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RICHARD HELMS, DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina asked if he was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include certain press releases.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Mr. Richard Helms to succeed Adm. William F. Raborn as Director of Central Intelligence. At his confirmation hearings, the Senate Committee on Armed Services welcomed Mr. Helms' appointment enthusiastically and unanimously approved his nomination. I, too, wish to welcome Mr. Helms to this position. I look forward to a close association with him in my capacity as chairman of the House Armed Services CIA Subcommittee.

During the past 14 months, my close association with Admiral Raborn has been one of the most pleasant aspects of my duties as chairman of the Armed Services Committee. I, and a number of my colleagues, have already paid tribute to the admiral's record of distinguished service as a career naval officer and more recently as Director of Central Intelligence. He responded to a call from the President and performed his job splendidly. We all extend him every good wish for the future.

Mr. Speaker, a number of distinguished Americans have held this position which is so important to the security of our country. I think it is entirely fitting now that a man who has gained distinction through the professionalism acquired through a career in intelligence work including the holding of several senior positions within the Agency should now be appointed the head of that Agency. Mr. Helms' professional competence was recognized 14 months ago when he was named by President Johnson as Deputy Director of Central Intelligence.

It has been recognized again in his elevation to the top position in the CIA. I am sure that it is encouraging to those who have worked with Mr. Helms over the years and who are perhaps his strongest advocates to see him named to this position. Mr. Helms' intelligence career began in 1943 when he first served with the Office of Strategic Services. He has served continuously in its successor organizations.

I have been extremely impressed with Mr. Helms in his numerous appearances before our CIA Subcommittee. I am sure it is a comforting thought to Admiral Raborn, as he leaves his position, to know that the job is indeed in good hands. The press has not always been

kind to the CIA but I have been most interested in the almost universally favorable response which Mr. Helms' appointment has received. I wish to insert in the Record at this point a selection of these articles.

I do not agree with those who are critical of Admiral Raborn's tenure as Director; but I do agree with the universal acclaim over Mr. Helms' appointment.

The articles follow:

[From the Pittsburgh Press June 20, 1966]

EXCELLENT CHOICE

President Johnson chose well in elevating the Government's top career intelligence officer, Richard M. Helms, to directorship of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Dick Helms is an exceptionally able public servant. The words customarily used to describe him—"brilliant," "dedicated," and "unbiased"—are accurate.

Going from the Navy into the Office of Strategic Services (the CIA's predecessor) in 1943, Mr. Helms has spent the years since continuously in Government intelligence, rising through the ranks and until only little more than a year ago he was named deputy director of the CIA under the now retiring Admiral William F. Raborn.

Thus, he knows inside-out the faults, strengths, plans and machinery of this most complicated, controversial but all-essential Government agency. His record commends and fits him to take over the reins.

He knows that one of the greatest needs of the CIA today is a better public image—not that it is nearly as bad as some claim. But it needs to be better, for it is an agency essential to the welfare of our country.

Many in the Scripps-Howard newspaper organization have known Dick Helms since the pre-War II days when he was director of national advertising for The Indianapolis Times, a sister newspaper.

Our wager is he can turn in the performance required.

[From the Washington Post, Tuesday, June 28, 1966]

CIA CHANGING OF GUARD—AGENCY BEING VINDICATED BY SENATE

(By William S. White)

The changing of the top guard at the Central Intelligence Agency is proceeding smoothly notwithstanding CIA's inbuilt capacity to evoke more than its share of a kind of querulous suspicion and criticism.

Richard Helms, who is to be the Agency's director in succession to his resigned chief, Adm. William F. Raborn, has been given the unanimous approval of the leadership of both parties in the Senate.

Deputy Helms thus becomes Director Helms under a powerful and, practically speaking, an unchallengeable Senate sponsorship. Moreover, it has become clear that the demand of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for a part in congressional supervision of the CIA is going exactly nowhere.

The most realistic estimate is that if and when this proposal is pushed to a showdown on the Senate floor it will do well to attract as much as 20 per cent of the vote.

CIA is already supervised by a select and bipartisan Senate group, headed by Senator RICHARD RUSSELL of Georgia, which demonstrably holds the confidence of a vast majority of the Senate. So the Russell Committee will continue to be the sole supervising group; and that is that.

