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of the place of gold in the international monetary economy, there is a political factor which has not received much attention. That is the question of war as it affects the flow of international mediums of exchange. J. A. Livingston has cogently discussed this in his Washington Post column of May 5.

"Dollar reserves," says Mr. Livingston, "assume peace." In their role as an international medium, dollars can be quickly converted into other currency—they are more flexible than gold itself. But what would happen to a country's dollar holdings if it found itself opposed in war to ourselves or an ally? It is this political question, with the possibility of the United States acting in such a case to stop payment on its dollar reserves, which Mr. Livingston discusses.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

BUSINESS OUTLOOK: IN PEACE, DOLLAR IS BETTER THAN GOLD
(By J. A. Livingston)

Of Philip II of Macedonia, Plutarch wrote: "Not Philip, but Philip's gold, took the cities of Greece."

In his autobiography, Raimondo Montecuccoli, an Italian military strategist and tactician employed by the Austrian Hapsburgs, quotes Lazarus von Schwendi, a 16th century German statesman: "War demands three things—gold, gold, gold."

And British dramatist George Peele, whose career overlapped Shakespeare's said: "Gold is the glue, sinews and strength of war."

Those sentiments are not lost on modern statesmen, such as President Charles de Gaulle, who refuses to hold dollars as a significant portion of the Bank of France's monetary reserves. In this, he's acting as a head of state with emphasis on political rather than economic contingencies. It puts him at odds with the United States on international monetary reform.

To economists, gold is a monetary reserve—"swing money." In one year, a nation will run a balance-of-payments deficit. Gold pays the deficit. And, as foreign trade grows, the greater will be the swings and the greater the need for reserves.

In the postwar years, dollars have served as swing money along with gold. They possess an advantage over gold. They earn interest.

Like gold, they can be converted quickly into another currency such as French francs, German marks, Canadian dollars or Japanese yen. And there's no worry about storage or insurance, or availability.

Dollar reserves assume peace. But a statesman must bear in the back of his mind the possibility of war. Then dollars might not be as good as gold.

Suppose a country holding dollars became involved in a war against a U.S. ally. Would the United States stop payment on its dollar reserves, whether held as a deposit with a U.S. commercial bank or invested in Treasury securities?

"All is fair in love and war." The war reserve would fall of its purpose. It would not be free to pay for shipping, buy munitions or import food. It wouldn't "swing." It would be subject to the yea or nea of foreign power. A war chest of dollars might lose sovereignty if the sovereign were on the anti-American side of a war.

This is one reason for the rapid growth of the Euro-dollar market. A business firm or government having a dollar deposit in the Chase Manhattan or Morgan Guaranty Trust or some other American bank, knows that in

time of stress the United States Treasury could block payment.

But by placing dollars on deposit with the Barclay's Bank in England, or the Dresdener Bank in West Germany, an intermediary is posed between the owner of the deposit and the U.S. government.

The U.S. government has no direct way of knowing who owns Euro-dollars. It would require an extensive inventory to pinpoint holders—friend or enemy.

Since statesmen have to be prepared for all contingencies (a friend today may be an opponent tomorrow) they have become more and more chary about increasing their swing-money dollars.

They recognize that the United States is rich and powerful; that the dollar is the strongest monetary unit in the world.

But the United States is at war in Vietnam. Its balance-of-payments deficit persists along with its gold drain.

Sanctions against dollar holdings of central banks are improbable. But an improbability is always—to a statesman—a possibility.

THE SUCCESS OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT PROGRAMS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, in the final analysis, there is but one way to measure the effectiveness of a program such as the war on poverty, and that is by listening to those who know its contributions firsthand.

We are all familiar, of course, with the endless number of secondhand and thirdhand accounts of the program's ineffectiveness. For the sake of simple fairness, I believe we have an obligation to listen to those who have new hope as a result of the various Economic Opportunity Act programs as well as to those tired litanies of mismanagement and failure so frequently recited in certain publications.

Mr. President, many Minnesotans have recently corresponded with me relating the ways in which the helping hand envisioned by this legislation was extended to them. I believe my colleagues in the Senate of the United States would find their observations enlightening.

I am, therefore, requesting unanimous consent that a small number of these letters be reprinted at the conclusion of my remarks. Because we live in a society where affluence is a measure of goodness, to be poor is a sin. Accordingly, I am also asking that the signatures on these letters not be printed.

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

APRIL 11, 1967.

Senator WALTER MONDALE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing asking your support on the War on Poverty. It has helped me very much to gain work experience and self respect. It has brought me out of my shell of self pity into a new world of hope, to make a new and better life for my children and myself.

My children are making plans for a better future thru education.

I am planning to go to the college of sociology which was beyond my wildest dreams. Just being a social work aide with Project Enable has helped me to see what the War on Poverty has done to help so many, many people feel like human beings again. We need more funds to be able to continue our programs and to be able to reach many more. This War on Poverty has just begun. We

can't stop now as it would be a big letdown to many people with hopes rising high.

