are we in Vietnam?

If we were ever to finally take a stand against total world communism, it had to be taken, but the American people have not been told. They have not been told that the Communist program of absorption, envelopment, and adoption has been, and is, moving ahead steadily, relentlessly, and that the Communist program by which schools, churches, cities, and nations, are enveloped leaves but few opportunities for challenge. The challenge was made in Vietnam. Should that area be lost, Asia is lost. Should Asia be lost, South America is almost certain to be lost. Africa has been lost for years. Should South America be lost, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States would be sitting ducks. And if the Vietnam struggle is continued long enough so that Red China can mount a formidable nuclear attack, America's peril would be too ghastly to even consider.

But America has not been told. Evidently L.B.J. and McNamara underestimated the power of the Vietcong and thought the brush fire could be stomped out at will, or they refused to take the American people into their

confidence to the point of telling the stark and shocking truth.

If America had been told, if all the high-sounding spending programs had been chucked so that we could get on with winning the war—if Americans were told how effectively the Communists are moving against us, within our borders and without—today there would be less draft card burning, less public apathy, less resistance, and a public patriotism which would place the Communists, the radicals, the demonstrators, the beatniks, and Red sympathizers in their proper perspective.

We are in a wicked, desperate, terrible war. We cannot win it on a manpower basis.

We cannot win it and carry on public squandering at home with a business as usual attitude in Washington and across the Nation.

Should we make the horrible mistake of letting it drag out until such time as Red China builds an effective nuclear arsenal, we have led ourselves and whatever friends we have left into the certainty of atomic warfare.

Political analysts, commentators of high repute, all agree now that for all his acumen in driving his will through Congress, L. B. J. has almost a total inability to cope with vast foreign problems. This, coupled with his failure to explain, frankly and honestly, the reasons back of the Vietnam war and the absolute need for winning it if freedom is to survive, has led to the pathetic public bewilderment today.

If we don't get ourselves united in this war effort quickly, tragedy of the most terrible proportions could greet us on the morrow.

L.B.J.'s Funny Money

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. H. R. GROSS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, the appearance last fall of Lyndon Johnson's funny money prompted the following timely verse by Charlie Gebhard in his "Nowadaze" column in the Waverly (Iowa) Democrat:

WE'VE BEEN SLUGGED

Now listen, friends, and you shall hear
Just why I'm crying in my beer.
It really is a tale of woe
That started many years ago.

My dad worked hard and saved his cash,
And taught me not to do things rash.
He said, "Now, son, please stay awake
And wooden nickels do not take."

I shunned the poolhalls in my youth
And booze and dames and things uncouth;
Yes, I was prudent all my life
And found myself a thrifty wife.

We worked together, side by side,
Till wealth was nearly in our reach
But then there came the fateful day:
That "two-bit move" by L.B.J.

For coins he ruled that silver's out
And copper slugs he's spread about.
He says they're just as good as gold.
Farewell to honest coins of old.

Now I recall my father's words:
"Wooden nickels are for the birds."
New copper slugs seem worthless, too,
But what are you and I to do?

The day of reckoning is here;
That's why I'm crying in my beer.
Life's no longer milk and honey—
Here we are with funny money.

Coast Guard Helicopter Rescue

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WENDELL WYATT

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, immediately before Christmas the Coast Guard helicopter unit stationed near the mouth of the Columbia River, at Astoria, Oreg., proved once again conclusively the value and wisdom in establishing this squadron at this location.

Six people are living today who would certainly be dead were it not for the prompt, efficient, and heroic reaction of the Coast Guard helicopter squadron commanded by Comdr. Robert Lawlis.

A helicopter flying from the Shell Oil Co. exploratory ship off the Oregon coast experienced a loss of power and was forced to ditch approximately 1 mile west of Seaside, Oreg., and the six men aboard were soon in the water clinging to the floats of the lost helicopter. The temperature in the water was between 30 and 40°.

When the Coast Guard was alerted, surface vessels and the helicopter from Astoria were at once dispatched and within a very short period of time the helicopter located the six men. Four were immediately hoisted aboard and taken to the Seaside Hospital and the other two were saved within 20 minutes.

The survivors estimated that two of them would not have lasted in the water for more than 5 minutes and that the remaining four probably could not have survived for more than 20 additional minutes. Surface vessels certainly would not have located them within this time.

The rescue helicopter was commanded by Lt. Comdr. Robert Burns and piloted by Chief Aviation Pilot Clyde M. Causley. All of the rescued survived without serious aftereffects.

I would like to emphasize that these are not the first lives saved by this great squadron but this is the largest number saved at any one time and certainly the most dramatic rescue. This emphasizes the arguments made prior to the location of the helicopter squadron at the mouth of the Columbia River, and certainly if the squadron had engaged in no other activity since its formation, this one rescue would have justified its existence.

Likewise, I am pleased to point out that the Coast Guard command has heretofore pressed for and secured authority to erect a permanent hangar at the Clatsop County Airport which is even nearer than the present base of the helicopters near the town of Astoria itself.

This squadron presently has two helicopters and in normal course of events one helicopter is apt to be engaged opera-

January 10, 1966

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A25

³ Council of the City of New York, "Air Pollution in New York City," June 22, 1965, Publication No. M-970, p. 26.

⁴ Washington Post, Aug. 9, 1965.

⁵ Public Law 88-365, July 9, 1964.

Gemini Feat Puts United States in Space Lead

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, a recent editorial in the Fort Worth Star-Telegram of December 17, 1965, well describes the current status of our manned space program. The brilliant achievement of rendezvous of Gemini 6 and 7 needs now to be followed by the docking of two vehicles. The lead which we hold in the space program, as so aptly put in this article, can only be maintained by our continued full support of our national space program. The editorial follows:

GEMINI FEAT PUTS UNITED STATES IN SPACE LEAD

The American public does not get quite as excited over space flight now as it did when the first few flights were made. To a layman who knows little about the fine details of space science, space flights are space flights. It was amazing to all of us that man was able to orbit the earth in a space capsule and return safely to earth. It still is amazing. But after it has been done more than a dozen times it is natural that public excitement should show a slight decline.

Most of us are not able to understand enough of the scientific problems to share the excitement of space scientists over proof that some intricate calculations are accurate or that some device will work under certain conditions.

PUZZLE

The flight of Gemini 7 has turned up a problem that the filling station man deals with here on earth—a dirty windshield.

The pilots have had difficulty looking out the windows, which were shiny clean at liftoff. The obscuring substance is not dust, which an electrostatic field might have collected, but a kind of film, as if it were oil or grease.

That raises the question of whether there are greasy particles in space, which nobody can answer. The substance presumably could be analyzed if it were wiped off and the wiping cloth sent to the laboratory, but reentry burns off the whatever-it-is.

Offhand it would appear the astronauts may have to send somebody outside to wipe the windshield, or else equip future spacecrafts with windshield wipers.

But when Gemini 6 and Gemini 7 accomplished their historic rendezvous in space we could be about as excited as when Navy Cmdr. Alan B. Shepard, Jr. became the first American in space or when Marine Lt. Col. John H. Glenn, Jr., was the first American in orbit. Flight Director Christopher Kraft confirms the basis for our excitement over the new feat by saying that it was "the biggest milestone since the flight of John H. Glenn."

The Russians had put a man in orbit before Commander Shepard made his suborbital flight and had their second in orbit before Colonel Glenn made his orbit. They got

the jump on us in space flight because they had more powerful rockets.

For some time it was being noted by a few that the Russians were able to make the most spectacular shows but that the Americans were proceeding with a broader base of scientific experimentation which in time would prove its value. Now there is evidence that it has.

The space meeting of two vehicles traveling around the earth at more than 17,000 miles an hour was a feat that took the utmost precision in equipment, in calculation and in execution. It also was something that had to be done before there can be a manned expedition to the moon. The Russians also have to master this technique, and they have not yet done it.

The next step is to dock, that is, bring two vehicles into physical contact. Gemini 6 was launched while Gemini 7 was in orbit. Gemini 6 went 105,000 miles on its course before the two came to within 6 to 10 feet of each other. They did not attempt a docking exercise.

This was a spectacular operation as well as an important scientific and engineering achievement. It gave America a definite lead in space.

A Private Job Corps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of the House to an editorial I am placing in the RECORD today entitled "A Private Jobs Corps," written and distributed by the U.S. Press Association, Inc. Although the editorial refers to the Prouty-Curtis Human Investment Act, the observation is well made that this act is not in any sense a partisan proposal. Manpower training and retraining is of such importance to our economy and general welfare that I would hope that this proposal receives bipartisan consideration as an important adjunct to our employment efforts. The article follows:

A PRIVATE JOB CORPS

A bill to give private industry a break—specifically a tax break—on the costs of job training within industry, has recently been introduced in the House of Representatives. We find ourselves very much in agreement with the basic concept on which the bill appears to be based.

With some exceptions, of course, the Government-run job-training programs have been noted for their lack of success. And there are several factors which would seem to guarantee that job training by private industry will be more effective and also more economical.

There's the experience factor for one thing; private industry has been giving job training in one way or another ever since the first master craftsman took on his first apprentice. There's a more definite purpose in a private industry's training program, and an interest in high-quality training, because a company knows just what skills its workers need. It wants to be sure that the trainee can do work that will meet company standards. About the only way a Government-run job-training program can readily measure its performance is by the number of people

pushed through the course. The number of trainees, rather than the quality of training, happens also to be the basis in a Government program for hiring additional instructors and raising the pay of the director.

Although this new bill to encourage job training in private industry was introduced by a group of Republican Congressmen, it doesn't strike us as being in any sense a partisan proposal. We're confident that, given the chance, private industries will do far better at job training than any Government agency has done or can do, for the simple reason that a private employer wants to train a man to do a job, not just to get one.

It's been our observation that the man who can really do a job rarely has to worry about where to get one.

Statement by Latvian-Americans of Detroit

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement adopted by Latvian-Americans of Metropolitan Detroit, assembled at the Detroit Institute of Arts on November 14, 1965, to commemorate the 47th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Latvia.

I am sure all right thinking Americans and freemen everywhere join in the sentiments expressed in that fine resolution regarding restoration of freedom and self-determination for the Baltic States and indeed for all of the nations behind the Iron Curtain.

The statement follows:

STATEMENT BY LATVIAN-AMERICANS OF DETROIT

The American-Latvians of Metropolitan Detroit, assembled at the Detroit Institute of Arts, 5200 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich., on the 14th day of November 1965, to commemorate the 47th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Latvia, unanimously agreed to issue the following statement:

1. As we pause today to observe the 47th anniversary of the Republic of Latvia, we again thank the U.S. Government for refusing to recognize the forcible seizure by the Soviet Union of the Baltic States of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania. We urge that this policy be continued.

2. We would like also to thank the U.S. Congress for passing House Concurrent Resolution 416 which asks that the world opinion be mobilized to the end that the Baltic States be restored to the family of free nations. We heartily support this resolution and we hope that the question of the Baltic States will be brought before the United Nations.