All this state of affairs is understandably most pleasing to the CIA, which has long been the top villain in all the bureaucracy to a small minority in Congress. These men simply cannot accept the hard reality that a tight secrecy over clandestine operations is the unavoidable price exacted by the kind of world in which we live.

The whole point is that the Russell CIA Committee has never known a leak of national security information; the Foreign Relations Committee is widely known for just such leaks. Its effort to move in on the CIA is not being rejected by a Senate majority only because of the essential bankruptcy of its argument that CIA meddles in the making of foreign policy, but mainly because some of its members simply cannot keep from talking too much about some things that should not be talked about at all.

[From the Washington Post, Monday, June 27, 1966]

The net of it is that this agency as an institution is in the process of a massive vindication by the Senate. This is bracing news, indeed, to the poor old CIA, which can never speak of its many successes and can never even try to defend its few failures. It is happy news, too, for Admiral Raborn, whose services to this country—from his development of the Polaris missile program to his conduct of the CIA—has been rarely matched.

To be sure, Raborn leaves his post—for a resumed retirement long since promised him by President Johnson—under criticism here and there. Still, he can take comfort in the knowledge that the one man who really ought to know the quality of his work, the President, is genuinely sorry to see him go.

The President has sent to Raborn a private letter of farewell that should convince the open-minded that the Admiral did a good job, indeed. "In your leaving," the President told Raborn, "you take with you not only my gratitude but that of your fellow countrymen who have been served so well by your unique powers of leadership and understanding."

If this isn't a "well done" from the Commander-in-Chief to a faithful old sailor, nobody could write one.

That the President has sent it reflects, to be sure, more than personal appreciation for a man who has done a particularly hard tour of duty. It also reflects his grave concern that all men in the most critical and most criticized arms of government—intelligence, defense, State Department—are of necessity asked to bear burdens of such pressure as to make high careers less and less attractive and sometimes hardly even bearable.

Highly qualified men are hard to find—and keep—even in times far less demanding than these, the days of the running sore of the war in Vietnam.

CIA'S NEW CHIEF A DETERMINED PRO (By Marquis Childs)

Those who occupy the seats of the mighty in this Capital are more often than not showy figures expanding like tropical flowers in the public glow. They measure their success by clocking the time they get on national television.

Just named to fill one of these seats is a man who falls completely outside the pattern. It is doubtful if one American in a thousand could identify Richard M. Helms, who will be director of the Central Intelligence Agency. And, if he has ever appeared on television, it has been by the sheerest inadvertence.

Even more remarkable in this hothouse atmosphere is that this is the way he intends it to be. As a pro in the intelligence business himself, Mr. Helms has every intention of making the agency a professional operation. The dilemma of secrecy for a vastly expanded intelligence operation, serving a democracy in which the very word secrecy inspires the itch to break it down, is his to resolve.

Although it was not known at the time, the White House on a previous occasion seriously considered putting Mr. Helms in the position to which he has now been named. The argument was that, since the CIA is a

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professional outfit, it should be headed by a pro with a long background in the business.

Instead, the President named a retired Admiral, William F. Raborn, Jr. Raborn was a highly successful organizer and administrator in putting through the Polaris submarine program. But, with no background in intelligence, he proved an unhappy choice as commanding officer on the bridge of the phantom ship of state which the CIA represents. For six months or more, Mr. Helms has been directing operations and Admiral Raborn's presence has been less and less felt.

The power of the CIA is a fact of contemporary life. It is embodied in the huge white structure completed five years ago at Langley, Va., across the Potomac and occupied by at least 5000 of CIA's employes. Perhaps another 10,000 or 15,000—the totals are secret—operate in every corner of the world.

Part of Mr. Helms' task is to apply discipline and restraint to an organization that many critics feel is overgrown and overly eager. The CIA's moving into its great white headquarters was, in the view of these same critics, a grave error, in that it advertised an agency that by its very nature should have abjured advertising.

Although he directed CIA's covert, or black, operations, Mr. Helms fits none of the stereotypes of the spy thriller and the innumerable spy films of recent years. Slender, soft-spoken, modest in demeanor, married for 20 years and the father of one son, he is not even a distant relative of James Bond.

