

By Mr. RONAN:

H.J. Res. 1123. Joint resolution to authorize the President of the United States to proclaim August 28, 1966, as "Polish Millennium Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADDABBO:

H.R. 14652. A bill for the relief of Fen Iang Kuo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 14653. A bill for the relief of Dr. Henry B. So; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARRETT:

H.R. 14654. A bill for the relief of Annette Mary Lynch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARBSTAIN:

H.R. 14655. A bill for the relief of Sun Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 14656. A bill for the relief of Georgios Komninos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUOT:

H.R. 14657. A bill for the relief of Antonio Corsaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOELSON:

H.R. 14658. A bill for the relief of Franz Soni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of California:

H.R. 14659. A bill for the relief of Wayne Waitman and Deborah Waitman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KREBS:

H.R. 14660. A bill for the relief of Andrew Gondor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 14661. A bill for the relief of Luis Donato Rodriguez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDADE:

H.R. 14662. A bill for the relief of Ella Winnifred Rich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACKIE:

H.R. 14663. A bill for the relief of Sidney Walters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts:

H.R. 14664. A bill for the relief of Paul D. Chisholm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 14665. A bill for the relief of Hideo Yahashi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE:

H.R. 14666. A bill for the relief of Gerau Amine Hanna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 14667. A bill for the relief of Kyoko Sugita; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of California:

H.R. 14668. A bill for the relief of Leonard Prado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### Salute to Tanzania

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. ADAM C. POWELL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 26, 1966*

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, the people of Tanzania today mark their second anniversary as an independent and united Republic. On this occasion, therefore, I am happy to extend warm felicitations to His Excellency Dr. Julius Nyerere, the President of Tanzania; and His Excellency Michael Lukumbuzya, Tanzania's Ambassador to the United States.

This union of the former independent states of Tanganyika—gained independence in December 1961—and Zanzibar—gained independence in December 1963—somewhat shocked some political observers. Indeed, many skeptics doomed the union to failure. However, they have proved wrong, and the Republic has continued. The concept of African unity has long been a goal of the majority of Africa's leaders, and a successful Tanzania may substantially assist in the realization of that goal.

As a result of the September 1965 elections Dr. Nyerere was reelected as President of Tanzania, and the Government has steadily continued its attack on the problems of poverty and illiteracy and sickness which afflict many of its citizens.

Agriculture, livestock, and fishing comprise the basis of the economy in both parts of the Republic. On the mainland the most important cash crops are sisal, coffee, and cotton. Zanzibar is a leading producer of cloves and coconuts. Mineral production on the mainland is growing at a rapid rate with gold, lead, mica, tin, iron, and tungsten found available.

Transportation problems and shortages of capital have thus far prevented their exploitation. In addition to those industries involving crop processing and the treatment of minerals, Tanzania has a substantial and still growing range of

consumer goods industries such as aluminum, soft drinks, cigarettes, bricks and tiles, concrete, chemicals, and textiles.

Realizing the need for an educated citizenry, Tanzania has given urgent attention to expanding educational facilities, particularly at postprimary levels. Great Britain has assisted through supplying some teachers for Tanzanian schools, and American Peace Corps volunteers have played a significant role in educating Tanzania's younger citizens of tomorrow.

Tanzania has played a leading role in the international community, and is a very active member of the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth, the United Nations, and with Kenya and Uganda, of the East African Common Services Organization.

I am well aware of the awesome tasks which President Nyerere and his people have undertaken as they attempt to mold a modern and unified state, but I am also certain that they have the courage and determination to see their problems through. As they take a few brief moments to observe their second independence anniversary of a united republic, I extend my warmest greeting and best wishes for the future and congratulate them on a job well done.

### "Mr. United" Retires

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. SAMUEL L. DEVINE**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 26, 1966*

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, as many of our colleagues know, Mr. W. A. Patterson is retiring this week as the chairman of the board and chief executive of United Air Lines.

This giant among the champions of the free enterprise system has guided his

company from its infancy until now when it has become the largest domestic airline and one of the truly great transportation companies in the world.

Mr. Patterson, affectionately known as "Pat" to his close associates, through his dynamic leadership, has won the respect of all persons interested in the continued sound growth and progress in our air transportation system.

Over 38,000 United Air Lines employees will sorely miss the guidance, wisdom, and foresight of "Pat" as well as his qualities of humanity and compassion.

### Railroad Mergers

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. BYRON G. ROGERS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 26, 1966*

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, the Interstate Commerce Commission is now considering a proposed merger of the Union Pacific and the Rock Island Railroads. This proposal is of great concern to the people of the State of Colorado. Particularly to the people of the city and county of Denver because the economic interests of the State are vitally affected by the outcome of this proposal.

The history of the economic growth in the State of Colorado shows that there should be a transcontinental railroad through the State of Colorado. When transcontinental railroads were being constructed, none of them came through the State of Colorado or to the city and county of Denver. It became necessary for the public-spirited citizens of Denver to construct a spur line to a transcontinental railroad in order to have railroad service in Colorado.

When the economic development of the State became more secure, railroads were constructed from Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Kansas City, Mo., to the city and county of Denver. Thereafter the

Rio Grande Western Railroad extended railroad service to the West.

When the good citizens of Colorado brought about the construction of the Moffat Tunnel there was established a central gateway which maintained a competitive central transcontinental route. This has contributed to the continued growth of the State of Colorado.

It is absolutely essential that we should maintain a competitive transcontinental route through the State of Colorado, and it is my hope that when the cross-examination of witnesses in connection with this merger is conducted, a complete explanation can be obtained as to the intention and purposes of the railroads' operation in the State of Colorado in the future. It should be made clear that nothing must weaken the position of Denver and Colorado as a transcontinental rail gateway. Further, it should be made clear that the competitive situation should continue and not be diminished, as I believe that fully competitive transcontinental systems contribute to the economy of all the people of the West and assist our national defense transportation system.

There are alternative methods whereby competitive situations may continue in the future. One would be to permit the continued operation of the Rock Island Railroad to the city and county of Denver. Should it be necessary to dispose of the Rock Island Railroad, a competitive situation could continue by permitting the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad to acquire the same, as the Union Pacific has already agreed to dispose of that part of the Rock Island system south of Kansas City and Topeka, Kans. It is logical that there should not be a monopoly on rail transportation west of the Missouri River.

The continued economic growth of the city and county of Denver will depend upon the final decision in this case. Should the competitive situation be eliminated or weakened, then many employees in the industry will lose their jobs. The businessmen will be restricted and denied a competitive situation that could lead to their ultimate elimination from the economy of Denver.

It is my hope that the Commission will continue the competitive situation that now exists.

### The 160th Anniversary of the Valspar Corp.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, during 1966 the Valspar Corp., which has its national headquarters in the 16th Congressional District of Illinois, is celebrating its 160th anniversary as one of our Nation's oldest and largest paint firms. Of even greater historical significance, however, is the

fact that Valspar's early founding makes it America's first varnish manufacturer.

The story of Valspar's founding and its subsequent growth is symbolic of the achievement possible only in our great free enterprise economy.

R. J. Baudhuin, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Valspar recently stated while announcing commemorative plans for the anniversary from corporate headquarters in Rockford, Ill.:

Valspar has been a partner in American history for 160 years. This company has demonstrated that a commercial enterprise can be an integral part of the Nation's progress, both in peace and war. It is a role of which we are very proud.