3. We urge favorable action by the U.S. Senate on Senator THOMAS J. DODD's resolution (S. Con. Res. 51) which calls for the right of self-determination for the Baltic States and free elections in those Communist oppressed countries of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania.

4. We join with our fellow Americans in urging passage of Congressman JOHN D. DINGELL's resolution (H. Con. Res. 332) that

would establish a permanent House Committee on the Captive Nations.

5. We oppose the ratification of the treaty with the Soviet Union to establish consulates in the United States. Passed experience shows these offices are nothing but nests of spies and centers of subversion. We also fear that the Soviet consulates in the United States will be interpreted as American recognition of the Soviet seizure of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania.

6. As Americans of Latvian descent who have seen the evil methods of communism in our native land, we view with alarm the demonstrations against American involvement in Vietnam, carried to the extent of even trying to stop American troop trains. We feel that a blow against communism anywhere in the world is a blow struck for America, for Latvia, and for freedom. We cannot understand how Americans, born and reared in liberty, can use their freedom in such a manner as to destroy their freedom and we fully support the policies of the President of the United States. We are solidly behind American Armed Forces fighting the free world's battle.

7. We deplore the continued attempted russification of Latvia by the Soviet Communists. The purpose of this is nothing more than genocide, the destruction of a nation and imposition of foreign colonial rule. We pray that God will give strength to our brethren in Latvia to maintain their resistance against the terror that stalks Latvia.

Done in Detroit, Mich., this 14th day of November, A.D., 1965.

Press and Public Misled on Christmas Truce

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, on December 31, 1965, the Los Angeles Times carried a column by Ruben Salazar entitled, "Press and Public Misled on Christmas Truce."

In view of the mounting gravity of the situation in Vietnam and the right of the press and public to know about the effect of administration policies, I believe this article will be of interest to many.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I submit the column for inclusion in the RECORD:

PRESS AND PUBLIC MISLED ON CHRISTMAS TRUCE

(By Ruben Salazar)

SAIGON.—Tet Nguyen Dan, the Vietnamese lunar New Year, comes January 21 this year, and with it a new cease-fire crisis.

The year 1966 being the Vietnamese "Year of the Horse," it is hoped that some horse-sense will be used by our side in dealing with the touchy and emotional subject of a Vietcong-inspired cease-fire proposal.

For the Vietcong have again taken the initiative by tantalizing the war-weary world with a 4-hour cease-fire proposition on the most important Vietnamese (North and South) holiday.

It is doubtful that we can afford to pass up the proposal even while ignoring it officially.

As we did after the Vietcong Christmas cease-fire proposal, we will undoubtedly come up with a better plan, a more sincere suggestion, a more practical solution.

But with all our Madison Avenue training, all our alleged propaganda knowhow, we may

botch it again—as we did during the Christmas cease-fire fiasco—just for the sake of sentimental and cheap publicity.

For it has now been established that our Government decided not to let us know the hard facts on Christmas Day. It apparently felt that the truth is more palatable the day after.

And that is why such headlines as "Christmas Sun Rises on Peaceful Vietnam" ran in newspapers across the United States on Christmas Day.

Reporters here will not soon forget that as late as midnight Christmas Day (Saigon time), U.S. information officers were still telling us that there had been "some minor cease-fire violations by the Vietcong Christmas Eve and Christmas Day but that they were probably due to misunderstandings."

Once the magic day of Christmas had passed and the more mundane December 26 had arrived, however, the officers changed their tune.

The official U.S. Military Assistance Command Vietnam (MACV) press release for the 5 p.m. briefing December 26 reads:

"The Vietcong resumed hostilities with a vengeance by hitting outposts and district headquarters, sniping and small arms attacks, and continuous harassing action all over the Republic yesterday (Christmas).

"There was a total of 84 significant initiated incidents reported during the period 6 p.m. December 24 and 6 a.m. today, December 26."

Twenty of these incidents, we were finally told on December 26 happened between 6 p.m. and midnight on Christmas Eve. (The Vietcong's cease-fire proposal had been for 6 p.m. Christmas Eve to 6 a.m. Christmas Day).

The Christmas Eve incident occurred in Binh Dinh Province where the Vietcong "penetrated Ky Son hamlet and threw grenades at local inhabitants," killing two civilians, one Vietnamese soldier and wounding five civilians and three Vietnamese soldiers.

By the time we were told at midnight Christmas Day that here had been some minor incidents, "probably due to mistakes," 26 other "incidents" such as the one in Binh Dinh Province had occurred.

Had we been told that the incidents were minor because headquarters did not know about their significance?

No. It was learned that Washington had ordered information officers here not to tell correspondents about the seriousness of the incidents "until we (Washington) determine that the incidents follow a definite pattern."

Put in English, it means that Washington had decided to play it smart and not rock the boat on Christmas Day but allow the Vietcong violations to add up and announce them dramatically on December 26.

That's why the poor information officers here had to resort—after saying the violations were probably a mistake—to such language (on December 26) as the "Vietcong resumed hostilities with a vengeance."

But, as so often happens when the Government tries to manage the news, things happen while news is being withheld that upset the bureaucratic apparatus.

For while the unfortunate information officers were saying the Vietcong violations were probably a mistake, reporters in the field learned that the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) had not stopped its artillery until 4 hours after our cease-fire period began and that the marines had been out on defensive patrols during that time had fought it out with the Vietcong—probably out also on defensive patrols.

And so now that we are faced with another cease-fire period during the Vietnamese lunar new year January 21, please, Washington, just give us the news as it comes.

The American public can decide how evil the Vietcong are without a dramatic announcement a day after the news has happened.

If Improvement Is the Genuine Objective

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, much has been written about the subversive activities on the University of California campus at Berkeley, but perhaps some of the background and reasons for these activities can be laid at the teachings of the faculty. A recent publication reported that Steven Smale, a mathematics professor at Berkeley, has made the following statement:

We want the Vietcong to defeat the United States for international reasons. If the United States is defeated in southeast Asia, this will help break American power elsewhere in the world. This would give new impetus to revolutionary social change (wars of liberation) in such places as Africa and Latin America. And if surrounded by revolutionary change, it will in turn make it easier to achieve radical change in the United States.

If Professor Smale is accurately quoted, it is plain to see the influence he would exercise over the students with whom he comes in contact.

This is certainly in direct contrast to an address made by Dr. John Howard, president of Rockford College—Illinois—at the opening convocation on September 22, 1965, in which he made the following statements relative to the activism of the present college generation:

IF IMPROVEMENT IS THE GENUINE OBJECTIVE
(Excerpts from the opening convocation address, September 22, 1965, at Rockford College (Illinois) by the president, Dr. John Howard)

Activism has become a dominant feature of college life in America. A new set of circumstances now prevails. Unless the student and the professor recognize their new milieu and respond to it thoughtfully and constructively, the educational process may, with increasing frequency, be at the mercy of the unscrupulous demagogues and self-serving bullies who assert themselves in the midst of change and in the absence of firm and purposeful leadership. Serious-minded students must come to recognize that their mass actions can lay waste at least as readily as they can bring about constructive change.

I suggest three criteria by which a cause might be judged. First, is it affirmative? It takes no brains, no courage, and no special talents to criticize or destroy. Since man is imperfect, his institutions, even the best of them, are imperfection compounded, and any fool can find fault with them.

The difficulty is that as a student begins to comprehend the scope of the problems of this world, the inequities, and the injustices, he becomes understandably dissatisfied and impatient with the generations that have preceded him and with the evident failure of their methods. But before he disposes of their works and systems, he must remember that man's institutions, imperfect though they be, are the social instruments which have made possible the slow progress from isolated creatures of the wilderness to a human society of problems, yes, but also of enormous potential for human comfort and human kindness. These institutions have been slowly built by trial and error, pain, sweat, and sacrifice and should not be petulantly discarded. Room for improvement

scribers and then advertisers who aim ads at those subscribers. By taking that round-about route, the post office winds up delivering Thursday's paper on Monday. Who wants Thursday's news on Monday? What advertiser wants his Thursday sale ads read by customers the next Monday?

After several fruitless complaints to postal authorities, Mr. Overmyer gave up. He now sends papers to Mentone subscribers by truck and pays for it from his own pocket.

Just as affected, but less vocal than the newspapermen, are businessmen in Indiana's small towns. L. J. Castaldi, vice president of the Midwest Spring Co., in Mentone, says he must "keep in constant and quick mail communication with our offices in Chicago. But an airmail, special delivery letter from Chicago to Mentone—120 miles—usually takes 2 days to get here." Mr. Castaldi says the same letter would have made the trip "in a matter of hours" before sectional centers. He estimates he has filed "100 to 150" complaints with the post office.

While permanent sectional centers are new to Indiana, and this no doubt has caused some of the trouble, checks in nine States where the system has been in operation for from 1 to nearly 2 years indicate that in most cases slow delivery and jammed post offices don't disappear with time. Pikeville, Ky., has been a sectional center for 18 months but there was such a jam-up there in recent weeks that second- and third-class mail was stuck in the office for as much as 7 days before harried mail clerks could sort it and send it on its way.

"We're really in a mess here," says Zach C. Justice, editor of the weekly Pikeville County News. "We're barraged with more delivery complaints from rural subscribers than I've ever seen before. Besides that, every day in the mail I get anywhere from five to eight letters that don't belong to me."

Similarly, in Pueblo, Colo., which has been a sectional center for 13 months, postal clerks are still working 56-hour weeks in an attempt to move the mountain of mail which descends on their station.

And in Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., which has been part of a sectional center district for 18 months, the chamber of commerce kept tabs recently on 2,087 pieces of first-class mail sent to distant points. The chamber says 57 percent of the letters mailed to Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and Chicago took 2 days to arrive and 12 percent took 3, 4, and 5 days. Further, one letter mailed to Wisconsin Rapids from New York was 23 days in transit and another from Fort Wayne, Ind., made the trip in 17 days.

WANTED: MORE MONEY

Bombarded by complaints from these diverse geographical points, the Post Office Department in Washington is scrambling to pump extra men and equipment into the overloaded sectional centers. "But," says a spokesman, "we're operating under tight manpower and budgetary ceilings." The Department has requested a \$41.5 million emergency appropriation which it expects Congress to approve once it reconvenes. Meanwhile, "We're spending the money before we've got it," a spokesman says.

This move contrasts with statements made last spring by former Postmaster General John A. Gronouski to the effect that sectional centers and ZIP coding could save the Post Office \$61 to \$71 million a year in labor costs and that the new system would allow the post office to eliminate 10,000 clerks from its payroll.

W. L. Pierceon, Illinois president of the United Federation of Postal Clerks, says sectional centers and ZIP coding can and will meet post office promises of speedier delivery eventually. "But they were sure wrong," he says, "when they said they could do that at lower costs and with less men at work."

