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surely cost the American consumer added dollars in the purchase of shoes.

STATEMENT OF FRANCIS H. GLEASON ON BEHALF OF THE SHOE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY BEFORE THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE, SUBCOMMITTEE ON LIVESTOCK, MARCH 21, 1966

My name is Francis H. Gleason. I am president of the J. F. McElwain Co., Nashua, N.H., and the Blue Ridge Shoe Co., Wilkesboro, N.C.—manufacturing divisions of the Melville Shoe Corp., New York, N.Y., which operate 1,275 retail outlets as Thom McAn, Miles & Meldisco. I am appearing on behalf of the National Affairs Committee of the National Footwear Manufacturers Association, Inc., and the New England Shoe & Leather Association. This committee represents over 80 percent of the leather and leather type footwear manufactured in the United States. We have asked to appear before this subcommittee in support of regulation No. 929 dated March 7, 1966, issued by the Department of Commerce to control the export of cattle hides, calf and kipskins, and bovine leathers.

STRUCTURE OF THE SHOE INDUSTRY

The leather shoe industry is made up of over 800 companies operating 1,300 factories in 38 States. These factories are located for the most part in small towns and are the primary source of employment in many of these towns. The bulk of footwear is produced in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Missouri, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, and New Jersey. The industry employs over 200,000 workers, and turns out products valued at over \$2½ billion annually at wholesale. In 1965 it produced 630 million pairs of leather and leather-type footwear. There is little concentration in the industry. The largest company does around 7 percent of the total volume, and the first four largest, around 23 percent. Over 800 companies produce the remaining 77 percent of the leather footwear.

Only about a dozen companies are publicly owned. The typical company is relatively small, is family owned, and of moderate size. The typical factory employs 200 workers.

Entry in and exit from the shoe manufacturing industry is relatively easy. All machinery may be rented, as well as buildings. As a result, 20 or more companies may start footwear manufacturing each year while 20 or more suffer financial failure.

BACKGROUND AND REASONS FOR HIDE PROBLEM

In the middle of last year, we became seriously concerned at the rate of hide exportation in the light of what appeared to be a long struggle in Vietnam and booming domestic economy. Everything pointed to a shortage of hides and skins in the year ahead. Exports were running at an annual rate of 13½ million or 2 million greater than the record high of 1964. This increase was substantially greater than the gain expected in domestic hide supplies in 1965. Reflecting this, hide prices in the middle of last year were up as much as 40 to 50 percent over 1964.

The reasons for the tremendous increase in exports in U.S. hides are well known and may be summarized very briefly, here. Argentina is the second largest supplier of hides to world buyers. The United States and Argentina together now supply approximately 20 million hides to a dozen or more countries short of this material. In 1962-63, Argentina suffered a severe drought which forced heavy cattle slaughter and higher hide exports in those years. This reduced cattle herds and drastically curtailed Argentine hide exports in 1964 and 1965. In the years 1957 and 1958, for example, Argentine exports averaged 10.6 million hides per year; in 1965, her hide exports fell to 6.8 million. This threw the bulk of world demand on the

American market. Hides constitute only 5 to 7 percent of the value of the animal. Increases in hide supply depend on demand for beef. It takes 2 years to mature cattle. The supply of hides is increasing from Argentina but is not expected to return to normal for at least 2 years. Argentina maintains export controls on hides continuously as a means of regulating exchange and providing local tanners and manufacturers with adequate supplies of hides and leather.

DRAIN ON HIDE SUPPLY

The question might well be asked how can foreign buyers continue to pay higher and higher prices for our hides. Countries behind the Iron Curtain want American dollars badly. Work shoes made in Czechoslovakia, for example, sell in the United States at less than the cost of materials here. These foreign-made shoes cannot be bought by people in the country of manufacture, but their sale here produces needed dollars for the Iron Curtain bloc. In other words we supply hides to Communist-bloc countries which return them in the form of low-cost footwear.

The United States, a major industrial Nation, is an exporter of the raw materials for manufacturing shoes abroad which are then imported here. Total footwear imports accounted for 16 percent of our output in 1965, as against 1.2 percent in 1955.

If exports were to continue at the 1965 rate of 13 million net and with a domestic demand of 24 to 25 million hides, total demand would be 37 to 38 million hides against prospective supply of around 34 million. This would leave a shortage of 3 to 4 million. The rate of purchase for exports, as we have pointed out, is running for the first 2 months of this year well above the 1965 rate. These were the facts which caused us to again request a mild temporary limitation of hide exports.

RESPONSIBLE EXPORTS SHOULD BE MAINTAINED

We recognize that we must always export hides. We did not believe that a request for a modest 18-percent reduction in the all-time high export figure would cause concern or be harmful to anyone. In fact, many people in our industry regarded our request as too mild. We did not want to upset any market. Our sole concern was to prevent a situation where with military demands for Vietnam growing and the domestic economy booming we would find ourselves so short of hides that we could not properly take care of military and domestic needs without serious restrictions.

COST OF HIDES

Leather is the largest element in the cost of manufacture of our product. Though the percent of cost attributable to leather varies by type and grade of shoe, broadly speaking the range is in the area of 33 to 50 percent of the cost of production. Changes in prices in raw hides and skins are almost immediately reflected in the price of leather as tanners sell largely on a replacement basis.

The rapidly rising price of hides in the summer of 1965 alone increased the cost of medium-priced men's dress shoes by 20 to 30 cents per pair as compared to a few months earlier. When hide and skin prices rose again in November and increased at an accelerating rate it was impossible to keep up with the increasing cost of a whole line of shoes on a replacement basis. On February 15, upper leather for medium-priced men's dress shoes was up 10 to 20 cents per pair over the level of October; leather linings were up 5 cents per pair; and leather outsoles were up 10 cents per pair. Two weeks later the increases had become 20 to 40 cents on the upper, 8 cents on the lining, and 13 cents per pair on the outsole, with no sign of any cessation of this escalation. This second round of hide and leather increases resulted in additional increased

cost at the shoe manufacturing level of 35 to 60 cents per pair on medium-priced men's dress shoes, depending upon the particular style and specifications.

CONCLUSION

The action of the hide and skin market in the last 2 weeks in our opinion is clear proof that the present plan is working.

We believe when the dust has settled all parties will agree that this licensing provides a flexible tool for insuring military and domestic supplies in a situation where further demand cannot possibly be foreseen but in view of present conditions can only increase. Licensing can be modified quickly to take into account unexpected changes in supply and demand and eliminated when pressure subsides.

We support the program of the Department of Commerce—

1. To assure an adequate supply of hides for the military and civilian manufacture of shoes;
2. To reduce chaotic inflationary pressures; and
3. To save money for the Government and the American family in the purchase of shoes.

Resolution Expressing Disapproval of Demonstrations Protesting U.S. Policy in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, at the request of District 10 of the Polish Army Veterans Association of America I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the Appendix of the Record the text of a resolution adopted at the association's district 10 convention held last autumn in Trenton, N.J.

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

RESOLUTION OF THE POLISH ARMY VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

We the delegates of District 10 of the Polish Army Veterans Association of America, and the ladies auxiliary, being citizens of these United States, and of Polish origin, and participating in this convention we state:

That recent lawless demonstrations on the free soil of the United States by known and unknown groups against our policy in Vietnam, which policy is to defend and protect the freedom and independence of the Vietnamese people against the aggressions of international communism, are an affront to the brave servicemen who have given their lives in defense of such freedom and independence, and therefore deserve and have our greatest contempt.

We further state that the policy of the President of the United States has our firm and unyielding support, and that we stand ready to offer our services in life and blood in these rightful and just efforts in behalf of the freedom of the entire world.

And further we also declare without equivocation, that the time has come to stop the sneaky and backdoor expansion of international communism, without regard to ideological differences, and which expansion we believe to be on a collision course with the ideals of freedom and democracy the world over.

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But even where the desire to limit family size presumably exists, and birth control information and devices have been made available, results often have been discouraging. There is usually too little understanding of the reproductive process, and living conditions are too primitive, for consistent and effective adoption of the prescribed measures.

Nevertheless, many persons are convinced that birth control programs—including intensive research into possible new and simpler methods that do not require repetitive procedures—offer the only real hope of averting a world population catastrophe. The attitude of the U.S. Government, in fact, has undergone a change on this question. Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower said recently:

"There is no real progress or security to a nation which, with outside help, raises its productive capacity by 2 percent a year while the population rises 3 percent. When I was President, I opposed the use of Federal funds to provide birth control information to countries we were aiding. * * * I still believe we should not make birth control programs a condition of our foreign aid but we should tell receiving nations how population growth threatens them and what can be done about it."

A similar view apparently led President Johnson to ask the United Nations last summer to "act on the fact that less than \$5 invested in population control is worth \$100 invested in economic growth," and to call in his last two state of the Union messages for cooperation with nations seeking to check population growth.

In a special message last week, the President asked Congress to authorize a food-for-freedom program and to finance it with a \$3.3 billion appropriation in each of the next 5 fiscal years. Under the program, food aid to needy nations would be stepped up and U.S. farm production increased to wage "a worldwide war on hunger."

Theoretically there are enough known and exploitable food resources on earth today to provide adequate diets for the \$7 billion or so persons forecast for the year 2000. Improved agricultural techniques, intensive use of fertilizers, and the introduction of machinery in areas where agricultural practices are still primitive could greatly increase the yield of acreage already under cultivation. While the amount of potentially arable land has been constantly diminishing, there are still stretches of jungle, forest and even desert throughout the world that could be brought under cultivation.

FOOD SUPPLY PROSPECTS

Moreover, there are untapped food resources in the sea. Recently for example, U.S. Government scientists disclosed that they had developed a palatable and nutritious "fish flour" from parts and species of fish heretofore regarded as inedible. Studies indicate that if only the unharvested fish in U.S. coastal waters were transformed into flour it would provide the normal protein requirements for 1 billion persons for 300 days at a base production cost of half a cent a person a day.

But potential is one thing, realization another. Effective exploitation of the world's food resources to meet the needs in the years ahead will require huge investments of capital. Capital is produced only by economies in which savings and surplus are possible. In much of the world, as we have seen, population growth is undermining economic progress to the point where little or no disposable capital is available.

The conclusion is plain. There will have to be large infusions of capital in the underdeveloped areas from the developed nations. Whether in the form of private investment, government funds, or a combination of both, the infusion will be essential to prime the pump—in this case a "pump" on which millions of lives literally depend.

The challenge is not simply a humanitarian one. Long before the current imbalance between population growth and food supply reaches the point of mass starvation, social upheaval and cataclysm on a scale hitherto unimagined are inevitable. The population explosion packs far more potentially destructive power than anything the nuclear physicists are ever likely to devise.

The reward for meeting the test may be new vistas for mankind. In the words of the late Adlai E. Stevenson:

"Perhaps the necessity of confronting the population dilemma will finally usher in the brotherhood of man."

National Future Homemakers of America Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, it is with pleasure that I join with over 600,000 members of the Future Homemakers of America in celebrating National FHA Week, March 27 through April 2.

Clearly, this is an age of youth, and it is comforting to know that the Future Homemakers of America is leading young women in wholesome, constructive pursuits which allows them the opportunity of seriously preparing themselves for responsible adult citizenship.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a fact sheet concerning National Future Homemakers of America Week.

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

FUTURE HOMEMAKERS OF AMERICA

National FHA Week, March 27 through April 2, will be observed by more than 600,000 high school youth across the Nation who are members of the Future Homemakers of America.

In this age of constant change and challenge, in this era of too much disregard for tradition and precedent, in this environment of population explosion and increased pressures, the need for new patterns in home life is widely accepted.

The Future Homemakers of America in 11,000 chapters in secondary schools scattered around the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and in American Army post schools, are serious minded, community spirited, fun loving youngsters who are concerned about the responsibilities of the future and are conscientiously doing something about it. These are the future mothers, wives, teachers, jobholders, voters' and opinion molders of this great land of ours.

The success stories of former future homemakers who are now adult community leaders of this country attest to the strong impact the FHA experiences have had on the development of their own families, their effectiveness as homemakers, and their responsibility as good citizens.

This national youth organization of home economics students in junior and senior high schools provides opportunities for developing individual and group initiative in planning and carrying out activities related to today's complicated science of homemak-

ing. As part of a large national organization of teenagers concerned with good home and family life each girl grows through new experiences, new views, and new friends.

National FHA Week this year will find the 11,000 local chapters spotlighting activities and projects concerned with a 4-year national program of work. This program of work which guides them is an ambitious one. Its objectives are to help each member recognize her abilities, strive for their full development, and participate actively in family, community, and world improvement projects.

To further these objectives the elected youth officers of FHA developed nine projects which stress individual development; emphasize mental and physical health; encourage serious consideration in choosing and training for useful careers; develop codes of ethics, morals, and manners; further understanding of people of all heritages, customs and beliefs; promote appreciation of all family members and their abilities and problems; teach selective spending; inculcate citizenship responsibilities; and encourage using leisure time for activities beneficial to the individual and society.

The Future Homemakers of America was founded in 1945 as an incorporated, non-profit organization, supported by membership dues. It was the outgrowth of various State and local clubs of high school home economics students which were known by different names and had no unified program. By the end of that first year the national organization had a membership of just under 100,000 in some 2,500 chapters. By the end of the second year, membership had almost doubled, and now as the Future Homemakers of America begin their 21st year they count well over 600,000 members in more than 11,000 chapters.

Twelve national youth officers, elected yearly by the FHA members, direct the national program of work and plan and preside over the annual national meetings. Home economics teachers in the high schools serve as local chapter advisers. Members of the State supervisory staff for home economics education serve as State FHA advisers.

The Future Homemakers of America is sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education and the American Home Economics Association. National headquarters are located in the Office of Education.

Statement of Mr. Francis H. Gleason on Behalf of the Shoe Manufacturing Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent statement in part of Mr. Francis H. Gleason, president, J. F. McElwain Co., Nashua, N.H., before the House Agriculture Subcommittee concerning the acute shortage of hides in this country. I think it is clear to anyone reading this testimony that the Department of Commerce took appropriate action in limiting exports of hides to assure an adequate supply of such a scarce commodity for the domestic shoe manufacturing industry and to stabilize an inflationary situation. Failure to have done this would have

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And since the demonstrations are, without a doubt, inspired and controlled by international communism, it is important therefore, that we take decisive action not only against the demonstrators, who may possibly be sincere but misguided, but also against the demagogues who infect them to so act for entirely different motives, and who set themselves up as the conscience of the world, and which demagogues also conspire against the existing laws of these United States of America.

And we the delegates of the Polish Army Veterans Association of District 10 also respectfully demand from the President of the United States further vigilance in the matter of our one-time Polish fatherland by assuring to her citizens a future of true freedom and independence, by reestablishing a free and democratic Polish state, and the return of her eastern borders, and the continuance of the existing western boundaries by certifying that they are truly and historically Polish borders.

Long live the United States of America.
Long live Poland and her people who have for 20 long years battled for the return of her freedom and independence.

KAZIMIERZ BURAWSKI,
Chairman, Resolutions Committee.

JOHN MACH,
Commander.

B. GAWEL,
Secretary.

U.S. Grant to Home for Mentally Retarded of Hamilton County, Ohio

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. GILLIGAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. GILLIGAN. Mr. Speaker, recently the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare approved a grant of \$70,000 to the Resident Home for the Mentally Retarded of Hamilton County in Ohio. There is an interesting story behind this grant, which is just one of thousands under Public Law 88-164.

As we all know, there are many gradations or degrees of mental retardation. It is best described as a "reduced capacity for learning." Most mentally retarded children, while having this reduced capacity for learning, have all the normal needs for love, comfort, a sense of belonging, as well as an increased need for achievement and recognition. Most mentally retarded persons, despite their basic intellectual limitations, can be taught to be at least partially self-sufficient and others with training can become fully productive members of society.

Mental retardation can be due to a hundred different causes and can strike any family. It is a cruel accident of life and, while great strides have been made in treating mental illness and other diseases, relatively little progress has been made in the field of mental retardation, largely because of public ignorance of the matter.

It is estimated that about 3 percent of the population are retarded, or twice as many as are affected by blindness, polio, and rheumatic heart diseases combined—according to statistics based on the late President Kennedy's Panel on

Mental Retardation. In Hamilton County, where my district is located, this means that there are approximately 27,000 mentally retarded individuals. Nationally, there are over 5,400,000 so afflicted. Almost every one of us knows someone with a mentally retarded child, grandchild, or other relative.

In Hamilton County, about 1,000 of these mentally retarded children are currently committed to State institutions, the nearest of which is approximately 100 miles away from Cincinnati. About 4,000 are enrolled in special tax-supported classes. However, thousands of others are receiving no special training at all.

Present conditions for the care and treatment of the mentally retarded in Ohio draw heavily on obsolete theories of the past. At one time, mental retardation was considered hopeless and shameful. In the name of protecting society and preserving the rest of the family, the general practice arose of isolating these children in distant, large institutions. Parents were told to resign themselves to this because "there is nothing you can do for Johnny."