Baudhuin pointed out that his observation was rooted in fact. He cited interesting data showing that the Valspar Corp.'s history from the turn of the 19th century has paralleled and participated in that of the country.

Founded in 1806, before the British recognized the independence of the American colonies, the company had a modest but symbolic start in the American adventure. Its birthplace was a shop in Cambridge, Mass., on the exact site where later stood "The Village Smithy," the old blacksmith shop which was the inspiration for Longfellow's famous poem. There the major item to be marketed was beeswax which was used on the ropes of sailing ships—fore-runner of the varnishes developed later.

The first varnish ever to be commercially manufactured in the United States was to come from the back of that little shop, not more than 14 years later after its doors were opened for business. This first batch of varnish was cooked in an 8-gallon crock in 1820 by two industrial pioneers, Franklin Houghton and David McClure, according to a formula they had purchased. Soon their varnish was in demand for the spars of sailing ships—ships that plied the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, carrying the trade of the struggling young Republic to an expanding horizon.

In 1857 Lawson Valentine, who was to hire the first chemist in the varnish business and to perfect the first free-flowing and smooth-drying varnish for widespread use, took over the company. It became known throughout the world, and is still recognized in many countries as Valentine & Co. The spars of the famous Yankee Clipper ships gleamed and braved the stormy seas and winds with coatings of Valentine varnish. In the Civil War, steam locomotives, too, as well as Clipper ships were protected with the company's finishes.

The corporation's present name, Valspar, represents this early history, combining the first syllable of the pioneering "Valentine" and the word "spar" the initial use of its product.

Up to the present space age, Valspar's finishes have continued to accompany men, materials, and machines that make American history. The company's protective coatings followed Admiral Peary in his Polar expeditions of the 1900's, insulating his party's skis, sleds, and snowshoes against the extreme elements.

America's World War I aerial workhorse, the "Jenny," was covered with Valspar finishes, as were later airplanes, including Lindbergh's *Spirit of St. Louis*.

In 1932, they helped C. William Beebe set his diving record. They followed America through World War II. When men looked to space for new conquests and probed the unknown, Valspar assisted with new, revolutionary coatings.

Valspar's nonwhitening varnish was developed early in the 1900's and the current trademark, showing a man pouring boiling water on a table top to demonstrate the varnish's waterproof qualities, became famous at that time.

Today, the Valspar Corp. has 9 divisions, 8 factories, 10 sales offices and warehouses, and 4 foreign offices and affiliates. The Valspar name appears on varnishes, clears, paints, and allied products that are marketed nationally. In addition, through its divisions, the company sells products regionally under various trade names, mainly Keystone in the East, Rockcote in the Middle West, and McMurtry in the Rocky Mountain area.

### Poland: A Millennium of Pride

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. RONALD BROOKS CAMERON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. CAMERON. Mr. Speaker, this year two European nations are celebrating important and inspiring anniversaries. Seen in an historical light, their anniversaries bear some remarkable resemblances and some instructive contrasts. It was 50 years ago that a small band of Irish patriots staged an heroic though unsuccessful rebellion against British rule in Ireland. Five years later Ireland gained her independence and has swiftly become one of the more responsible countries in the community of nations.

The other country which deserves our congratulatory attention, of course, is Poland, now in her 1,000th year of civilization and nationhood. Besides the fact that both of these countries have given much to the world through their talented and energetic peoples, they have in common a Catholic heritage, which has proved a significant factor in their social development.

While under the grip of British despotism, the Irish Catholic priests did much to keep the spirit of Irish nationalism alive and dynamic. We see the same phenomenon now operating in Poland as the Catholic Church, represented by the indomitable Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, strives to keep a proud Polish people from being inundated by the factitious floodtide of an atheistic Communist regime. Communist boss, Wladyslaw Gomulka, has sought for years to suppress the traditional Polish Catholic Church and subject it and its followers to an acceptance of state supremacy in



all matters. The church has firmly held its own though and refused to knuckle under. It was this same spirit of fierce national pride which a surprised Hitler found himself confronted with in attempting to quickly overrun and subdue the Polish nation in 1939.

As this year's millennium celebrations continue, Poland's church-state struggle will undoubtedly come into sharper focus. The regime has thus far tried to turn the festivities into a drive to promote loyalty to the Marxist state. Were it not for the deep tragedy of Poland's recent history, there would be certain aspects of comedy in this crude Communist campaign. Like his next door neighbor, Herr Ulbricht of East Germany, Gomulka has a penchant for political farce that fools nobody but himself.

In this glorious year, then, of Poland's millennium celebration, let a deep-felt hope be expressed by the free nations of the world that the people of Poland will stand firm in their belief of Christian ideas and political freedoms. Let Cardinal Wyszyński, in his lonely crusade,

draw strength from that Frenchman, Alfred de Musset, who once observed, "Christianity ruined emperors, but saved peoples." Let the Polish people take inspiration from the example of Ireland and be convinced that the struggle for independence can be won.

To a nation which has given the world a Nicholas Copernicus, a Fryderyk Chopin, and a Wanda Landowska, I join with my colleagues in extending Poland grateful congratulations on this, her 1,000th anniversary.

### Questionnaire Results

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. CATHERINE MAY**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, in early March of this year I polled my con-

4th Congressional District (all 12 counties)

stituency for their views on 12 current issues, and I am pleased to say the response to my questionnaire, which is a project I have undertaken in each congressional term, was exceedingly heavy, as has always been the case in the Fourth Congressional District of the State of Washington.

I advised my constituency at the time their views were requested that I would place the tabulated results of the questionnaire in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the information of my colleagues and all branches of the Federal Government. I have also brought the questionnaire results to the attention of the President. Several thousands of the questionnaires were completed and returned with accompanying letters in which my constituents expanded their views, and these letters are indeed helpful to me as their representative in Congress.

Under unanimous consent I am pleased to report the tabulation of opinion for the 12-county Fourth Congressional District of the State of Washington as follows:

	Percent		
	Yes	No	No answer
Do you favor:			
1. The President's course of action in opposing Communist aggression in Vietnam?	67	26	7
2. Postponing expansion of social welfare spending programs until Vietnam costs can be reduced?	78	18	4
3. Revision of and reduced spending in our foreign aid programs?	88	8	4
4. The President's proposal for U.S. financing of worldwide welfare programs in health and education?	15	80	5
5. A congressional investigation of waste and corruption in the new poverty programs?	88	8	4
6. Repeal of sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which permits States to adopt right-to-work laws?	20	73	7
7. Restoration of the recently reduced excise taxes on automobiles and telephones?	32	62	6
8. A tax credit to help individuals meet the increasing costs of higher education?	63	30	7
9. Further restrictions on law-abiding adults in the purchase or ownership of rifles, shotguns, and pistols?	23	72	5
10. Extending a minimum wage to farm labor?	50	43	7
11. The right of any State to apportion 1 house of its legislature on factors other than population?	59	30	11
12. Sale of wheat and other commodities to Russia and/or other Communist bloc nations?	29	65	6

Counties in the Fourth Congressional District are Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima.

### Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1967

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I voted against the motion to add to the agriculture appropriation bill the proviso:

That no funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to formulate or administer programs for the sale of agricultural commodities pursuant to titles I or IV of Public Law 480, Eighty-third Congress, as amended, to any nation which sells or furnishes or which permits ships or aircraft under its registry to transport to North Vietnam any equip-

ment, materials, or commodities, so long as North Vietnam is governed by a Communist regime.