To back up his view, Mr. Pierceon points to the Rock Island, Ill., sectional center, which

has been in operation for 2 years and which, apparently, does speed mail delivery. "Rock Island is successful," Mr. Pierceon says, "because when it became a sectional center personnel from nearby post offices—Davenport, Iowa, and Moline, Ill.—were transferred to Rock Island to handle the load."

The feeling among some postmasters is that with a new Postmaster General, Lawrence F. O'Brien, the Department might be less committed to meeting Mr. Gronouski's goal of lower costs and fewer employees. Freed from these qualifications, they say, the ZIP code system might well deliver on Mr. O'Brien's recent promise of "overnight mail delivery from any point in the Nation."

But until that day, in small hamlets across the country similar to Rochester, men like Mr. Overmyer would be more than happy if they could get overnight delivery to towns just across the nearest hill.

Extend GI Bill Benefits to Vietnam Veterans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN A. RACE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. RACE. Mr. Speaker, there is growing sentiment in this country for Congress to look into the matter of providing some form of special recognition for our military veterans returning from Vietnam.

Recognition similar to the GI bill for veterans of World War II and Korea.

Carl Zimmermann, director of news and public affairs for WITI-TV in Milwaukee, editorially commented on this subject on December 28. Since WITI is a major news voice in Wisconsin, this editorial should be of particular interest to Congress. I do, therefore, request that it be printed in the RECORD:

EXTEND GI BILL BENEFITS TO VIETNAM VETERANS

It's a warm, good feeling to see all the things that are being done for our fighting men in Vietnam. Like Operation Christmas Star, in which thousands of Americans sent packages of presents to those serving the cause of freedom in southeast Asia. You can be sure this thoughtfulness by the people at home will mean so much to the men in uniform over there. And this was only one example of many programs still underway.

Yet, there's more that should be done. To truly award those men for the sacrifices they're making, we need early approval of a new GI bill of rights. The individual Vietnam veteran makes the same effort in the defense of our country as any of the men who served in World War II or Korea.

You can't minimize the Vietnam fighting by the hundreds of thousands of men we've committed by telling them this is not a real war, not a "declared" war. Try explaining that technically to the man pinned down by machine gun fire, or the man hopelessly surrounded by Vietcong guerrillas. No, he's fighting as valiantly and with the same dedication as the men of those officially "declared" wars, and deserves the same benefits.

The most important part of the original GI bill was the provision for advanced education. If we can open the door of our universities and colleges for the men returning from Vietnam, we are not only helping that individual serviceman, we're enriching our

entire country. What better investment in the future?

TV-6 feels that investment should be assured. Let's tell our Representatives in Washington we want to see our Vietnam veterans receive the benefits of a new GI bill of rights.

Life in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, recently a missionary and his family from the Church of Christ, Royal Oak, Mich., returned to the United States after 21 months of living daily with danger in Vietnam.

In a letter to me, the Reverend Maurice C. Hall outlined the steps he believed our Federal Government should take to end the war there.

Reverend Hall, his wife and his son intend to return to Vietnam in March, despite the fact that they had to live behind barbed wire in constant fear of terrorist attacks. As long as our Nation continues to produce families with the courage and the dedication to God and country that this family has so amply demonstrated, we should have no doubt about the future.

For the benefit of my colleagues, the letter from Reverend Hall follows:

CHURCH OF CHRIST,

Royal Oak, Mich., December 15, 1965.

HON. WILLIAM BROOMFIELD,
Member of Congress, State of Michigan,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BROOMFIELD: I am a missionary of the Churches of Christ and served in South Vietnam for the past 21 months. Presently, due in part to a general buildup of nervous tension, especially by my son Ronnie, 9 years of age, we are home on a brief work furlough.

During World War II, I served in the European and South Pacific campaigns, rising to the rank of captain. However, I make no claim to being either a religious, political, diplomatic, or military expert. I simply desire to express my opinion as an individual American citizen sincerely concerned with the welfare of every human being; regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin.

On the whole, I support your policies in Vietnam. Nevertheless, permit me to humbly call to your attention a few matters I believe most pertinent to the conclusion of a just and lasting peace.

First, and I believe you are aware of this, the enemy we are dealing with is entirely different from anyone we have ever met in America. He has no concept of individual rights or human dignity. He is obsessed with the lust for power and world domination by the atheistic Communist state. To this end, any means is justified in his twisted mind. Any agreement is kept by him only as long as it is to his advantage.

I would suggest a tight blockade of all North Vietnamese ports; including mining, naval and air patrol. (This, of course, would be publicly announced so no one could criticize any resulting ship loss.) There should also be naval bombardment, at least of Hai-phong.

An increase in the bombing targets to every vital supply line and industrial center.

January 10, 1966

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A17

We will continue to preserve individual freedom and protect human rights only so long as we adhere to this fundamental principle. The courts and legislative halls, rather than the streets, must be the places where differences are reconciled and individual rights are ultimately protected and secured."

There are certainly no easy solutions to these trends and attitudes which so deeply concern lawyers. And yet I think most of us would agree upon the essentials: America needs a genuine revival of respect for law and orderly processes, a reawakening of individual responsibility, a new impatience with those who violate and circumvent laws, and a determined insistence that laws be enforced, courts respected, and due process followed.

At the same time, we must ever strive to eliminate injustice and discrimination; we must minimize the social and economic conditions which breed crime and unrest; and, perhaps most important of all, we must assure adequate and equal educational opportunities.

But underlying and sustaining all else—indeed, the indispensable cornerstone of our liberties and our opportunities—is the rule of law.

The average citizen, as well as lawyers and judges, must understand the enduring values of lawful means, and be as willing to rebuke a departure from such means as we all are to condemn crime.

Our freedoms can only survive in an ordered society, where there is genuine respect in action as well as words, for law and orderly processes.

The bringing about of this understanding must ever be a first duty of the organized bar and each individual lawyer.

"The final answer will not be found in armed confrontation but in the process of law. We have acted to bring this conflict from the streets to the courtroom." President Johnson at his Mar. 13, 1965, news conference as reported in the New York Times, Mar. 14, 1965, p. 62.

Worldwide Population Explosion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL H. TODD, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. TODD. Mr. Speaker, although the press has done an excellent job of telling us what we will be doing in the session which opens today, I have yet to see included in the subjects for action the establishment of a policy to deal with the worldwide population explosion. The press has forecast that the Congress will deal with the symptoms of this explosion, that we will attempt to prescribe pain-killers to make them hurt a little less. But the press has not forecast that we will discuss the fundamentals of the problem and take action which seems appropriate.

Let us be blunt, Mr. Speaker. There are a number of important issues which will be acted upon by this 2d session of the 89th Congress. But no issue is more important and no set of problems are more pressing than the world population explosion. I would submit that if this

Congress will accept its clear responsibility to establish policies to deal with the population explosion, it will be remembered far more for this reason than for any other.

We can take constructive action in this field. We can support the efforts already initiated by President Johnson. We can encourage their expansion. And we can pass legislation establishing our belief that family planning information, services, and supplies should be made available to all who request them. We should also make it clear that such information, services, and supplies should be a part of our AID programs, upon request of the foreign governments involved.

And, Mr. Speaker, we should make it clear that we see no possibility whatsoever of providing enough surplus food from our own lands to prevent mass starvation in countries whose populations will at least double in the next 25 years if family planning programs are not undertaken on a broad scale. We would delude both ourselves and countries abroad if we claimed otherwise.

It is my greatest hope that this session the Congress will address itself squarely and vigorously to the problems of family planning, birth control, and the population—both here and abroad.

We made 5 days of progress last year, but the problem grew by 365 days. We cannot afford to allow another year to slip by with no action. For the problem will soon be so great that no solution within our values will be possible.

Mail Mess

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, on several occasions in the past I have called attention to the deteriorating postal service and am inserting in today's RECORD another telling example of a Government plan gone awry. Mr. Steven M. Lovelady, writing in the Wall Street Journal of November 22, 1965, relates the story of snarls and long delays in rural mail service.

The Congress has a responsibility to see that these conditions are corrected promptly—and I urge the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to look into the situation and recommend whatever funds are necessary to improve the service.

Mr. Lovelady's article follows:

MAIL MESS: PLAN TO SPEED DELIVERIES
BACKFIRES IN MANY AREAS

(By Steven M. Lovelady)

ROCHESTER, IND.—How does a piece of mail get from this sleepy county seat of 4,900 in the heart of central Indiana corn country to Mentone, a hamlet of 800 a dozen miles to the northeast?

It travels 190 miles in four different directions, none of them northeast, that's how. Mentone-bound mail goes first to Kokomo, 50 miles south. There it's sorted from the

flood of mail that pours into Kokomo from 87 towns in the area. Next, it's trucked 80 miles north to South Bend, bypassing both Rochester and Mentone on the way. From South Bend, it goes 60 miles southeast to Warsaw, and, finally southwest to Mentone, where it's delivered, as much as 4 days after leaving Rochester.

Paradoxically, the long, looping path this mail takes is part of a complex Government plan aimed at speeding deliveries and boosting the efficiency of the postal system. But talks with angry Hoosiers affected—and this includes everyone from smalltown businessmen to overworked postal clerks—indicate that the new system, far from speeding deliveries, is resulting in long delays, particularly in rural areas, and is swamping some post offices with incoming mail. These men point to the decline in mail service brought about by the new system as one more example of Government planning gone awry.

The system is based on 553 sectional centers across the country. Each center sorts all mail going to and coming from smaller towns in a particular ZIP code district. The first three numbers of a ZIP code designate a sectional center. In cases where local train routes have been discontinued, the sectional centers do the sorting that was formerly done in mail cars. The sectional centers are one step in the Post Office plan to get the ZIP system in gear by January 1967.

THE ROOF FELL IN

Although the first sectional centers were set up as long ago as 1961, new ones continue to be opened. The snarls are particularly bad during the period when an area is changing over to the new system or rearranging its established sectional centers. In fact, here in Indiana, mail service under sectional centers, while far from streamlined, brought few complaints until June, when four new sectional centers were opened and four old ones abolished. Then, as one Indiana postmaster says, "The roof fell in. On paper, the new setup looks smooth as glass, but in practice it's led to logjams of mail in the sectional centers and deliveries as much as 7 days late."

This official points out that the letter from Rochester to Mentone first goes to Kokomo because Kokomo is now Rochester's sectional center. It then goes north to South Bend before being sent to Mentone because South Bend is Mentone's new sectional center—even though Mentone is just a few fields of corn up the road from Rochester.

Ideally, a letter could take that long, roundabout path overnight and still be delivered the next morning. That was the Post Office's original intent. However, what postal authorities didn't count on or prepare for was the overwhelming avalanche of mail that poured into sectional centers such as Kokomo and South Bend on initiation of the new system. The Kokomo post office, in fact, was buried under such a mountain of mail that first week in June that it gave up trying to deliver second- and third-class mail and concentrated on trying to handle the first class. "The sectional centers just don't have the men or equipment needed to move that much mail," comments another Indiana postmaster.