His sparse official record released by the White House when he was appointed is also modest. Educated partly in Europe, at a German high school and a famous boys school in Switzerland, he speaks French and German fluently. Graduated from Williams College, he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in his junior year. He worked in Europe for two years for an American news service and from 1937 to 1942 as national advertising manager for the *Indianapolis Times*.

Mr. Helms, who is 53, got his grounding in intelligence in the wartime Office of Strategic Services, where he served as a Navy Lieutenant (jg). From then on, his career has been curtailed by secrecy. He is said to have had a lot to do with the U2 spy planes, which were extraordinarily successful in prying into the Communist preserve until a U2 was shot down over Sverdlovsk in 1960. That put an end to the summit conference with the Soviet Union.

Today—and this is part of the challenge confronting Mr. Helms—spying, along with almost everything else, is being transformed by revolutionary new technology. The Samos satellite replaced the U2 and, as it courses through outer space, it sends back for analysis by CIA technicians photographs as detailed as those taken from the plane at 60,000 feet.

The new director also is confronted by the bad press the CIA had had. Books and magazine articles have assailed and ridiculed the agency. The best known of the books, *The Invisible Government*, fired the wrath of the CIA with the accusation that at times it has exposed the "cover" of agents whose usefulness was thereby ended.

What irks Mr. Helms and his associates is that these attacks fail to point out that the CIA is a counter to the far greater and more powerful intelligence operations of Communist Russia and China. That is the Helms concept—a professional agency operating without publicity in a tough professional sphere.

[From Time, June 24, 1966]

A PRO FOR CIA

The Central Intelligence Agency, which tries not too successfully to stay out of the news, makes it big when it has something that it wants to tell. So it was last week

when Richard Helms was named to replace Admiral William Raborn, 61, as director of the CIA. And, as usual, there were countless cloak-and-dagger theories to explain the switch. President Johnson compounded the conspiracy theories by burying the news in a clutch of routine personnel announcements.

Actually, Raborn had an understanding with Johnson, when he took the job 14 months ago, that he would stay only a year or two; thus his departure was not unexpected. A retired line officer with a flair for administration, he brought to the sprawling spookery in Langley, Va., modern management techniques for analyzing, projecting and distributing the inchoate mass of information that pours in on the agency from every corner of the world.

Unlike his immediate predecessors, John McCone and Allen Dulles, Raborn sought no policymaking role, was far less concerned with the substance of intelligence, and his detached air drew criticism.

Dick Helms, 53, has made his career in what Washington calls the "intelligence community." A Williams College graduate and a newsman before joining the Navy in 1942, he served as an OSS officer during the war and signed up with the CIA at its founding in 1947. He rose to become deputy director for plans—meaning covert operations—under McCone, and has since handled the agency's delicate relations with Congress while simultaneously directing most of the CIA's pure-intelligence functions as Raborn's first deputy. He thus became the first professional ever to head the agency, and about that at least there was no mystery.

[From the Washington Star, June 24, 1966]

GOOD NEWS FOR THE CIA

For the Central Intelligence Agency, which has been going through a difficult period, the appointment of Richard M. Helms to succeed William F. Raborn as director is a heartening development.

The new director, who has served as Raborn's deputy for the past 13 months, is the first thoroughgoing professional intelligence agent to be given the top job in the agency. He has been with the CIA since it was formed in 1947, having previously served in the Office of Strategic Services during World War II. He is widely respected throughout the government intelligence community and enjoys excellent relations on Capitol Hill.

The appointment amounts to belated recognition in the White House that intelligence work is a highly specialized activity demanding the best in professional talent. Raborn, a retired vice admiral, was handicapped as director by his lack of previous experience in intelligence work and in the field of foreign affairs. In recent months, criticism of the CIA in Congress has become increasingly outspoken and morale within the agency itself has suffered.

The change in leadership does not mean that all the problems of the CIA will disappear. Criticism in Congress, and pressure for tighter supervision by congressional committees, is likely to continue. It is to be hoped, however, that increased confidence within the agency itself may lead in time to greater public and congressional confidence in the activities of this vital arm of the government.