Presumably, the objective of the supporters of this motion was to reduce the flow of equipment and supplies to North Vietnam. I fully agree with this objective, as does the administration. As a matter of fact, the administration through the use of quiet, behind-the-scenes diplomacy, has pursued that objective with notable success. The flow of supplies to North Vietnam from non-Communist sources has actually been slowed to a trickle.

The reason I voted against the proviso is that I do not believe it will serve its purpose, and that it is likely to do severe damage to other objectives of our foreign policy.

I cannot say positively what the damage will be, because there was no debate in the House when this motion was made, or when an identical amendment was previously proposed. Nor was there any discussion of such a proviso, so far as I have been able to discover, in the committee hearings on the bill.

In other words, when this motion came before us for a vote, we had been given no information on the following questions: First, what nations receiving aid in the form of agricultural commodi-

ties are now shipping any goods to North Vietnam, and to what extent? Second, to what extent would the addition of the proviso serve to reduce this flow, if there is any such flow? Third, what harmful effects might the addition of this proviso have on other aspects of our foreign policy? The executive branch was given no opportunity to furnish answers to these questions.

Thus, for all we know, this proviso might require the stopping of the aid we recently voted to meet near-famine conditions in India. We cannot expect a nonaligned country such as India to take action in support of our military efforts in the Vietnam conflict. Yet this proviso represents a kind of blackmail in an effort to force all countries receiving our agricultural commodities to do just that. It may be that India is shipping nothing to North Vietnam, or only an insignificant amount. In that case, the proviso would only cause embarrassment to the government of Mrs. Gandhi, which might well find it impossible to answer a question in Parliament whether it was going to "knuckle under to American pressure" by legislating against any shipment of Indian goods to North Vietnam.

The method of attaining the agreed objective here is about like a policeman shooting at a thief in a dark room which

is also occupied by a number of innocent people.

One final point, Mr. Chairman. As drawn, the proviso would continue to apply even after the end of hostilities in Vietnam and the achievement of a peaceful settlement, "so long as North Vietnam is governed by a Communist regime." This is contrary to our frequently announced policy that we are not seeking to destroy or overthrow the present Government of North Vietnam.

I hope that the proviso, which I regard as at best unnecessary and at worst mischievous, will be deleted from the bill in the Senate and in the conference committee.

### Culver Praises Clinton Engines Corp.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, one of the least understood aspects of our efforts to assist the developing nations of the world to help themselves is the important role played by U.S. manufacturers. During 1965, for example, American business and industry supplied 92 percent of the commodities financed under the foreign aid program. We are, in fact, through the commercial import program of the Agency for International Development exporting goods and services, rather than dollars.

Last year, when aid procurement contracts with industries in the State of Iowa exceeded \$2,200,000, one of the most important contributors was the Clinton Engines Corp., located in Maquoketa, Iowa. As the leading American exporter of gasoline engines of less than 10 horsepower, the Clinton Engines Corp. is in a strong position to importantly assist in development abroad. My most recent visit to the Maquoketa plant during the Easter recess of Congress offered further impressive evidence of the dedicated efforts of officials and employees which have brought the company to this position of leadership.

A chief benefactor of the productive ability and growing export sales operations of the Maquoketa firm is South Vietnam. Approximately \$2 million worth of Clinton engines, ranging in size from 2.7 to 6 horsepower, have been shipped to South Vietnam and are being used effectively to help farmers in the problem of how to pump water short Mekong River Delta solve the area's basic tances from canals to productive fields.

As a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, I had the opportunity to visit South Vietnam and travel extensively across southeast Asia last fall. Perhaps the most vivid recollection from the trip was the firsthand inspection of famine conditions in India and throughout the area where the rate of agricultural development has failed to keep pace with population growth and the rising demand for more and better food.

It is painfully clear that progress and freedom in this troubled sector of the world are inextricably linked to the ability of the governments to provide a better way of life for their people by effectively dealing with the prevalent problems of hunger, disease, and ignorance. To assist in meeting these critical problems our aid efforts are being more heavily concentrated in the basic areas of agriculture, health, and education. In the specific field of food production, we are attempting to develop the agricultural potential of these countries by furnishing fertilizer, machinery, and technical knowledge, and by conditioning our assistance on the adoption of national policies which encourage agricultural growth.

The equipment manufactured by the Clinton Engines Corp. is importantly furthering the objectives of our foreign policy by reducing the cost of food production and increasing the ability of the South Vietnamese to meet their own needs at this difficult time. I am, therefore, extremely proud to bring these accomplishments to the attention of my colleagues, and commend the company for its outstanding contribution to the cause of stability and peace throughout the world.

### Horton Recognizes National Library Week

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, last week, April 17-23, we celebrated National Library Week, a nationwide operation designed to encourage reading and the use of libraries. The observance was in its 9th year of sponsorship by the American Library Association and the National Book Committee, two distinguished nonprofit organizations.

One of the most important areas of library growth is in our Nation's public schools. The support given a schoolchild by a school library and an enthusiastic librarian is vital, especially for children from a deprived background—a fact recognized by Congress in the passage last year of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. I am proud to say that the city of Rochester, N.Y., with a population of over 300,000, has a library and a librarian in each of its secondary schools—and 3 of these schools have 2 librarians apiece. Although there are no libraries or librarians in the 45 elementary schools, every classroom has its collection of books whose total value comes to \$3 a child—and an increase has been requested for next year.

Next year, moreover, there will be libraries, and librarians to go with them, in four elementary schools—three of them supported by title I funds from the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

While I am discussing library services in Rochester, I might add that the city

is noted for its contributions to the fields of library science and services. The Eastman Kodak Co. particularly has added greatly to the field of documentation by developing microreproduction systems, and the Xerox Corp. is actively exploring the field of teaching machines which can have great bearing on the future of school libraries.

As a member of the District of Columbia Committee, however, I have had occasion to contrast the school library situation here in Washington with that in my home area. Much has been done; much remains. The contrast is strongest in the allocation of money for library books: This Capital City of well over 800,000 can provide only 50 cents worth of books for every elementary child, and \$1 worth on the junior and senior high school level. The city has sought to double both these allocations in fiscal 1967. Combined with funds from the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, granting of this request would put the schools within hailing distance of those in Rochester—and all would still fall short of the ALA standards of an investment of \$4 to \$6 per student in library books.

Not only books but people count—trained, friendly librarians to show a child how to unlock the storerooms of knowledge. Although Washington's secondary schools now have one or more librarians apiece, about 50 of our elementary schools still have no central library facilities and no professional or voluntary library personnel. Their library books are dispersed, for want of staff, among the classrooms or packed away in storage.

For fiscal 1967 the city proposes to add 21 more elementary school librarians to the 43 now employed. This will still leave over half the elementary schools without librarians. These are primarily the smaller, older schools in the central area, so crowded with children that they lack a separate room of any kind for a library. For the following fiscal year, the school administration is trying to work out ways to use office space in these schools to create even a tiny working space for a librarian—even though the books might have to be rotated among the classrooms.

The schoolchildren in the District of Columbia deserve, in my opinion, the equivalent of what is provided for the children in our own districts. I support the goals of National Library Week, and hope to see them translated into fact for the schools of our Nation's Capital.