Perhaps hardest hit by slow mail deliveries are Indiana's 291 small local newspapers—all of the State's weeklies and those dailies with less than 10,000 circulation. Most of them are delivered by mail to subscribers, many of whom live on farms and in nearby towns.

Typical is Jack K. Overmyer, editor of this town's daily Rochester Sentinel, a thriving enterprise with a circulation of 4,239. As Mr. Overmyer sits in his office looking out on the century-old Rochester courthouse square, he tells an inquirer that "slow mail service can kill a small newspaper. When we get to subscribers 2 or 3 days late, we stand a good chance of losing those sub-

January 10, 1966

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A19

This to include Hanoi, after, perhaps, a 30-day grace period for the Vietcong cessation of shooting.

Also, the increase, as rapidly as practical, of man and firepower, limited only by necessity for complete and total victory. I prayfully make this recommendation with my eldest son serving as a marine in South Vietnam.

The defoliating of jungle areas that afford refuge and protection to the Vietcong. The bombing of any country's supply routes that provide and/or permit transportation of Vietcong troops and/or supplies.

The immediate reclassification and induction of everyone, within the legal age limits, participating in public demonstrations and/or distribution of material detrimental to morale and the prosecution of the war effort. A promise of use of every effort of your good office to expose congressional Members (especially, those experts who have spent a couple of days in officers' clubs while on a self-edifying Vietnamese tour) whose conduct and public statements impede the war effort.

I humbly submit these viewpoints for your consideration.

Yours very sincerely,

MAURICE C. HALL.

History Will Award McGeorge Bundy an Honored Place

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, a distinguished American will soon leave the Government for private life after a unique period of service to two Presidents and to his country.

None but those two Presidents, at this stage, can know how very valuable McGeorge Bundy's service to his country has been. History, however, will award him an honored place in our Nation's hall of fame.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include two assessments of Mr. Bundy's work in the Appendix of the RECORD. One is the column by Mr. Joseph Alsop, as published in the Washington Post, December 10, 1965, and the other an editorial in the same paper of the same date:

MATTER OF FACT: AN ERA ENDS

(By Joseph Alsop)

Now that McGeorge Bundy's prospective departure from the White House has been formally announced, it is worth asking what gave this remarkable man his remarkable influence and leverage.

He is, to begin with, a man with rather strongly marked personal traits. He is youthful, both in his zest and his appearance (which probably prevented him from becoming, first, president of Harvard and, later, Secretary of State. He enjoys pleasure, loves good company, likes simple jokes, and has a remarkable capacity for friendship.

He is also oddly puritanical, in an old-fashioned Bostonian way; and the fact must be faced, he has a certain Philistine strain. (The arts and even the more abstract learned disciplines, like archeology, may well suffer slightly while he remains at the head of the Ford Foundation.) Add that he does not

suffer fools gladly, and if these be flaws, you have the full list.

As can be seen, however, the notion of these superficial traits by no means offers an explanation of Bundy. Nor is his role explained by the opportunity that was given to him by President Kennedy's decision to be his own Secretary of State. What he did with that opportunity is the measure of the man, and it is this that needs to be explained.

The explanation, clearly, must begin with his strong disinterestedness and deep sense of public duty. It may be asked, of course, how a man can be disinterested who is also so obviously ambitious and so evidently enjoys the exercise of power.

But the answer is that a public servant who is not ambitious and does not enjoy the exercise of power is at least a flawed if not an entirely useless instrument. A hesitancy in the face of power was in fact the flaw in the late Adlai E. Stevenson. Disinterestedness merely consists in putting public duty before ambition, whenever circumstances may require this disagreeable choice.

This kind of disinterestedness Bundy has more than amply proved he had, not least when President Johnson was making his painful but courageous basic decision about Vietnam. To this basic quality, Bundy adds two others of essential importance—the courage to face hard decisions without bogging at the consequences and the energy to do an inordinate amount of daily work.

His power to work alone would have been sufficient, all by itself, to set Bundy apart from other men. For more than 6 years, and for 7 days a week, with only the rarest holiday interruptions, the whole foreign business of the United States of America has passed across Bundy's desk; and every detail in this enormous volume of business has been handled with brisk dispatch and orderly efficiency.

Yet one may still guess, oddly enough, that Bundy's key quality is neither in the moral category of his disinterestedness nor in the physical category of his power to get through five or six normal men's work. His key quality, in fact, is intellectual; and it may be described as simple intolerance of guff.

In a happier time, intolerance of guff could be taken for granted among the American policymakers. It was, indeed, the distinguishing mark of the heroic postwar era of U.S. foreign policy. In those days, no one of any mark (except of course poor Henry Wallace) proceeded from wishful assumptions to ridiculous conclusions.

Nowadays, however, guff rises round us like a horrid tide. Empty slogans, cheap self-delusions, glaringly obvious nonfacts, are solemnly peddled on every side and on an enormous scale. Deceptive word substitutions—"negotiations" for "surrender," for example—are the common currency of political discourse.

But Bundy, who does not gladly suffer fools, is even more intolerant of wishful assumptions, counterfeit ideas, nonfacts and verbal disguises. This characteristic has made him a good many enemies. For fools not only expect to be suffered, and not merely with patience, but with every evidence of unalloyed delight; in the intellectual realm, the counterfeiters also are wonderfully self-righteous, and hence they grow wonderfully indignant when their counterfeit is rejected.

But one cannot think of an enemy of Bundy's whose enmity is not in fact an honor. He has been a public servant in the tradition of Stimson and Root, Lovett and McCloy, Acheson and Forrestal. As these men dominated American foreign and defense policymaking in their day, McGeorge Bundy and Robert S. McNamara have been the dominant advisers of President Kennedy and President Johnson.

An era will therefore end when Bundy goes. And it must be added that President

Johnson will have to search very far and very hard if he is to have equally intelligent, guff-free and courageous advice hereafter.

BUNDY'S DEPARTURE

McGeorge Bundy will have no successors at the White House—and no predecessors at the Ford Foundation. This is only to say that the former Harvard dean is a man who so puts his own imprint upon any situation that the job at hand becomes uniquely his. A full assessment of his role in two administrations will await a later estimate—and that estimate probably will have scant benefit of his own contributions to it, for he is not a "kiss and tell" public man. His method of operating is institutional—notwithstanding his individuality.

The President will have to fill the job with a different man, but beyond this, he has a different job to fill. In the Kennedy administration, Bundy was the ideal agent through whom the President could exert his direct leverage on foreign affairs. In the Johnson administration, the Bundy role altered (and in a way even broadened). His organization probably acquired an even larger role in helping to make Presidential decisions and framing up the available alternative policies. This was especially important in the first period of the Johnson administration.

No doubt Bundy's successors will have a much different charge and assuredly they will carry it out differently. In this sense, his departure closes a period and ends a relationship to governmental policy unique in American history. There will be new and different channels between the President and Defense and State Departments. These changes can occur in the loose and flexible and plastic American Government without profound constitutional crisis or political upheaval. The Government apparatus will speedily adjust to a new relationship.

When he departs from Washington in February to go to the Ford Foundation, Mr. Bundy will be able to look back upon a remarkable record of service to his country. It is gratifying to know that the President has made arrangements to make further drafts upon his judgment, wisdom and experience. Whatever institutional arrangements are made, of course, such men forever remain first at the disposition of their country. That is the impulse that brought him to Washington and the one that kept him here and the one that sooner or later may bring him back.

It's Uncle Billy Frost's 103d Birthday

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WALTER ROGERS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Mr. William B. "Uncle Billy" Frost of Pampa, Tex., is celebrating his 103d birthday today, and his many hundreds of friends in Pampa, the Texas Panhandle, and all over the United States are flooding him with messages of congratulations and best wishes.

"Uncle Billy" is an institution in our hometown of Pampa not only because of his personal charm but also because he is one of the true pioneers of the U.S. petroleum industry. Uncle Billy's father drilled a well in Drake, Pa., credited with being the country's first. Uncle Billy, when he was 14 years old, went to work pumping oil wells and followed the

petroleum boom through fields in Pennsylvania, Kansas, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Texas before settling in Pampa, in the heart of the great Panhandle oil and gas field.

We in Pampa and the Texas Panhandle are proud to salute Uncle Billy Frost on the occasion of his birthday and, God willing, hope to enjoy his warm friendship for many more years.

Behind Those Campus Demonstrations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENN R. DAVIS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I think all of us have felt pangs of concern, even worry, relating to the campus demonstrations of recent months.

As I have mentioned to my colleagues before, it very often takes a smalltown newspaper editor to cut through the words and acts of others, to bring far-reaching events into focus.

C. W. Brown, editor of the Oconomowoc Enterprise, Oconomowoc, Wis., has done exactly that and I use this means to call one of his recent editorials to their attention:

BEHIND THOSE CAMPUS DEMONSTRATIONS

"Behind Those Campus Demonstrations" is the title of an article in the January issue of Reader's Digest, page 43, that should be "must" reading for every citizen. It was written by Eugene H. Methvin following a 5,000-mile tour across America's campuses.

The article should be of particular interest to those brilliant and sincere students who are participating in and sometimes leading these campus demonstrations. Their public image is that they are in the weird position of attending a university presumably to become educated but in fact are, without depth of actual practical experience, trying to "educate" their university.

Members of another group on the university campuses represent those who just want to join excitement.

Still another group consists of faculty members who under the guise of personal liberty indefensibly lend their influence to creating turmoil not only at their places of employment but also to the interruption and obstruction of orderly teaching of young minds the education essential to attaining the foundations for sound judgment and responsible citizenship.

It would do no good for the radical left-wing agitators to read the article. They would only gloat over the stupidity of permitting them the liberty to openly work under the cloak of the right of freedom so that they may destroy freedom itself. To those who do not believe that is the truth just read the article. There is no difference between these known Communist leaders on campuses and their counterparts that have created the Vietcong and the progressive uprisings that are increasing in Central and South America and the Caribbean area. Even in Puerto Rico, the showplace of the Caribbean in progress and liberty, they are successfully accomplishing their dirty work.

Consider that American students in India receiving U.S. Government scholarships under a program administered by the University of Wisconsin demonstrated against the American Government policy and were rude

to a visiting congressional delegation which included Wisconsin's Representative in Congress, THOMSON. One editorial writer interpreted this as something to be proud of, pointing out that it is evidence that we honor the rights granted in our Constitution. American students' use of that right in India, will, in fact, be teaching Indian students and the general public to do the same thing against their own government—and if that doesn't threaten destruction to free governments in those troubled countries, nothing does. How stupid can we be? We at least ought to see that students go over there who will not exercise their rights in any such manner. It's outright dangerous to the whole effort to maintain freedom in the world. It is high time that we faced that fact.

It is fuzzy thinking when the rights of free speech are interpreted to extend to the commission of subversion and treason itself and if it isn't treason, what is it?

