

# REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE NEWSLETTER

312 CONGRESSIONAL HOTEL • WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

Number 17

89th Congress, Second Session

May 9, 1966

## Can You Help?

# GOP Elephant Needs a Name

**WE NEED** your help.

Ever since Thomas Nast, a great American illustrator of the last century, came up with an elephant in an editorial cartoon in 1874 to depict the Republican Party, the pachyderm has been the proud symbol of the Grand Old Party. But the GOP elephant has never had a name.

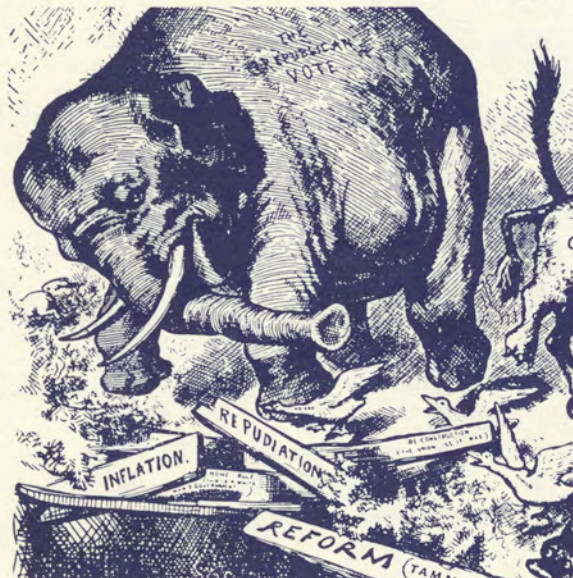
We now hope to remedy that situation—at least as far as the baby elephant pictured at right is concerned—and at the same time provide to the person selecting the best name an all-expense-paid trip for two to Washington, D. C., for the Republican Congressional Centennial Gala on June 7.

### Newsletter Contest

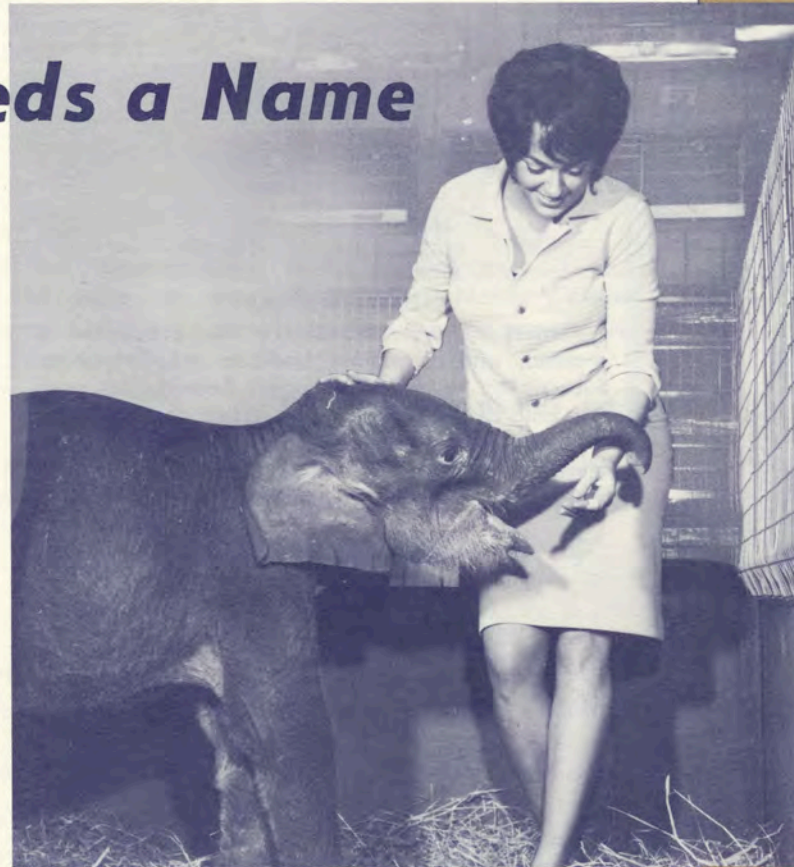
Here's all you have to do to win in this easy-to-enter contest: Jot down the best name or names you can come up with for the baby elephant at right and mail to:

**Name the Elephant Contest  
Republican Congressional Committee  
312 Congressional Hotel  
Washington, D. C. 20003**

By way of background information on the elephant, she's six months old, was born in Thailand, and is now boarded at George's Pet Shop in nearby Cheverly, Md. She's 34



Here's party symbol as introduced by Thomas Nast in Harper's Weekly for Nov. 7, 1874



"DON'T WORRY . . . We'll Find You a Name"—Miss National Young Republican, Susan Fried, secretary to Rep. William E. Brock (R. of Tenn.), feeds the as-yet-unnamed baby elephant and promises to help find it a name.

inches tall and weighs 250 pounds. Her measurements are 46-46-46.

The winning name will be announced at the Centennial Gala to be held at the new Washington Hilton Hotel on Tuesday, June 7, where this petite package of pachydermatic pulchritude will be on hand to greet guests.

The rules for the contest are simple. Entries must be postmarked by May 31, 1966, and be received by the Congressional Committee no later than June 2, 1966. Send in as many names as you like. In case of ties, the winning entry will be decided by the earliest postmark. The decision of the judges will be final and the winner will be notified by June 4 at the latest.

**THE PERSON** submitting the best name, in the opinion of the judges, will be provided with a ticket to the \$500-a-couple Gala as well as transportation for two and lodging expenses in the Capital for up to three days.

Send in your entries now!

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*Committee Chairman*  
Rep. Bob Wilson of California

*Executive Director*  
Jack Mills

*Public Relations Director*  
Paul A. Theis

*Contributing Editors*

|                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Jack R. Anderson   | Thomas L. Lias |
| James R. Galbraith | Edwin D. Neff  |
| Henry M. Maggenti  |                |

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## **The GOP and the South**

By Richard M. Nixon  
North American Newspaper Alliance

**T**HE 1966 ELECTIONS will be one of the most significant political news stories of the decade—and one of its headlines will be the coming of age of the Republican Party in the South.

As the Republican Party comes of age in the South, what is critically important is that its objective not be the limited one of simply winning in the next election, but that of building a strong two-party system for the next generation.

### **Editorial Comment**

Today, there is not yet a true two-party system in the South.

Progress has been made in that direction. Dwight Eisenhower cracked the Solid South in 1952 and 1956. In 1960 and 1964, Republican presidential candidates made dramatic inroads in every Southern state. Seventeen Southern Congressmen today are Republicans.

But the weakness of the Republican Party in the South is evident from the fact that, in Southern legislatures, Republicans are outnumbered 15-1. The South cannot build a two-party system by simply sending Republicans to the national capital on national issues.

Before there will be a two-party system in the South, Southerners must vote Republican at the courthouse level, as well as the White House level. A strong political party cannot be built from the top down; it must be built from the bottom up. . . .

**H**OW CAN REPUBLICANS build the party of the future in the South? By campaigning on the issues

of the future. By leaving the issues of the past to the party of the past. These issues of the future are human rights, states rights, private enterprise, and a foreign policy of peace without appeasement. These issues are the foundations of the party of the future in the South.

The Republican opportunity in the South is a golden one; but Republicans must not go prospecting for the fool's gold of racist votes.

Southern Republicans must not climb aboard the sinking ship of racial injustice. They should let Southern Democrats sink with it, as they have sailed with it. . . .

Republicans should adhere to the principles of the party of Lincoln. They should leave it to the George Wallaces to squeeze the last ounces of political juice from the rotting fruit of racial injustice.

But respect for human rights means respect for the laws which protect those rights. The racial problems which will confront the South in the years ahead must be settled in the courts—not decided in the streets.

Another foundation of the party of the future in the South is a new concept of states rights. Republicans reject the old concept that belongs to the party of the past.

Southern Democrats have used states rights as instruments of reaction; Republicans support states rights as instruments of progress. Southern Democrats insisted on states rights so that they might avoid state obligations; Republicans support states rights because they want the states, rather than the Federal government, to assume responsibilities—in education, transportation, health and human welfare.

The best answer to bigger government in Washington is better government in the states. . . .