### The Land of the Fee, or the Land of the Free?

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, today the House's Public Works Subcommittee on



Rivers and Harbors opened hearings on bills to revoke the authority to charge admission fees at our Federal reservoirs. As one of the sponsors of this legislation I testified in support of H.R. 13759 and similar legislation. I believe adoption of this legislation is vital if we are to keep this the land of the free, instead of the land of the fee. Following are my remarks before the committee:

Mr. Chairman, I have before me petitions bearing the signatures of more than 23,000 persons who reside in the Seventh Congressional District of Missouri, expressing opposition to the present plan to charge admission fees to our Federal reservoirs, and supporting my bill, H.R. 13759, which would revoke the authority to impose these fees on flood control projects where recreation benefits constitute less than 50 percent of the benefit-cost allocation.

These petitions were circulated by private citizens and they were acquired within the last 3 weeks. I'm certain that, if enough time prevailed, at least five times that many could have been obtained.

In the case of every reservoir built, or now under construction, our people were never given the slightest indication that admission fees would be imposed for access to public-use areas. They regard the imposition of these entrance fees as a betrayal of past policy, and a contradiction of the agreements, which were entered into in good faith by the Federal Government, the States, and the individual citizens.

I have here a copy of the White River Leader, published in Branson, Mo., on August 20, 1954. It contains a speech made at a mass meeting in Branson by Col. Staunton L. Brown, detailing the plans and procedures to be followed in the construction program at Table Rock Reservoir, one of the reservoirs in which entrance fees are now due to be implemented. On the subject of recreation benefits, Colonel Brown said, in part: "It is a good project, one which has been studied for many years and shown to have a good cost-benefit ratio, one that will furnish more benefits than its cost. It will provide you a new recreation area which is not considered in our studies as a benefit to be reckoned in dollars and cents."

If the entrance fees to public-use areas are now imposed, and enforced, the previous assurance that these recreation benefits will not be reckoned in dollars and cents will prove to be hollow.

We all recall the debate during consideration of the Land and Water Conservation Act. An amendment was to have been offered to exclude Federal reservoirs because they are primarily flood control projects, rather than recreation projects. But when assurances were given that no charge would be made for the use of the water, the amendment was not pressed.

Under present plans, however, the only way the water can be used, without paying the entrance fee, is for the boatsman to either float his family down a tributary, or drop into the lake by parachute or plane. He may not have to pay to use the water, but he has to buy a permit to reach the water. I think the committee will agree with me that this evades the intent of the act, and was never intended by the Congress.

On March 31 of this year, during the debate on H.R. 2829, concerning the Manson Unit, Chief Joseph Dam project, I had a colloquy with the chairman of the House Interior Committee. I asked if the 50-cent-a-day, or annual \$7 fees would be applicable for ingress into the area. The chairman replied: "I cannot speak about what is in the minds of the Secretaries involved, but if there is any development which would lead to the necessity for an entrance fee, an en-

trance fee could be charged in this particular project.

"On the other hand, a user fee will more than likely be charged. There is no question about the user fees. There is a question as to the entrance fees, because there has to be a road providing for ingress or egress, or proper public facilities, or such. In this particular instance \* \* \* I would doubt if the entrance fees will be charged. I mean this is a small reservoir. There is a question about entrance fees, but I am sure users fees will be charged."

The chairman then reminded that the use of the water itself carries with it no fees.

I then remarked: "But that means the only way that you can gain ingress to the lake, which is free of charge is to float downstream on a contributing tributary."

The chairman replied: "I think my colleague is correct, providing the administering authorities wish to go that far and incur the wrath of some of the users. I know a difficulty is going on at the present time."

That is an understatement, Mr. Chairman, and the administration has gone that far at our Federal reservoirs, and it surely is "incurring the wrath of some," indeed probably 99 percent of the users.

Mr. Chairman, as we all know, the Corps of Engineers was expected to develop its regulations for the implementation of these user fees last June, but they were unable to do so. I can only presume that, under pressure from the Secretary of the Interior, they were eventually required to promulgate regulations.

When I asked the Director of Civil Works to postpone the implementation of the entrance fees, he advised: "During 1965, the Chief of Engineers caused a series of studies to be made to determine at which of the numerous public access areas at reservoir projects not outleased to others it would be economically feasible to impose entrance fees during 1965. These studies indicated it was extremely difficult to make such determinations on an equitable basis. They also indicated that the cost of collection would be extremely high, if manned collection points were used at each access point."

"In an effort to cooperate with the program and to carry out the intent of the law, the Secretary of the Army approved 95 reservoirs \* \* \* as designated areas. Visitors to corps-operated access points at designated projects will be expected to have one of the various required permits."

These regulations, Mr. Chairman, are a direct result of pressure from the Secretary of the Interior, according to a letter which I have from the Director of Civil Works of the Corps of Engineers, and which I will submit for the hearing record. He says:

"The regulations of the Secretary of the Interior for further implementation of Public Law 88-578 and published as part 18, title 43, CFR, specifically refer to the projects of the corps and set the range of fees for entrance, admission, and user charges."

Now, in advance of the effective date, they're threatening \$100 fines for violators who are apprehended.

One organization, the Hermitage, Mo., Lions Club, already has felt compelled to cancel its free public boat races and fireworks display at Lake Pomme de Terre this summer, because of this fee. The club president asked permission from the Corps of Engineers to lift or waive the fee in the area planned for the display and race, and was turned down. I fear that many other public outings of this type will be deterred so long as visitors must pay the required entrance fee, and I'm confident this was never the intent of Congress.

Thousands of older people who live on small retirement incomes shouldn't have to pay an admission fee to gain access to these

recreation areas, which their taxes have already paid for.

I am perfectly willing, Mr. Chairman, for my bill to be amended and strike out the word "user" fee, so that specific Government-provided facilities, such as shower rooms and other improvements, can be maintained and improved through "user" charges. But that is a much less restricted charge, than the broad admission, or entrance, fees that have been imposed.

I would like to provide, for the record, communications from a number of organizations in our district supporting my bill. They include:

The Regional Development Association of OZARKA;

The Hermitage Lions Club;

The Stockton Lions Club;

The Stockton Investment Development Corp.;

The Chambers of Commerce of Joplin, Carthage, Noel, and Warsaw; and

The Pomme de Terre League of Hermitage, Mo., Ozark Playgrounds Association.

I think these letters of support, in addition to the 23,000-plus signatures which are on the petitions I have here, are ample evidence that the people strongly oppose admission fees at our Federal reservoirs, and I hope this committee will take affirmative action on the bills many of us have introduced to carry out their will.

Thank you for holding these hearings and for the opportunity to appear before you.

## Agriculture Has Made America Strong and Great

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. CLAIR CALLAN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. CALLAN. Mr. Speaker, American agriculture has made this Nation strong and great.

History shows that countries to be strong must have a flourishing agriculture.

There is a lesson here for the underdeveloped countries of the world. Industrial development follows when a nation's agricultural production is in a strong productive position. The reverse order does not follow.

American agriculture has advanced more in the past 50 years than in all the prior years of our history.

What does this mean? It means that the American consumer and the world has benefited from abundant, wholesome food when, where, and how it is desired.

The United States is the world's largest exporter of agricultural products.

Of our 300 million harvested acres, 80 million produce for export. The land producing for export represents about the same acreage of cropland as that harvested in Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and Illinois. The value of these foods is \$6.2 billion.