Second City Syndrome

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL D. ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to revise and extend my remarks, I would like to have printed in the RECORD the editorial of Standpoint, the editorial voice of WBBM-TV Chicago, broadcasted Thursday, December 9, and Friday, December 10, 1965. Titled the "Second City Syndrome," it is as follows:

THE SECOND CITY SYNDROME

Chicago wears the label of "second city." That's mostly because it has fewer people than New York City. And, by other normal measuring rods, it is second to New York. Less money is counted in our counting houses, we have fewer theaters, fewer advertising agencies.

We think that if we got some new, more logical measuring sticks, Chicago would measure up to the title of America's No. 1 city. Here is our case: Behind New York's glittering facade is corrosion so deep that the city is staring wide eyed at a \$900 million budget deficit. New York is now paying more interest on its debts alone than Chicago is to run the whole city. While Manhattan is losing industry at a rapid-fire rate, Chicago is leading the Nation with a billion dollars worth of new plants and equipment in the last 10 years alone. And, we're known as the Nation's automation capital with one out of every seven workers in fully or partially automated jobs.

When New York's major crime rate jumped a jarring 17 percent last year, Chicago's dropped 16 percent—a note underscored by New York's recent attempt to hire our police superintendent, O. W. Wilson. At the public welfare level, New York's aid to dependent children rolls have risen more than 48 percent in the last 3 years. Chicago's dropped 9 percent, the only major city in the Nation to show a decline.

Still parched from a crippling water shortage and faced with the fact that its World's Fair was a flop, New York can cast covetous eyes on Chicago's brimming lake and booming convention business—a business that incidentally has already booked up sprawling McCormick Place for 1966, has it 80 percent booked for 1967, and 65 percent reserved for 1970. New York's per capita

debt is more than \$430; Chicago's slightly more than \$60, the second lowest in the Nation next to San Diego.

While New York has been battling over a lower Manhattan expressway since the start of World War II, Chicago has built the Kennedy, Eisenhower, Stevenson, Dan Ryan, and Edens expressways. Still another, built on stilts, has been proposed for Chicago's West Side. And even now, as the threat of a major public transportation strike glares at New Yorkers, Chicago has ironed out a new CTA contract—at no increase in fares—and a million-dollar survey is in the works to expand our subway system by some \$150 million. Chicago's port is having a record year; our airport is the world's busiest and fast becoming overcrowded. Skyscrapers—new, shiny and towering—have hoisted our skyline to new heights and they're still sprouting, evidence to a building boom that has led the Nation for the last decade.

Chicago knows how to move, and it is moving, with the same kind of "go" that makes the Chicago Bears go. But we've still got a long way to go. We have slums yet unremoved. We have racial problems yet unresolved. We have a taxation system that needs to be revised. Perhaps, most important of all, we still have Chicago citizens with a second city frame of mind.

That's where you come in. You have a right to be proud of Chicago, and a right to work to make it better, even though we think we've already captured the title of the Nation's No. 1 city in everything except numbers. Perhaps it was because, being second, we tried harder.

Resolution by City Council of Lake Charles, La.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWIN W. EDWARDS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, as we commence this 2d session of the 89th Congress amidst widespread and irresponsible criticism of our Government's position and policies regarding its relentless and admirable defenses against Communist aggression throughout the world and, particularly in southeast Asia, it is with great pride that I now add to the overwhelming voices of countless millions of free and loyal Americans who are in vigorous support of our Nation's stand against communism by offering the resolution of the City Council of the City of Lake Charles, La., unanimously adopted by it on November 17, 1965:

RESOLUTION 92-65

Resolution commending the American youth who offer their lives in the service of their country in Vietnam

Whereas it is the policy of the Government of the United States to be concerned about the health and welfare of all people; and

Whereas the Government of the United States has given aid to all poor and distressed nations in the world; and

Whereas it is the policy of the Government of the United States to oppose the enslavement of the weak by the spread of atheistic communism; and

Whereas our Government has sent American troops and American goods to Vietnam to help that country in its fight against communism: Now, therefore, be it

January 10, 1966

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

29

[Mr. CLEVELAND'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

[Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. WIDNALL (at the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

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[Mr. WIDNALL'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

DR. HUGH L. DRYDEN

(Mr. RUMSFELD (at the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, with the death of Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, the country lost a veteran of the U.S. space program, a dedicated and brilliant scientist-engineer who quietly gave much of his life to government and to excellence in government. Dr. Dryden was the first and only Deputy Administrator that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has had since its creation in 1958. As much as any other single man he was a symbol of progress in our space efforts. His broad vision and devotion to the idea that the United States should go forward in the exploration of space was the guidepost for progress in our space program.

Dr. Dryden was highly respected by his colleagues both as an administrator and as a scientist-engineer. He will hold an eminent place when the history of man's accomplishments in space is written. Although the country mourns his passing he will be long remembered for his many contributions to the good of his country.

(Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (at the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

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(Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (at the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

A REMINDER OF THE SACRIFICES BEING MADE BY OUR MEN IN VIETNAM

(Mr. QUILLEN (at the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, on this 1st day of the 2d session of the 89th Congress, I would like to insert in the RECORD a letter, which vividly reminds us of the sacrifices our men in Vietnam are making for us. This letter, which appeared last month in the Greenville Sun, one of Tennessee's leading dailies, was written on Thanksgiving Day by Capt. David T. Sites, a Marine Corps aviator, to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Byron D. Sites of Greenville, Tenn. Captain Sites relates what his life in Vietnam is like and expresses his gratitude for his present duties.

I know that my colleagues and the readers of the RECORD will read this letter with the same overwhelming pride that I did. For we can be justly proud that our Nation has produced such a staunch and loyal defender of freedom as David Sites.

ARE WE THANKFUL ENOUGH?

A few days ago we read a letter from Capt. David T. Sites, a Marine Corps aviator, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Byron D. Sites of Greenville. The letter was written on Thanksgiving Day from Chu Lal, the base from which many of the Marine strikes against the Vietcong are made. This letter is such a touching reminder of the sacrifices being made by our men in Vietnam in behalf of those of us in this country who take our blessings largely for granted that we are publishing the letter as an editorial. It follows:

THANKSGIVING, Nov. 25, 1965.

DEAR FOLKS: As unpleasant as this holiday seems to me now—for this year at any rate—it is probably one that I will remember and appreciate as much as any other. We have had a week of torrential rains which was followed by a nice day yesterday. About sunset yesterday the rains set in again and we have had a steady drizzle all day. Up until the day before yesterday, when we put up a new tent, life has been almost unbearable. Our old tent was full of dry rot and holes and gave very little protection. We didn't have nearly enough buckets or pans to put under all the holes so the floor was awash also. During a couple hours we put up a new tent. It is much better, but even it came with 2 gaping holes in the middle. Be that as it may, this tent is far superior and gives adequate protection from the elements. I can put this new tent down as one thing to be thankful for.

I can also be thankful for the Marines living out in the holes around this airfield who have the job of keeping me from getting my throat cut. They probably haven't been

dry in weeks. Many of them will probably be out in the jungle tonight eating their Thanksgiving turkey out of a C ration can—cold—cold—while I will be eating turkey at our messhall, hot.

I am most thankful that such a thing will not happen in Greenville, Tenn., or Fort Wayne, or Angola, Ind., or Jacksonville, N.C., or Florida as happened in Hiep Duc (Hiep Duc) SVN. This outpost is 35 nautical miles to the northeast of here. I do not know how many times I have routinely escorted helicopters up the peaceful looking little valley, which leads to this town from the rice paddy studded coastal lowlands, to resupply the ARVN troops who were stationed there. When I found out that I would be going to this place again to escort helos I would speak of it as you might speak of going to Bulls Gap or Morristown. A week ago this routine little outpost was overrun by VC. The town chief and other dignitaries and their families were disemboweled and impaled on stakes in the town square.

True, similar incidents occur in the States, but are the product of warped and twisted minds. In this country it is a way of life. No one is safe. Torture, murder, and other indescribable crimes against humanity are the order of the day. I am thankful for the fact that this will not happen in my country.

I am thankful that I can make the preceding statement so emphatically. I can make that statement because I can look about me every day and see why it is true. There are those who I work with that I expect to endure the privations and other discomforts of military life because they have chosen the Marine Corps and the other branches of the service as their way of life; their profession. The vast majority, however, are the people next door, the guy who will live down the block from you next year or service your car or handle your account at Merrill Lynch. Despite their varied backgrounds, they are able to put up with the horror and terror of war and all its attendant misfortunes and function efficiently; just as if they were back at the corner garage or Merrill Lynch. They are also able, if it must be, to fight and die here, as long as it may take, until the job is done. This is a characteristic of the American people which has manifested itself from our very beginning and has not died, despite the claims of the sociologists. This is still basically a citizen army which has a belief—for some it is not as clear as for others—and will see it through to the end. For the younger ones, the demonstrators, et al., give the momentary doubts and arouse their anger, but this is in their leisure; this is infrequent. For the older ones, like myself, there is no serious question as to where our duty lies.

I do not delude myself with visions of a world like the one described by the idealistic teacher of the New Testament, but I do believe that I may be instrumental in hastening the arrival of a state of the world which may approach it. I know this because there are so many fine people here working together to achieve this end.

I am thankful that I have a life and a skilled body to offer, or sacrifice if the need be, to our way of life. I am not afraid because I have been there and I know there are many others like me who will see that my loved ones are safe if I am unable to do so myself.

Love,

TOM.

VETERANS' PENSION AMENDMENTS

(Mr. FARNUM (at the request of Mr. BOGGS) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FARNUM. Mr. Speaker, I should like to make a brief statement concern-

ing a bill I have introduced to amend the laws relating to pensions for veterans and their survivors.

A number of amendments to liberalize and improve the pension laws were enacted in 1964 under Public Law 88-664. Other deficiencies and injustices in these laws, however, remain in need of correction. The bill I am proposing would make several important corrections in this area of veterans' legislation, particularly with respect to the types of income that are included in applying the income limitations of the pension laws.

The bill provides, first, that the retirement income of a pensioner shall be excluded in computing his income for the purposes of the income limitations of the pension laws. This means that income received from social security, civil service retirement, or a private pension plan could not, as it now may, be used to reduce the amount of a veteran's pension or to completely disqualify him from receiving a pension.

The enactment of this provision would eliminate the possibility of another anomalous situation from arising such as arose last year when the enactment of a cash benefit increase by the Social Security Amendments of 1965 resulted in some 20,000 veterans and veterans' widows having their VA pensions reduced or canceled.

Under existing law, 10 percent of a pensioner's retirement income is disregarded in determining his pension. This makes very little sense and adds complexity to the law. I believe that a total exclusion of such income should be enacted.