Today, it has been proven that the mentally retarded can be helped with love, individual attention, and training. Many become fully productive, others partially self-sufficient, and almost all achieve degrees of self-care that were undreamed of 50 years ago. Yet, there has been almost no change in the institutional system of providing residential care for the mentally retarded in Ohio. Distressed parents who have no other source of assistance must still resort to committing their child to distant State institutions.

These institutions destroy the natural bond between parent and child, are 35 percent overcrowded, are understaffed, are unable to provide significant programs of training, substitute rigid rules and regimentation instead of individual attention and emphasize conformity and submission to authority instead of self-sufficiency.

Not quite 3 years ago, a handful of parents of mentally retarded children in Cincinnati, started an organization to provide a better answer to the problem of the mentally retarded.

Their objective was to build a permanent resident home-regional center for the mentally retarded of all ages and handicaps in Hamilton County so that these afflicted persons might attain the highest possible degree of self-sufficiency.

Many hours have been spent and many bitter frustrations have been experienced to realize this goal. But this small group of dedicated people had known the pain and torment of having a mentally retarded child. They also knew the futility of trying to find help when there was no help. Instead of accepting the problem as insoluble, they had the determination and the zeal to succeed, not only for the sake of their own children but for all the unfortunate mentally handicapped children.

Today this organization owns 32 acres of land; has several hundred members; has renovated a building on this land and is now conducting activity programs for

mentally retarded children in it; has hired a full-time professional executive director; has raised over \$100,000 in the community; has had its request for a \$70,000 Federal construction grant approved and is ready to break ground on the first phase of its building program. The group was chartered as a non-profit Ohio corporation in June 1963 under the name of the Resident Home for the Mentally Retarded of Hamilton County, Inc. It is a tax-exempt, charitable organization.

The corporation's bylaws require that 75 percent of its board of trustees be the parents of mentally retarded individuals. This was done to assure motivation and continuity of effort and to avoid any deviation from the primary objective.

The proposed residential center for the mentally retarded of Hamilton County closely follows the recommendations of "National Action to Combat Mental Retardation," the report of President Kennedy's panel, dated October 1962. This report strongly recommends that facilities for the mentally retarded be provided within their own communities. Facilities, it says, should include residential and nonresidential services and modern day care, recreation training, and vocational rehabilitation services. A residential population of 300 is considered highly desirable for optimum effectiveness.

Located within the boundaries of Cincinnati, easily accessible to all in the community, the residential center being planned will have the advantage of being able to offer the child professional services heretofore not available in the community, individual attention and loving care that he needs, while maintaining continuity of contact with parents while they live. Primary emphasis will be placed on encouraging earliest possible return to the home and the community and training to permit the mentally retarded to live their lives as close to normal as possible.

Located close to the community, the residential center will be able to draw on specialized educational, medical, and recreational facilities already in existence; utilize the personal services of the community's many dedicated service organizations who will want to become a part of this community project and donate their time as volunteers; and enrich the community by providing a training and research center for students of nursing, medicine, psychology, and so forth. This endeavor would also contribute experience to the inadequate fund of knowledge which is a worldwide handicap in combating and alleviating the problems of mental retardation.

The full-scale project will be undertaken just as soon as possible depending upon the availability of public assistance from county, State, and Federal sources. This will be a \$3 to \$4 million project, with funds from the private sector totaling \$750,000 to \$1 million.

When capacity is reached, according to the above concept, the development of another such center on the eastern side of the county will be considered.

Actually, then, the Federal Government has two objectives in helping to

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construct the first phase of this project: First, to contribute to the alleviation of at least some suffering caused by mental retardation in Hamilton County, and second, to help encourage the development of and concept of "partnership" of both private and public sectors of society in the solution of mental retardation problems so that others throughout the Nation can learn from this experience.

The \$69,800 granted by Health, Education, and Welfare to the resident home probably would not buy the landing gear on one jet bomber but it represents some very important things to those who strove so hard to obtain it. It is 49 percent of the cost of the first residential structure; but, more important, it is the achievement of a first goal, the recognition of work well done, and the encouragement to finish what has been started.

Postmaster General Speaks in Indianapolis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VANCE HARTKE

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, on Saturday evening some 6,000 Hoosiers gathered in Indianapolis for the annual Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner. The honored guest and speaker of the occasion was a man well-known to all of us, a man of long and intense experience in politics, the Postmaster General of the United States, Lawrence F. O'Brien.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the address of Mr. O'Brien on that occasion may appear in the Appendix of the Record.

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

ADDRESS BY POSTMASTER GENERAL LAWRENCE F. O'BRIEN AT THE JEFFERSON-JACKSON DAY DINNER, MANUFACTURER'S BUILDING AT THE STATE FAIR GROUNDS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MARCH 26, 1966, 7 P.M.

It's good to be back in Indiana for a number of reasons.

I recall many visits in 1959 and 1960 traveling across this State meeting and working with many of you.

During that time I soon recognized that your State Democratic Committee was not one of those unfortunately all too common organizations that relies more on good intentions than hard work, on hopefulness rather than organization.

I rapidly learned that Indiana had a State committee of professionals—men and women who knew the business of politics—who knew that aspiration is not enough, that inspiration is not enough, and even perspiration is not enough—without the kind of organization which insures that everyone works together effectively and with purpose.

That's the kind of State committee you have here, and I think you should be proud of it. It's the kind of party that produces Governors of the caliber of Matt Welsh, who was a candidate during my early visits, and Roger Branigan, whose record as Governor is a solid list of achievements.

It is the kind of party that has given this State one of the finest congressional delegations in the country. In your two Senators,

BIRCH BAYH and VANCE HARTKE, both of whom I have been pleased to know for many years, you have young effective Senators who are not letting their colleagues forget for a minute that Indiana is the "crossroads of America," and I'm sure the people of Indiana recognize their effectiveness on behalf of this State. And, for the first time in far too long, Indiana is being served as it deserves to be served in the House of Representatives: JOHN BRADENAS, WINFIELD DENTON, LEE HAMILTON, ANDREW JACOBS, RAY MADDEN, and J. EDWARD ROUSH. You just can't beat a list like that. Effective hard-working Congressmen, whose ability is widely respected in Washington. But now that I think of it, there is one way that you can beat that list; 6 out of 11 is good—but you should have an even higher batting average, which would be better for this State and better for the country.

And believe me, under my old friends Gordon St. Angelo and Dick Stoner, along with Agnes Woolery and Dorothy Elmore, you have the organizational leadership that can do it.

I treasure the memories of campaigning in Indiana for a young Senator from Massachusetts who came here and asked you for your help.

I remember those midnight motorcades, and how the Hoosier crowds responded to him.

There are still echoes of his voice as he spoke at the coliseum in October 1960.

Many of you were present and I remember your enjoyment when he said, "Mr. Nixon in Boston the other day said that I was another Truman, and I returned the compliment and said he was another Dewey. And he has not said I was another Truman since."

And I can hear him reciting Robert Sherwood's poem that hailed the coming of F.D.R.'s administration—you remember:

"Plodding feet, tramp, tramp,
The Grand Old Party's breaking camp,
Blare the bugles, din, din,
The New Deal is moving in."

And then that November the plodding feet were again on their way out, and the blaring bugles sounded the beginning of the New Frontier.

Those were great, exciting days.

Today we rightly take pride in the fact that we have carried out the promises of the New Frontier. That is the greatest monument to President Kennedy. Today we are working together to help President Johnson build a Great Society in which all our people can find opportunity to share in our abundance, and in which the quality of our lives can begin to match the abundance of our resources.

For half a decade the opposition, the army of plodding feet, has been in disarray, their cohorts milling about, torn between those who would move toward the past quickly by jet and those who would merely go slowly by covered wagon. It's almost—almost—sad to see their banners wilt.

Their tired old slogans have bowed before democratic programs, that we were told over, and over, and over again, would lead us to national catastrophe, but which have instead brought unprecedented prosperity—year after year after year. Last year, alone, just the increase in our gross national product was more than the total—the total—gross national product of all but 7 of the 130 nations of the world. Some catastrophe.

Of course, it is a catastrophe for those who have little faith in America. It is a catastrophe for the professional criers of doom and gloom. It is a catastrophe for those who feel that the government is best which does least.

But it is certainly anything but a catastrophe for the American people.

Since 1961, we have enjoyed 61 months of uninterrupted economic growth, the longest

period in our history. The cycle of recessions after every 2 or 3 years of prosperity has been halted.

The Democratic Party believes that we have to work to keep America prosperous. It doesn't come about automatically. The party of Jefferson and Jackson is a party that recognizes problems, believes they can be solved, and actively seeks solutions.

And today we can clearly recognize a number of basic problems.

Some of these problems are domestic; others are international.

Some are close, and simple as the conversation I read about between two little girls walking aimlessly along a trash-littered alley, returning from a school that is unable to teach them, to a home that is no home.

One turns and shouts, "Just nothin'." I don't want to be nothin' when I grow up." And the playmate's reply full of withering truth, "You're already nothin'."

Other problems are as distant and complicated as the movement of hostile troops, saboteurs, and terrorists into a neighbor's land.

Some problems deal with the fact that large numbers of our fellow citizens, large areas of our national life, are not participating in our general affluence.

Solutions to all of these problems involve a common element—a search for social justice.

That search must be rooted in an understanding that as our gross national income soars far above \$700 billion a year, as we produce nearly 10 million automobiles, as we add an annex to the horn of plenty, we cannot, we must not, forget those who are being ground down by the iron heel of poverty and deprivation.

That search lies at the heart of the President's call for a war on poverty and his crusade to assure that every American child gets as much education as he can absorb—first-class education, befitting a first-class country.

And let me digress here and say that when generations yet unborn read in their history books about the United States in the middle of this century—I am convinced we will be hailed not for our production of material wealth, but as the generation which under President Johnson's leadership created opportunity in education through such landmark legislation as the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

This legislation dealt with problems that had baffled and frustrated sincere effort for many years. It removed in one clean, masterful effort conflicts and suspicions that had for too long held back the broad diffusion of general knowledge.

It struck a heavy, hopeful blow to the door of opportunity. And that door is opening, opening to millions for whom it would otherwise have been closed.

The President's leadership in this area has produced programs designed to give people a chance who now have no chance. It will provide ways for them to discover, develop, and employ their abilities and capacities. It will assure that all Americans have the same access to opportunity that we ourselves enjoy.

One of the finest of such programs is Project Headstart. Though modest in scope, it is enormous in its potential and its goal—which is no less than to reach poverty's youngest children before the scar tissue produced by the grimness of their lives has constricted their ability to learn and to grow.

But in a world of 15,000-mile-an-hour ballistic missiles that nation which concentrates on its own problems alone is pursuing a shortsighted, dangerous, and potentially disastrous policy.

In a world shrunk by the speed of jet and rocket, that nation which aims to secure social justice at home, while ignoring the

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Rev. Leo M. Gardzalla, assistant pastor of Holy Trinity Slovak Church.

Revs. Stephen G. Medwick and Cyril J. Rable, assistant pastors, were masters of ceremonies.

Two parish vocations, Rev. Leo Dusheck, S.V.D., and Thomas J. Dzurenda, S.P., were thurifers. Serving as acolytes were two parish seminarians, Gerald V. Brienza and Gerald J. Washko.

Rev. John S. Marinko, assistant pastor, commented the Mass on radio.

Music for the mass was sung by the parish school's girl choir, directed by the Sisters of SS. Cyril and Methodius. Mrs. Francis J. Guydish was organist.

At the altar consecration Saturday, deacon and subdeacon were Rev. Cassian Yuhas, C.P., and Rev. Andrew A. Chupela, Starford, both parish vocations.

Reverends Super and Gardzalla were chanters; Reverends Medwick and Rable, masters of ceremonies; and Reverends Dusheck and Dzurenda, thurifers.

At yesterday's banquet, the audience was addressed by John P. Senko, on behalf of the parishioners, and by Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph A. Madden, diocesan chancellor, on behalf of the diocese.

Both spoke of the parish's history and future, and of the parishioners' spirit as evidenced in the rebuilding campaign.

Congressman DANIEL J. FLOON, a surprise visitor, also addressed the banquet gathering. Mayor Joseph B. Conahan brought greetings from the city.

Invocation was offered by Rev. Joseph S. Tomicek, of St. John the Baptist Church, Throop. Benediction was delivered by Rev. Michael J. Holly, of St. Mary's Church, McAdoo.

Toastmaster was Rev. Stephen J. Yanka, pastor of St. Anthony's R. C. Church, Larksville, and a former assistant pastor of St. Joseph's.

Music selections were presented by the parish men's choir, directed by Mrs. Guydish, John Tomsho, Jr., was accompanist.

Dinner music was provided by Phil Cusick, organist.

While our soldiers, ordered into battle by their Commander in Chief, President Johnson, are dying day and night, in America there are individuals and groups who viciously denounce the Johnson administration. In doing so, they are actually helping the enemy, the North Vietnamese Communists and their allies, wherever they may be, in Peking or Moscow.

Among the most vociferous critics are some old hands and supposed "experts" on communism. One of them is George F. Kennan, our former Ambassador to Moscow and Belgrade, who, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, counseled "withdrawal," but not "a disorderly withdrawal."

PROPHET OF DOOM AND SURRENDER

It is to be recalled that Mr. Kennan has so often been wrong on great international issues that no other U.S. diplomat can ever hope to match him in the number of his consistently erroneous prophesies and predictions.

It was Mr. Kennan who in 1947 came up with the brilliant idea of containment, holding that communism and Russian totalitarian imperialism should not be combated but contained. This concept merely failed to take into account the dynamic nature of communism which—for better or for worse—cannot be contained, but must progress and expand in order to conceal the emptiness and shallowness of its ideology.

It was Mr. Kennan who, on the eve of the Polish and Hungarian uprisings in 1956, wrote about the finality of enslavement of Central and Eastern European nations behind the Iron Curtain. His sonorous prophesies fell to pieces when the Hungarian freedom fighters, in a matter of days, destroyed the despicable regime imposed upon Hungary by Moscow. Thanks to the shameful panic of the United Nations and the blunt refusal of the free world to support the Hungarian patriots, a bloody Soviet Russian enslavement became a fact again. It was the same Mr. Kennan who invested in his writings the historical canard that Ukraine is as much a part of Russia as Pennsylvania is a part of the United States.

This completely illogical and untrue statement has helped strengthen the Communist ideological thesis that the U.S.S.R. is synonymous with Russia, although the Russian Communist leaders still feel compelled to maintain the illusion of a federation. Even the Kremlin, despite its totalitarian rule, its oppression of the captive non-Russian nations, and its wholesale rewriting of history, cannot go as far as Mr. Kennan in asserting that Ukraine is not an entity of its own.

In testifying on Vietnam before the Fulbright committee, Mr. Kennan pronounced such typically wise counsel as: "I would submit there is more respect to be won in the opinion of the world by a resolute and courageous liquidation of unsound positions than in the most stubborn pursuits of extravagant or uncompromising objectives."

Thus, in plainer language, a retreat before the enemy will win us more friends than trying to defeat him.

Have Mr. Kennan, General Gavin, and Senators FULBRIGHT, GRUENING, and MORSE learned nothing from the great lessons of World War II and its origins? Obviously not, if they persist in advocating withdrawal of the United States from Vietnam—which would mean a literal surrender of southeast Asia to the Communist camp. This should also refer to the latest "me too" voice of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY who'll advisedly counsel a partnership with the murderous Vietcong.

It is unfortunate that while the U.S. Government is trying to force the enemy to come to the conference table that a group of U.S.

legislators should have deemed it appropriate and helpful to stage special hearings and have a Mr. Kennan air views which at best have the effect of making Hanoi hold on a little longer, in the hope we'll get tired and go away.

For the Communist puppets in Hanoi have had ample opportunity to open up peace talks. During the suspension of U.S. bombings of North Vietnam the U.S. Government explored every accessible avenue to encourage negotiations for the purpose of terminating the war in Vietnam. But these efforts came to naught. Somehow these legislators have overlooked this key fact.

Perhaps most of the present critics of President Johnson's policies would not be so concerned about "peace" in Vietnam had there been a Salazar or a Franco confronting us there—we may then have heard a loud clamor for an open war in defense of human freedom against the forces of totalitarianism. But the enemy happens to be communism, and somehow resolution and belief in the rightness of our cause seem to fade away.

A COMMUNIST PATTERN OF CONQUEST

The critics of our involvement in Vietnam are fond of maintaining that there is no aggression from the north and that the Vietcong and its political arm, the National Liberation Front, are as much Vietnamese as are the South Vietnamese.

Some 40 years ago an almost identical situation existed in Ukraine. When the Ukrainian Central Rada proclaimed the independence of Ukraine with the overwhelming support of the Ukrainian people, the Russian Communists promptly organized in Russia, north of Ukraine, a puppet Ukrainian Communist government, and sent several thousand Russian Communist troops to sustain these puppets in power. When the Ukrainian delegates at the peace conference in Brest Litovsk signed a treaty with the central powers, the Bolsheviks clamored that their regime, brought in from the north on the blades of their bayonets, was the true Ukrainian Government.