Our agricultural abundance is a strong force for world peace. Our food is helping to relieve hunger and to promote economic growth in the newly emerging countries of the world.

Our agriculture is an efficient, progressive industry. One hour of farm

labor produces more than five times as much food and other crops as it did in 1919-21. Crop production is 70 percent higher per acre. Output per breeding animal has doubled. Productivity of the American farmworker since the 1950's increased by 7.7 percent a year.

Output per man-hour in nonagricultural industries increased by 2.8 percent a year.

Today the farm worker produces food, fiber and other farm commodities for himself and 32 others.

Our strong flourishing agriculture has many economic ramifications:

It is the Nation's biggest industry—employs 6 million workers. This is more than the combined employment in transportation, public utilities, the steel industry, and the automobile industry.

Assets total \$230 billion, about 2/3 of the value of current assets of all corporations in the United States; or about one-half the market value of all corporation stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.

Three out of every 10 jobs in private employment are related to agriculture. Six million people have jobs providing the supplies farmers use for production and family living. Eight to 10 million people have jobs storing, transporting, processing, and merchandising the products of agriculture.

Much of our industrial development in this country was built because of the needs of a strong agriculture. The farmer spends nearly \$30 billion a year for goods and services to produce crops and livestock; another \$12 billion a year for the same things that city people buy—food, clothing, drugs, furniture, appliances, and other products and services.

The following is a breakdown of the farmer's purchases each year:

For new farm tractors and other motor vehicles, machinery, and equipment, \$3.4 billion. It takes 120,000 employees to produce this farm equipment.

For fuel, lubricants, and maintenance of machinery and motor vehicles, \$3.4 billion. Farming uses more petroleum than any other single industry.

For fertilizer and lime, \$1.8 billion and farmers are increasing their use each year.

Products containing 320 million pounds of rubber—about 9 percent of the total used in the United States, or enough to put tires on nearly 6 million automobiles.

Electricity: 28 billion kilowatt hours, or more than 4 percent of the Nation's total, or more than is needed annually by Baltimore, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Houston, and Washington, D.C.

Steel in form of farm machinery, trucks, cars, fencing, and building materials, 5 million tons. Farm use of steel accounts for 40,000 jobs in the steel industry.

For all of these expenditures this is what the farmer receives: 37 cents of each \$1 spent for food. This includes the 2.5 cents for the corn in a 29-cent box of cornflakes; 54 cents of each \$1 spent for choice beef; 2.5 cents for the wheat in a 21-cent loaf of white bread; and about 11 cents from a 26-cent quart of milk.

And a mere 27 cents for the cotton in a man's \$4 business shirt.

Because of the strong and productive agriculture we have in this country our consumers eat better for less money than any other people in the world. For example: 19 percent of our disposable income went for food in 1964. We spent 24 percent of our disposable income for food in 1930 and 22 percent in 1940. In 1947, food took 27 percent of our take-home pay.

In terms of an hour's work—1 hour in a factory buys more food today than it did 20 or 30 years ago. Pay for 1 hour's factory labor would buy:

Round steak: 2.4 pounds in 1964; 2 pounds in 1944; 1.4 pounds in 1934; or

Bacon: 3.8 pounds in 1964; 2.5 pounds in 1944; 1.8 pounds in 1934; or

Milk: 9.6 quarts in 1964; 6.5 quarts in 1944; 4.7 quarts in 1934; or

Oranges: 2.9 dozen in 1964; 2.2 dozen in 1944; 1.5 dozen in 1934.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is evident that for America's self-interest we must keep our agriculture strong and flourishing.

## Vietnam and Disarmament: A Paradox

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. RONALD BROOKS CAMERON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. CAMERON. Mr. Speaker, last week I sent to my constituents a newsletter containing my views on how our Nation's policy regarding South Vietnam is related to the issue of arms control and disarmament.

Under unanimous consent, I include my statement at this point in the RECORD.

**VIETNAM AND DISARMAMENT: A PARADOX**  
(By RONALD BROOKS CAMERON, member, Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives)

Unless the most pressing problem facing the human race is resolved during this third of the 20th century—it may well be the last third of the last century for humanity as we have known it.

With the rapid increase in technology and its almost universal application to destruction of fellow humans—there is today no doubt of the validity of Albert Einstein's comment that he had no idea what weapons would be used in a third world war but he knew the weapons in the fourth world war—"sticks and stones."

### TOTAL WEAPONS CONTROL

To my mind, the objective of complete and total world control of nuclear weapons and ultimately all aggressive weapons should be the prime objective of our foreign policy, as well as the first order of each of the other 130 sovereign states of this earth.

Surely there is no question but that foreign policy must be based on that hackneyed phrase "enlightened self-interest." Hackneyed though it be, this phrase has acquired new urgency as a result of our rapidly increasing technology. Enlightened is the key word that has taken on this urgency—because of the technological advances in communications that were designed primarily for

war but, thankfully, have collateral civilian benefits.

When it is possible to have instantaneous worldwide communications of voice, and soon of picture, it is obvious to all that it is not possible to keep secrets. When Russia makes a soft landing on the moon and England manages to secure all of the photographic benefits of the landing, is there any doubt that there are no secrets? That all mankind is fast becoming totally interdependent?

### MANY PROBLEMS FACE US

In attempting to bring about arms control, there are myriads of practical problems—but the most serious of all of these problems is coming to a resolution in part because of the world's increased ability to communicate.

There is an old political joke about the public official being out front of his constituents just far enough to be leading and not so far that he is being chased.

This increased ability for leaders of each country to communicate with their constituents is making it possible for them to lead more rapidly—to get further in front—because of the ease with which the necessity to move can be explained—and understood.

Though progress toward arms control has been precious little, a world climate has been created in a few short years that makes it possible for world leaders to publicly discuss the subject without being subjected to the type of abuse and ridicule that was heaped upon the late Adlai Stevenson following his H bomb testing speech in October of 1956, a speech in which he said:

"It is no accident that the instinct of survival which is common to all men and all nations is slowly but surely compelling the most practical and hardheaded statesmen to give increasing heed to the prevention and abolition of war. In this nuclear age peace is no longer merely a visionary ideal, it has become an urgent and practical necessity," and "Effective disarmament means universal disarmament—an open world, with no secret armies, no secret weapons, and, in effect, no military secrets. Responsible statesmen do not risk the security of their countries for hopes which may prove illusory or promises that are worthless."

There were not many responsible statesmen on this issue in 1956. Those of us who remember that speech of October 15, can also remember the hue and cry that went up around the country—accusing Stevenson of being everything from an ivory-towered idealist to a Benedict Arnold.

But look at the situation only 10 years later. Once Stevenson brought the issue out for all to see—once frank and open discussion was encouraged by communication media around the world—once the responsible statesmen had a forum from which to discuss the issue, they have been able to convince their constituents of the validity of nuclear arms control. Today, only 10 years since that speech, all but 15 nations of this earth have made a partial commitment to this concept by affixing their names to the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Agreement.

Of the 15<sup>1</sup> who have not signed—8<sup>2</sup> are not members of the U.N.—and they are all of limited significance save for 3—the same 3 who are the principal protagonists in South Vietnam—the Peoples Republic of China, North Vietnam, and France.