The second amendment contained in the bill is intended to add simplicity and uniformity to provisions of the pension laws that are now overly complex and discriminatory. This amendment would allow the entire income of a veteran's spouse to be disregarded in determining his income. Under existing law there are two pension programs in operation. One of these is for those who were on the pension rolls prior to July 1, 1960. The other pension system, established by Public Law 86-211, is for those whose pensions were initiated since that date. Pensioners under the old pension system may elect, if they so wish, to come under the new system. The rules that apply with regard to the income of a spouse are different under the two systems. All of such income is disregarded for those under the old system, while under the new system the law provides for the exclusion of all of the spouse's earned income, or \$1,200 of her other income, whichever is the greater. This change in the bill would merely apply the same rule—the one that now applies to those under the old system—to all pensioners. This is not a great change in terms of dollars and cents, but it would improve the law by ridding it of its present confusing provisions.

The third section of the bill would similarly provide uniform treatment for those under the two pension systems. It would eliminate the "net worth" test which applies to pensioners under the new system but not to those under the older system. This test allows the VA to consider the total assets of a pensioner,

not merely his income, in determining his eligibility for, or the amount of, his pension. The present "net worth" test should be abolished because it tends to penalize veterans who have had the foresight and initiative to provide some savings or a home for themselves and favors those who have not.

The last section of the bill eliminates a provision of the law that requires a veteran's pension to be reduced while he is a patient in a VA hospital. This is another provision that applies only to those under the new pension system. As with the two changes preceding it, this amendment would merely apply the same rule that now applies under the old pension system to all pensioners.

Mr. Speaker, the veterans' pension rolls are made up predominantly of aged veterans and their widows. Monthly pension payments are small in relation to today's living costs, ranging from \$43 to \$100 a month for a veteran with no dependents and from \$27 to \$64 a month for a veteran's widow. These payments are circumscribed by stringent income limitations. The bill I am offering would grant a moderate amount of relief to those in need of pension assistance. I do not think it is too much to ask for them.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TOGUS, MAINE, VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL AND CENTER

(Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (at the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this country has always felt that a veteran who has served his country should not be left untended in his time of need. As part of the country's gratitude for the devotion of its servicemen, the Government has established numerous facilities to provide medical care for its veterans.

The first such medical facility was located at Togus, Maine. It was in March of 1866 that this national home opened its doors. Togus, originally a luxury resort, built to draw visitors from Saratoga, N.Y., was bought by the Government and remodeled to provide housing for disabled veterans. On October 6, 1866, the first veterans arrived at Togus.

From that modest beginning, Togus rapidly expanded until in the early 20th century, Togus contained, not only medical and housing facilities, but also a zoo, a theater where Broadway shows were performed by road companies, and even a hotel for visitors who came there.

The Togus Band, which was discontinued in the twenties, gave concerts every day except Monday for the veterans and visitors from the surrounding countryside. This band became famous statewide and even received national recognition for its excellent performances.

In 1930, Togus became a Veterans' Administration facility when the Consolidation Act of that year was passed. A modernization program was begun and many buildings were remodeled and rebuilt. After 1945, Togus became known

as a VA center, a hospital with regional office facilities.

The Togus reservation today comprises 1,323 acres with beautifully landscaped lawns, woodland with ponds and streams, recreational areas, and a farm. Togus contains one of the most modern hospitals in the country, staffed by a distinguished personnel who have gained national and international renown in their fields. Togus has become one of the most respected psychiatric hospitals in the East.

The Veterans Affairs Committee and the entire Nation take great pride in the progress that Togus has made since its inception. The committee and the Nation sends its heartiest congratulations to Togus VA Center on its 100th anniversary. We all hope that its progress will go on and that it will continue to stand as a standard of excellence for the entire veterans hospital program.

A GREAT NEWSMAN RETIRES

(Mr. RODINO (at the request of Mr. BOCCS) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, perhaps no group of men in any business better appreciates the value of the press than those of us in this body. Newspapers are indeed indispensable in our business, not only as a medium for bringing our own views and programs to our constituents, but, more importantly, for bringing all facts of all cases, all sides of all stories, all shades of opinions before all the people, all the time. Newspapers do this, but only because the quality of the men who write and edit and publish the news.

Ours is a country where the tradition of great newsmen predated our own existence as a country. And from the days of John Peter Zenger, Tom Paine, and Ben Franklin we have had newsmen who have been thorough in their research, courageous in their writing. Doubtless there are many who fit that tradition now. None fits its better than a dear friend of mine, Aaron Benesch, who has just retired after more than 50 years of distinguished service in his career.

A New Years Day article that appeared in my area in the Newark Star-Ledger, as well as in other Newhouse newspapers across the country, set forth the simple chronology of Aaron's career; and I am pleased to include it with my remarks so that those who may only have known him casually may understand just what experience this man had as a reporter, political writer, city editor, and managing editor, as well as the Washington bureau chief for a major newspaper syndicate.

Aaron's professional competence has been recognized, from the beginning, in the variety of his responsible positions. This you can easily gather from the article. But what most of you cannot know is the story of the man behind the story. Painstaking, but never petty; analytical, but never acrimonious. This was Aaron hunting down his story. He asked a lot of questions: hard-hitting, direct, precise questions without any curves of innuendo. And when he wrote,

January 10, 1966

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

31

he presumed nothing of his readers. They did not have to dig out a background story from an old paper. Aaron gave them the full story, complete to the minute it went onto the presses. He respected confidences, but never abused the truth. His inherent wisdom and vast experience combined to give him an acute insight into a problem and if one were intelligent enough, an interview or talk with Aaron could give the one being interviewed a much better understanding of the subject matter. But this was for one to gather for himself, Aaron never thrust it unwanted upon him.

Perhaps the best measure of the esteem and affection in which his colleagues hold him was to be seen in the party given in Aaron's honor last Friday night in Washington. Many of us, like myself, could not break away from commitments at home. Many did, a hundred or more coming from all over the country to pay their respects. Those of us who did not send wires or letters, warm, unpretentious words of genuine feeling for a dear friend. Among these were the senior Senator from Missouri, Mr. SYMINGTON; former Mayor A. P. Kaufman, of St. Louis; Harry S. Kramer, a prominent attorney from St. Louis; Norman Isaacs, vice president and executive editor of the Louisville Courier and Times; Richard H. Amberg, publisher of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat; Mort Pye, editor of the Newark Star-Ledger; Irving Dilliard, former editor of the St. Louis Post Dispatch; Howard B. Wood, of USIA; FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and his Assistant Director, C. D. DeLoach; the two Senators from New Jersey, Mr. CASE and Mr. WILLIAMS; the gentlemen from Saddle River, Mr. WIDNALL; the gentleman from Collingwood, Mr. CAHILL; the gentleman from Jersey City, Mr. DANIELS; the gentleman from Bayonne, Mr. GALLAGHER; the gentleman from Paterson, Mr. JOELSEN; the gentleman from West Orange, Mr. MINISH; and the gentleman from Livingston, Mr. KREBS. Perhaps the most memorable of all such testimonials came from a distinguished surgeon from St. Louis, Dr. I. C. Middleman, who, as a young lad, was Aaron's copy boy. And among the friends who were there was Aaron's longtime associate and friend, Duncan Baumann, general manager of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Fortunately, though Aaron will no longer have a regular byline, he will continue to be a regular visitor in our midst, for he and his gracious lady, Eva, will remain in Washington. I look forward to spending many a happy hour with them.

[From Newark Star-Ledger, Jan. 1, 1966]
AARON G. BENESCH ENDS LONGTIME NEWS CAREER

WASHINGTON.—Aaron G. Benesch, associate editor of the Newhouse National News Service, retired Friday after a career spanning more than a half century of newspaper work in St. Louis and Washington.

Mr. Benesch is a former managing editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and of the old St. Louis Times. In Washington, he has covered every administration since President Truman's.

Mr. Benesch, a native of St. Louis, entered newspaper work in 1918 as a \$3-a-week copy-

boy on the St. Louis Star, and became a reporter a year later "when I donned long pants." He joined the St. Louis Times in 1924 as a political writer and columnist, and subsequently served as city editor and managing editor.

CITY EDITOR

When the Star and Times were consolidated in 1932, Mr. Benesch became a political writer for the combined daily. He was named city editor in 1934 and held that position until the Star-Times suspended publication in 1951.

His first tour of duty in Washington was from 1951 to 1953, when he headed the Globe-Democrat's bureau. He was managing editor of the Globe-Democrat from 1953 to 1957, and has been in the Capital since, first as bureau chief for the Newhouse newspapers and from 1962 as associate editor of the Newhouse newspapers.

KEY INVESTIGATOR

Mr. Benesch, a veteran of a colorful era in St. Louis journalism, had a key investigative role in two sensational kidnaping cases—the Hellas Matter abduction in 1915 and the Muench baby hoax case in 1935—and testified as a witness at both trials.

His coverage of national politics dates back to the 1928 Republican convention in Kansas City, that nominated Herbert Hoover for the Presidency.

A member of Sigma Delta Chi, the National Press Club, and the White House Correspondents Association, Mr. Benesch lives with his wife, Eva, in Chevy Chase, Md. A daughter, Mrs. Harry Block, lives in Paris, where her husband is a civilian engineer for the U.S. Defense Department. There are two grandchildren.

(Mr. FARBSTEIN (at the request of Mr. BOGGS) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. FARBSTEIN'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION GETS OFF TO GOOD START

(Mr. BOLLING (at the request of Mr. BOGGS) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate, I think, on the 1st day of the 2d session of the 89th Congress to bring to the attention of our colleagues a report which deals with the results of some of our recent legislative activity. I refer, Mr. Speaker, to the work of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Although its program started with great handicaps it is now operating effectively and persuasively. On Monday, January 20, an article appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch which delineates the fine work this Commission has been doing:

EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION OVERCOMES SOME EARLY HANDICAPS, GETS OFF TO GOOD START—STAFF MEMBERS ENCOUNTERING LITTLE OPPOSITION

(By James C. Millstone)

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The Federal Government's newest civil rights arm—the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission—has overcome early setbacks to achieve a notable start at grappling with the problems of job discrimination.

A major source of strength has been the almost universal acceptance its representatives

have received from business and labor, in the South as well as the North.

Staff members—Negroes and whites—speak of the unfailing courtesy of their reception when working on complaints of job discrimination, and of the tremendous reservoir of good will they find among employer and labor groups on behalf of equal employment opportunities.

Of more than 700 complaints investigated, only 2 companies involved have declined to cooperate. Many employers sent representatives to Washington to work out problems of compliance with the Commission staff. Others made top executives available to Commission investigators on weekends and at night.

Commission Chairman Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., said, "Each day our staff brings back from the field a new report of a company or a union which has coupled recognition of the law with good will. The Commission believes there are thousands of employers and labor leaders prepared to take the extra step to give effect to the spirit of the law."

The Commission's responsibility is to assure that all Americans are considered for hiring, firing, and promotion on the basis of ability and qualifications, without regard to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. It went into business 6 months ago under two handicaps: The five Commissioners were appointed late, delaying the agency's organizational period, and Congress cut their first-year budget by nearly 15 percent.