[From the New York Times, June 20, 1966]

NEW CHIEF FOR THE CIA

The Central Intelligence Agency needed a change of leadership, and President Johnson has picked the best available man in Deputy Director Richard Helms. Admiral Raborn, the retiring director, was chosen in 1964 because he had done an outstanding job in developing the Polaris missile and, in the process, had established excellent relations with Congress. It did not hurt that he was a Texan who campaigned for Mr. Johnson.

As it turned out, Admiral Raborn's relations with Congress proved far from happy and his complete inexperience in intelligence work and foreign affairs were serious handicaps. He was a good man in the wrong job.

Mr. Helms is a career intelligence officer who has had primary responsibility for much of the CIA's administrative work in the last few years. He is experienced, sophisticated and knowledgeable. Moreover, he is highly regarded by the CIA corps which has been riven by internal quarrels.

Good as the appointment is, it does not lessen the desirability of tighter Congressional supervision over this crucial agency. Legislators expert in foreign affairs should share with members of the armed services and appropriations committees the duty for overseeing an organization whose work directly affects—and sometimes even makes—foreign policy.

The combination of a more effective director and more effective Congressional watchdogs could do much to heighten public confidence that the vast powers of CIA will not be abused.

[From the Washington Star, June 10, 1966]

HELMS IS NAMED CIA CHIEF AS ADMIRAL RABORN RESIGNS

(By Garnett D. Hörner)

William F. Raborn Jr. is resigning as Central Intelligence Agency director after less than 14 months on the job.

President Johnson announced Raborn's resignation yesterday along with the promotion of a career professional in the intelligence field—Richard M. Helms—to succeed him.

Helms, 53, who got into the spy business while in the Navy during World War II, has been with CIA since it was created 19 years ago and has been deputy director under Raborn.

The President gave no reason for the resignation of Raborn, a 61-year-old retired vice admiral, except that he wants to return to his home in California. But there have been recurring rumors of unhappiness at high levels within the administration about Raborn's direction of the CIA.

ANNOUNCES CHOICES

At a press conference in his office, Johnson also announced he intends to nominate:

Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit, president of Texas Southern University, as a member of the Atomic Energy Commission to succeed Mrs. Mary I. Bunting, who resigned some time ago. Nabrit is a brother of Dr. James M. Nabrit Jr., now U.S. deputy representative to the United Nations, who plans to return to his post as president of Howard University here in the fall.

Dr. Gerald F. Tape, for reappointment as a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. He has been a member of the AEC since 1963.

Rosel H. Hyde, a Republican first named to the Federal Communications Commission by President Truman in 1952, for reappointment to the FCC. The President also said he plans to designate Hyde as FCC chairman.

Nicholas Johnson, now serving as federal maritime administrator, to fill a vacancy on the FCC created by the May 1 resignation of E. William Henry, former FCC chairman.

DEPUTY PROMOTED

Winthrop Knowlton, now deputy assistant secretary of the treasury for international affairs, for promotion to assistant secretary. He would replace Marilyn N. Trued, who resigned recently.

The President also named Henry D. Owen, a member of the State Department's Policy Planning Council for 11 years, as chairman of the council. He succeeds Walt W. Rostow, recently named a special assistant to the President.

Raborn's resignation as CIA director came in the midst of an attempt by the Senate

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Foreign Relations Committee to put three of its members on a special congressional watchdog committee for the CIA headed by Sen. RICHARD B. RUSSELL, D-Ga.

There were no official indications whether the approaching battle in the Senate over the proposal to enlarge the watchdog group had anything to do with Raborn's resignation.

CONTROVERSIES AROSE

There has been criticism of Raborn in some quarters on the grounds that as a military man he was not familiar with CIA cloak-and-dagger operations and that there had been morale problems in his administration of the agency.

In recent months, the CIA has become involved in an increasing number of controversies. Two court suits, the Senate dispute and a rash of newspaper and magazine articles have all raised questions about the agency's operations.

Ramparts magazine, in its April issue, charged that Michigan State University had provided a "cover" for CIA operatives in Viet Nam.

University officials acknowledged that CIA men were employed in the project, but said "we did not knowingly hire any CIA men—and when we found out about their role, we dropped them."