It is evident that without an armed intervention by the regular military formations of North Vietnam the Peking-supported Vietcong could not have operated over a vast territory in the south as it has.

The U.S. legislators may also be interested to learn that the Chinese Communists recently sponsored the establishment in Peking of a Malayan National Liberation Front, a clandestine organization similar to the South Vietnam Liberation Front, dedicated to the overthrow of the governments in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. Last year saw the forming in Peking of the Thailand Patriotic Front. When and if warfare breaks out in these countries will they be civil wars, too?

COST OF WITHDRAWAL

It would be sheer folly for the United States to make any move in Vietnam which would indicate weakening or a lack of will power on our part to uphold our commitment.

But the stakes in Vietnam are much higher than the prestige of the United States alone. What would be the repercussions in the neighboring countries, and then further, in Australia, the Philippines, and New Zealand, if we heeded the ill-advised and defeatist counsels of Mr. Kennan and his kind? The psychological shock waves would undoubtedly undermine the entire American position in the Far East.

And what would the West Germans say and the Berliners in particular, whose very existence depends on our determination and our power to resist the Communist enemy?

The Communists are counting heavily on our internal dissension and opposition. In their view, democracies are weak and irresolute. They believe that the campus protests

The U.S. Commitment in Southeast Asia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, many voices have been raised in recent days to question and deprecate the validity and essentially of our commitment in southeast Asia. A very direct and cogent answer appears in an editorial in the Ukrainian Bulletin for the period March 1 to March 15, 1966. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial, entitled "Vietnam: Symbol of U.S. Guardianship of Freedom," be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

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

Vietnam: SYMBOL OF U.S. GUARDIANSHIP OF FREEDOM

The U.S. military involvement in Vietnam is a subject of worldwide interest and a bone of contention for a small segment of the American people who fail to see clearly what our vital stakes are in the struggle against the Communists in that remote southeast Asian country.

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destruction of social justice abroad, is abandoning leadership and only postponing the ultimate reckoning.

In this, the time of the "long twilight struggle, year in and year out" the erosion of freedom anywhere in the world weakens freedom here at home.

We hear much these days about the complexities of the struggle in Vietnam.

The air is full of falling feathers from hawk and dove.

The papers tell us of conflicts between New Left and Old Right.

There is, indeed, so much discussion of the war, that sometimes the essential facts are like the soil around active volcanoes—covered over with layer after layer of fine ash.

But I will say here, that President Johnson hasn't lost sight of the basic issue. And I have heard him say again and again: "The basic issue in Vietnam is whether we are going to stand idly by and watch a slowly budding freedom being crushed by superior force."

All this talk of hawks and doves, all of the arguments about escalation and de-escalation, all this controversy between left and right, are secondary to the question of what is right and what is wrong.

Just a month ago a young mother and her three children entered the President's office in the White House. They met there for a sad and solemn ceremony: the posthumous presentation of the Medal of Honor Award to Sgt. Larry S. Pierce, a young American who had fallen on the field of battle in Vietnam. Sergeant Pierce had thrown himself on an exploding mine and thereby saved many lives at the cost of his own.

The President addressed himself to the same questions that trouble all of us when violence snuffs out the brightness of a brave, young life.

Why should this sacrifice have been necessary?

"Why," the President asked, "was this brave American called upon to give up the promise of his youth? Why are his comrades still called upon to fight on after him?"

"The answers," he said, "are to be found in Hanoi and Peking where greed and ambition reach out to strangle peaceful nations.

"And they are to be found woven in the very fabric of American tradition where freedom—any man's freedom—is prized above all itself.

"From Saratoga to the Marne to Okinawa and now Vietnam—the Sergeant Pierces have come in legions to fight the darkness and drive out tyranny and war. They do so today * * *. They will defend the idea and pursue the dream forever."

And then the President added, "We at home must be worthy of their sacrifice. We must be united in our purpose to create a world where terror will not go unchallenged—where aggression and violence will shatter on the rock of our courage and our conviction.

"We must be committed as individuals to a common pledge: Freemen shall not stand alone against the enemy that menaces all freemen."

This elemental fact was understood in the time of Jefferson and Jackson. That is why freedom survives and flourishes today.

Now that we are the most powerful nation in the world, should we hold freedom more cheaply than we did as a weak nation in the days of Jefferson and Jackson?

If there is one single sentence that sums up our position in Vietnam, it is the President's statement: "We did not choose to be the guardians at the gate, but there is no one else."

Yes, my friends, it is not easy to wear the mantle of responsibility during troubled times.

But if we do not stand firm, who will?

If we cannot support freedom in Vietnam, who will?

If we cannot keep our commitment to that embattled nation which has suffered heavy casualties—civilian and military—day after day, year after year, rather than bend the knee to communism, where then will we keep it?

If we do not keep our trust with those who trust us now—who will trust us or rely on us in the future?

If we turn our eyes away from the harsh, unpleasant, but real facts of international life, will the appetite of communism decrease—or will it grow?

Do you, incidentally, think for a moment that Indonesia, the sixth largest nation in the world, would have the courage to rise up and throw out communism if it weren't for our example of standing firm in Vietnam?

These are the hard questions, the kind of questions I saw John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson grapple with.

My friends, I do not for one moment believe that the line of American courage and clearheadedness that runs through our history ends in this generation.

There was no more peace-loving man than Thomas Jefferson, but let us not forget that he was the author of a declaration which signaled the beginning of the real conflict with England; and he was President when we refused to pay tribute to north African pirates.

America honors these great figures of her past because their leadership gave to us our heritage of freedom. Their deeds made it possible for a Statue of Liberty to be at home here.

That heritage means something. That statue means something.

They do not mean that because the assassination, and kidnaping, and torture, and sabotage occur in a small country, far away, to a people about whom we know little, we should wash our hands of concern, and stand aside and let the aggressors do their worst.

That is not the policy of the America of Jefferson and Jackson.

And so my friends, when we defend justice in Vietnam as we advance it at home, when our President tells us that our commitment to building the Great Society at home must include protection of the basic rights of man which lie at the foundation of any great society, we are only doing what we, as concerned Americans, should do.

At the basis of building a Great Society here at home and protecting freedom abroad there is that same brilliantly burning, everlasting idea, that flowed from the pen of Thomas Jefferson, and that has guided our party through its long history: "that men are endowed by the Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

These are Jefferson's words. They tell us why we are building a Great Society * * * and why we are in Vietnam.

Certainly defending freedom is our historic position—it is our position now, and I hope it always will be. Every American who believes in our form of government—its accomplishments and its future—will, I am sure, give our President his loyalty, his support, and his prayers—as the President pursues his awesome task: the preservation of our democracy.

Dedication of St. Joseph's Church in Hazleton, Pa.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, it was my pleasure to have attended the dedication

ceremonies of the new St. Joseph's Church in Hazleton on Sunday, March 20, 1966, and to have addressed the banquet gathering. Monsignor Gavenda, the pastor, and his parishioners, deserve the highest praise in the tremendous rebuilding project which they undertook following the terrible fire that destroyed the former church.

My interest in this parish goes back to my childhood because I was born just two blocks from the church. Many of my closest and dearest friends are members of this parish and it was indeed a warm feeling to have been among them on the day of the dedication of the new edifice. In recognition of that occasion, the Hazleton Standard-Speaker ran a lengthy and detailed narrative of the dedication ceremony in its edition of Monday, March 21, and as part of my remarks today I would like to include this news story.

The article follows:

DEDICATION CEREMONIES ATTRACT THOUSANDS TO ST. JOSEPH CHURCH

Ceremonies surrounding the dedication of the new St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church attracted thousands of persons over the weekend.

Beginning Saturday and ending yesterday, the ceremonies included dedication of the church and two of its altars, an open-house program and a banquet.

Participating in the ceremonies were local, area and regional priests, officials of the Roman Catholic diocese of Scranton, and government leaders.

The dedication ceremonies climaxed an extensive rebuilding campaign inaugurated after a fire destroyed the former church March 1, 1963.

The fire caused more than a million dollars damage and forced members of the Western Hemisphere's oldest Slovak Catholic parish to worship in the church school's auditorium for more than 3 years.

The new building was blessed by Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph J. Gavenda, S.T.D., J.C.D., V.F., St. Joseph's pastor; at a solemn high Mass of thanksgiving yesterday morning.

The new North Laurel Street church, which holds about 900 persons, was filled to capacity for the Mass.

Two of the church's three altars were consecrated in rites conducted by Monsignor Gavenda Saturday, the Feast of St. Joseph. The morning ceremony filled the church to capacity.

Under Roman Catholic law, the remaining altar will be consecrated when the church is consecrated. No date has been set for the church consecration.

The church was open to visitors for 4 hours Saturday afternoon and night. Monsignor Gavenda said a constant flow of persons, including large numbers of nonparishioners, brought thousands to the open-house program.

Following yesterday's church dedication, 980 persons gathered in the parish school's auditorium for a banquet.

Assisting Monsignor Gavenda at yesterday's mass were Rev. Anthony W. Drogowski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Roman Catholic Church, who served as deacon, and Rev. Francis S. Mussari, S.T.L., pastor of Our Lady of Grace Church, the subdeacon.

Rev. Andrew Rentko, S.V.D., a missionary in Mexico who came here for the dedication, delivered the sermon.

Reverend Rentko, a city native and the first vocation from St. Joseph's during Monsignor Gavenda's pastorate, described the history of the parish and lauded the faith and the sacrifices of the parishioners in building the new church.

Chanters were Rev. Joseph J. Super, pastor of St. John the Baptist Church, Pittston, and

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and U.S. Senate teach-ins are signs that the U.S. Government is ready to capitulate.

Critics like MORSE and FULBRIGHT serve their function in the free discussions which characterize our democracy. The war in Vietnam is unpopular; war as such is repugnant to the Americans. But we believe that the American people, maturing rapidly since World War II thrust the mantle of world leadership on their shoulders, will not shirk the cause of freedom. To remain free Americans we must be the world guardians of freedom.

Submarine Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, the week of April 11 to 17 is Submarine Week. I know that those who are familiar with our Nation's history are aware of the vital role the submarine played in World War II, and what a major part of this Nation's defenses our submarine comprises today.

The saga of the submarine is one of overcoming tremendous technical problems.

It began on April 11, 1900, when the U.S. Navy purchased a 54-foot "steel submarine torpedo boat" for \$150,000.

The story of the first U.S. submarine began in the village of Lisconnor, County Clare, Ireland, where a young school-teacher named John Philip Holland spent most of his spare time sketching plans for a submersible vessel.

In 1872, Holland emigrated to the United States and began teaching in Paterson, N.J. He also began building submarines, financing them through savings from his salary and personally testing them in the Passaic River.

Between 1872 and 1895, Holland built a variety of submarines with varying degrees of success. One of his major problems was underwater propulsion, since he was forced to use an air-consuming, highly dangerous gasoline engine.

In 1895, he began work on a craft named the *Holland* in which he solved the propulsion problem by employing electric storage batteries for submerged operation. The *Holland* was 54 feet long, displaced 75 tons and was armed with one torpedo tube and a pneumatic dynamite gun.

After a series of exhaustive tests which lasted more than 2 years, the Navy purchased the *Holland* and ordered six which were similar to it.

When the United States entered World War I, the Navy had a fleet of 59 submarines, most of them representing improved designs. In 1912, it had acquired the U.S.S. *Skipjack*, first of the E class submarines and first to use diesel engines for surface propulsion.

The diesel, inherently safer than the gasoline engine, gave the submarine greater cruising range and the *Skipjack* became the first U.S. submarine to cross the Atlantic.

An accelerated building program during World War I brought forth the O and S class submarines which were slated to be the workhorses of the undersea fleet for nearly a quarter of a century. Their durability is attested by the fact that during World War II, 10 "S" boats, which comprised but a small part of our submarine forces, alone sank 14 Japanese naval and merchant ships.

In the years following World War I, the United States, adhering to the Naval Limitations Treaty, restricted its submarine building program and new vessels were largely of the S class. However, durable as they were, technological advances were making them obsolete.

On November 21, 1933, an entirely new type submarine was launched at Groton, Conn. Named *Cuttlefish*, it was the forerunner of the fleet type of World War II fame. Larger than the S class, it had two distinctly new features—a partial double hull was partially welded rather than completely riveted—both of which enabled the submarine to dive deeper than its predecessors. A deck gun and 10 torpedo tubes made *Cuttlefish* a formidable fighting ship.

Following the *Cuttlefish* came the *Shark*, the first all-welded submarine and the development of the fleet-type submarine had begun. By World War II submarines were fairly standard, averaging 310 feet in length and displacing 1,500 tons. They were armed with either one or two 3-inch deck guns and had 10 torpedo tubes, 6 in the bow and 4 in the stern.

In the early days after Pearl Harbor the submarine became the Nation's primary sea weapon. The undersea Navy began offensive operations against the Japanese immediately after war was declared and by V-J Day had sunk more enemy shipping than the combined efforts of the surface fleet and the air forces. Comprising 1.6 percent of the Navy's wartime personnel, submarines accounted for 55 percent of all enemy shipping destroyed.

Following the war, extensive modifications were made in submarines. In an effort to increase underwater speed, superstructures and conning towers were streamlined; deck guns and other protruberances which created underwater drag were eliminated; the snorkel was introduced; and high alloy steels allowed the vessels to operate at greater depths.

Despite technological advances and design improvements of a half century, the submarine was basically the same craft developed by John P. Holland—a surface ship that could operate under water for a limited period of time. For example: at a speed of between 1 and 2 knots, an absolute minimum, a submarine could remain submerged for a maximum of about 48 hours. At its top underwater speed of about 8 knots, a submarine could operate submerged for no more than 1 hour.

Power limitations had long concerned submarine designers. In fact, John P. Holland had written in 1900:

Larger (more than 200 feet long) boats will never be feasible, unless we discover some better system of storing electricity than exists today—a contingency which is exceedingly doubtful.

Holland failed to foresee the ingenuity of American industry, however, and eventually, storage batteries were developed which enabled submarines to go faster than ever and remain longer under water than before.

But it was nuclear power that finally turned the submersible surface ship into a true submarine capable of almost indefinite operation and no longer bound to the earth's atmosphere.

The first nuclear-powered submarine, *Nautilus*, far exceeded the hopes of her most optimistic supporters. During her first 2 years of operation, *Nautilus* steamed over 82,000 miles without refueling and established new speed and endurance records. On a second atomic core *Nautilus* went even further, pointing the way toward the Navy and Atomic Energy Commission goal of a nuclear core which would last at least 5 years.

Nautilus vividly demonstrated the new versatility of submarine in August 1958, when the submarine traveled from the Pacific to the Atlantic via the North Pole during a 4-day, 1,830-mile voyage.

Other nuclear submarines—*Sea Wolf*, *Skate*, and *Sargo*—pioneered new areas of submarine operation. *Sea Wolf* remained submerged for 60 days completely independent of the earth's atmosphere, proving that extended submerged patrols are feasible from both mechanical and human standpoints.

Skate made two trips under the arctic ice, one during the northern summer and the second during its winter. On the first trip, *Skate* surfaced nine times in lakelike openings in the ice. On the second, it surfaced by pushing its way through the ice and on March 17, 1959, surfaced at the geographic North Pole.

More recently, the *Sargo* spent 31 days under the arctic ice on an exploratory mission, and duplicated the *Skate's* feat of surfacing at the Pole.

These achievements proved that the Arctic Ocean is not only accessible to nuclear submarines but is actually an operational area, open to nuclear submarines regardless of the season.

The "Guppy" conversion, a streamlining of the hull configuration, began after World War II, and marked a major step in increasing underwater speeds. The name Guppy itself is an acronym for "greater underwater propulsion." Again, however, it was nuclear power that enabled a second revolutionary development—this one in the field of design. Naval architects had long known that a whale-shaped hull was ideally suited for subsurface operations. Holland, in fact, had designed his submarines along this line. However, power limitations made the surface craft design—sharp bow, superstructure deck and conning—the most practical for the prenuclear era.

With the new power source at their disposal, designers developed a radically new type of submarine—one with a whale-shaped hull and nuclear powerplant. First, however, it was necessary to test the feasibility of such a hull so the conventionally powered U.S.S. *Albacore* was built as a research submarine. Its success gave rise to the nuclear-powered *Skipjack*, a great stride in the submarine's history. With its whale-

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shaped hull, its sail with diving planes mounted on it, and its single screw propeller, the *Skipjack* became the world's fastest and most maneuverable submarine.

A third advance came with the fleet ballistic missile submarine, a nuclear-powered submarine armed with the Polaris intermediate range ballistic missile. These submarines were designed to launch missiles with nuclear warheads from beneath the surface, and because of their mobility are vital weapons in this Nation's deterrent arsenal.

The first Polaris-firing nuclear submarine, U.S.S. *George Washington*, was launched June 9, 1959, by General Dynamics and commissioned by the U.S. Navy the following December 30.