The shortage of staff and money has hurt all the more because, in its first 6 months, the Commission received 3,100 complaints, more than it expected to handle in its first full year. Staff members now expect to receive 4 times as many as the 2,000 complaints they estimated when they prepared their current budget.

Nonetheless the promise of the Commission's work is evident from the appraisals made for the Post-Dispatch by spokesmen for business, labor, and civil rights groups. There were minor criticisms, but each segment subscribed to the view that the Commission had assembled an able staff, had demonstrated the desire to do a good job, and deserved the confidence of all sides.

A concrete and dramatic example of the Commission's value came 2 weeks ago when Roosevelt's intervention helped solve a racial labor dispute in Bogalusa, La., hotbed of Ku Klux Klan activity and of racial violence.

Bogalusa's largest employer is the Crown-Zellerbach Corp. paper plant. As do concerns in many Southern cities, the plant has separate job classifications for Negroes and whites, with two sets of lines for seniority and promotion.

At the request of what the Commission will identify only as "interested parties," Roosevelt brought together leaders of the Negro and white unions and of the company. In a closed, 3-hour meeting in the Federal building in New Orleans—a meeting that included an emotional, personal appeal by Roosevelt—the group reached agreement. The segregated lines of seniority would be merged; principles established thereby would be extended to other sections of the plant.

The Bogalusa accord demonstrated one of the Commission's most valuable functions. Kenneth F. Holbert, Deputy Chief of Conciliation, explained it this way:

"We provide an apparatus for bringing together the views of Government, management, and employees of all colors within an orderly framework where differences can be discussed and adjusted in a fashion that is not tainted from the beginning by ill feeling."

Commissioners believe that much of their early success can be attributed to the orderliness of the procedures they have established—which appeal to all parties involved—and to the low key, skilled work of their 24 investigators.

Commissioner Samuel C. Jackson, a Topeka, Kans., attorney who formerly was a member of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the investigative work was vital to the Commission's task.

"We have professionally trained investigators who know their jobs," Jackson said. "They do not conduct inquisitions but make a bona fide effort to gather facts. They know we do not want to punish business or labor. We just want everybody to comply with the law."

"We are beginning to see results. The end product of a successful conciliation demonstrates that we have developed rules of procedure that business can live with and have put together a good staff."

"The complaint procedure has taken up the bulk of the Commission's time thus far. It begins with the filing of a complaint of some form of discrimination. If it meets the qualifications, the complaint is assigned to an investigator. He reports to the Commission, which determines whether a violation of the law appears to have occurred. If so, conciliators attempt to resolve the complaint."

"The accent throughout is on persuasion, conciliation, voluntary compliance. The Commission has no enforcement powers. If conciliation fails, the complainant may take the issue to a U.S. court. Thus far, six cases have gone to court, but none has been concluded. About 20 cases have been successfully conciliated."

Whether the Commission should have additional power—such as authority to order a company to stop discriminating—is a subject of debate. Business is leery of efforts to strengthen the Commission, believing that a club in the Commission's hands would shatter the cooperative relationship so quickly established.

The most difficult cases, Holbert said, concern discrimination in upgrading employees, in training opportunities and in hiring, and segregated or discriminatory local unions. Although some adjustments have resulted from every case to reach conciliation, he said, many such cases "have not yielded to conciliation with any marked success."

On the other hand, industry has agreed to end segregated facilities in every instance that has come to the Commission's attention.

Satisfied that its complaint and conciliation system is off to a sound start, the Commission next will turn its attention to a broader program. This will be an approach to business and industrial leaders in virtually every major city in the United States to encourage what the Commissioners call "affirmative action."

The Commission wants business to actively recruit, train, hire, and promote minority-group employees. To achieve that end, the Commission has developed a 60-city plan that will be tested in the next few weeks.

"The name of the game is jobs," said Roger B. McKenzie, Director of the Commission's Office of Technical Assistance and a former California business executive. "If there is to be real progress in equal employment opportunities, it will have to be fostered by the business community, because they have the jobs."

The Commission is organizing a series of 1-day conferences for business leaders in 60 cities with populations exceeding 150,000 to urge them to form local councils to promote minority employment. The first will be in Atlanta and will involve businessmen from key cities throughout the South.

Those attending will be briefed on the advantages of merit employment and will be told of the efforts of business councils in cities such as Milwaukee and Chicago to work on the problem. After the meetings, McKenzie hopes they will go back to their communities and establish this program.

Will the approach work?

"We don't know," McKenzie said. "We do know that there has been progress for business wherever the work force has been integrated. It is to the advantage of business to ease community problems."

"We feel we have a chance of success in the South by using the principle of togetherness, so that no one businessman is forced to go the equal-employment route alone."

"Also, business has got to understand that if we can't make this law work as it is written, the statute is going to be changed and teeth will be added to make it work."

Its early success has given the Commission confidence and hope for the future. Both attributes are revealed in the agency's budget expectations. Facing a year where budget cutbacks are the order of the day, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission fully expects to receive a substantial increase from the White House for the coming year.

VIETNAM AND THE NATIONAL BUDGET

(Mr. JOELSON (at the request of Mr. Boggs) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the resumption of the 89th Congress for 1966, I think we must face the fiscal facts and ask the American people to do so as well.

The central and essential fact we must recognize is that over 75 percent of our national budget is devoted to current military expenditures and paying the cost of our involvement in World War II and the Korean conflict. We must remember that over 75 cents of every tax dollar received by the United States is spent for these purposes.

Thus, we are left with less than 25 cents of every tax dollar to meet the entire cost of Federal Government not connected with the military. This includes all Federal salaries, operation of all Federal departments and agencies and all nonmilitary Federal programs.

In view of this fact, it is irresponsible for any lawmaker to suggest that in terms of the national budget, a significant percentage of our total expenditure can be eliminated by scuttling social programs enacted within the past few years. I must point out that in many cases, those who call for such action are those who opposed the programs the most vehemently in the first place.

It must also be noted that those who are the quickest to vote for huge military appropriations are the loudest in denunciation of taxation. As one of only six Members of the House who voted against eliminating \$5 billion in revenue annually from excise taxes, many of which were on luxury items, I think I have the right to say this.

As a result of our involvement in Vietnam, our young men are making terrible and tragic sacrifices. Why then do we not face the fact that it is in order for us to make some pocketbook sacrifices at home to support them?

It is demagoguery to suggest that the financial burden of the Vietnam struggle can be met in any significant or meaningful way by cutting down on a few programs designed to help the underprivileged. If we really mean what we say

about Vietnam, we will be men and women enough to pay the cost in taxation and not ask the poor and underprivileged of our land to do so for us.

RETIREMENT OF LOUIS B. SELTZER, EDITOR OF THE CLEVELAND PRESS

(Mr. SWEENEY (at the request of Mr. Boggs) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I have just learned of the announcement this past week of Mr. Louis B. Seltzer, editor of the Cleveland Press, Ohio's largest daily newspaper, to retire.

Louis B. Seltzer by this announcement concludes approximately 50 years of service with this Scripps-Howard newspaper. During the span of years, and in particular, during the last 37½ years while he served as editor of the Press, Louis B. Seltzer has developed a proud, national reputation in not only the field of journalism, but in the field of brotherhood and positive civic action.

Mr. Seltzer often referred to as "Mr. Cleveland" seemed to develop the faculty of adjusting to the level of those with whom he would come in contact and seemed always able to comprehend and understand not only the problems of the lofty and the mighty, but the problems and the concerns of the lowliest Americans. As editor of the Cleveland Press, he has always displayed a keen understanding of his community and its social, economic, and political problems.

He seemed to always enjoy being near the heart of the controversy within the community in taking strong positive positions on the issues. Whether one agreed with Mr. Seltzer or not, one could still respect the skill, the energy, and the dedication that poured forth from this one individual. One could sense that right or wrong here was a leader, unafraid to lead.

Through the years he has been both damned and praised and as he leaves the arena of controversy and passes his responsibility to his successor, there truly will be a void in the community life of Cleveland. He has been honored to serve on the Pulitzer Prize Advisory Board and he helped found the American Press Institute at Columbia University. But I do believe that one of the proudest moments of his life came in 1951 when the men and women of the Nation honored him for his work in the field of brotherhood by naming him as the 1951 Brotherhood Award Winner of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

On the personal and professional levels, Louis Seltzer's life, wherever his work has taken him, has been a symbol of brotherhood and he has lived out that principle, truly a man who walks as he talks with respect to the principles of love, fraternity, and friendship without regard to race, color, or national origin.

Mr. Speaker, it would be my hope that Louis B. Seltzer would find new fields to conquer and new challenges to interest him. Were he to retire and withdraw from concern it would be a waste of

January 10, 1966

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

33

the rich talents which God endowed him and I would certainly express on the occasion of his retirement the hope that he be blessed with good health to enable him to participate to the greatest and fullest extent in the future.

A WORTHY BEGINNING—RESULTS IN THE WAR ON POVERTY

(Mr. GIBBONS (at the request of Mr. Boggs) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, one of the prominent columnists of our day, Mr. Roscoe Drummond, has written an article entitled "A Worthy Beginning—Results in the War on Poverty." Because it is a very perceptive and honest appraisal of the war on poverty, I commend it to the membership of the House.

The article follows:

[From the New York Herald Tribune, Jan. 5, 1966]

A WORTHY BEGINNING—RESULTS IN THE WAR ON POVERTY

(By Roscoe Drummond)

WASHINGTON.—The war on poverty isn't in a "mess"; it isn't falling apart. And his enemies are not going to "bury" Director Sargent Shriver.

The purpose of this report is to try to put things in better perspective.

Certainly there have been failures and shortcomings, frustrations, and acts of incompetence. You simply don't get 26,000 projects off the launching pad in 13 months to help directly 1,500,000 of the very poor without some things going haywire at some points. They are.

But nothing could be more inaccurate than the impression that the war on poverty is mostly chaff. It isn't. The grain is beginning to grow.

It is too early to measure the end results, but it is not too early to report that a worthy beginning has been made.

The war on poverty has aroused a fuller awareness that in the midst of an affluent America there is "another America" where several million families with an average yearly income of \$1,800 languish in poverty without the means or stimulus to escape.

Not just among social workers but among businessmen, labor leaders, educators, students, the professions, and the public, the conviction has come that it doesn't have to be so, that much can be done—and should be.

The war on poverty, even with some false starts, is mobilizing this conviction and giving it expression. The Federal Government is being joined by State and local governments, by private industry and universities, labor unions, veterans' groups, civic and social organizations.

Enough has been done to show that there is far more that is right than wrong about what has been done so far:

More than 625 local communities pooled private and public resources to help the poor help themselves.

The Job Corps has already enrolled 17,307 young men and women in 84 basic-education and work-skill training centers in 36 States.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps has provided work experience and training for 500,000 people in 1,400 projects in 50 States. This enables them to stay in or return to school or increase their employability.