So am hoping my plea will be heard.

Thank you,

APRIL 4, 1967.

Senator WALTER MONDALE.

DEAR SIR: The Anti-Poverty Program have help me. Provided me with employment, more education, health and family planning, reading resource for my children, Head Start for my children, Medicare, Alert for my mother and Dad. Job, training for my children who had to drop out school. A Batter place to live This Program has help So many people that are poor like myself.

Please support these:

Community Action Program.

The Anti-Poverty Program.

Economic Opportunity Program.

Thank you.

APRIL 6, 1967.

HONORABLE SENATOR MONDALE: I am the mother of five children. We had the opportunity to participate in several of the community action programs and think they are just great.

I feel they enlightened as well as benefited us greatly. With the educational and job training programs we can now look forward to the future with confidence.

I hope you will give full support to the War On Poverty bill.

Sincerely yours,

APRIL 11, 1967.

DEAR SENATOR WALTER MONDALE: My wife and I are writing to you in regards to your Citizens Center Service. We sincerely hope that you will continue this vital program.

We have a family of 5 children and have been helped greatly by the actions of the Mpls. South Side Citizens Center.

I have been sick with a type of illness, which up until now the doctors have not been able to give a definite reason for. I have lost many jobs in the last 14 years because of this illness.

Now at long last my wife and I are beginning to see some answer to our situation. This has come about mainly because of the coordinating actions of the Center.

They have sent a home management aid into our home to help my wife and I get through this difficult period.

Above all they have brought together the doctors at Gen. Hosp., the Relief Dept., the marriage consulting service and all the various departments concerned, to find a definite answer to the many problems concerning our situation.

The above mentioned depts., all have a very poor way of working together, to solve problems such as ours.

The Citizens Center has brought them together in time to save our marriage and our family from what has seemed like a hopeless situation.

Sincerely yours,

APRIL 13, 1967.

Senator WALTER MONDALE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR WALTER MONDALE: I am writing to request your support of the Anti-poverty bill. I cannot emphasize strongly enough the need for funds being put into this program. The criticisms made about the program are obviously made by persons who have not had the experience of being poverty stricken.

To give you a little bit about my background. I was originally a recipient of A.F.D.C. After taking advantage of some of the opportunities offered under the Anti-poverty Pro-

gram, I am now employed and earning my own living, which is an accomplishment within itself; but personally, I feel that my real accomplishment is the real sense of pride I have knowing that I am no longer a recipient of Federal and State funds, but am now paying taxes to support such programs as the Anti-poverty bill. In my case, I don't feel it is enough just to say I am grateful for the availability of such a program; therefore, I am making this appeal to you to support the bill.

Sincerely yours,

APRIL 12, 1967.

Senator WALTER MONDALE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: So many times a person hears only about the mistakes a new organization makes. I would like to tell you how the Anti-Poverty program has helped me to become self-supporting.

I learned about the program from my A.F.D.C. worker in October of 1966, at which time I applied for a job. December of 1966, I was hired by the Eastside Citizen's Community Center, part-time as a Homemangement Aide. Since that time, I have used many of the services provided by the Centers, both personally and in helping others.

On April 3, of this year, I was up-graded to the full-time position of Assistant Administrator, which enables me to be self-supporting and no longer need A.F.D.C. assistance for my 2½ yr. old daughter or myself.

This program has been very good to me. I hope that you will see the need to keep all of the C.A.P. programs going.

Sincerely,

APRIL 19, 1967.

HON. WALTER MONDALE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SENATOR: I feel the War on Poverty, that has been in effect, has helped this country a great deal. I believe there should be an increase in appropriations.

I know of the Maternal and Infant Care Clinic, and I am taking my child to the Well Child Clinic. The care and concern, shown by the people working there, is marvelous. If it wasn't for the help they give, I don't think the patients would return and tell their friends about them. I am thankful there are grants of this nature, their purpose is wonderful.

Please help the War on Poverty by voting for, and supporting President Johnson's Anti-Poverty Bill and the Message he presented to Congress.

Thank-you for your support.

Very truly yours,

APRIL 24, 1967.

HONORABLE SENATOR MONDALE: To regards to the cut in the federal programs, I cannot express or stress enough the need for these programs. Due to so many of these programs, I have seen people in our community become involved, they learned how to communicate, they became employed and were taken off of welfare and most of all, they are finally caring what happens not only to them, but to others also, yes there has been a change because we have had federal program, but we absolutely cannot afford cuts, or can we afford to lose different programs. I ask your support, not for myself, but for others who so desperately need it and want it. Lets fight the war on poverty together. The rewards will be great, not now, but in the future. Where will America be in another hundred years if we don't help, understand and give everyone a chance now.

Sincerely,

APRIL 17, 1967.

Senator WALTER MONDALE,
U.S. Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: I would urge you to support the War on Poverty programs by whatever means are at your disposal, particularly by voting for increased appropriations for the Community Action Programs.