More Effective Handling of Problems Accompanying Cybernation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLIFFORD P. CASE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, recently Sam Zagoria, a member of the National Labor Relations Board and formerly my able administrative assistant, addressed a dinner meeting of the Prince Georges County Council for the Social Studies held at the University of Maryland.

In a lively style, he pointed out how some of the problems accompanying cybernation can be handled more effectively. I think, too, that most of us would agree that we all need to be better informed about developments in this field and their relationship to collective bargaining. I therefore request, Mr. President, that the text of his remarks be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

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

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING: HOW TO TAKE THE FRUSTRATION OUT OF CYBERNATION

(Remarks of Sam Zagoria, member, National Labor Relations Board, at a dinner meeting of the Prince Georges County Council for the Social Studies, Adult Education Center, University of Maryland, College Park, Md., March 3, 1966)

I am grateful for the invitation to speak to all of you. You have an important responsibility and a great opportunity, for it is through your eyes, through your interest and enthusiasm, that the youngsters of this county, including my own, will learn about the institutions of our land, as well as those of other countries.

Finding a topic that would be appropriate and useful posed no problem except that I am still learning the P's and Q's of a new job. The P's remind me not to talk about pending legislation, pending cases, or politics. This rather limits the field, but let me try.

As we sit here tonight thinking that we should have skipped the dessert or at least skipped out before the speaker, it is hard to turn our thoughts to how social science teachers of the next century will talk about this one. Much wiser heads than mine, the

National Commission on Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress, last month contributed their view:

"Future historians will probably describe our time as an age of conscious social change. The change we are witnessing includes the rapid growth of population, the massive flow of peoples from rural areas to the cities, the steady growth of national wealth and income, the rise of oppressed and submerged peoples, the spread of mass education, the extension of leisure, the venture into space and the frightening increase in the destructiveness of military weapons."

These thoughts are no strangers, I know, to this audience, but they have some implications for the field in which I work which I should like to share with you. Let me start with a recent statement by Secretary of Labor Wirtz, "Today's youthful members of the work force can anticipate changing jobs three to four times over the course of a career. * * * Modern technology and the new skill demands it has brought about have introduced on the American work scene an unprecedented era of change."

Indeed, some of your young charges are likely to find that in their working career they will prepare for one field of work, change to another and wind up in a third. Also, these changes are likely to be compressed into a shorter work career, for the trend is toward more years in school and college and toward earlier and earlier retirement. In between are the working years and not the kind your father and grandfather knew, where they learned a trade, craft or profession, practiced it well, and encouraged their offspring—and occasionally a son-in-law, too—to carry on the family's good name in the same field.

The world in which we live—the world you are introducing your students to—is changing. It always has, but a new ingredient—cybernation—I suggest, will affect the broad trends of which the Automation Commission spoke, and bring about substantial change in the employment picture of which Secretary Wirtz spoke. Let us take a quick look at it.

Automation has been with us for many years, but now we have added to it a fantastic piece of equipment—the computer—which has the facility to store thousands and thousands of facts, to make calculations and give directions based on them, to accept new facts during the process and revise directions. It can match wanted facts against stored facts in speeds hard to comprehend, and it can do these things 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, even at locations thousands of miles from the man asking the questions.

Let me describe one example: The Sara Lee bakery located outside Chicago. It produces fresh-frozen cakes, breads, and rolls—about 75 million a year for customers all over the Nation. A central computer about the size of a bread truck does all these things: It follows sales figures, orders the appropriate amounts of fresh milk, whole eggs, butter, flour, and other ingredients; meters them out precisely; directs the mixing machine, baking, wrapping, and freezing, and accepts signals from quality control instruments all along the route (is the batter too thick? Too thin? And every 15 seconds it asks if the oven is too hot, too cold), and then when the goodies are stored, it records the precise location of each item.

When an order comes in, it commands a mechanized warehouse to assemble an exact order from among the 24 varieties and do so in the time a truck is driven from the front gate to the back door. In its spare time, it prepares bills, cost figures, sales trend charts, the company payroll, and anything else the button pressers can think up.

Let me point out, too, that this plant is located almost 30 miles outside Chicago, in a suburb where land values permit a horizontal operation rather than the more ex-

pensive vertical one; where shipping trucks do not have to double and triple park in narrow downtown streets with drivers' pay ticking away at \$4 and \$5 an hour; where workers are given parking space free instead of nibbling away at their weekly pay to plunk out a dollar a day in parking fees.

Let me blend in one more factor. In a manual operation, growth in business means the owner has to expand his plant and his labor force. In a highly mechanized operation such as Sara Lee, the company can triple its current production without adding to its 500,000-square-foot bakery and you may be sure its labor costs will not be tripled.

Some observers have pooh-poohed cybernation, declaring such plants as Sara Lee are an isolated example. True, for now, but what do you think will happen when competing bakery A, faced with an obsolete plant and constant traffic jams, ponders what to do next? What do you think competing bakery B, when faced with a need for expansion in a high-rent district downtown will do? These rugged individualists, no less than high school sophomores, are copycats, particularly when their earnings picture can be brightened by change.

Another factor on which some rely in downgrading the impact of cybernation is that the computer industry itself will bring about a great demand for people to make computers and to service them. Ironically, much of the computer making is being accomplished by automated—indeed computer-directed—processing, and when a part of the computer goes on the blink, the remaining units can help track down the erring unit. Frequently all that is involved is that the old unit is removed, a new one screwed into place, and, voila, all's well again.

But lest you think cybernation affects only blue-collar workers and not those of us who have to wear ties to work, perish the thought. Wherever men and women are working, whatever the field, new technology can help. In teaching, we have already made use of teaching machines, programed instruction in various ways, teaching by television and now even in color. In Mexico City, color TV is being used to teach reading and writing successfully to illiterates such as a 77-year-old laborer. Almost 500 persons received diplomas after 60 hours of classes—65 percent of the entering class (that's better than the University of Maryland in the days when I taught here).

Computers are in use in hospitals to take inventories of stocks, order drugs, add up bills, check insurance payments, regulate diets, record medical histories, read cardiograms and analyze brain malfunctions. Computers are helping lawyers find precedents from among thousands of law decisions. In banks and insurance companies they have become commonplace.

The potential is endless. Recently a lecturer at the University of Maryland pointed out that computers are being taught to solve jigsaw puzzles, which is not as frivolous as it sounds. The computers can then figure out how to pack the highest possible number of cars into a parking lot or how to best plot out a land development project.

Clearly, we are entering a period of great change. But teachers thrive on change. You get plenty of it—a new crop of challenges every year, each one different. Coming back to cybernation, must it necessarily involve large economic dislocations, much personal hardship? The answer depends in good measure on what we do today and on a relatively new institution, which has weathered good and bad days, collective bargaining.

The Magna Carta for collective bargaining was the National Labor Relations Act of 1935, a year when many of us here were trying to outguess our high school teachers. The Wagner Act, as it became known, included

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both. Two of these OEO employees in Noorvik, Alaska, decided to provide a popcorn popping machine for the village, and the enclosed article, "Popper Goes North," which appeared in the Washington Daily News of March 24, 1966, reveals how they achieved their goal:

POPPER GOES NORTH

Employees of the Office of Economic Opportunity here have chipped in to provide an Eskimo village in Alaska with a popcorn popping machine.

The story began when two VISTA volunteers, Judy Ames, of Altadena, Calif., and Harold Bruce, of Wheaton, Minn., in the village of Noorvik (population 384) wrote OEO Director Sargent Shriver.

They said popcorn sold like hotcakes in the Noorvik theater, and the proceeds went to charity. But the profit was low because pre-popped popcorn had to be flown in.

Mr. Shriver assigned the problem to Mike Sher, who ordinarily works on congressional relations, and a popping machine was finally located in San Francisco and its owner, Arthur Unger, agreed to sell it at half its regular price of \$150.

Jacques Rion, a San Francisco theater operator who had helped locate the machine, offered to pay \$37.50, if OEO provided the rest. He also pledged a year's supply of popcorn.

Since the OEO has no budget for popping machines, Mr. Sher passed the hat in the office here, and the machine was on its way.

Strong Support**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF****HON. CLARK W. THOMPSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I was interested in the Houston Chronicle's editorial opinion on "the overwhelming support both Houses of Congress gave the \$6 billion tax increase."

The Chronicle is of the opinion that the strong support the measure received indicates:

Most Congressmen stand with the President—Republicans as well as Democrats.

The paper believes:

No one yet has come up with a better course of action than that which President Johnson is pursuing.

Since many may want to see the editorial in its entirety, with permission of my colleagues I include it in the RECORD.

[From the Houston (Tex.) Chronicle, Mar. 19, 1966]

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

The overwhelming support both Houses of Congress gave the \$6 billion tax increase was to some degree a vote of confidence in President Johnson's conduct of the war in Vietnam. The vote was 288 to 102 in the House and 72 to 5 in the Senate. The increase will provide funds to carry on the war.

The strong support the measure received indicates that, despite the worst Mr. Johnson's critics could do, most Congressmen stand with the President—Republicans as well as Democrats. This does not mean, of course, that many Americans aren't deeply disturbed at the possibility of a greatly en-

larged war or even of eventual war with Red China. But it does indicate that no one yet has come up with a better course of action than that which President Johnson is pursuing.

At the signing of the bill, Mr. Johnson made a few observations about our mission in Vietnam. He recalled that Congress, on the eve of World War II, created a false impression in the world when it extended the draft by a slim one-vote margin in the House, then refused to fortify the island of Guam.

He added: "The overwhelming vote of this [tax increase] measure * * * testified that we may have learned something from recent history. It is a lesson which we should have learned long ago for it was really one of our Founding Fathers, John Jay, who warned us: 'It is too true, however disgraceful it may be to human nature, that nations in general will make war whenever they have a prospect of getting anything by it.'"

Most nations have since learned the final futility of war, Mr. Johnson said. A few remain who do not desire peace. "So to those who ask what our present struggle in Vietnam means, let me say: Our purpose is to demonstrate to the remaining advocates of violence that there is more human profit to be had from peace than there is from war."

Strength in Unity**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, in the last several weeks we have been hearing the cry of General de Gaulle that it was his intention to do everything he could to weaken or dismantle the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

I do not subscribe to the theory of General de Gaulle in this action and hope that this plan will drop by the wayside and that this great Organization will continue its existence, yes, even expand.

The Newark Evening News of Thursday March 24, 1966, states that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization must be preserved.

The paper declares:

NATO has brought confidence where there was uncertainty; progress where there was decay; partnership where there was isolation.

It adds:

If accommodations to new conditions are possible there is no reason they cannot be made by extending, and not disintegrating, the Atlantic Alliance.

Since this matter concerns us all at this time, I would like my distinguished colleagues in the House to have the full text of the editorial as it appeared in the Newark Evening News.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the editorial on the subject in the RECORD because of its timeliness and excellent appraisal of the problem.

The editorial follows:

PRESERVING NATO

President Johnson has responded obliquely but nonetheless forcefully to General de Gaulle's plan to dismantle NATO. Europe's

choice, as the President sees it, either is to extend and strengthen the unity under which it has prospered in peace for the last 20 years or to risk a return to the rivalries that produced two world wars within a generation.

These are, of course, easy generalities. Avoided was any direct reply to De Gaulle's threat to clear France of all NATO troops and bases that are not turned over to French command. Practicality, as well as diplomacy, counseled this approach.

More time is needed for a fuller appreciation of what the general's proposals would mean, not only to France's European allies but to France itself. NATO headquarters is an industry in itself, and one that contributes importantly to the French economy. So do its various installations throughout the country. Obviously, Mr. Johnson is content to let the French ponder what their losses would be.

Overriding these mundane pecuniary considerations is the fact that NATO has brought confidence where there was uncertainty; progress where there was decay; partnership where there was isolation. An aggressor is likely to be deterred if he is confronted by a common defense, emergency plans prepared in advance, and integrated commands to carry them out. And that is what NATO has provided to date.

If accommodations to new conditions are possible there is no reason they cannot be made by extending, and not disintegrating, the Atlantic alliance. Its purpose, as Mr. Johnson noted, is not to make war but to assure peace. No more than assurance of peaceful intent should be needed to gain admission.

These are some of the thoughts Mr. Johnson has left with France and any others who may be tempted by General de Gaulle's ideas of trying once again to go it alone. Fortunately, as matters now stand, General de Gaulle's is still a lonely voice crying out more from frustration than any position of real leadership.

South Vietnam Editorials**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF****HON. A. S. HERLONG, JR.**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. HERLONG. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I insert in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD two editorials from my hometown newspaper, the Leesburg Daily Commercial, on the situation in South Vietnam that I think are well worth reading. The arguments that they present are cogent and I commend them to the membership of the Congress:

[From the Leesburg (Fla.) Daily Commercial, Mar. 17, 1966]

AN INVITATION TO DISASTER

There are at least two gaping holes in Senator J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT's plan for a Sino-American detente in southeast Asia.

The Arkansas Democrat, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, would like to see the United States and Red China reach an agreement for the neutralization of that part of the world, with both sides withdrawing their military power from the region.

To bring this about, says the Senator, we must make the prospect of permanent American military bases on the periphery of China a credible threat. And to do this, we should confine ourselves to "easily defens-

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ble bases somewhat like Guantanamo or Gibraltar."

Our present strategy in the war in Vietnam is not a credible threat to China, he maintains, because the Chinese are convinced we have neither the strength nor the will to keep on spending "more and more lives and more and more money in an ever-widening but inconclusive war."

The most glaring defect in the Senator's argument, even if such an agreement could be made with China, is that China has no bases to dismantle in southeast Asia, no combat troops to remove from Vietnam.

By the same logic, we might also offer to recall the 7th Fleet from the Pacific if the Chinese would drydock their nonexistent navy.

As for the Senator's other recommendation, not only would a withdrawal into little "Fortress Americas" be a retreat, undoing all that has been accomplished with such sacrifice on the battlefield in the past months, but it would give the Communists the greatest incentive they could have for continuing the war.

According to one military analyst, Hanson W. Baldwin, such a policy would lead nowhere. It would mean the abandonment of all hope of clearing the Vietcong from their strongholds in the south and deteriorate South Vietnamese morale. It would mean conceding the strategic initiative to the enemy and exposing U.S. forces to the constant drain of casualties without bringing increased pressure on Hanoi. "It would mean indefinite stalemate, deferred defeat, defeat on the installment plan."

In his Senate speech, FULBRIGHT quoted a Canadian correspondent's report that it is a matter of faith with the Chinese that the United States can never win a land war in Asia, that with all our awesome power we cannot fight several revolutionary wars at the same time and that we will eventually be engulfed without direct Chinese intervention.

The Chinese, fortunately, are not infallible. It was an article of faith with them in the last century that, despite the technological superiority of the Europeans who were carving out spheres of influence on Chinese territory, China was superior to all of them in culture and could not possibly be defeated—that with one great shrug its vast population would someday cast the barbarians back into the sea.

The present masters of China are no less out of touch with reality, no less prisoners of their own propaganda. If we ever hope to achieve lasting peace in southeast Asia, the worst thing we could do—and the worst disservice we could render not only to ourselves but to the Chinese—would be to join them in their dream world and adapt our policies to their fantasies.

[From the Leesburg (Fla.) Daily Commercial, Mar. 18, 1966]

WHO ARE THE VIETCONG?

One of the easiest and safest ways to acquire a reputation for statesmanship and sagacity at the present time is to come out in favor of negotiating with the Vietcong in South Vietnam.

As spokesman for this view, the name of Senator ROBERT KENNEDY leaps to mind first—an automatic reaction every politician would like to inculcate, though not necessarily in this particular connection.

The New York Times is another influential voice. In a recent 1,300-word editorial outlining suggested modifications in the administration's present Vietnamese policy, it opined that "direct talks with the Vietcong are essential."

Such advice is easy, because few wars have provided a better field day for armchair strategists. When even the experts take turns putting their feet in their mouths, as

they have consistently done for the past decade, no one else can be blamed for thinking he can do better.

And it is safe, because no sensible person wants the war in Vietnam to go on and on as it has, exacting an increasing toll in lives and resources from all concerned with nothing that can be called victory in sight.

Certainly the President would like the mess to end, and has gone on record pledging himself to the principle of a negotiated peace.

The only difficulty is, how do you hold "direct talks" with something that is not a political entity but more like an elemental force of nature, that seems to be led by no one man, which has no headquarters, no acknowledged hierarchy of command?

In other words, who is the man or group of men in the Vietcong with whom we are supposed to negotiate?

According to some, the Vietcong is a patriotic, indigenous South Vietnamese faction—aided, perhaps, but not directed by North Vietnam. But if so, where is the Ho Chi Minh of South Vietnam whom we are to offer a post in a coalition government?

The facts are that there is only one Ho Chi Minh, the one in the north; that here its only one headquarters for the Vietcong, the one in Hanoi; that the only leaders with whom we can negotiate are the ones in North Vietnam.