It must be kept foremost in our thinking on the subject that though 116 nations have taken this limited step towards a rejection

<sup>1</sup> Nonsignatories of limited nuclear test ban: Albania, Andorra,\* Bhutan, Cambodia, Congo, Cuba, France, Guinea, Lichtenstein,\* Monaco,\* Oman and Masquat,\* Saudi Arabia, Peoples Republic of China,\* North Korea,\* North Vietnam.\*

<sup>2</sup> Countries marked with asterisks (\*) above are not members of the United Nations.



of force in the settlement of international disputes—their primary motivation for taking such a step must have been survival. Their continued commitment to this agreement and commitment for further steps toward the objective of total disarmament must of necessity be predicated on the same motivation—but to secure such commitments there must be credibility that they will not only survive as humans but as nations.

During the transition period, which may well take several decades, that they will not be consumed by a war of national liberation.

#### COMMITMENT BY EISENHOWER

One can, and most have, argued the validity of the actions and commitments of the Eisenhower administration to the country of South Vietnam. Our original "dog in the manger" attitude re the Geneva Accords on French Indochina, the subsequent failure to hold elections, de Gaulle's "execution" of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization in a fit of personal pique—as a spoil sport. Former Senator William Knowland's personal commitment to Chiang Kai-shek that helped drive Red China to bandit status. All of these things have been and should be debated, for hopefully we will learn from our past blunders. But during this debate we must be careful not to delude ourselves into believing that we can turn back the clock—we must recognize the realities of today.

Most of these acts happened prior to October 1956, when Stevenson opened the eyes of mankind, and all of them happened prior to the limited nuclear test ban agreement.

#### FORCE MUST BE REJECTED

Today the vital issue facing us is: how do we build on that limited agreement? How do we keep faith that force as a resolution of international disputes must be rejected and that those who so reject force need not fear for survival—either from nuclear pollution or wars of national liberation?

Surely we are not credible if we now turn our back in South Vietnam and allow the country to be consumed by terrorist invaders. As former President Eisenhower recently said, this would be giving "sanctuary to those responsible for sending guerrilla forces and supplies into South Vietnam in the effort to impose their will on the government and people of that country."

Retreat could well precipitate a repeat performance in Thailand, Korea, Indonesia, and possibly the Philippines—not to mention at least a half dozen countries in Africa and a similar number in South America.

And what of Europe? De Gaulle now has NATO in convulsive death throes as a result of his failure to sign the test ban agreement and his determination to have an "independent nuclear capability." Wouldn't our retreat from South Vietnam force West Germany to reconsider her commitment to disarmament? Wouldn't she question our commitment to her defense—and probably decide that she too needed "independent nuclear capability"?

And what of Russia? Is she capable of "eating crow"? That is what China would make her do. China would announce to the world that she was right and Russia was wrong—the United States was in fact a "paper tiger." To save face, would Russia have to move on Berlin?

The United States has many unique aspects—but one of them is not demagoguery. Each country has its Robert Welches of the right and its Robert Scheers of the left. Our capitulation in South Vietnam would bring them to the fore in each country of this earth and they could well force many world leaders to retreat from the limited progress we have made toward disarmament. These leaders would have to come closer to their emotionally charged constituents or

run the very probable chance of being so far out in front that they are being "chased."

As distasteful as our involvement in South Vietnam is to all Americans—when the realities of today are recognized—it seems obvious that of the options available to us now—capitulation and withdrawal, retreat to enclaves, uncontrolled escalation, or continuation of our policy of measured response—only the latter one serves what should be our primary foreign policy objective—disarmament.

### VISTA—A Source of New Hope for America's Poor

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the organization of VISTA heralded the beginning of a new era in America's dedication to its citizens. Under the provisions of VISTA the volunteers are trained and sent to the areas of greatest need within our own country. It is the work of the VISTA volunteer to bring guidance and hope to people of poverty areas.

Recently, it was my privilege to address the graduating class of VISTA volunteers who completed their training course in Chicago's historic Hull House. The marvelous young and old people—30 of them—were willing to give up a year of their lives to bring enlightenment and new horizons of hope for our Nation's less fortunate.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to include in the RECORD today my remarks to this unique graduating class:

My remarks follow:

#### REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN ROMAN C. PUCINSKI, VISTA GRADUATION CEREMONY

You must have had a good reason for deciding to spend the next year of your life working and living with the poor of this Nation.

The reason could not have been a search for glamour—for there is none in poverty. It couldn't be money, because there is none to speak of in the pay that you receive from VISTA.

No doubt each of you has his or her own personal reason for joining VISTA. Basically, I think, it must have been a desire, and even a need to help other people.

I think that you have joined the organization which is taking the practical approach to relieving the problems of poverty in this Nation. It is a highly personal approach—where one person helps another to help himself.

There has been much discussion lately about the cycle of poverty, by which one generation bequeaths to the next the bitter legacy of deprivation, ignorance, and despair. I would think that one of your chief tasks will be to break this cycle—to help a young man go back to school, a young girl to find a job, or to teach a mother how to use the public services and help that were created to provide the aid that she cannot provide for herself.

Each time you help one person break the cycle of poverty, you provide avenues of escape for yet unborn generations. So what you will accomplish within this next year

may not be fully measurable for years to come.

The dropout whom you talked into giving school one more chance may go on to college and his children may never know the rancid smell or bitter taste of poverty. The young girl whom you coached and rehearsed in applying for her first job may have escaped, once and for all, from the poverty trap, and the children she may have will have escaped with her.

None of you will change our economic structure to the extent that poverty will be obliterated overnight. It is predicted that our gross national product will soar far past the magic \$700 billion mark this year.

Yet even this unprecedented prosperity will not reach down to lift up those who are untrained, unskilled and for the most part unemployable. They are the chronically poor. They were born poor and, unless somebody is willing to spend time, energy and patience with them, they will die poor. It looks as if that somebody may have to be you.

The poor, of course, are the Nation's responsibility—the Nation as a whole. That's why the war on poverty came into being. That's why we have such programs as the Manpower Development and Training Act, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Job Corps, and on-the-job training. In essence, these are salvage operations. They're trying to salvage human beings from the economic junkheap where chance, or bad fortune, or ignorance have relegated them.

Yet these training programs are worthless unless the persons for whom they were designed make use of them. But how do you convince a youngster of 19 or 20, whose conception of success, is the local numbers runner or pimp, that he has a chance to make it in that other America—that other America in this case being that place where about 170 million Americans live who are not caught fast in the poverty trap.

I'm not sure that I have the answer to my own question. I'm not sure that I can convince many youths that the promise of America is not just an empty phrase. But I know I try. I know it will take time. And I know that if I succeed, I will gain a tremendous amount of personal satisfaction for the time I can afford to personally invest.

Some of you here are older and I suppose the memory of the depression of the 1930's is still a nagging, even haunting memory. I know that it is with me, for poverty on that scope and scale makes a lasting and unforgettable impression. But perhaps this personal brush with the hopelessness and despair that poverty breeds has motivated you to become a VISTA volunteer. Perhaps your own experiences during those grim times enables you to have a special insight into the problems of those in desperate want.

Today, there seems to be a kind of nostalgic longing for the 1930's—much like the resurrection of the 1920's a few years back. Perhaps this nostalgia is based on the fact that things were simpler in the 1930's—less complicated, less fearful. The problem then was chiefly economic and nearly everyone you knew was in the same boat.