While much refining and constant re-evaluation needs to be done in all phases of the programs, it is imperative that funds are not cut off at this point. Many projects are just beginning to form roots into their communities and although filling a great need, would be incapable at this time of finding sufficient financial support from outside sources.

I think especially of our neighborhood Citizens Community Center in Southeast Minneapolis. Perhaps their most outstanding contribution to date has been the hiring of low income persons and women on AFDC. The persons so employed have literally taken on a new life. They are able to provide additional family income and be of service to their community at the same time, and in so doing find new value in themselves as human beings. If their salaries were cut it would be an undescrifiable loss to our whole community. It is the few thousands spent here and multiplied many times throughout the city and nation which will enable the Community Action Program to be a vital force in community reformulation, so necessary for our cities to become the exciting sources of human creativity we envision. I am sure you will do all you can to continue their support.

Sincerely,

TRIBUTE TO 1ST SGT. SAM K. SOLOMON

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, Hawaii is proud of its many fightingmen in Vietnam, and we are especially proud of our own 25th Infantry Division.

One of the brave members of that division was 1st Sgt. Sam K. Solomon of Kohala, Hawaii, who was killed in action November 3, 1966, by a sniper.

But big Sam Solomon is not forgotten. The story of the tribute paid to his memory was written by Mr. Al Chang of the Associated Press and published in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin of May 3, 1967.

If there are no objections, I respectfully request that the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, May 3, 1967]

MEMORIAL TO ISLE SOLDIER: NO GI CAN FILL THIS HELMET

(By Al Chang)

CU CHI, VIETNAM.—In the corner of the orderly room of "Charley" company, 1st battalion, 27th Wolfhounds, there is a shiny helmet liner emblazoned with the stripes of a first sergeant, the Wolfhound crest and the taro leaf patch of the 25th Infantry Division.

Newcomers are warned forcefully not to touch it.

Then when they are filled in on the history and traditions of the Wolfhounds, they are told what the helmet liner means.

It belonged to Sam K. Solomon, a tall, tough soldier from Kohala, Hawaii. He left it in the orderly room last November when he went into the field with "Charley" company at the start of Operation Attleboro.

On November 3 the outfit was in heavy action, and Solomon moved out alone eight times into the dense bush to bring back

wounded men. Then, halting for a breather, the big first sergeant was shot and killed by a sniper.

"He was one of my finest soldiers," said Major General Fred C. Weyand, who was commanding general of the 25th at that time. "He didn't have to come to Vietnam because he was the lone survivor in his family, but he volunteered to be with his men. His death was a most tragic loss to our country."

After Solomon died, the men of his unit made sure the helmet liner stayed where he left it as a memorial to the man they consider "the first soldier of the Wolfhounds." It is shined carefully every day.

"I had been in the company only four months when he was killed," said Sergeant George R. Tabor of Chicago, Illinois, the company clerk. "During that time I got to know him well. When he was killed, I was really hit hard. It was like losing a father. He was the type that if you were in danger and hit, he would come out after you and he did.

"That helmet in the corner of this orderly room is for him, and, like everyone else, I'll see to it that it will remain there and we'll all keep it shining."

When Solomon was killed, Charles J. Buckley of Bryan, Texas, took over as "C" company's top kick. He shares the feeling for the almost legendary Solomon.

"When I came into this company and heard about his feats and saw his helmet liner in one corner of my orderly room, I got a great feeling of respect for this man," Buckley said.

"Nobody is going to be allowed to touch that helmet," he went on. "It's a living memorial to a fine and great soldier. It's a reminder of the courageous acts of our first sergeant. When I leave, I'll pass that word along to my replacement.

"Since I took his place, a couple of people tried to manhandle the helmet, not knowing what it meant. They nearly got shot."

Solomon had a reputation for being a tough sergeant when new men joined his unit, but he made soldiers out of them and they came to respect and love him. His service now has become legendary and the shiny helmet liner serves as a constant reminder of the man and his deeds.

"We have 12 people left in the company who knew Solomon when he was first sergeant," said First Lieutenant Thomas L. Col-dren of Hughes, Arkansas, company executive officer. "When new men arrive they are told of the traditions of the Wolfhounds, and the helmet is shown to them.

"It has become a symbol. No one can fill that helmet."

GARY'S MAJ. MARION MCPHERSON

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, increasing recognition is being given to the contributions made to community life by VISTA volunteers. Reports about the services which these often selfless individuals render are becoming more common and receiving more publicity.

I am pleased to call to the attention of my colleagues one such volunteer, retired Maj. Marion McPherson, who is a resident of Gary, Ind. After completing a distinguished career of 20 years in the U.S. Army, Major McPherson undertook the equally challenging and necessary task of helping the poor. For 18 months he served VISTA in Georgia and Illinois, and now once more has retired to his family home in Gary.

Recently a very interesting article written by Derwood Haines, describing the personal experiences of "Major Mac" as a volunteer, appeared in the Gary Post-Tribune. Because this story so well illustrates how an interest in people can