These are the only assumptions this country can reasonably base its policy on, and until other evidence is forthcoming, the facile advice that we "talk to the Vietcong" merely adds unneeded nettles to what is one of the thorniest entanglements America has ever gotten itself into.

Basic Protection for the Traffic Victim

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the contributions that scholars at Harvard and other universities have made in the public interest on a wide variety of emergent problems. I am pleased now to commend to the attention of my colleagues another such service—a proposed new form of insurance plan which would do away in large measure with the flood of negligence actions that are plaguing our courts. The plan and the text of a proposed model statute to place it into effect at the State level are set forth in a book entitled "Basic Protection for the Traffic Victim," published by Little, Brown & Co. It was written by Prof. Robert E. Keeton, of Harvard Law School, and Prof. Jeffrey O'Connell, of the University of Illinois, College of Law. The study out of which their proposal emerged was conducted at Harvard Law School. Throughout the study the authors had the advice of a distinguished panel of experts on insurance and related law. This panel includes Profs. Frederick M. Hart and James M. Smith, of Boston College Law School; William J. Curran, director of the Boston University Law-Medicine Research Institute; Prof. Daniel G. MacLeod, of Boston University Law School; Profs. Harold J.

Berman, Louis L. Jaffe, and John H. Mansfield, of Harvard Law School, and Profs. Alvan Brody and David J. Sargent, of Suffolk University Law School.

In essence, the plan proposes a basic protection insurance which would reimburse a person for his financial loss arising from an automobile accident without, in most cases, raising the question of blame. The injured person would be reimbursed the doctor bills, hospital bills, and lost wages month by month as the losses occur, rather than as at present, receive a lump sum as and when the injured party settles with the insurance company or receives judgment as the result of litigation.

This new form of insurance would be coupled with a State statute that would waive claims based on negligence unless the damages for pain and suffering are likely to exceed \$5,000 or recovery for all other causes—medical expenses, loss of wages, et cetera—would exceed \$10,000.

The authors of the proposal contend that their plan would sharply reduce the overhead of our present insurance system which, according to reliable figures, delivers less than 50 cents of the premium dollar to the victims. The authors also believe their plan would cut insurance costs and remove the inducement for fraudulent claims. I am advised that legislation to implement this new plan has already been introduced in Michigan and is being given consideration in other States. I think we can all agree that the time has arrived for some sort of reform in automobile negligence actions. The proposal by Professors Keeton and O'Connell is worth serious consideration.

Air Pollution Elimination by Mayor John B. Nicosia, of East Chicago, Ind.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, Mayor John B. Nicosia, of East Chicago, Ind., has accomplished more progress in fighting air pollution in his city than any mayor in the United States.

The following article by Sarah Boyden in the Chicago Sun-Times of March 13, 1966, reveals facts and procedures that should be followed by mayors of all cities which are scourged with industrial, auto, and all forms of air pollution:

ONE MAN'S BATTLE FOR A GULF OF FRESH AIR

The air you breath costs you at least \$35 a year. That pays for cleaning your clothes and house furnishings. Add walls that must be repainted, trees and shrubs which are blighted or killed, carpets that wear out quicker, a dozen other similar items caused by airborne contaminants, and the bill is more than doubled.

But those results of dirty air are only nuisances. What one man saw in X-ray pictures of the lungs of his fellow citizens caused him to give up an established medical practice, run for mayor of East Chicago, Ind., and get elected.

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not kept the University of Wisconsin from drawing many of the top scholars in the country to its faculty.

Both the Midwest and the Wisconsin site can be strongly backed without pushing the decision into the political arena. If it does become a matter of politics, however, Wisconsin's Washington delegation can be counted on to do an effective job, since its members have already pledged to work together on this project.

There is no certainty that President Johnson will agree to put beginning construction money in his budget at a time when the Vietnam war is already jeopardizing domestic programs. But this atom smasher would be an important national tool for probing deeper into the mysteries of the atomic age, and should eventually be funded.

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The Drive Is On for Censorship

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, it has been reported that some in Government favor wartime censorship of news from Vietnam.

The following editorial from the March 21, 1966, edition of the Chicago Tribune discusses this question:

THE DRIVE IS ON FOR CENSORSHIP

A Democratic spokesman, Representative RICHARD ICHORD, of Missouri, has initiated preliminary moves in behalf of the Johnson administration for wartime censorship of news from Vietnam. He said that the country simply cannot afford distorted, biased, inaccurate, incomplete, or irresponsible war news coverage.

It is suggested that the Government might tighten policy on accrediting correspondents, limit access to battle zones, and "scrutinize" reports filed for transmission to American newspapers.

Representative ICHORD complained about the adequacy and objectivity of the reporting of the war, which, he said, denied the American people a complete and fair account of how the war is going. He added that there is too much destructive criticism of our efforts, both military and civilian, in Vietnam.

There have been many complaints from correspondents reporting the war about clumsy, but at times smothering, efforts by military information officers to hamper them in their work. The usual motive of censorship is not to rectify inaccuracies but to cover up blunders.

Again, the American people might have a clearer understanding of the war if the political leaders in Washington had a coherent idea of what they are out to accomplish and how they intend to defeat Communist aggression. The sniping at the war and its goals comes mostly from members of President Johnson's own party, as the activities of Senators FULBRIGHT, MORSE, and others have demonstrated.

An administration which operates on the precepts that news is part of the arsenal of weaponry available to the President, that a policy of managing the news is justified, and that a government can lie to save itself is hardly one to set itself up as a judge of purity and truth in dispatches by professional observers from Vietnam. The threat of censorship is an attempted diversion to place the blame, not on an administration

which practices deceit, but on the newspaper writers who are trying to penetrate the paper curtain.

Water Resources Challenges in Maryland

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, the need for a truly comprehensive attack on the water resources problems of the Northeast, including the Potomac basin and all of Maryland, should be clear to us all. This year the flow of the Potomac at Washington reached an alltime January low. Communities in central Maryland have found their municipal water supplies dangerously depleted. Agricultural losses for the State from 1962 through 1965 have been estimated at over \$7,000,000. With no end to the severe 5-year drought in sight, the warning signs are numerous.

It is essential that we accelerate our efforts to develop additional sources of water, to improve water distribution systems, and to make usable all the water we have through an energetic assault upon pollution. Although many Federal, State and local agencies are working toward these goals, intensified efforts should be financed and encouraged without further delay.

I would like to bring to the attention of the Congress today an editorial, "Fifth Year of Drought," from the Washington Evening Star, March 26, 1966, and Mr. John Dorsey's extremely interesting and informative article on the drought and its impact on Maryland, "Northeast United States Has Its Greatest Drought in History," from the Baltimore Sunday Sun of March 27.

[From the Washington Evening Star, Mar. 26, 1966]

FIFTH YEAR OF DROUGHT

Some of us may have assumed that this winter's heavy snows have headed off the prospect of another year of drought in the Northeast. Alas, not so. The National Water Resources Council reports that not only is the drought likely to continue; it is likely to extend eastward and southward to include Delaware, Maryland, half of Virginia, and northeastern West Virginia.

Another dry year could result in a serious situation, the council warns, and affected areas are advised to begin conserving water and improving supply systems at once, taking maximum advantage of existing Federal loan and grant programs.

The Potomac basin, now for the first time officially included in the drought area, saw its river reach an alltime low at Washington in January. Melting snow swelled the river temporarily, but by the end of February the water had receded below average levels.

Coming at a time when a major effort is underway to make the Potomac basin a model for the Nation, the report drives home, or should drive home, the fact that our attitude toward natural resources, particularly water, has been cavalier, to say the least. If continued drought convinces us that the time for a national conservation effort is at hand, it will have served a useful purpose.

To most of us, the quiet dying of landscape and wildlife, the imperceptible loss of soil and the slow fouling of lakes and streams have an unreal quality. These things take place so gradually, we feel no sense of shock. But when we cannot shave or take a bath, cannot water the flower bed and even have difficulty getting a glass of water in a restaurant, the importance of natural resources begins to strike home.

There is no room for complacency where water is concerned, the council warns. And this is a warning that applies to our total environment. We must read the handwriting on the wall and act before it is too late.

[From the Baltimore Sunday Sun,
Mar. 27, 1966]

NORTHEAST UNITED STATES HAS ITS GREATEST
DROUGHT IN HISTORY

(By John Dorsey)

The present drought in the Northeastern United States is of longer duration and of greater intensity than any drought ever before recorded. There is little comfort in the fact that the law of averages decrees only one such drought every 200 years.

Maryland has not suffered as much as New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, but the State nevertheless has experienced a drought more extended and almost as severe as that of the early thirties. The State has now had over three and a half years of extreme drought. Other areas of the Northeast have 4 to 5 years of extreme drought.

Precipitation in the first 3 months of 1966 has alleviated the situation temporarily, but much more rain must fall before conditions approach normal.

For instance, R. J. Kratzschmar, city water engineer, estimates that in an area where normally about 3 inches of rain can be expected to fall a month, we must have at least 5 inches a month for the next 6 months for the reservoirs which feed Baltimore to approach normal levels.

TOLL OF DROUGHT

No one can tell how long the drought will last, but everywhere there are indications of the toll it has taken:

Cumberland began restricting water use last September.

In Emmittsburg, two schools were forced to close early for Christmas vacation because they were draining too much of the town's depleted water supply.

In Brunswick, at the other end of Frederick County from Emmittsburg, one school was closed temporarily in January and a teachers' conference was called off because of the water shortage. Despite emergency measures, the situation in that town is still critical.

Reports for the years 1962 to 1965 show that the State's crop losses due to the drought amounted to nearly \$7 million a year.

The Palmer Drought Index, a new method of measuring drought severity, uses a scale on which areas of near normal rainfall show a reading about zero. A reading of minus 1.50 indicates a mild drought, of minus 2.50 indicates a moderate drought, and any reading of minus 4.0 indicates an "extreme" drought.

W. J. Moyer, the Weather Bureau's State Climatologist, reports that of Maryland's eight recording areas, all show readings below minus 4.0, and four show readings below minus 5.0. The north central region, which includes Baltimore, shows a reading of minus 5.6. Those are January readings.

RAINFALL DEFICIENCY

Recently calculated total rainfall figures for the Baltimore area show that over the 8-year period from 1958 to 1965 a total deficiency of more than 56 inches of rain has been recorded.

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1958 to 1961 at which time he assumed his duties of Director of the Veterans' Administration's Liaison Office.

I know all of his friends wish him well in his new assignment and know that he will perform most capably as he did in his previous assignment.

Mr. Earl E. Johnson Elected President of the National Association of Supervisors, Department of Defense

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, the National Association of Supervisors, Department of Defense, held their 28th national convention in Washington, D.C., from February 28, through March 2, 1966.

I was most pleased that, during these meetings, the association reelected Mr. Earl E. Johnson, of Brockton, Mass., as their national president. Earl, an outstanding citizen of my 11th Congressional District, is respected and admired by all of his many friends.

He and his wife, the former Arlene Hayward, of Brockton, resides at 11 Cushing Avenue with their three sons who are all attending Brockton schools. Earl is a member of the South Congregational Church, and has in the past served his community with distinction as president of the Men's Club, and the Huntingdon School PTA.

A veteran of World War II, Mr. Johnson has been employed since 1940 by the Boston Naval Shipyard where he presently holds the position of supervisory production shop planner.

The national association of which Mr. Johnson is president was organized in Washington, D.C., in 1913 with a nucleus of seven locals—all Navy. It enjoyed progress until 1922 at which time, due to the large reduction of employees in naval establishments, it was disbanded. It was reactivated in 1933, and the first annual convention was held in 1939. By 1944, there were 11 locals, and there has been steady growth since. In 1950, as a result of the Unification Act of the Armed Forces, the association was expanded to the National Association of Supervisors, Department of Defense, with 33 locals. There are currently 54 active chapters with a membership of in excess of 8,000 members working for Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

This organization is the bargaining agent for all civilian supervisors in the Department of Defense, and has been responsible for solving many problems that could not have been satisfactorily resolved at a lower level. The national is officially recognized by the Department of Defense as representing civilian supervisors; it also enjoys "formal recognition" with the Navy Department under Executive Order No. 10988.

C. W. Shaffer—A Leader

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have lived in a small community, Russell, Kans. This community has been blessed with an abundance of outstanding people. Without question, one of the greatest was the late C. W. Shaffer, who departed this life at the age of 86 on March 1, 1966.

The late Mr. Shaffer was a self-made man whose influence was not only strongly felt in our community, but throughout Kansas and the Midwest. It would be difficult to determine just how many people have succeeded because of the advice and assistance received from Mr. Shaffer, but the number is large. He was a symbol of success, in the true American spirit, because he believed in hard work and was convinced to the very end that those who were willing to work, willing to conserve, willing to endure hardships when necessary, and willing to give of their time and money to worthwhile causes, would be successful.

He was a man who worked and lived for tomorrow—his, yours, and the tomorrow of future generations. Every community has its great men, and certainly my community was fortunate in having felt the influence of "Uncle Charlie" for so many years.

In the March 3, 1966, issue of the Russell Record, an editorial by Russell T. Townsley, publisher and editor of the Russell Record and the Russell Daily News, pays tribute to this outstanding man:

[From the Russell Record, Mar. 3, 1966]

C. W. SHAFFER

The death of C. W. Shaffer, 86-year-old prominent Russell banker, marked the end of an era in central Kansas. The last member of the "Lucky Seven," Mr. Shaffer was identified with the discovery of oil in mid-Kansas and the meteoric rise of the industry which, even today, has a significant place in the economy. He was respected for his financial ability, his dedication to his family, civic and community life. Pages of the book bearing his name are filled with entries of the sort that few men achieve.

His belief in a solid community can be seen in the schools built during his 43 years on the board, the church, constructed, both spiritually and physically during his life-long membership, his home which is warm and filled with memories of a son and daughter and their circles of friends who shared in its glow. His bank, as modern and efficient as can be found today, was expanded and improved in the closing years of his life span. He was planning for the future at the time in life when others were content to contemplate the past.

The story of C. W. Shaffer, however, can't be fairly told in the recital of his achievements. It is as warm and down-to-earth as a tale by O'Henry, Mark Twain, or Tarkington. Hundreds of brides over a half century or more, have started in housekeeping with the pinning of currency on their wedding dress at the traditional wedding dance. It

would be hard to count the number of homes in the community today which are here because Mr. Shaffer at the bank could see truth, honesty, and industry—where others saw hard luck and hard times. Vast farm holdings, solid stores, service firms, and industries are good today because "Uncle Charlie" could measure men. He was as conversant with the tools of his trade, the financial statements, bonds and stock reports, debentures and discounts as he was with the skills of Babe Ruth, Walt Johnson, Casey Stengel, and Stan "The Man" Musial. His love for the national pastime gave the fullness to his life that few people knew. His devotion and love for his wife, Catherine, who died in 1964, and his love for young people proved the full life which was often screened by long hours at his desk in the bank.

The lessons he taught as a young school-teacher remained to teach him. Not expecting perfection, he held, nevertheless, that all should face life squarely, as he had, and plan soundly for the future. He tolerated those who failed to meet his standards and encouraged those who made passing grades in life's classes for he was firmly convinced their marks were the keys to their own success and happiness.

In his nearly 87 years, he had the satisfaction of finding his principles to be sound and basic, perhaps the most rewarding of all the things that can come to a man.

Hopes for the Atom Smasher

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN A. RACE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. RACE. Mr. Speaker, the Milwaukee Journal recently published a provocative editorial, "Hopes for the Atom Smasher," which well depicts the hopes of Wisconsin—and the Midwest—for this new facility.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I commend this editorial to my colleagues and request that it be printed in the RECORD:

[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal, Mar. 23, 1966]

HOPES FOR THE ATOM SMASHER

Midwest hopes were justifiably raised Tuesday when the National Academy of Sciences recommended seven sites—four in the Midwest—for the proposed 200 billion electron volt atom smasher. This \$375 million tool for high-energy physicists would be an economic boon to whatever location is finally chosen, but selection of a Midwest site would be wise for other reasons, too.

Physicists from across the country would use this facility. The biggest concentrations of high-energy physicists now are at the University of California at Berkeley and at Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton N.Y. The Midwest would be a logical and convenient central location for the largest and most complex nuclear research device in the world.

The Wisconsin site recommended, near Stoughton and a short way from the University of Wisconsin at Madison has been strongly supported as scientifically and culturally outstanding. The distinguished scientists who recognized that in their recommendations apparently objected only to Wisconsin's winters. This hardly seems a drawback, however, since our winters have

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Early in the 16th century Byelorussia became part of the Russian Empire and remained as such until the Bolshevik Revolution which overthrew the czarist empire in 1917.

Among the non-Russian groups which proclaimed their independence was the Byelorussians and on March 25, 1918, the Byelorussian National Republic was established.

But before the Byelorussians, or White Russians as they are also known, had a chance to enjoy the benefits of their victory the Red army overran the country and made it part of the Soviet Union. Byelorussia had been swallowed up in less than 3 years.