I fail to share this nostalgia for the 1930's; for a time when one-third of a nation was ill housed, ill clothed, and ill fed. Today, in 1966, that figure has been reduced. Now it is less than a fifth of the Nation that has been officially stamped as poor because its family incomes fall to exceed \$3,500 a year.

I must confess that I am not enamored of this \$3,500 figure which serves as the line of economic demarcation between the poor and the not-so-well-off. It's purely an arbitrary, meaningless to a family of 8 or 10 because they are not just poor, they are virtually destitute if that's their total income.

Those of you who have personally experienced poverty may have a valuable insight

into the hearts and minds of the poor. It should serve you well during the next year because you remember, you recall what poverty is like, and how it feels to be poor. But unfortunately, poverty need not be experienced to be abhorred. It is not picturesque; neither is it quaint. It is a degrading human experience; one of the most degrading that there is.

During your VISTA training at Hull House you have become familiar with the face of poverty. Chicago has its share on the West Side. Most big cities do. In fact, half of the Nation's poor—more than 5 million families—live in the blighted, rundown areas of cities and towns.

Perhaps your experience here in training has given you visible evidence of the fact that slums make up 20 percent of the average American city and that these same areas produce 45 percent of the Nation's major crimes.

Yet through the years that these grim statistics have come into being, Hull House, still under the lasting influence and inspiration of its founder, Jane Addams, has existed to serve the needs of the poor; to encourage them; to show them where to go and what to do; to teach them the need for helping themselves.

Regardless of where your year in VISTA leads you, I am confident that you will take part of Chicago with you in the spirit of Hull House and the philosophy of service for which it stands.

It is encouraging to me that the Office of Economic Opportunity and VISTA have availed themselves of the experience and knowledge that Hull House commands. For there is a great amount of wisdom that has been distilled from years of intimate knowledge of the poverty stricken and the problems that confront them.

As VISTA volunteers you will not be Hull House in miniature. You will be individuals, equipped for the most part only with commonsense and, I think, a great amount of compassion. You will make some of the rules as you go along, for there is no magic formula for helping the poor to lift themselves out of poverty. You will work under minimum supervision, and the most pressing deadline you will have is the deadline of how long the poor can endure the dismal conditions in which they live.

By becoming VISTA volunteers, you have assumed a grave responsibility—that of helping people to change their lives. Without you, these lives could continue at their present pace, in their present environment, at their present level of hopelessness and suffering. Whatever hope you bring, whatever help you render, will make the lives of some fellow citizens take a different and doubtless better course.

The year that you are about to spend in service to America will serve still another purpose. It will make some people uneasy. It will make them pause and wonder about themselves. The reason that they will wonder about themselves is because they are wondering about you. They are wondering whatever possessed you to give up a large slice of your most precious possession—your time—to go among the poor to find out if you could help them help themselves.

Perhaps you will make others feel a little guilty. I hope that you do. Because the next time they are asked to serve on a committee, or to take part in a community drive, your own selfless commitment and dedication may cause them to make an extra effort.

If during these weeks of training you have entertained some nagging doubts about whether you are needed, or whether anyone can make use of your talents, or whether VISTA is really doing something for the Nation's poor, I would like to tell you some interesting facts.

First of all, you're in demand. In fact, the demand reminds me of the old Army recruiting poster which had a stern faced Uncle Sam point a finger at the passerby with the admonishment: "Uncle Sam Wants You."

The Nation's poor need and want VISTA volunteers.

There are almost 2,500 of you now—either on the job or in training. The demand for volunteers has far outstripped the supply. In all, VISTA has received requests for more than 7,000 volunteers to serve local sponsors across the Nation—from Alaska to the Virgin Islands. I strongly hope that this demand will be met in time.

Perhaps a historian of some future date will be a bit puzzled as to why American citizens were asked by their Government to work among the poor during a time of record-setting prosperity. It is indeed a paradox that when this Nation is enjoying an economy of abundance unsurpassed in history, it is still grappling with the problem of dire poverty in the midst of plenty. If you will accomplish anything, you will help to make the Nation aware of this paradox and awake its conscience. You will help to serve as living testimony that there is indeed another kind of America—one of hunger and cold and illiteracy and desperation and hopelessness. You will make many of us painfully aware that we as individuals have a deep obligation to our fellow citizens.

You had to make a choice. You could either sit home and do nothing or you could plunge into the war on poverty up to your neck. You decided to take the plunge. By making this choice to become a VISTA volunteer, you have also chosen to be entered on the pages of American history in a chapter that will tell of a Nation's awakened conscience.

It is a proud way to be remembered.

Thank you.

### Remarks by Vice President Hubert Humphrey at the Goddard Memorial Dinner

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 1966

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, Vice President HUMPHREY has been chairman of the National Aeronautics and Space Council for a little more than a year. At about the time he took office, he candidly stated that he knew very little about the specific details of our national space program but that he intended to learn all that he could, and learn fast.

The speech which he delivered on March 16 at the National Space Club's annual Goddard Memorial Dinner, and which I include in the RECORD for the benefit and edification of my colleagues, shows that he meant what he said. He has learned fast. He has become, in a very short time and in a very real sense, one of the country's leaders in the enormous task of exploring space for peaceful purposes. His address clearly reveals his dynamic outlook and eagerness to demonstrate our leadership in every aspect of space exploration for the benefit of all mankind and to promote thereby our efforts to bring peace to the world.

REMARKS BY VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY AT THE GODDARD MEMORIAL DINNER, WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 16, 1966

Today we commemorate the 40th anniversary of Dr. Robert Goddard's launching of the first liquid-fuel rocket.

As we all know so well, Dr. Goddard's recognition came long after it should have come. But today there is no question of his role in moving man into space.

On the occasion of this anniversary, President Johnson today received the Goddard Award. I was privileged to take part in that ceremony, as chairman of the National Aeronautics and Space Council.

Tonight I particularly wish to commend the National Space Club, which already has done so much to open up the space age, on the award of its first annual Dr. Hugh L. Dryden Fellowship.

When I addressed you a year ago I confessed myself a newcomer in space, but I promised to be a diligent student.

I have not yet been put into orbit. However, I have logged over a quarter of a million miles in 80 missions here on earth and many of those missions have included visits to NASA and Department of Defense field installations.

I have also visited a number of private industry installations vital to our space effort.

And of course I have chaired a number of Space Council meetings and followed closely all aspects of our activity in space.

Let me share with you tonight, 1 year later, a few of my thoughts concerning our space program. I will begin by saying that I have been deeply impressed by the dedication and high performance of those—both in Government and private sector—who participate in our national space effort.

Our space program is a superb example of the kind of creative partnership for progress between Government and the private sector which increasingly marks all areas of our national life.

I wish tonight to stress two things that have been very much on my mind regarding the space program.

First, I am impressed by the vital importance of maintaining the most meticulous standards of performance at every level of our space effort, from the worker on the shop floor right up to the top.

Although this tremendous enterprise involves hundreds of thousands of people, it is vital that each individual concerned in it fully recognize and fulfill his own individual responsibility for its success.

As you well know, the slightest slip-up, the smallest oversight in any one of millions of processes and procedures can put critically important projects—and human lives—in jeopardy.

I know that I am preaching to the converted here. But I feel this cannot really be said too often.

Second, I feel the necessity for cost consciousness.

This is the need, to put it another way, of getting the most space for the tax dollar.

These are times when we must exert high discipline in public expenditure. And our space program cannot be exempt from that discipline.

In this connection, I was interested to note the theme of the Fourth Goddard Memorial Symposium, sponsored by the American Astronautical Society, which many of you have been attending for the past 2 days.

Last year I spoke of the "year 2000." But the symposium this year chose to focus instead on the theme, "The Space Age in Fiscal Year 2001."

Certainly, Federal appropriations today have an important bearing on where we will be in the future.

I have examined the fiscal year 1967 space budgets with the greatest care. I honestly



believe that much can be accomplished with them although other priorities, notably our effort in Vietnam, have required postponement of some objectives.

I also believe that we can and will achieve the goal set by Presidents Kennedy and Johnson: a manned landing on the moon before 1970.

My own confidence in our rapidly advancing science and technology is such that I can visualize many more dramatic achievements ahead, although I will fix no timetable for them.

1. The exploration of the lunar surface, and possibly the establishment of one or more permanent bases there.

2. The development of a whole family of earth-orbiting stations, manned and supplied by regular ferry services.

3. The building of spaceports in a number of places in this country for the departure and arrival of spacecraft.

4. The development of recoverable and reusable launching vehicles, and maneuverable space vehicles, with a consequent drastic reduction in the cost of space travel.

5. The improvement of propulsion methods, with the use of nuclear as well as chemical energy, so that faster and more powerful rockets can make planetary trips in a week or less which today would require many months.

6. The launching of unmanned probes to every part of the solar system—and perhaps manned planetary expeditions as well.

We must not, however, become so totally fascinated by the wonders of outer space that we neglect the applications of space technology to a better life right here on earth.

A few days ago we orbited our first truly operational weather satellite—Essa II. I was pleased during my recent visit to the Goddard Space Flight Center to see the successful read-out of the first weather pictures it sent back. This is a satellite the entire world can tune in on—not only governments but, with a relatively small investment, colleges, or even individual citizens.

The time is not distant when we will be able to predict, and predict with accuracy, the weather everywhere on earth. We may even be able to control it—and thus open up many arid portions of the world to cultivation.

Global communication by satellites will become a fact in the very near future. It will be followed by direct broadcast of both voice and TV to home receivers throughout large sections of the world.

In the field of medicine alone, the benefits are already impressive. Improvements in medical instrumentation, resulting from electronic innovations in the space program, are already beginning to revolutionize the equipment of clinics and hospitals. It should be possible to monitor continuously and in detail the condition of hundreds of patients from a single location.

Other direct benefits will come in the form of wideband transoceanic communications, improved forest fire detection, and highly accurate navigation.

We have already made fantastic strides in devising more effective, reliable, and compact electronic equipment with a wide variety of applications. We have developed improved alloys, ceramics, and other materials. And there have been other innovations, such as the accelerated use of liquid oxygen in steel-making, new coatings for the temperature control of buildings, and filters for detergents.

Our progress in space has already contributed to our national security. The use of communications satellites is backing up our effort in Vietnam.

In addition to the support of our Armed Forces by better communications, our peaceful application of space competence for national security takes many other forms.

Among them are more accurate knowledge of the weather, more effective mapping, earlier warning of impending dangers, and the detection of nuclear explosions in space or in the atmosphere.

There are some who claim, with all sincerity, that the terrestrial relevance of space science and technology has been much exaggerated. Concerning this, I would make two comments.

One is to the skeptics outside this hall. I think they have forgotten the fact that this whole field is still only in its infancy. The best is yet to come.

The other is to you. As you constantly enlarge the horizons of space science and technology, I urge that you be everlastingly alert to recognize those discoveries and innovations which can usefully be applied here on our own planet.

Moreover, it is not only technology that we have developed. Perhaps even more important, we have called into being rich human and intellectual resources—methods, capabilities, insights, and management techniques which can be brought to bear upon problems far removed from space.

In this respect, I want to commend the initiative of private companies and of Governor Brown of California, who have shown the way toward focusing the talents of the aerospace industries on matters as important to our everyday living as traffic congestion and garbage control.

I believe the technique of systems analysis—developed to its highest point so far in the aerospace industries—will be invaluable to us as we face up to the problems of urban life, to the pollution of our waters and our atmosphere, and to many other challenges of today and tomorrow.

I believe those of you here who are in the aerospace industry have a very real obligation to make your capabilities more widely known to State and local officials.

Why you? Because the technical and intellectual capabilities you possess in abundance were made possible by the tax dollars which have supported the space program.

Why you? Because your management and your workers are citizens of many of the communities which will directly benefit from such efforts.

Why you? Because it will be a practical demonstration to the world how democracy and free enterprise function effectively for the common good.

I shall conclude with a few observations on the international significance of the space effort.

I believe it is virtually impossible to overestimate the interest of peoples throughout the world in the unfolding space age.

For example, a USIA-sponsored space exhibit last month in Rangoon, Burma—a place most of us might have imagined to be remote from the space age—drew over 250,000 visitors.

Astronaut John Glenn was there, and Astronauts Walter Shirra and Frank Borman are currently winding up a successful swing around the free Asian capitals, Australia, and New Zealand.

Many countries with little or no space experience are showing their interest in a very concrete and practical way. They have realized the need to engage in space programs to develop their own scientific competence, and we are helping them to do so. Already we are cooperating with about 70 countries, and the State Department and NASA are pressing forward with new initiatives in international cooperation.

For what I now say, I may be accused of being something of a visionary—but I am encouraged to do so by being in the good company of other visionaries.

I believe that the exploration of space will have a profound effect upon how we look at our life here on earth. It will put all our affairs in a wider and more wholesome perspective.

Ever since Copernicus, we have known that our earth is a small planet in an immense universe. But while we have known this intellectually and theoretically, most of us have not really taken it to heart, not really felt it in the marrow of our bones.

As the full significance of that fact is brought home to us by the actual exploration of space, it will seem increasingly absurd that we have not better organized our life here on earth.

Our experience in space can be a powerful stimulus to all of us, wherever we live, to move toward the establishment of a world of law, where freedom and justice are assured to all—and where, in the words of the Prophet Isaiah:

"Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

## SENATE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1966

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the Vice President.

Rabbi Max M. Landman, Temple Emanu-El, Palm Beach, Fla., offered the following prayer:

How good and pleasant it is when we dwell together in unity. Unto Thee, O God, we lift our souls in praise. As all creation reflects Thy glory, even so, man, fashioned in Thy image, reveals Thy majesty. In this citadel of lawmaking, we now stand to invoke Thy blessings

upon these noble men and women who, by Thy will, have been chosen by the citizens of each State of our glorious country, the United States of America, to guide and guard the physical, moral, social, and spiritual life of our people. May the right choice and true application of thought always guide the work of their hands, so that they will continue to carry the lighted torch of understanding, of help and of peace to the four corners of the earth.

Bless our President, our Vice President and our leaders who make up the insoluble chain of democracy in our land. May the jewels of wisdom give them strength, courage, patience, and

power, so that the whole world will be fashioned anew with peace on earth and good will to all Thy children. Then will all nations be more willing to use their efforts for the benefit of all mankind.

"Yehi ratzon shetishrei shechinah masei yedeichem": May Thy divine spirit rest upon the hearts of all the Members of this House, and may the dews of heaven and the fatness of the earth cover the land of our blessed country. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of