At the same time the Michigan State controversy erupted, the Star disclosed that an Estonian immigrant had filed a \$110,000 slander suit in U.S. District Court in Baltimore against a fellow immigrant whom the CIA identified as one of its agents.

Erik Helms, who filed the suit, alleged that Jui Raus, the CIA employe, was instructed by the intelligence agency to warn Estonian immigrants in this country that Helms was a "dispatched Soviet intelligence operative, a KGB agent."

Both the CIA and Raus have contended that Raus was acting as a government official and therefore was immune to slander suits. The court has not yet ruled on whether that defense can be accepted.

Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, led by Chairman J. W. Fulbright, D-Ark., have voiced concern about allegations that the CIA is playing an increasing role in influencing foreign policy.

Another controversy developed after Foreign Affairs, a prestigious quarterly, published an article on "The Faceless Viet Cong," written by George A. Carver Jr. It was subsequently learned that the author was a full-time CIA employe, but the magazine, in a short biography, did not identify him as such.

Last month, the widow of a retired Marine colonel filed an \$800,000 damage suit in U.S. District Court in Norfolk, alleging that her husband committed suicide because of drugs administered to him while he was being interviewed for a CIA position.

"There is no basis for the charges," the CIA said. "No drugs or medicines were ever administered to him at any time during his contacts with agency officials."

Raborn was named in April last year by the President to succeed John A. McCone, a Republican West Coast industrialist, as CIA director.

Johnson pointed out yesterday that Raborn was retired when he asked him to come to Washington to serve "for a period that would be agreeable to him." He said he told Raborn at the time that he hoped Helms could succeed him at the end of his tour of duty.

"Although he (Raborn) had no desire to return to Washington," the President added, "he agreed to come and serve for an indefinite period. He has done that. Now he desires to return to California."

Helms was named deputy director at the same time Raborn was picked to head the agency. Helms had been deputy director for plans since early 1962, when he succeeded Richard M. Bissell Jr.

Johnson opened his press conference yesterday with an announcement of the first assignment of funds to projects around the country under the new rent supplement housing program.

He said \$600,000 has been set aside to provide for more than 1,000 units of "modest but decent housing" in Boston, Cleveland, New Orleans, New York, Omaha, Philadelphia, Providence, San Antonio, Saginaw, Mich., Pasco, Wash., the Watts area of Los Angeles, and the Delta area of Mississippi.

Congress appropriated the first money last month under the program approved last year. Johnson again yesterday urged the Senate to approve appropriations to carry the program forward in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

In response to questions, the President indicated that he hopes for a compromise to win Senate passage of the controversial open housing provision of the pending civil rights bill.

"We do have difficulties," the President remarked. "We are trying to resolve them and get a bill that can be approved by a majority of the Congress . . . We are hopeful we will get a good civil rights bill as near our recommendations as possible. We don't always get all we ask for."

[From the Washington Star, June 19, 1966]
CIA CHIEF HELMS IS FIRST CAREER MAN TO DIRECT AGENCY

"I know we've been criticized a lot," the new director of the Central Intelligence Agency said yesterday. "but I don't believe a lot of it to be at all fair."

"All told, I think we have done a fine job over the years."

Richard McG. Helms, a career man with CIA since its founding nearly 20 years ago, gave this appraisal in a telephone interview.

Colleagues in the normally supersecret agency were happy to add their words of praise for the 53-year-old former newsmen who now heads one of the U.S. government's biggest and most important organizations.

President Johnson announced at a news conference that retired Adm. William F. Raborn, the Polaris submarine developer who took over as CIA chief following John A. McCone's departure a year ago, has decided to go back to his California home.

Helms was raised to CIA's No. 2 spot under Raborn with the idea of grooming him for the top, \$35,000-a-year job when the admiral departed, Johnson said.

The 6-foot-1-inch, brown-haired and brown-eyed Helms is, in a sense, the first career intelligence man to be promoted to the top of the CIA. His most widely known predecessor, Allen W. Dulles, had long experience in intelligence work, but was also a lawyer before going on the CIA roster in 1951.

BRILLIANT, DEDICATED

Those who know him describe Helms as a brilliant, dedicated, unbiased person—"the finest product of the CIA."

He was assistant to Richard Bissell when Bissell was director of plans and then replaced Bissell in 1962, the year of the Bay of Pigs, when Bissell resigned.

As assistant and then director for plans, Helms supervised the so-called "black operations" of CIA—the action branch of the agency.

He was considered a protege of Bissell, who although criticized for aspects of the Bay of Pigs operation, was recognized as a brilliant operative himself and is credited for many successful CIA operations—including the U2 spy plane flights over Russia.

ANONYMOUS ROLE

What role Helms played in this and other operations is not publicly known. Various books and articles critical of CIA operations mention Helms only in passing—as an unbiased, capable and efficient operator.

His anonymity may serve him well in handling the CIA's current problem with Congress. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been seeking to have its members named to a Senate subcommittee that oversees the agency's operations.

Efforts at a compromise have been unavailing, and Raborn Friday told Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, D-Ark., he would refuse to give members of Fulbright's group any information about the sources of CIA information or the methods the agency uses.

Helms, a native of Saint David's, Pa., in suburban Philadelphia, graduated from Williams College in 1935 with Phi Beta Kappa honors and other achievements including his class presidency and editorship of the college newspaper.

In 1935-37 he was a United Press correspondent, and from 1937 until 1942 he was national advertising manager for the Indianapolis (Ind.) Times.

His government intelligence work began after he joined the U.S. Navy in World War II. As a lieutenant junior grade, he went with CIA's wartime predecessor—the Office of Strategic Services—in August 1943.

After his Navy discharge in 1946 he joined the War Department's Strategic Services Unit. From there he went to the Central Intelligence Group, which in 1947 was formed into the CIA with Helms as a deputy director.

During such time as he gets off, Helms likes to spring about a tennis court, go for walks and read.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. I am delighted to yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman in commending the President of the United States for appointing this distinguished career public servant to this most important position.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. I am glad to yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. It has been my privilege to know Richard Helms for a number of years. I first became acquainted with him when I was on the Defense Subcommittee on Appropriations and he was a witness before the subcommittee. I grew to know him better as a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations which had a special interest in the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Helms is a career man of the highest caliber, a man who has, by his ability and his record, reached the top of this important vital Agency of the United States.

I also commend the President for recommending Richard Helms to the important position of Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. I am sure the Agency is in good hands under his leadership.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. I thank the gentleman from Michigan. I agree with him. This is one of the finest appointments the President of the United States has ever made in the interest of the security of this great Nation.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. I am happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I wish to add my remarks and my approval of the remarks that have been made today in regard to both the distinguished career of Admiral Raborn and the appointment of Mr. Helms as head of the CIA. I wish also to compliment the President on the appointment of Richard Helms to be Director of the CIA. I have the utmost confidence in the appointment and believe that Mr. Helms will make a distinguished and valuable contribution to our Nation's safety and security.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, in future days the CIA will come under criticism by certain elements of the press, as it has in the past. This man needs our backing. He needs the backing of everyone in the Executive Department and he needs the backing of America, because we must not see the importance of this great agency eroded and downgraded by people who have ulterior motives toward our Nation.

COTTON RESEARCH AND PROMOTION

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 12322) to enable cotton growers to establish, finance, and carry out a coordinated program of research and promotion to improve the competitive position of, and to expand markets for, cotton, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 29, 1966.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit the Annual Report of the Office of Alien Property for Fiscal Year 1965 as required by Section 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Act. It is the 23rd report of proceedings under that Act.

As this report indicates, we have reached the end of a very long road. After June 30, 1966, for the first time in 49 years, there will be no Government unit whose sole task will be the processing of alien property matters arising from the wartime seizure of property. Some alien property work remains which cannot be completed by June 30, 1966, principally because it is affected by litigation or proposed legislation. These remaining matters will be completed in the future by the part-time work of personnel of the Civil Division of the Department of Justice. But this does not detract from the fact that as of April 30, 1966, the staff which has completed the processing of about \$900,000,000 in vested property will have closed all but about 50 of the more than 67,500 claims which were filed, all but about 450 of approximately 62,000 accounts, and it will have pending only about 30 of the more than 7,000 cases which it has litigated.

The imminent closing of the Office of Alien Property is another step in our determination to find the most efficient way to serve the American public. In the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, Congress has authorized thousands of American citizens to file claims against the net proceeds of vested property which are maintained in the War Claims Fund. Since the costs of the Office of Alien Property are deducted from the proceeds of vested property, closing the Office will soon mean the end of deductions of its administrative costs, thereby leaving more funds for the claimants to share. And the public generally will benefit by the absorption into other necessary work of the mere handful of knowledgeable and dedicated employees who have brought this fruitful work virtually to its close.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 29, 1966.

THE PRESIDENT'S ALLEGED LOSS OF POPULARITY—EXCERPTS FROM THE SPEECH DELIVERED TO THE NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF CINCINNATI, JUNE 20, 1966, BY THE HONORABLE JOHN J. GILLIGAN

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

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GILLIGAN] has made an excellent speech before the Reserve Officers' Association of Cincinnati on June 20, 1966. I ask unanimous consent to include with my remarks at this point in the Record excerpts from that speech.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The excerpts referred to follow:

EXCERPTS FROM THE SPEECH DELIVERED TO THE NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF CINCINNATI, JUNE 20, 1966

Much is heard today about the plummeting popularity of President Lyndon Johnson, as reflected in public opinion polls being

taken around the country, and such noted writers as Walter Lippmann have ascribed the President's alleged loss of popularity to our involvement in the conflict in South Viet Nam. For instance Mr. Lippmann recently wrote, "The polls, plus the California primary elections have shown that the President no longer commands the great majority which elected him in 1964. This is the fact of the matter; there is room for much difference of opinion about why this has happened and what it means."

"Certainly the gross figures of the polls do not reflect a simple alignment of opinion for and against our part in the Vietnamese War. The current majority disapproves of the President's conduct of the war."

I think it is fair to say, as Mr. Lippmann does, that a great many Americans are unhappy with the war in Viet Nam; and, indeed, we would be a pretty sorry nation if our people did not have the most profound distaste for war and imperialistic adventures. It would seem evident that the President takes the blame for the fact that the war has not ended, indeed, that it ever started, and that it cannot be prosecuted to a quick and easy conclusion. But I think that acknowledging that fact is not quite the same thing as saying, as does Mr. Lippmann, "there is no easy solution available to the President or to us. The President has misconceived and misjudged the war, and the consequences, whether he leans now to the Hawks or the Doves, will be bloody, embarrassing and sterile. While the war goes on, the mood of the country grows angrier, and the hope of dealing with our truly gigantic problems by reason, good will and consensus is vanishing."

It would appear to me that such learned and erudite men as Mr. Lippmann, as well as some of the other critics of the President, would have developed somewhat greater historical perspective by contemplating the role that other Presidents have played at times of national crisis, and what happened to their popularity at the time.

For instance we are accustomed to look back at the Civil War through the rosy glasses of history and sentimentality and think of that era as a rather romantic period of gallantry and grace. All of us have learned from the cradle all the stories about the gentle and beloved Abraham Lincoln, who was enshrined in the hearts of all of his countrymen. Nothing, of course, could be further from the truth.

In November, 1864, Abraham Lincoln won reelection to the Presidency by a very narrow margin and his opponent, General McClellan, ran on a "peace platform", in which he promised that if he were elected President, a speedy armistice would be negotiated with the Southern States, and the seceded states would be given the right to determine whether or not they wanted to return to the Union, and whether or not they wanted to abolish slavery.

It was widely held and argued that all of the slaves of the South were not worth the life of one Union soldier, and instead of the rather peaceful, but noisy, demonstration by the peaceeniks of today, there were the bloody draft riots in New York when hundreds of men (largely recently arrived Irish immigrants) burned and looted and pillaged in the most violent sort of protest against being drafted into the Union Army.

When we realize how narrow was Lincoln's margin of victory in that fateful election, we would do well to recall that only the people in the North were voting, and that if the Southerners had been able to cast ballots in that election, Lincoln would have been disastrously defeated.

If there had been Gallup Polls in 1864, Lincoln would have cut a very sorry figure; and if the term, census, had been part