So today let us continue our prayers that the day may not be distant when these long suffering people may once again experience the blessings of freedom in their historic homeland.

Support of the Indian-American Foundation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, recently several of my Republican colleagues and I proposed a variety of suggestions as to the new directions which we believe our Nation's foreign aid programs must take if they are to contribute in an effective way to the changing world and the revolution of rising expectations which so characterizes the ferment of countries which have gained their independence in the past two decades as well as those which, like our neighbors in Latin America, have been independent for some time.

Social development and political education and development were prominent among the goals which we listed.

In some of these nations our country has on reserve large sums of local currency, generated by sales of Public Law 480 food, which should be put to use in achieving these goals.

There are also in every underdeveloped country a sizable number of private citizens who need financial aid to carry out their progressive plans for economic and social development. Their own governments are sometimes to interested in the grander scheme of economic development, too bogged down in administrative detail, and too encumbered by rigid rules and regulations to help them. In some cases the ideas and principles that these people wish to develop are to controversial or too new to receive government support.

Aid from foreign governments cannot reach them due to the government-to-government nature of foreign aid, or else it carries with it the stigma of identification with the specific policies and position of the foreign country. Some aid is provided by independent private foreign foundations, but support from this source is limited.

The people I am talking about are the community leaders, the business groups and the professional groups which cannot afford identification with the government of a specific foreign power such as the United States because of national sensitivity, but who share many of the principles and views which have made this country the richest in the world.

The just announced independent Indian-American Foundation could be an important source of support for these people. It would not be identified with a foreign government, and it would maintain a perspective independent of the Government of India. I might add this independence from government support would represent a strength for which the Soviet bloc and the Chinese Communists have no counterpart in their foreign aid programs.

The Foundation would concentrate its support in education and agriculture. Progress in these areas is absolutely essential to economic development, and it is in these areas that innovation and experimentation are critically needed. However, it is in these areas that the governments of underdeveloped countries most often find it politically difficult to bring change or even to support change.

The professional educator resents government interference in his field, and the farmer has always had more taken from him by the government than he has received from it—a situation which is not limited to the underdeveloped countries. The independent Foundation does not suffer from this reputation, and it has already proven its effectiveness in these areas.

The Indian-American Foundation could also perform another function that the Government or Government-supported organizations are not able to perform because of their complex regulations and political sensitivities. The Foundation could quickly tap the technical resources of organizations such as universities, labor unions, cooperatives, and professional and business groups to meet development bottlenecks.

There is no doubt that the Foundation will have an impact, an influence, and an importance to the economic development of India far greater than the size of its budget.

Aid to Southeast Asia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN A. RACE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. RACE. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson has underlined the U.S. desire for peace in Asia by signing a bill authorizing this country's participation in the Asian Development Bank.

This is the editorial opinion of the Milwaukee Journal, which also hailed the \$12 million American contribution for a Mekong River project in Laos.

"The river system has great potential for power, irrigation, and transportation. Properly developed it could revolutionize the area economy," the paper points out.

At this point, I request unanimous consent that the editorial "Aid to Southeast Asia" be inserted in the RECORD:

[From the Milwaukee Journal, Mar. 18, 1966]

AID TO SOUTHEAST ASIA

President Johnson has underlined his statement that the United States wants peace in Asia, and is anxious to help Asian nations in development, by signing a bill authorizing this country's participation in the Asian Development Bank. At the same time he authorized a \$12 million American contribution for a \$24 million Mekong River project in Laos.

The latter is part of the giant Mekong River development plan. The \$24 million will finance the first actual construction, a dam and power station in the Nam Ngum, a Mekong tributary. It will furnish power for parts of Laos and northern Thailand.

A survey of the Mekong River system has been under way for several years. Even the warring nations have participated. The river system has great potential for power, irrigation, and transportation. Properly developed it could revolutionize the area economy.

The Asian Development Bank, to which 31 nations belong, can play an important role to that end. What is needed now is a time of peace to take full advantage of the plans for a better life for the people of the entire area.

Mark S. Watson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Mark S. Watson of the Baltimore Sun was one of the greatest gentlemen of journalism in this century. His colleagues, friends, and admirers around the world were deeply saddened by his death last Friday, for we will greatly miss his intelligent and ironic perceptions, his sense of humor, and his calm and accurate observations on world affairs.

Mr. Watson was a man of extraordinary wisdom, outstanding ability, and unflagging energies. His career in journalism spanned more than a half century, during which his work won him the highest accolades which can be awarded to a reporter: the Pulitzer Prize, which he received in 1945; a special citation from the Department of Defense in 1961; the Navy's Distinguished Public Service Award, given to him in 1962; and finally the Presidential Medal of Freedom, awarded him in 1963.

Born in Plattsburg, N.Y., in 1887, Mr. Watson graduated with honors from Union College in 1908 and worked for the Chicago Tribune until 1917. During World War I he received his first exposure to military reporting as a commissioned officer in charge of Stars and Stripes, supervising a staff which included Alexander Woolcott and Harold Ross.

After the war, Mr. Watson joined the Baltimore Sun, and served with the Sun

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in several editorial capacities for over 20 years. He then began a second career on the battlelines during World War II, and his distinguished dispatches from Washington and the field brought him even greater renown. He was one of the first journalists to enter Paris after its liberation, and won many exclusive interviews with European statesmen.

I need not recount all his achievements during the last two decades, for his thoughtful and informed reporting on complex military affairs is familiar to us all. Intimately familiar with fast-changing military technology, Mr. Watson was able to advise lay readers accurately and sensibly on military science and weaponry. Among the great developments which he covered were the first hydrogen bomb test, the launching of the first nuclear-powered submarine, and the development of ballistic missiles. In sense as well as in seniority, Mr. Watson completely merited the title of "dean of the Pentagon press corps."

Mr. Speaker, because Mark Watson never retired, there was no opportunity for his colleagues and friends to pay full tribute to this perfect reporter and perfect gentlemen. I wish to offer my small tribute now, and to extend my heartfelt sympathies to Mr. Watson's wife and two daughters.

Our understanding of the world in which we lived was far greater because Mark Watson taught us through his work.

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Washington: How To Make Things Worse Than They Are

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, for some observers the idea of mining the harbor of Haiphong seems to be a tempting course of action. The danger inherent in such a move are made abundantly clear by Mr. James Reston of the New York Times. I include herewith his masterful article on the subject and commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the New York Times, Mar. 23, 1966]
WASHINGTON: HOW TO MAKE THINGS WORSE THAN THEY ARE
(By James Reston)

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The pressure seems to be building up in the Senate for a policy of bombing, mining, or blockading the North Vietnamese harbor of Haiphong, and one reason for the pressure is obviously the forthcoming elections.

Not to close that harbor to the ships carrying war materiel to North Vietnam and the Vietcong, Senator RICHARD B. RUSSELL, of Georgia, said today, "flies in the face of commonsense." He was supported by Senator STUART SYMINGTON, Democrat, of Missouri, and HUGH SCOTT, Republican, of Pennsylvania.

"It is going to be necessary to have a change in policy in some direction in the very near future, in my opinion," Senator RUSSELL added, "or this war will assume po-

litical proportions that will absolutely force it upon any man who has to go before the electorate of this country and seek public office." He thereupon proposed a blockade.

WAIT A MINUTE

Maybe we should look this one over a little before we jump. The thing can be done easily enough. Legally, it is a little misty since the United States is not formally at war with North Vietnam, but the lawyers will find a way through that thicket. An effective sea and air blockade of Haiphong, however, raises more practical questions.

First, if a Soviet ship carrying munitions to North Vietnam is intercepted by an American destroyer approaching Haiphong and refuses to turn around or be boarded, what do we do? Blow her out of the water? The consequences of that are likely to be rather awkward.

Second, a policy of mining the harbor, therefore, seems more likely to be more practical and less risky, though this too has to be considered in something other than domestic political terms.

No doubt it would have considerable effect on free world shipping now carrying supplies but not munitions to Haiphong. Insurance rates on ships heading that way would reach almost prohibitive heights as soon as the mining was announced. That would discourage those who are making a profit out of the war, and nobody would sob much about them.

THE SOVIET PROBLEM

The critical problem lies with the Soviet Government, now approaching a major ideological showdown with Communist China at the Communist Party congress later this month. Peking's charge against Moscow is that it is soft on capitalism, timid in its approach to the Vietnamese war, and more interested in peaceful coexistence with the United States than in waging the Communist revolution.

In these circumstances, the Soviet Union is not so likely to turn back, as it did in the U.S. blockade of Cuba during the missile crisis of October 1962; but even if it decided not to risk blowing up its men and ships in Haiphong, there would still be a problem.

For diverting Soviet seaborne shipping to the air or the land would mean rerouting it over or through Communist China and thus placing the North Vietnamese Government even more in the grip of Communist China, which is precisely what the Johnson administration has always said it wanted to avoid.

This, to use Senator RUSSELL's phrase, really "flies in the face of commonsense." One objective of our policy surely is not to force Moscow and Peking closer together but to keep them apart; not to isolate Hanoi with the Communist Chinese but to give them some freedom of action to work with Moscow; not to increase Peking's leverage over North Vietnam but to limit it as much as possible.

The aim of closing the port is clear enough—to reduce our casualties—but to plunge into it worrying about senatorial casualties is another matter.

President Johnson, Secretary of Defense McNamara, Secretary of State Rusk and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, are all dubious that the advantages of closing Haiphong would be greater than the disadvantages, that it would really seriously hamper the flow of supplies to the enemy, and that it would do anything but bring about even more trouble in keeping the narrow channel of the Saigon River open for our own supplies. But Senator RUSSELL differs on both military and political grounds.

POLITICS AND POLICY

"I do not think we can afford to let this war drift on and on as it is now," he told the Senate yesterday. "Search and destroy

tactics may, after 10 or 12 years, bring the Vietcong to their knees, but the American people are going to be very unhappy about it, and someone who comes along and says: 'I will go in and clean this thing up in 6 months,' will, I'm afraid, have some advantage over the Senators who say 'let's play this thing along for 10 or 12 years as we're going now.'"

Politicians who run for reelection, of course, have to worry about such things, but good politics is not necessarily good policy.

*M***Peace—But Not at Any Price**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 30, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the shadow of Vietnam has hung heavily over every day of this session of the Congress.

The problem of what to do has been widely discussed and solutions have run the gamut from abrupt withdrawal to possible world war. Our concern deepens each day, and we continue to seek an honorable solution, but never to sacrifice freedom.

On Monday, March 28, 1966, a provocative editorial appeared in the Knoxville Journal on this most important issue, and I would like to insert it at this point in the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues and the readers of the RECORD:

PEACE—BUT NOT AT ANY PRICE

A plastic surgeon returning from 2 months' voluntary service in South Vietnam provides a striking picture of the methods employed by the Vietcong, about whom a handful of U.S. Senators and some other leftwingers are so concerned.

The returned surgeon describes the scene: The parents of a small boy stand before their hut in South Vietnam. The small boy clings to his father's legs in fear. The group is surrounded by Vietcong terrorists who demand food, perhaps, or information, or an oath of allegiance. The father demurs, he is slow to yield to the demands of the Cong. Suddenly, the small boy is grabbed up by one VC, his lower lip cut off and thrown in the dust in front of the hut. If either of the parents protests, or perhaps even if they don't, they are shot down in cold blood.

This is the Vietcong. This is the "liberation front" for which the FULBRIGHTS and the KENNEDY's plead, demanding that they or their representatives sit in the high councils of nations which would negotiate peace in southeast Asia if there were anyone in North Vietnam or Red China willing to sit down at a council table.

Thus a majority of Americans has reason to be righteously indignant when, as was the case last Saturday, hundreds of thousands of demonstrators in dozens of cities took to the streets, a few groups even carrying the Vietcong flag.

This indignation is not an intangible thing, based solely upon emotion or conviction that the right of dissent guaranteed by our Constitution is being carried too far. Rather, it is the recognition that those who put on these noisy peace demonstrations are costing and will cost the lives of thousands of loyal American fighting men in the jungles and the rice paddies of South Vietnam.

The plain fact is that these demonstrators, these mobs which have been encouraged by

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the likes of the Kennedys, the Fulbrights, and the Morses, have created the conviction in both Hanoi and Peking that if they simply decline to halt aggression, our great country will in the course of time reward their aggression because we are, if you don't stop to consider who the demonstrators are, a divided people.

Well, of course one should not damn the whole bunch as being traitors. In the ranks of those who march our streets in the guise of peace lovers there are some conscientious individuals, but they take their places alongside other characters whose interest in raising disturbances grows out of other motives.

There are two groups which readily meet the eye. One is made up of native Communists, Americans who are dedicated to the service of a foreign power whether it be based in Moscow or Peking. They demonstrate because of this loyalty, in the hope of breaking the will of a great people to act for the preservation of freedom.

A second group, including the beatniks and the draft-card burners, comprises young Americans who, we are ashamed to say, are just plain damned cowards. They have yellow bands running down their backs that justifiably concern and arouse indignation in the hearts of millions of American veterans who have fought this Nation's wars in the past. They are fearful that unless appeasement of the enemy can be achieved, they might have to risk their own little lives and give up the creature comforts, and yes, the freedoms, which have been their heritage because brave men in the past have fought for, and sometimes died, to preserve them.

We are all for peace, but not at any price. Few of us are for the kind of peace sought by traitors to our country and by out and out cowards. These hatched up demonstrations make us sick.

Cigarette Smuggling Racket Cheats New York State and New York City

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 30, 1966

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, the growing practice of cigarette bootlegging is depriving State and municipal taxing authorities of millions of dollars in revenue. With New York State and the city of New York searching for new sources of revenue to meet the increasing costs of government operations and services, it is high time they plugged up the loss in tax revenues resulting from cigarette bootlegging.

Recent disclosures indicate that New York State and New York City may be losing approximately \$50 million annually in tax revenue due to the growing practice of interstate cigarette smuggling. Other States and cities are also affected and I am hopeful that my colleagues will immediately review the picture of cigarette tax revenues in their own States and municipalities to determine the extent of loss of cigarette tax revenue.

Mr. Speaker, of equal importance is the effect of this unlawful trade upon the small businessman—the independent retailer—the backbone of our free enterprise system. The retailer not only loses the cigarette sales but also suffers the

loss of other business resulting from other purchases which the customer makes when he comes to his shop. We cannot rely on the bootlegger or the smuggler to think about the small retail merchant—we must speak out—act promptly to protect his interests.

As if this is not enough damage, the smuggler and bootlegger are involving innocent merchants to dispose of the cigarettes they illegally transport in interstate commerce to evade city and State taxes. I have been told but I do not have confirmation that they are enlisting our youth, in plying their illegal trade in the sale of bootleg cigarettes, thus contributing to and promoting juvenile delinquency and disrespect for law and order.

The wholesale tobacco industry, the chain store and the department store are also affected by the loss of sales of cigarettes and other products as well. These merchants are threatened with substantial damage and loss of business.

In 1949, there was a wide practice of advertising and offering for sale, tax-free cigarettes by mail. This occurred when there developed a wide difference between the selling price of cigarettes in one State and that of a neighboring State. State and city taxing authorities, retailers, wholesalers, and merchants complained and the Congress passed the Jenkins Act of 1949 which was later amended—15 U.S.C. 375-379.

The Jenkins Act was passed to assist States in collecting sales and use taxes on cigarettes for shipment into a State where a tax is imposed by requiring the seller to file a report of the sale with the taxing authorities of that State. When the Jenkins Act was signed the practice stopped. I am today introducing a bill to amend the Jenkins Act to require that any person or firm selling or transferring in excess of 5,000 cigarettes to file a report with the taxing authorities of the State into which the cigarettes are being transported. The purpose of the legislation is to eliminate the bootlegging of cigarettes and to protect the small businessman who suffers economic harm as a result of the illegal transportation of cigarettes in interstate commerce. Just as the original Jenkins Act effectively eliminated the mailing of cigarettes for tax evasion, so do I believe this amendment will effectively eliminate the practice of bootlegging of cigarettes in interstate commerce.

The expanded growth of cigarette sales in the nontax cigarette States like North Carolina and in low tax areas such as the District of Columbia for ultimate interstate transportation is producing a new breed of bootleggers which is not regulated by the present provisions of the Jenkins Act.

The following article which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune of March 20, 1966, outlines the present loss in revenue to States and municipalities which impose sales and use taxes on cigarettes:

SMUGGLERS CUT CIGARETTE TAXES BY MANY MILLIONS

(By John G. Rogers)

The motorist in the Brooklyn filling station was paying for his 10 gallons of gasoline when he asked the attendant in a low voice:

"Got any cigarettes today?"

The attendant sized up the motorist, decided to risk it, and nodded his head affirmatively.

"I'll take two cartons," the motorist said. "Cost you 6 bucks."

The motorist settled up and drove off. He was pleased because, against the going retail price of 43 cents a pack, he had saved 13 cents on each of the 20 packs in his purchase. The attendant was pleased because he had made a profit of 11½ cents on each of the 20 packs.