The work-study program is doing a needed job toward halting the waste of human resources because each year at least 100,000 qualified students have been kept from college through lack of funds. Grants to

1,120 institutions are now providing work opportunities to 100,000 students so they can help pay their way.

Undoubtedly, many of these and other projects need self-examination and correction. The Office of Economic Opportunity is at the crossfire of conflicting ideas on how best to operate such a complex program. There is no book on this subject. It is inevitably being written from trial and error and it will need to be rewritten at many points. The danger is to attempt too much too fast, and here a second look is in order.

But, in addition to constructive scrutiny and criticism, the war on poverty deserves support for a beginning which is enlisting the Nation in a venture to break the cycle of poverty for many people.

THE MORALE OF THE U.S. FORCES IN VIETNAM HIGH

(Mr. McGRATH (at the request of Mr. Boggs) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, I had the honor and pleasure of spending the Christmas holidays with our Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine troops in Vietnam, and I am thrilled to be able to report to you and to my colleagues that the morale of the U.S. forces fighting in that terrible war is tremendously high.

It is a compliment to the 195 million Americans that, when a tiny group of their number began creating the impression that our people were not behind our Vietnamese effort and that our troops there were forgotten men, the majority of our Nation showed by actions as well as talk that they are, indeed, behind our war effort and, more important, highly cognizant of the sacrifices being made by our military men and of the wonderful job they are doing against tremendous, unimaginable odds.

Mr. Speaker, no American who has not seen it for himself can imagine what type of war our men are being called upon to fight. Never in the history of modern warfare have trained, well-equipped troops been sent to fight an army of guerrilla fighters in terrain such as the terrible landscape of South Vietnam. Yet, our troops are proving themselves adaptable to their situations and are making tremendous inroads in Vietcong-held territory, are taking a fearsome toll among Vietcong and North Vietnam soldiers, and, just as important, are convincing the Vietnamese people that they are in that country only as liberators and without any other motives.

The example of American-styled democracy being exported to South Vietnam by our fighting men is, slowly, perhaps, but nonetheless surely impressing the Vietnamese with its many benefits. In the ultimate test—the choice Vietnamese villagers are daily called upon to make between loyalty to the Vietcong or partnership with the Americans—more and more of these decisions are going to our side.

And our fighting forces are backed up in Vietnam by thoughtful, workable plans for the self-governing of villages and hamlets liberated from the Vietcong, and these programs have been accelerated as

of January 1. Our psychological warfare tactics are making ever greater impressions upon individual Vietcong, and today, desertions from their forces are taking place at a faster rate than our military forces can kill them in battle.

Mr. Speaker, we have sent dedicated, highly motivated men to fight in Vietnam. During my Christmastime tour of the battle areas and to our 7th Fleet's nuclear task force in the South China Sea, I asked every commander to whom I spoke how he compared the men under his command with those over whom he served in World War II and the Korean conflict.

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Without exception, generals, admirals, colonels, majors, and captains told me that today's American fighting man is superior to their counterparts of one and two generations ago. Our military men today are more highly educated and, thus, better able to understand what is at stake in southeast Asia. And they are more adaptable to conditions under which they must prosecute the war, and this is of high importance in Vietnam.

There is no question among our fighting men that the vast majority of the American people is solidly behind them and behind the administration's policy in southeast Asia. What is more, they are deeply and vocally appreciative of the tremendous outpouring of support in the form of letters and gifts received by them at Christmastime.

The picture in Vietnam is by no means entirely rosy, Mr. Speaker. Nor are our troops able to understand our military policy in this warfare completely. Like many of us in the United States, they cannot understand why we do not disrupt North Vietnamese supply lines by blockading or bombing the harbor at Haiphong and by other means.

But their loyalty to our cause is unquestioned and unquestioning, and they are acquitting themselves wonderfully under conditions of warfare and civil disruption which could turn the military efforts of lesser men into shambles.

The principal impression which I brought away from Vietnam is that of the great military job being done by our fighting men and of their fine morale. But, Mr. Speaker, there is a second impression which I have gained while there and that is the necessity to improve the scope of the information we at home receive of that strange and terrible war.

Americans living today can recall World War I, World War II, and the Korean fighting, in all of which there were organized lines along which the fighting took place. When our troops advanced in a certain direction, we were making progress. When the enemy ad-

vanced in the opposite direction, we were retreating.

There is nothing like that in this war. Our forces secure pockets, or enclaves, in a nation which is otherwise completely held by the enemy. Our troops can enlarge these cleared areas, but they are not linked by any front lines. Our pockets dot the South Vietnamese map. Some of them are close to Saigon, the capital. Others are dozens of miles south and hundreds of miles to the north or west. When the Vietcong attacks or overruns a Vietnamese or American position near Saigon, for instance, in the absence of real knowledge of the situation, many Americans are apt to think, as I have heard some of my constituents say:

"They're within a few miles of the capital. We've just about lost the war."

Nothing could be more incorrect, Mr. Speaker, but if our people are only given daily reports of fire fights or patrol movements or air strikes, they will never be able to understand what kind of war their sons and friends are fighting, and if our military participation should be necessary for a long period of time, they will have no knowledge on which to base their evaluation of our efforts.

We are in the Vietnamese war to stay until an honorable settlement has been achieved, and, therefore, I think greater pains must be taken to inform the American people who have, so far, given their unstinting support to our involvement in it, a better picture of what that war is like, since it cannot be likened to any other war in which Americans now living have fought or watched.

My trip to Vietnam was tremendously worthwhile, Mr. Speaker, since it gave me a full picture of what type of war it is and what we are doing to win it, both in battle and in the hearts and minds of the Vietnamese. Most important, it made me tremendously proud to be an American and a Representative of Americans who are fighting this difficult war and of those who are supporting it at home.

(Mr. BOLAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. BOLAND addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

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WAR ON POVERTY CONTINUES TO BE OF MAJOR CONCERN TO THE NATION AND TO THE CONGRESS

(Mr. GOODELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, as we begin the 2d session of the 89th Congress,

the operation of the war on poverty continues to be of major concern to the Nation and to the Congress.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. QUIE] who is the ranking member of the ad hoc subcommittee on poverty, and I have proposed major reforms in the anti-poverty battle.

So that the House will be aware of our views, I am pleased to include at this point in the RECORD a joint statement spelling out our intention:

JOINT STATEMENT OF HONORABLE ALBERT QUIE, OF MINNESOTA AND CHARLES GOODELL, OF NEW YORK

Congressman ALBERT QUIE, of Minnesota, and CHARLES E. GOODELL, of New York today proposed "a drastic redirection and new strategy in the war on poverty that will do something besides create controversy and waste money." The two Republicans, members of the Education and Labor Committee which handles the poverty legislation in the House, said "positive progress toward human dignity for all Americans will flow from these reforms." They said they would introduce their proposal soon after the new Congress meets next week.

"The first thing that must be done is to enlist the poor themselves in the cause. You can't win a war unless the people you're fighting for are on your side. Under our proposal a minimum of one-third of the members of every community action board will be selected by the poor themselves. This will place them on an equal level with local officials and social welfare agencies who now dominate the poverty program to the point of suffocation. A clear requirement as to the makeup of community action boards would eliminate the bloody and bitter battle among those at the local level who should be fighting the common enemy of poverty rather than each other. Involvement of the poor at policymaking levels can give a new direction to the poverty program, help free it from the old welfare dole approach and offer hope that the poor can get some of the money now siphoned off into political machines. A properly representative community action board can exercise truly local control of community action programs without constant intrusions by administrators from Washington."

Congressman GOODELL released a memorandum he had sent to Republican Congressmen outlining in detail the significance of involvement of the poor in the poverty program.

"Although the Director, Sargent Shriver, apparently believes in this kind of approach, the administration opposed amendments to the law that would require involvement of the poor and it now appears that Mr. Shriver has been forced to surrender control of critical aspects of the program to other powers in the administration. As much as OEO crows about involvement of the poor, it is unlikely that more than 1 out of 20 members of community action boards are truly selected by and representative of the poor themselves. For example, Chicago, Los Angeles, Cleveland, St. Louis and Oakland—to name only a few—have virtually no representatives of the poor on the policymaking boards.

"The failure to exploit this new exciting potential of the poverty program, combined with the administrative chaos at OEO, leads us to the sad conclusion that Mr. Shriver is a marked man in the administration."

Aside from representation of the poor on local community action boards, a truly effective war on poverty should do the following things:

PRIORITY FOR CHILDREN OF THE POOR

To interrupt the cycle of poverty is the first priority. It is obvious that all problems of poverty cannot be solved overnight

and it is intolerable that any poverty funds be diverted from neglected children who could be saved by a relatively small effort on the part of society.

Head Start, proposed by Republicans 3 years ago and the most successful part of the poverty program, has been brought to almost complete halt by one of the worst bureaucratic tangles in the history of our country. OEO, having observed the glittering promise and demonstrated performance of preschool training, has arbitrarily reduced Head Start funds. Head Start should be transferred to HEW and funded under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act through State and local education agencies and the local community action boards. State advisory councils composed of individuals experienced in preschool programs should be required in every State.

Child development and care centers should be a major emphasis under community action programs.

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The community action phases of the poverty program should remain under OEO. All other programs, including agricultural, small business and adult education, should be separately funded and transferred to existing agencies, to be coordinated at the local level through involvement of the community action boards.

Rural community action programs should be separately funded and operate under different structures than urban programs. More than half the poor in this country live in rural areas, yet community action programs, which are oriented to urban areas, by and large are not meeting the needs of the rural poor. Only 5 to 10 percent of the money has been granted to rural community action programs. The problems of rural poor are quite different than the urban poor.

JOBS FOR THE POOR

Private industry must be brought more effectively into the war on poverty. The Republican Human Investment Act would offer a tax credit to employers which develop special programs to train and employ workers with low levels of education. Since tax credits are not a part of the jurisdiction of our committee, we recommend early action on this proposal in the Ways and Means Committee.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps should employ only youngsters from poor families. It is a national scandal that so many friends and relatives of politicians have been employed under this program designed to give work experience and income to poor youngsters so they will recognize the necessity of education in getting a good job.

Private employers, as well as public and nonprofit agencies, should be encouraged to hire youngsters from the Neighborhood Youth Corps, with the Federal Government paying one-third of their wages rather than 90 percent. Job Corps centers should be transferred from OEO and integrated under the Manpower Development and Training Act. Wherever possible, Job Corps centers should be operated under contract with private industry.

STATES AS PARTNERS IN WAR ON POVERTY

A bonus plan should be enacted for those States willing to match Federal funds on a 50-50 basis above the present level of funding. Under this plan, present allocations by State would continue, but additional funds would go to those States willing to participate as partners in the poverty war.

To date, the war on poverty fails completely to utilize the vast resources and experience of State agencies. State governments have been completely bypassed. This represents a tremendous loss of potential in the poverty war.

HOUSING

De facto racial discrimination must be removed from the urban renewal program