The third foundation for the party of the future in the South is free enterprise and individual initiative. For too long the growth of the Southern economy has been stunted by an unbalanced and unhealthy diet of Federal pork. . . .

Republicans should support a policy of fiscal sanity and economic conservatism in Southern state houses, avoiding the fiscal recklessness which has driven private enterprise away from some Northern cities. . . .

The fourth foundation for the party of the future in the South is the Republican foreign policy of peace without appeasement. The South has never been a harbor of isolationism or a home of appeasement. . . .

**T**HE RISE OF the Republican Party in the South will mean that all its capable young men will have the opportunity to lead their States—and all its statesmen will have the opportunity to lead their Nation.

### Quote of the Week

"The Great Society thinks you can't have a government for the people unless you have a government buy the people."—Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R. of Colo.).

## Allies' Shipping Into North Vietnam Worse Than Thought

In recent months the Department of Defense has been accused of telling less than the truth. Now comes word from Rep. Charles E. Chamberlain (R. of Mich.) that the Pentagon is telling less than half of it.

The disclosure is a result of Chamberlain's prodding of defense officials to declassify statistics showing the number of free world ships trading with the North Vietnamese Communists. The Pentagon had been giving out unclassified figures which, although alarming, Chamberlain charged were far from the true number of vessels calling at North Vietnam ports.

Last week, the Pentagon released its first set of declassified statistics which showed:

- While the unclassified figure of the total number of ar-



rivals of free world ships in North Vietnam during October, November and December of 1965 was 21, it is now conceded that there were, in fact, 44 vessels.

- While the unclassified figure for free world ships visiting North Vietnam in the first quarter of 1966 was 16, the true figure is revealed to be 36.

- The free world nation carrying on the most trade with the North Vietnamese is Great Britain. A total of 64 British-flag



vessels called at North Vietnam ports during the six months reported.

"The American people have been greatly disturbed by reports of this trade even when told less than half the truth about it," summed up Chamberlain.

"Our efforts to win the struggle in South Vietnam can not be aided here at home by the official dispensing of misinformation which is designed not to protect our security but to cover up ineffective policies."

## Time to Close Haiphong Harbor?

Just how extensively is Soviet Russia supporting North Vietnam with military aid? How does this aid reach North Vietnam?

*Navy Magazine* reported the other day on a letter purportedly sent by the Kremlin to Communist parties around the world which found its way into print in the western world. The letter reported:

- "The Soviet Union delivers large amounts of weapons to the DRV (Democratic Republic of Vietnam), including rocket installations, anti-aircraft artillery, airplanes, tanks, coastal guns, warships, and other items. In 1965 alone, weapons and other war material worth about 500 million rubles (550 million dollars) were placed at the disposal of the DRV."

- "The DRV is receiving support in the training of pilots, rocket personnel, tank drivers, artillerymen, and so on. Our military aid is being rendered to the extent the Vietnamese leadership itself thinks necessary."

Because of the Moscow-Peking split, *Navy Magazine* pointed out that the bulk of Soviet military aid reaches North Vietnam by ship—through Haiphong. The Kremlin letter verified this assumption by complaining about the lack of cooperation it has received from Red China.

The magazine, noting that the Administration has sought to down-grade Soviet aid to North Vietnam as well as the importance of Haiphong, added:

"The American people now know, ironically from the Kremlin and not from the White House, how vast the Soviet military aid to North Vietnam is and how necessary Haiphong is to its delivery. . . . Should (the President) decide to allow Haiphong to remain a sanctuary, he will have to make a new case. His present one is not convincing."

## Can We Really Afford 'Business As Usual?'

*Can the Johnson-Humphrey Administration carry on "business as usual" at home while financing a major war in Southeast Asia? The question becomes crucial as more Great Society spending proposals come before the Congress. Last week, for example, the House had under consideration a bill for the Labor and Health, Education and Welfare Departments calling for expenditures of more than \$10 billion next year. GOP efforts to cut back the spending were beaten down. Earlier, GOP members of the Labor-HEW Appropriations Subcommittee had expressed some meaningful views on this bill and the high-spending Great Society in general. The Newsletter extracts those views with the thought that they point up the dangers of big government spending, with resultant inflation, during a wartime crisis. The Republican members of the subcommittee are Reps. Melvin R. Laird of Wisconsin, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, Garner E. Shriver of Kansas and Frank T. Bow of Ohio.*

**T**HERE CAN BE NO justification for proceeding full tilt with "business as usual" on the domestic front in light of the rapidly rising cost of living, the progressively deepening economic crisis and the alarmingly rapid growth of the costs of national security.

Many of the programs contained in this bill are designed to help and assist those less-fortunate members of our society who find themselves in unfavorable economic positions whether through low or fixed incomes, pensions or disabilities, or a variety of other factors that are well-known to this committee and this Congress.

It would be an especially cruel joke if the very people these programs are designed to help are instead further burdened by the increasing costs of inflation—an inflation largely caused by a government imprudent enough to step on the accelerator instead of the brake pedal in the apparent hope that the private sector—the housewife, the farmer, the wage-earner, the businessman—will exercise the restraint and responsibility government refuses to impose on itself.

The hidden national sales tax called inflation that each American is now compelled to pay did not just happen. *It was caused . . .*

In our minority views of a year ago on the First Supplemental for Fiscal Year 1966 . . . the necessity for making hard choices on domestic programs in light of increasing national security costs was strongly emphasized.

Since that report was written last August, the economic situation in this country has in fact deteriorated:

The wholesale price index rose 3.4 per cent during 1965. It rose one-tenth of 1 per cent each week in February.

President Johnson indicated recently that the cost of living has been rising at an annual rate of some 5½ per cent in recent months. The balance of payments problem continues to deteriorate. The value of the dollar continues to decline.

The average wage-earner in this country—the low and middle income citizen—has watched his real wages dwindle, in many cases, even in the face of wage increases.

Why? Those covered by Social Security making \$6,600 or more a year are taxed on the order of \$100 more than they were last year; Graduated withholding rates which go into effect May 1 will reduce take-home pay even more; An inflationary rate of 3 to 5 per cent will more than offset the increase in wages which those laborers who adhere to the President's 3.2-per cent wage-price guideline will realize; And the talk of still another across-the-board tax increase is in the air.

**W**E FLATLY OPPOSE any further increase in hidden or overt taxes at this time. The lower income groups in our society are already too much overburdened.

Prudent government fiscal policies—for example, a reduction in nonessential domestic spending—are a better, more equitable and far more just method of bringing about restraint in an overheating economy. . . .

The fiscal 1967 budget is an expansionary budget which, if not reevaluated, will feed the fires of inflation. All indications are that the 1967 experience will probably approximate the experience of fiscal 1966 where, in the original budget submission, the financing needs of the increased activities in Vietnam were not taken into consideration.

**T**HE IMPRUDENCE AND risk of attempting to give national security costs second place in the Federal budgeting process should be all too evident at this time. . . .

If the Congress is to discharge its responsibility . . . it cannot proceed with "business as usual" on the domestic front at least until it demands and obtains a realistic assessment from the executive of what additional appropriations will be needed for fiscal 1967 in the area of national security.

## Republican Women Tag War, Cost of Living As Major '66 Issues

A survey of Republican women from various parts of the country shows that the soaring cost of living and the war in Vietnam are causing the greatest concern among American housewives.

The poll, made in conjunction with the 14th annual National Republican Women's Conference in Washington, D. C., last week, revealed that big spending and fiscal irresponsibility were the Johnson - Humphrey Administration policies most concerning women.

"The housewife has been asked to trim her budget by the President, but he keeps spending and spending," said Assistant Republican National Chairman Mary Brooks, who initiated the poll.

The questionnaire was given to the first 1,000 women registering for the conference and 32 per cent said inflation was their major domestic concern. Big government drew 14 per cent of the answers and socialistic trends and programs 12 per cent.

On foreign affairs, the GOP women tagged the Vietnam war as the chief concern and cited sinking U.S. prestige in the world, the Communist threat and foreign aid giveaway programs as others.

"The home and the family are on the minds of the women of our Nation and they are distrustful and deeply upset over the way the Johnson Administration is spending the taxpayers' money," Mrs. Brooks said. "They are not happy over the proliferation of Federal and State agencies and the constant demand to spend more and more of the family paycheck while deflating the dollar and destroying savings."

## LBJ Allows U.S. Nuclear Might To Deteriorate, Hosmer Says

THE JOHNSON-HUMPHREY Administration came under sharp attack last week from the top House Republican on the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee for permitting this country's nuclear weapons capability to deteriorate.

Despite a pledge by the Democrats at the time of the signing of the test ban treaty in 1963 that U.S. atomic readiness would be kept high, Rep. Craig Hosmer of California said the "trend of our effort incontrovertably is downward while Soviet nuclear weapons, both defensive and offensive, are improving."

Hosmer recalled that at the time of the nuclear test ban treaty debate President Kennedy promised the Joint Chiefs of Staff he would institute four safeguards they had recommended before agreeing to support the treaty. The safeguards promised:

- ". . . comprehensive, aggressive and continuing underground nuclear test programs designed to add to our knowledge and improve our weapons."
- "The maintenance of facilities and resources necessary to institute promptly nuclear tests in the atmosphere should they become necessary to our national security, or should the treaty or any of its terms be abrogated by the Soviet Union or others."
- "The maintenance of modern nuclear laboratory facilities and programs . . ."
- "The improvement of our capability to monitor the terms of the treaty, to detect violations and to maintain our knowledge of Sino-Soviet nuclear activity."

The test ban treaty was signed Oct. 7, 1963, and these safe-

How about Agriculture Secretary Freeman for poverty czar? He's certainly getting rid of our farmers.

guards were reaffirmed in April, 1964, by President Johnson. The treaty permitted only underground nuclear explosions that do not scatter radioactive debris outside the territorial limits of the country conducting the explosion.

In an address to the House, Hosmer presented previously classified figures showing that funds spent by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense to maintain three of these safeguards have decreased sharply between a base year—fiscal 1965—and fiscal 1967.

Specifically, his figures show a 7.9 per cent decrease in funds for underground tests, 12.4 per cent for laboratory maintenance, 60 per cent for maintaining and acquiring atmospheric test capability, and an eight-tenths per cent decline in funds for monitoring Sino-Soviet actions.

The California Congressman concluded that "new blood and greater efforts" are needed "to overcome Soviet improvements and progress."

The Great Society plans to spend millions endowing the arts. Fine. But, really, a George Hamilton film festival to start?

## 'One of Most Critical Bills Before Us in Past 20 Years'

By Rep. Donald Rumsfeld  
(Republican of Illinois)

IT IS MY BELIEF that the "Freedom of Information" bill now pending in Congress is one of the most critical measures to be considered in the past 20 years.

Twice, in 1964 and 1965, the Senate passed the bill (S. 1160) to establish a Federal Public Records Law. But it has been stalled in the House.



On March 30 of this year, the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Government Information favorably reported the bill to the full Committee on Government Operations.

Then, on April 27, the Committee on Government Operations voted to send the bill to the Floor of the House with a do-pass recommendation. First, of course, it must go to the Rules Committee.

As it now stands, prospects for passage of the "Freedom of Information" bill are brighter than they have ever been before.

Government secrecy is particularly dangerous for two reasons:

- Government is becoming involved in more and more aspects of every citizen's personal and business life, and so the access to information about how government is exercising its trust becomes increasingly important.

- Our Nation faces a communications crisis. With the even-expanding scope of government and with the tremendous demands on a person's time, it is becoming increasingly difficult to keep informed of government activities. Our system of government depends on the people. Without government secrecy it is difficult for a citizen to have sufficient information for exercising his citizenship responsibilities thoughtfully. With government secrecy, it is impossible.

The "Freedom of Information" bill provides: 1) for every agency of the Federal Government to make all its records promptly available to any person upon request, 2) for court action to guarantee the public's right of access to Government information, and 3) for exceptions from the disclosure requirement for certain specified categories of sensitive government information which would be exempted for reasons of national security and for similar reasons.

WE IN THIS COUNTRY have placed all our faith, all of our hope, on the intelligence and interest of the people. We have said that ours is a government guided by citizens. From this it follows that government will serve us well only if the citizens are well informed.

What Republicans Are Saying . . .

## Political Quotes

About McNamara's Bad Judgment: "The collective professional judgment of 15 Senators of the Armed Services Committee is at least as good and carries at least as much



Bow

weight as does the judgment of this one man. Besides, the Edsel reminds us that Mr. McNamara is not infallible."—Sen. JOHN G. TOWER of Texas

About Blaming Farmers for Inflation: "Some officials and some reporters have made the farmer look like the villain of this story, and he certainly is not . . . The average prices farmers received for their produce this winter was 13 per cent below the price they received in 1951, the Korean War year. In the same period of time, the prices paid by consumers for food have increased 17 per cent."—Rep. FRANK T. BOW of Ohio.

About LBJ's Lament Congress Is Upping His Budget: "Since the Democrats control Congress by a two-to-one margin, when President Johnson talks about an over-spending Congress, he's talking about a Democratic Congress. The solution is simple: Elect a Republican Congress this Fall to help give LBJ the economy this country so sorely needs."—Rep. BOB WILSON of California.

About Government Secrecy: "Government officials, in the executive departments and agencies, have deliberately clouded over or withheld altogether the facts that the American people should know about our foreign and domestic policies . . . If we are to keep our form of government, we cannot deny the right to know."—Rep. JAMES H. QUILLEN of Tennessee . . .



Quillen

About LBJ's Lack of Candor: "The credibility gap results from the astonishing lack of candor by the President . . . The American public has been confused about our aims, our tactics, our progress."—CHARLES H. PERCY of Illinois . . . About Centralized Federal Power: "Diversity in government, as in education, has been one of the stimulating influences in our country's productivity, and this diversity is being abandoned to the grey covering of uniformity as centralization of power leaps ahead."—Sen. PETER H. DOMINICK of Colorado.

## POLITICAL NOTES

The price of the Great Society comes high. At a Houston meeting of the President's Club—whose members kick in \$1,000 to the Democratic National Committee—a Party spokesman admitted: "One thousand dollars won't buy anything in Washington these days."

**WHERE YOUR MONEY GOES**—The Johnson-Humphrey Administration has announced a \$70,192 grant to train 42 persons in New Mexico to become clerk-stenographers—at a cost of some \$2,540 per person. Private industry's charge for intensive one-year secretarial training: about \$675. Other Federal clerk-steno training projects in the works: 40 persons in Michigan (\$2,406 per person), 40 persons in Missouri (\$1,181 each), 20 persons in Maryland (\$2,260 each) . . . Undercover Activities Note: Defense Secretary McNamara can deny that there are shortages in Vietnam until he's purple in the face, but Newsweek magazine reports that a sheet shortage has developed over there resulting in GIs sleeping on purple sheets, bought from retail stores . . . House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan and Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D. of N.C.) last week received the American Good Government Society's 1966 George Washington awards . . . From Bob Phillips in the *San Jacinto (Calif.) Valley Register*: "Inflation is the time when people who have saved up for a rainy day get soaked."

The Chicago American disclosed that the man who acted as a "spokesman" for Chicago's poor at a riotous poverty meeting in Washington last month has a long police record as a dope peddler. Chester Robinson, who has been arrested by Chicago police 19 times, headed that city's delegation to the meeting which broke up in disorder when hecklers verbally assaulted Poverty Czar Sargent Shriver.

**THE SHIPJAM** IN THE port of Saigon, it was reported last week, now involves some 50 ships. Ships must wait 20 days between arriving and unloading with demurrage—penalty charges—ranging from \$2,800 to \$6,500 a day, usually payable by the U.S. government . . . Rep. Charles E. Chamberlain (R. of Mich.), a member of a House Armed Services Subcommittee which visited Vietnam last month, has called on the Saigon Government to close the Mekong River to all Cambodian-bound ocean traffic. Unless this "backdoor" source of contraband goods for the Viet Cong is halted, he said, "we can only expect a costlier, bloodier, longer war" . . . The *Los Angeles Times* sees a possible consumer revolt against the Administration because of rising food prices. It's the most "volatile" domestic issue in this election year,



says the *Times*, noting beef and pork prices have gone up 10 to 30 per cent in the last year and egg prices 30 per cent in the same period. All told, grocery bills now average more than seven per cent over a year ago . . . *Primary Notes*: Rep. Edward J. Gurney (R. of Fla.), seeking his third two-year term in Congress, polled an amazing 98 per cent of the GOP vote cast in last Tuesday's Florida primary. Gurney garnered 17,789 votes to his opponent's 498 . . . In Indiana, Rep. Richard L. Roudebush won out over Rep. Ralph Harvey for the GOP nomination in the 10th Congressional District. Redistricting had forced the two Republican Representatives to seek the same seat.

*Lincoln election-year stickers (above) for your car bumper are available from Robert Brady Company, 130 Q St., N.E., Washington, D.C. Cost for the two-color stickers: 500 for \$55; 1,000 for \$78; 5,000 for \$210.*

**LYNDON JOHNSON** not only didn't invent the term "Great Society," but he merely resurrected something that was rejected many years ago, says Rep. Donald Rumsfeld (R. of Ill.). Rumsfeld discovered that James Madison's notes of debates in the Federal convention of 1787 showed that George Read of Delaware, in advocating a national government, said: "There can be no cure for this evil but in doing away with States altogether and uniting them into one Great Society" . . . *Memo to GOP Registrars*: About 20 per cent of the American population moves each year, according to the Census Bureau . . . Daniel D. Strohmeier, vice president of Bethlehem Steel Corporation's shipbuilding division, is in accord with the House GOP policy position on the serious merchant marine crisis. Noting that the Defense Department downgraded the merchant fleet four years ago but now transports 98 per cent of men and equipment to Vietnam by ship, Strohmeier labels this policy failure as "computer brinkmanship" . . . The government added 30,262 persons to its payroll during March . . . Young Republican National Chairman Tom Van Sickle has announced plans for a nationwide "Speak-Out" program designed to develop young articulate spokesmen for the GOP. YRs are being urged to charter "Speak-Out" clubs, similar to the Toastmasters organization, to sharpen knowledge of political issues.

## What Republicans Are Doing

REP. WILLIAM C. CRAMER of Florida has introduced bills to increase benefits to veterans of World Wars I and II and the Korean War. Citing the rapid rise of inflation, he said monthly pensions should be increased as well as limits on allowable outside income. . . .



Cramer

Rep. Don H. Clausen of California has been appointed as official U.S. Adviser to the Sixth World Forestry Congress to be held in Madrid, Spain, in June, 1966. The Republican delegate appointed from the Senate is Milward L. Simpson of Wyoming. . . . On the recommendation of Rep. H. Allen Smith of California, the United States Information Agency is obtaining color films of the 1966 Tournament of Roses Parade for screening throughout the world.

AT THE REPUBLICAN National Women's Conference in Washington last week, teenage Republicans from schools and colleges throughout the country assembled to initiate "GOP Girls A Go-Go." Selected and sponsored by the

Republican National Committeewomen in the various States, the Teen Age Republicans—TARS—served as junior hostesses and pages during the conference.

REP. PAUL A. FINO of New York predicts that the Administration's recent withdrawal of 15,000 troops from Europe marked only the beginning of a military shift to Asia. "As a result of this," said Fino, "American military power is going to have to bear more of the burden in Asia and this can realistically be accomplished only by shifting more of the burden of Europe's defense onto Europeans."



Fino

. . . Legislation was introduced by Rep. Theodore R. Kupferman of New York to establish an Office of Noise Control which would administer Federal grants-in-aid to State and local governments for research into the control, prevention and abatement of excessive noise in our environment.

Drawings by Steve Balogh

## Congressional Chaff

The way the Democrats are spending, LBJ's projected \$1.8 billion deficit and Batman have one thing in common: Neither is meant to be taken seriously.



There's one thing you can say about the way LBJ is running the country: It sure cures you of hiccups.

Have you been reading about all those testimonial dinners the Democrats have been holding to raise campaign funds? When you ask a Democrat about them, they all answer like it was a Public Library: "Shhh."

Have you heard the new nursery rhyme about the Democrats? It's called, "The Botcher, the Taker and the Alibi-maker." We won't say which is which, 'cause sometimes they're interchangeable.

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# NEWSPAPER