The big losers in the deal were New York City and New York State. Between them, they should have collected 16 cents a pack in taxes—a total of \$3.20—but they didn't collect anything because the sale was a surreptitious one of cigarettes smuggled in the day before from North Carolina.

ESTIMATE

In various settings and through various characters, the sneak sale of smuggled cigarettes in New York City has reached the point where tobacco industry spokesmen estimate the city-State tax loss at up to \$51 million a year.

Joseph H. Murphy, State commissioner of taxation and finance, will say only that the loss is "substantial." However, his current estimate for the State's annual tax share is at a rate that is \$31 million less than in pre-smuggling days.

An educated industry guess is that legitimate cigarette sales in the city are off 22 percent. The industry believes legitimate retailers throughout the State are losing up to \$138 million a year in cigarette business and, perhaps, another \$60 million in related sales.

LUCRATIVE

It was inevitable that such a lucrative, subrosa racket would attract organized crime, including the Cosa Nostra. Law enforcement officials once accustomed to seeking small independent smugglers, are now beginning to see a pattern of large-scale, well-planned smuggling, especially into Brooklyn.

They know, though they didn't intercept it, that recently a trailer truck came in with 9,600 cartons, bought for about \$18,000 in North Carolina, resaleable in New York for up to \$10,000 profit, depending on the method of disposal.

Brooklyn District Attorney Aaron E. Koota estimates that a daily average of \$50,000 worth of illegal cigarettes enter the borough by means ranging down to the small independents who stuff a few cartons under the back seats of private cars.

"The problem is serious and continually getting worse"—that's the summary of City Finance Director Roy M. Goodman.

"There are indications that such criminal elements as the Mafia are cracking down on independent bootleggers and have started to organize pickup and dropoff points for illegal cigarettes," says Morris Weintraub, managing director of the Wholesale Tobacco Distributors Association of New York.

The costly woe bedeviling the city, State, and cigarette industry traces back to April 1, 1965, when the State cigarette tax was doubled to 10 cents a pack. The price of a pack in this city of an estimated 3 million smokers shot up to between 40 and 45 cents, the highest in the Nation.

COUNTERFEITS

Almost immediately the smugglers began to roll, some in private cars, some in rented panel trucks and occasionally, some in king-size trucks. Traffic built up between New York and the two choicest supply points—North Carolina at \$1.85 a carton, Washington, D.C., at \$2.07.

Those are retail prices. North Carolina is favored for big operations because roadside dealers have storehouses bulging with the

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goods—cases which hold 60 cartons of 10 packs each.

With the cigarettes back in New York, small independents sometimes make the ultimate sales themselves, their volume not being large enough to fit in a middleman. It's not hard to sell a \$1.85 carton in the city for \$3. Large-scale smugglers may sell to storekeepers for perhaps, \$2.75 a carton. The storekeeper then sells at the prevailing retail price of \$4.30 or so.

TRAFFIC

In the beginning, small storekeepers simply risked selling packs that bore no New York tax stamps. Lately, many of the smuggled cigarettes bear counterfeit stamps. So far the State department of taxation and finance has identified 17 different varieties of phony stamps.

The smugglers' outlets have varied widely—barbers, gas station attendants, laundries, even housewives. In the first 8 months of the smuggling wave, 197 arrests were made in the New York area and 112 convictions were obtained. Prosecutors complain though that light penalties—often a \$25 fine—are not rough enough to discourage a bigtime smuggler.

The State has made 746 seizures of illegal cigarettes, totaling 618,000 packs. The sale of the seized cigarettes to dealers willing to pay the required taxes brought in \$325,445.

But, as the war goes on between the smugglers and the law, the State knows that more smugglers get through than are caught. One tactic found the State sending spies to North Carolina to watch for cars with New York plates loading up at roadside stands. Descriptions of cars and plates were telephoned ahead. Cooperative Maryland State Police alone seized 450,000 packs in a recent period from New York-bound cars.

Lately, however, the smugglers have been switching cars somewhere on the north-bound trip, throwing off the surveillance of the law.

Mr. Speaker, the proposed amendment to the Jenkins Act will help recoup for New York State and New York City, their respective shares of the taxes they are now losing of between \$32 and \$50 million per annum. Perhaps this will also stimulate the taxing authorities and the mayor of the city of New York to look into all other areas of possible tax losses and take steps to plug up the tax leaks to help meet their budget—every little bit helps.

One of the reasons I am concerned about the New York City tax situation is that the mayor of the city has proposed an income tax which would apply to resident and nonresident workers alike. I represent the Fifth Congressional District, New York, no part of which is located in the geographic boundaries of the city. However, a great segment of my constituents are employed in the city of New York. They are employed in factories, retail shops, service industries, wholesaling, manufacturing, brokerage, insurance, and banking as well as in all professions.

If one of my constituents owns property in New York City, he pays his real estate taxes. If he owns his business and pays rent, he contributes to a portion of the taxes paid by his landlord. If he rides the taxicabs—if he eats in a restaurant—if he goes to the theater—if he makes a purchase—whatever he does in the city of New York, he helps promote its economy and he contributes to the taxes collected by the city.

In only one way does the city subsidize

him and that is with a subway ride for 15 cents which costs the city much more. I favor an increase in subway fare to 25 cents rather than any form of tax upon suburban residents. It is the fairest way to collect needed revenues. Just stop giving something away below cost. New York City residents should want to stop subsidizing each subway rider from out of New York City by giving him a ride which costs more than a quarter for only 15 cents.

By taking this step, the mayor of the city of New York will be taking a step in the right direction. The commuter or nonresident income tax would be a grave mistake. It will result in a loss to the city of New York of a great many service businesses and other small businesses which could operate out of the suburbs where their proprietors live.

On Sunday, March 27, 1966, the New York Times reported that New York City Investigations Commissioner, Arnold G. Fraimon stated that the city was losing about \$9 million a year and the State of New York about \$22.5 million a year as a result of interstate shipments of cigarettes to avoid the tax. The New York State tax is 10 cents a pack and the New York City tax is 4 cents a pack.

The legislation which I have introduced today would help bring about an increase in New York State's revenues of approximately \$22.5 million and about \$9 million to the city. In view of the difficulty in estimating the loss of revenue due to illegal operations resulting from cigarette bootlegging, this figure may be considerably higher. By plugging up such tax leaks and through an increased transit fare, if necessary, we can bring financial help to the city without a nonresidents and commuters tax.

This legislation will also help other States and municipalities to collect their just share of taxes levied on cigarettes. Where State and local legislation is required to effectively implement the proposed amendment to the Jenkins Act, it is expected that it will be forthcoming to the end that smuggling and bootlegging of cigarettes may be stopped.

Training for Volunteers in Service to America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CARLTON R. SICKLES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. SICKLES. Mr. Speaker, on March 22, 1966, the Baltimore Sun published a feature on the VISTA volunteer training program located in Baltimore, Md.

Because this article illustrates the fine job these volunteers are doing, I would like to bring the article to the attention of my colleagues:

FAR-REACHING PROJECT—TRAINING FOR VOLUNTEERS IN SERVICE TO AMERICA

(By Lowell E. Sunderland)

At approximately 8-week intervals since last April between 50 and 60 persons from all

walks of life and all parts of the country have converged on the old convent and school of a west Baltimore Catholic Church for a crash course in reality.

The people in these groups have ranged in age from 18 to 74 and have come from such diverse backgrounds as college graduate and college dropout, housewife and retired businessman, teacher and dentist. They have been white and Negro, male and female, young rebel in long hair and dungarees and experienced hands in tweedy sportcoats and conservative ties.

They are people drawn together by an idea—some say it is even an ideal. They are people taking the first step in what will become a year of donating time and skills to part of the war on poverty.

They are part of Volunteers in Service to America, more commonly known by its initials, VISTA, and popularly described as the domestic Peace Corps.

For 6 weeks they live in the old convent of Fourteen Holy Martyrs Catholic Church at Pratt and Mount Streets and study across the street in the renovated Catholic school. Their practical classroom, however, is Baltimore, parts of it that the average citizen sees only occasionally and then forgets.

The trainee's day starts before 8 a.m., 6 days a week, and often is not completed until 9 or 10 p.m.

At the end of the 6 weeks, most of the trainees are assigned to slum sections in other American cities for the duration of their year in the VISTA program. Only about 10 percent who start do not finish. Once a class graduates, the training center staff takes 2 weeks to prepare for another class of 50 to 60.

The local VISTA center is one of three centers in the country (the others are Hull House in Chicago and Columbia University in New York) training volunteers especially for work in urban areas. Its program is conducted by the University of Maryland's School of Social Work under a contract with the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity.

VARIED ASPECTS

During the 6 weeks the course of study runs the gamut from theory (what the nature of poverty is and how one copes with it) to practicality (how to approach the poor, what to expect, and how much to accomplish). Lecturers and seminar leaders are brought in from numerous agencies and schools.

Each trainee is assigned to work 3 days a week with a social welfare, health, or educational agency serving the poor. At other times the trainees visit agencies to observe how they operate and to learn what services are available through them.

Working with the agencies, they meet—many of them for the first time—the poor face to face. Some go into houses and apartments that are incredibly dingy and dirty (rabbit warren is a description frequently heard). Others work in hospital wards with the elderly or mentally disturbed. Some work with children—tutoring in schools, coaching in gymnasiums and on playgrounds, and sometimes just talking on street corners near boarded-up stores and alleys littered with broken glass.

AGENCIES AIDED

There are also observation assignments made at places where the poor are found—in housing projects, in poolrooms, in storefront churches, in pawnshops, at trash dealers, and in corner bars. Certain times are set aside for individual exploration during which the trainees are supposed to set out on their own and learn the ways of the poor.

Essentially, the VISTA program is designed to work through existing agencies, doing some of the detailed person-to-person work that frequently is left undone by overburdened agencies short on manpower and long on requests for help.

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The centrally heated building was completed in October at a cost of \$36,700—and immediately occupied by four widows who pay \$65 a month each, including all utilities except telephone. Each apartment has a living room, kitchen with a new stove and refrigerator, and bath. Occupants bring their own furniture.

Admiring the natural wood cupboards and sunny appearance of each apartment, a visitor might miss some of the features that make these places homes.

Take the little storeroom or pantry off each kitchen: Curry says, "We really had to argue with the home administration to get that."

He thought this space was necessary for women who had done canning all their lives. "It wouldn't be 'home' unless they could continue to put up a few jars of fruit and have a place to put them."

And they needed a spot for a big old trunk and maybe a box of letters.

There has been a steady procession of visitors to the Massena project, finished just after another low-cost unit at Irwin. Similar projects are underway at Lake View, Earllham, Pilot Mound, Dows, and New Virginia.

Gene L. Hoffman, State director of the Farmers Home Administration, says this kind of building is meant to "provide independent housing for individuals who are able, and desire, to care for themselves" and to allow them "to live out their lives in dignity in communities where they have spent their working days and where their roots are deepest."

Some of the considerations in building these units are ones that all good retirement homes strive to meet.

For example, homes should be attractive inside and out because the elderly are confined to their dwellings for longer periods of time, says Hoffman. And although they should be convenient, these "shouldn't over-emphasize features that remind occupants of their age."

The aged aren't so likely to be driving cars, so their homes should be near such community facilities as the post office, churches, doctors' offices, and stores. This has much to do with how independent—and how "individual"—older people feel.

There ought to be something interesting to observe. A big rope swing for neighborhood children hangs on a tree in the foreground of the Massena unit, and although the building is far enough from the street to avoid noises, it is on a main thoroughfare.

The people who plan retirement dwellings don't want the residents to feel they're "away."

Because they also are convinced that "home is best."

Anna Hyatt Huntington

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 30, 1966

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, as the Representative of Connecticut's Fifth Congressional District, which contains more than its share of gifted, creative people, I have often had the pleasure and privilege of addressing this body to pay tribute to these artists for their fine works. One of these outstanding artists, the noted sculptress, Anna Hyatt Huntington, of Redding, Conn., has recently celebrated her 90th birthday, and

this milestone in a career of fruitful artistic achievement was duly marked in an article appearing in the Waterbury Republican of March 20, 1966. As I am certain that this item will be of interest to my colleagues, I insert the article in the RECORD at this point:

CONGRATULATIONS DUE

Belated congratulations are owed Anna Hyatt Huntington, of Redding, to the west of us here in Waterbury, on her 90th birthday, which was celebrated last Thursday. The noted sculptor received all manner of accolades on this occasion and well she might as her renown in her field is worldwide and deservedly so. Anyone who attended the World's Fair—and there were millions who did so—must remember her "Abraham Lincoln: On the Prairie." In the field of heroic statues Mrs. Huntington is unsurpassed here in America.

Despite her age and the productivity of her past, Mrs. Huntington carries on today much as she has down through her fruitful years. Age has never been a barrier to the continuation of her work as a sculptor. Even now she is working on an equestrian statute of Gen. Israel Putnam which one day will stand at the entrance of Putnam Memorial State Park in Redding, where Mrs. Huntington lives and works. May her genius remain our heritage through her remaining years and long after.

Support Noted

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROBERT B. DUNCAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 30, 1966

Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, the Christian Science Monitor notes in a recent editorial there has been a solidifying of public support behind the President's Vietnam policy.

The newspaper feels that we should not lose sight of the three main purposes of American military action, and it states: "The first is to bring an early and decisive end to terrorism from within and aggression from without. The second is to bring all legitimately interested parties to the negotiating table as quickly as possible. The third is to enable the South Vietnamese to have a government of their own choosing."

The opinions as expressed in the editorial to which I have referred will be of general interest, and I, therefore, include it in the RECORD.

[From the Christian Science Monitor,
Mar. 12, 1966]

SOME IMPROVEMENT

For some months President Johnson has had to fight two Vietnamese wars—one in South Vietnam itself, the other back in the United States. Neither has gone as well as he wished. But each has now taken a turn for the better as judged from the White House.

Although the actual fighting still stretches ahead along a long, dark and hard road, nonetheless there are not a few indications that the struggle in Vietnam is going better. For many months the growing weight of the American military presence has made itself increasingly felt. And during the past few weeks this has become even more evident in a series of heavy Communist setbacks.

Perhaps the most encouraging lesson which recent months has taught is that previous estimates of the degree of manpower superiority which a Regular Army had to have over its guerrilla foe were wildly exaggerated. Such superiority was perhaps needed in the days before highly mechanized warfare. But America's stupendous airpower, firepower, mechanical equipment, and the other products of Pittsburgh, Detroit, and Los Angeles have radically changed the situation.

These have neither ended the guerrilla threat nor yet brought that end in sight. But they have increasingly meant that the guerrillas are the hunted instead of the hunters, that their problems of supply, of rest areas, of maneuverability are growing worse, and that there are now signs that the present course of the war is beginning to tell on enemy confidence.

In both Hanoi and Peking within the past month there have been official Communist Party statements which reflect either pessimism or concern over morale within the party. These statements are unprecedented and significant.

Meanwhile, back home there is evidence of a solidifying of public support behind the President's decision. The latest Louis Harris poll said that the public supported a resumption of the bombing of North Vietnam by the overwhelming margin of more than 7 to 1 and found that opinion was hardening behind the conviction that only military success would resolve the war. Furthermore, the American people would support blockading the port of Haiphong by 2 to 1.

Thus on both fronts the President might well feel that spring has at last come to this past winter of severe discontent. Yet none of this should cause Washington to lose sight of the three main purposes of American military action. The first is to bring an early and decisive end to terrorism from within and aggression from without. The second is to bring all legitimately interested parties to the negotiating table as quickly as possible. The third is to enable the South Vietnamese to have a government of their own choosing. If military successes speed this process—fine. But the main goals must never be forgotten.

Need for Manganese

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CLARK W. THOMPSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 30, 1966

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill which will permit the free entry of manganese ore and certain related products from any available source.

Manganese is one of the basic raw materials in the production of steel. With the demand for steel increasing each and every day, particularly due to Vietnam, the pressures on the supply of basic raw material becomes greater and greater. It is in our national interest to secure manganese from any source available.

The Congress recognized the pressures on raw material supplies in the 88th Congress, when we enacted Public Law 88-338, which suspended the duty on manganese imported into the United States from free world countries. In the House report accompanying the bill which became Public Law 88-338, H.R.

A1834

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

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7480, our committee—the Committee on Ways and Means—stated:

Your committee also believes that enactment of H.R. 7480 is desirable from the standpoint of domestic producers of ferromanganese and other manganese alloys. Suspension of the existing duty on the basic raw materials will reduce costs to these processors and should result in enhancement of the competitive position of domestically produced alloys in the market.

The report also pointed out that the principal use of the ore and the ferroalloy was in the production of steel.

In consonance with the suspension of duty on manganese ore, the 89th Congress enacted Public Law 89-204, which suspended the duty on nickel in various forms in a further effort to help stabilize the production costs of steel.

There remains only one other significant source of manganese available to the United States and that is ore from the Soviet-bloc countries and primarily from Russia proper. The Russians are presently selling an estimated 600,000 tons per year to Western Europe. There has been none imported into the United States for a great many years due to the prohibitive duty on manganese from the bloc countries. It is believed entirely appropriate that the duty on manganese ore from the bloc countries be suspended in the same manner as is the case of that entering other free world countries, in order that sufficient quantities of manganese be available to meet our own growing requirements and to help hold down the costs of steel to U.S. consumers.

Public Law 88-338 referred to above expires on June 30, 1967. It is believed that the most expeditious way of improving the manganese situation is to amend the present law by expanding the suspension of duty on manganese to cover ore from the bloc countries. Such an amendment means that the matter would have to be considered in 1967 when the present legislation expires, but during this time, sufficient experience could be gained in endeavoring to buy from Russia to govern our actions in 1967.

In the November 22, 1965, issue of the Engineering and Mining Journal "Metal and Mineral Markets" there was a special study on manganese. This was one of a series of such studies made on various materials by this highly reputable publication. Among other things it concluded that with the current prosperous free world economy pacing the demand for steel and ferroalloys, a manganese ore shortage is not an impossibility. They also stated that the political situations in Africa, Brazil, and India reduces them as a dependable source of supply.

The most recent published report shows that over 127 million tons of manganese was consumed in the United States in 1964 as compared to 85 million tons in 1958. This significant upward trend has continued to date and we face a more serious problem as we superimpose the growing requirements of the Vietnam situation which are materially increasing the demands for steel and ferroalloys in various forms. The increasing demands for manganese has firmed up prices for manganese ores, ferroalloys, and metals. As the demand increases due to the Vietnam require-

ments, prices of the commodities must logically increase. This in turn will increase the cost of steel for our domestic users and defense effort.

As you know, our steel industry has been seeking every conceivable way to hold down its production costs. This is necessary not only because of the increasing competition from foreign steel in both domestic and foreign markets but to assist in holding their prices within the guidelines specified by the President.

It is recognized that some may object to this action because of their opposition to trade with bloc countries. However, our growing need for manganese from all possible sources should far outweigh this position. This is particularly true since the demands for manganese will grow stronger as we feel the effects of the heavier appropriations for Vietnam. I yield to no one when it comes to opposition to any proposal which gives any advantage to the Soviet bloc.

However, in this case it is obviously in our national interest to secure manganese from Russia since manganese is absolutely necessary to us in our steel production. This is the sort of trade with the Soviet bloc which no one can question redounds to our own benefit.

The acquisition of needed materials from Russia is quite common. One example is Russian chrome ore which is vital in the production of steel and ferroalloys and which enters our country free of duty. It appears entirely consistent that manganese be given the same treatment. In this connection it should be noted that Russia is supplying approximately 25 percent of the total chrome consumed in the United States and without it our steel industry would be severely handicapped. This is particularly true at the present time since chrome ore from Rhodesia, another large supplier, is not presently available due to the adverse political considerations which prevail today. In addition to chrome, other basic materials such as platinum, palladium, and potash are examples of materials which are acquired from Russia.

If enacted, the proposed legislation should lessen the pressure to increase steel prices due to the greater availability of a high-cost item in the production of steel. This in turn will help keep down the spiraling costs of the war in Vietnam and at the same time make American steel and ferroalloys more competitive in the markets of the world.

This should not be confused with the emotional, political question of trading with the Soviet bloc. The only relevant aspect involved is good hard American business.

Secrecy and Poverty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD RUMSFELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post commented favorably on March 26, 1966, regarding Sargent Shriver's directive instructing local anti-

poverty agencies to open their books for public inspection. I want to join the Post in applauding Mr. Shriver's action on this point.

Now, if the administration could be convinced to emulate Mr. Shriver's action by supporting instead of opposing the public records bills, the Nation would be much the better.

The comment from the Post follows:

SECRECY AND POVERTY

Sargent Shriver's publicity directive, instructing local anti-poverty agencies to open their books for public inspection, is a proper acknowledgment of the right of citizens to know about their own Government.

That right never should have been in doubt and it is to be hoped that the directive will make it clear to officials that the administration wishes them to do what they should have been doing without instruction.

Quite rightly, the directive states that disclosure must be made "to any person for inspection and examination." Government, in a democratic society, is the servant of the people and if the people cannot discover what their servants are doing with public authority and public money they do not really enjoy self-Government.

Evidence of Peace Corps Effectiveness

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROY H. MCVICKER
OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 30, 1966

Mr. MCVICKER. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the pleasure of seeing firsthand some of the magnificent results of Peace Corps work in Central America. I was in Guatemala and Panama, meeting with officials of the Organization of Central American States.

The United States is doing great things south of the border, making progress in helping the Central American nations help themselves. The Peace Corps is playing a large role in this, a role that is winning praise and respect every day.

In reporting this reaction to Mr. Jack H. Vaughn, I was pleased to be reminded that the work of our Peace Corps is benefiting the members of the Corps in terms of giving them a valuable insight into the way people in other lands look at the world. Mr. Vaughn has passed on to me an inspiring letter from a Miss Elaine Mrachek which I wish to share with my colleagues. Miss Mrachek served in Panama, and her words should be an inspiration to all of us:

DEAR MR. VAUGHN: I wish you the enjoyment of learning and challenge along with congratulations on your recent appointment as Director of the Peace Corps. One day you stated to our training group at the University of Arizona that the Peace Corps in Panama was of more value to the United States than any other American program there. I went to Panama and served as a volunteer there always believing this to be true and insistent on living this ideal.

People always ask, "Why did you join the Peace Corps?" I cannot reply verbally. I only know that within my heart I believe my decision to become a volunteer was the wisest and most rewarding decision of all my 24 years. In knowledge and wisdom I grew, but

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Congressman BALDWIN was opposed to this project. While I failed in my efforts to persuade the gentleman from California [Mr. BALDWIN] to alter his position, I came to know him and to respect him for his convictions, sincerity, friendliness, and candor.

In January of this year, I was hospitalized because of a leg injury. Congressman BALDWIN was also a patient at the time and occupied a room across the corridor from me. Here, under far different circumstances, we renewed our acquaintance. During my stay at the hospital, I came to know JOHN BALDWIN more intimately and my respect for him increased immeasurably.

He was suffering from an illness from which I suspect he knew he would not recover. In spite of this fatal prospect, he continued his dedicated devotion to his congressional duties.

He was friendly and thoughtful, and his courage was an inspiration to me and to all who knew him.

Fiftieth Anniversary of Miami Local 172 of the United Federation of Postal Clerks

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, every Member of Congress is aware of the valuable assistance which he receives in carrying out his legislative responsibilities from the various postal groups throughout the country. In the forefront of these groups is the AFL-CIO's United Federation of Postal Clerks.

Such is the stature of the United Federation and the readiness with which its accomplishments in the area of Government-employees relations are accepted as integral parts of our postal and civil service regulations, that it is difficult to believe that a scant half century ago such was not the case.

Half a century ago, when south Florida was still considered the Everglades and largely populated by alligators and Indians, when there were more horses than autos, and when the average pay for a postal clerk was less than \$20 per week, the laborers of this country were fighting for decent wages and working conditions. Among those who did so much to secure workers their rights were Government employees and most notably those of the postal service.

Fifty years ago a small part of the struggle for better working conditions began in Miami when a handful of postal clerks first gathered together in a secret then illegal meeting to organize their efforts. Out of that meeting was born what was to become the Miami Local, No. 172, of the United Federation of Postal Clerks.

Today close to a thousand members of local No. 172 are preparing to cele-

brate the 50th anniversary of those early meetings. Many of the dreams of those who gathered secretly in 1916 have become reality.

The U.S. postal service is the finest in the world. It has the highest tradition of production and service to our citizens. At the low rates charged, the U.S. mail user get the best bargain in the world. Furthermore, working conditions are the best anywhere and, under the continuous impetus of postal employees, are constantly being improved.

The struggle for comparable wages still continues despite the fact that the U.S. postal worker is better paid than ever. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, postal employees by their perseverance, courage, and farsightedness have achieved by Executive order the right to and the recognition of their organizational effort and representation.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my congratulations to the present members of local No. 172 for their first 50 years of achievement. Their activities and those of their predecessors have always been in the finest tradition of our democracy.

I am certain that I reflect the sentiments of my colleagues when I say that we are all glad that this Nation has had benefit of the courage of men like those in Miami's local No. 172.

Delicate Diplomatic Negotiations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 30, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, our Government is engaged at the moment in an effort to obtain the release of an AID official who was kidnaped by the Vietcong. In view of the necessarily delicate negotiations taking place in this situation it is very important that publicity be at a minimum. It is also of extreme importance that nothing be read into these contacts that is not there.

The following editorial from the New York Herald Tribune of March 29, 1966, places this problem in perspective and I commend it to the attention of our colleagues:

THOSE CONTACTS AGAIN

The extreme sensitivity of the American people to any hint of negotiation, or even of contact, with any of the principals on the other side in Vietnam has started a new flurry. This time it concerns efforts being made by the United States to secure the release of Gustave C. Hertz, kidnaped by the Vietcong more than a year ago.

These efforts involved contacts with the Vietcong. Presumably, they could have led—assuming any willingness on the part of the National Liberation Front—into broader negotiations, and therefore they are of interest to the public. But, on their face, they were simply attempts to arrange some kind of ransom procedure, and any publicity could have unfavorable results—possibly even fatal results, so far as Mr. Hertz is concerned.

The Government naturally tried to keep the discussions secret. It might have been more successful if it had not been for the public attitude on the subject—which is, at least in a highly articulate segment of American opinion, that any talks with anyone remotely or directly connected with those fighting against us in Vietnam must necessarily mean an attempt by the Communists to end the war, and that any secrecy cloaking such discussions is an effort by Washington to block negotiations.

In plain fact, neither assumption is necessarily correct and both together can constitute a dangerous fallacy. It is in North Vietnam and in Red China that the word "negotiation" has evil connotations, not in the United States. And it is this public Communist denunciation of every attempt to achieve a negotiated settlement that makes secret discussions seem the only way out—at least in the early stages. Since this is so plainly the case, the U.S. Government can hardly be blamed for trying to keep any overtures secret (even when, unlike the present instance, they do not directly involve a human life). Moreover, if secrecy is essential to get peace talks started, it follows that publicity is a distinct disservice to everyone.

Support of Our Armed Services

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WAYNE L. HAYS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 30, 1966

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following letter from Mr. William D. Mitchell, clerk of the Council of the City of Martins Ferry, Ohio. This forthright expression of support of the fighting men of our armed services and the slogan accompanying it are most heartening and the council should be commended for its action:

COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MARTINS FERRY,
Martins Ferry, Ohio, March 5 1966.

HON. WAYNE L. HAYS,
Congressman for Ohio,
Congressional Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HAYS: The council of this city of Martins Ferry have made a matter of permanent record their unflinching support of every fighting man of our armed services.

They also have asked that I write to you their request that you consider adoption of this slogan, "for every man fighting to defend America, let America fight to defend that man."

Thank you.

Very sincerely,

WILLIAM D. MITCHELL,
Clerk of Council.

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Secretary for the Minority—J. Mark Trice.
Chaplain—Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences
Messrs. Anderson (chairman), Russell of Georgia, Magnuson, Symington, Stennis, Young of Ohio, Dodd, Cannon, Holland, Mondale, Byrd of Virginia, Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Hickenlooper, Curtis, Jordan of Idaho, and Aiken.

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry
Messrs. Ellender (chairman), Holland, Eastland, Talmadge, Jordan of North Carolina, McGovern, Bass, Montoya, Mondale, Russell of South Carolina, Aiken, Young of North Dakota, Cooper, Boggs, and Miller.

Committee on Appropriations
Messrs. Hayden (chairman), Russell of Georgia, Ellender, Hill, McClellan, Robertson, Magnuson, Holland, Stennis, Pastore, Monroney, Bible, Byrd of West Virginia, McGee, Mansfield, Bartlett, Proxmire, Yarborough, Saltonstall, Young of North Dakota, Mundt, Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Kuchel, Hruska, Allott, Cotton, and Case.

Committee on Armed Services
Messrs. Russell of Georgia (chairman), Stennis, Symington, Jackson, Ervin, Cannon, Byrd of West Virginia, Young of Ohio, Inouye, McIntyre, Brewster, Byrd of Virginia, Saltonstall, Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Thurmond, Miller, and Tower.

Committee on Banking and Currency
Messrs. Robertson (chairman), Sparkman, Douglas, Proxmire, Williams of New Jersey, Muskie, Long of Missouri, Mrs. Neuberger, Messrs. McIntyre, Mondale, Bennett, Tower, Thurmond, and Hickenlooper.

Committee on Commerce
Messrs. Magnuson (chairman), Pastore, Monroney, Lausche, Bartlett, Hartke, Hart, Cannon, Brewster, Mrs. Neuberger, Messrs. Bass, Long of Louisiana, Cotton, Morton, Scott, Prouty, Pearson, and Dominick.

Committee on the District of Columbia
Messrs. Bible (chairman), Morse, McIntyre, Kennedy of New York, Tydings, Prouty, and Dominick.

Committee on Finance
Messrs. Long of Louisiana (chairman), Smathers, Anderson, Douglas, Gore, Talmadge, McCarthy, Hartke, Fulbright, Ribicoff, Metcalf, Williams of Delaware, Carlson, Bennett, Curtis, Morton, and Dirksen.

Committee on Foreign Relations
Messrs. Fulbright (chairman), Sparkman, Mansfield, Morse, Gore, Lausche, Church, Symington, Dodd, Clark, Pell, McCarthy, McGee, Hickenlooper, Aiken, Carlson, Williams of Delaware, Mundt, and Case.

Committee on Government Operations
Messrs. McClellan (chairman), Jackson, Ervin, Gruening, Muskie, Ribicoff, Harris, Kennedy of New York, Metcalf, Montoya, Mundt, Curtis, Javits, and Simpson.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Messrs. Jackson (chairman), Anderson, Bible, Church, Gruening, Moss, Burdick, Hayden, McGovern, Nelson, Metcalf, Kuchel, Allott, Jordan of Idaho, Simpson, and Fannin.

Committee on the Judiciary
Messrs. Eastland (chairman), McClellan, Ervin, Dodd, Hart, Long of Missouri, Kennedy of Massachusetts, Bayh, Burdick, Tydings, Smathers, Dirksen, Hruska, Fong, Scott, and Javits.

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare
Messrs. Hill (chairman), McNamara, Morse, Yarborough, Clark, Randolph, Williams of New Jersey, Pell, Kennedy of Massachusetts, Nelson, Kennedy of New York, Javits, Prouty, Dominick, Murphy, and Fannin.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service
Messrs. Monroney (chairman), Yarborough, Randolph, McGee, Brewster, Hartke, Burdick, Russell of South Carolina, Carlson, Fong, Boggs, and Simpson.

Committee on Public Works
Messrs. McNamara (chairman), Randolph, Young of Ohio, Muskie, Gruening, Moss, Jordan of North Carolina, Inouye, Bayh, Montoya, Harris, Tydings, Cooper, Fong, Boggs, Pearson, and Murphy.

Committee on Rules and Administration
Messrs. Jordan of North Carolina (chairman), Hayden, Cannon, Pell, Clark, Byrd of West Virginia, Curtis, Cooper, and Scott.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Mr. Chief Justice Warren, of California, Hotel Sheraton-Park, Washington, D.C.
Mr. Justice Black, of Alabama, 619 S. Lee St., Alexandria, Va.
Mr. Justice Douglas, of Washington, 4852 Hutchins Pl.
Mr. Justice Clark, of Texas, 2101 Connecticut Ave.
Mr. Justice Harlan, of New York, 1677 31st St.
Mr. Justice Brennan, of New Jersey, 3037 Dumbarton Ave.
Mr. Justice Stewart, of Ohio, 5136 Pallsade Lane.
Mr. Justice White, of Colorado, 2209 Hampshire Rd., McLean, Va.
Mr. Justice Fortas, of Tennessee, 3210 R St.
OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT
Clerk—John F. Davis, 4704 River Rd.
Deputy Clerk—Edmund P. Cullinan, 4823 Reservoir Rd.
Deputy Clerk—Michael Rodak, 6311 Joslyn Pl., Cheverly, Md.
Marshal—T. Perry Lippitt, 6004 Corbin Rd.
Reporter—Henry Putzel, Jr., 3703 33d St.
Librarian—H. C. Hallam, Jr., 113 Normandy Dr., Silver Spring, Md.

UNITED STATES JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

JUSTICES ASSIGNED
TERRITORY EMBRACED

District of Columbia judicial circuit: Mr. Chief Justice Warren. District of Columbia.
First judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Fortas. Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island.
Second judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Harlan. Connecticut, New York, Vermont.
Third judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Brennan. Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virgin Islands.
Fourth judicial circuit: Mr. Chief Justice Warren. Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.
Fifth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Black. Alabama, Canal Zone, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas.
Sixth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Stewart. Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee.
Seventh judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Clark. Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin.
Eighth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice White. Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.
Ninth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Douglas. Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Guam, Hawaii.
Tenth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice White. Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming.