

## Maine Tops in Skill and Sportsmanship

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. EDMUND S. MUSKIE

OF MAINE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 1, 1963

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, the State of Maine is honored in having the two best high school basketball teams in New England, Stearns High, of Millinocket, the New England champions, and Morse High, of Bath, Maine, champions and runners-up to Stearns in the New England tournament.

If we can rely on the judgment of Jerry Nason, Boston Globe sportswriter, Maine not only has New England's best basketball players, but New England's most courteous and sportsmanlike fans. Mr. Nason wrote:

Maine folk last week gave us big-city dwellers a lesson in the home fan virtues of fairplay, enthusiasm, sportsmanship, and disposition.

I take pleasure in extending my congratulations to the Stearns and Morse players, and to Maine's basketball fans, who are all a credit to their State.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Nason's article which appeared in the Boston Globe of March 25 be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

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

#### NASON FINDS MAINE FINAL REFRESHING

(By Jerry Nason)

This is an undisguised "Oscar" award to the fans-with-the-most for 1963—the Stein Song set.

Maine folks last week gave us big-city dwellers a lesson in the homely fan virtues of fairplay, enthusiasm, sportsmanship, and disposition. Drat 'em.

There were 12,048 witnesses Saturday night to the Boston Garden's final-round contest of the New England basketball tournament between two Maine high schools—Stearns of Millinocket, Morse of Bath.

When John Kiley at the organ broke out "The Stein Song" as his preliminary offering at the pipes, 12,048 stood in bareheaded reverence.

A happy roar of recognition swept through them as the realized their common origin, and how their number inundated the site. There were no furtive clutches of odds players congregated in dim lobby corners, exchanging vital betting information.

No paper currency passed in open defiance from one fist to another in the stadium section, as the score of the exciting game first favored one team, then the other.

No ridicule was hurled upon one team by the supporters of the other; good plays were applauded generously by both partisan groups.

No cymbals crashed a deliberately disconcerting tumult—no rival fans bellowed and boomed in distracting unison—when Stearns and Morse players stood poised on the foul line for important shots.

There was no bickering, name calling, or mutual exchange of insults among opposing fan factions.

No fist was swung in either anger or petulance in the postgame lobby scene. No kids had to be frisked for lethal weapons. The losers took it hard, but clean; the winners took it high but with generosity.

There were no rumbles.

One of the gendarmes assigned to the

garden remarked, "It was like having a night off."

A nearby restaurateur said, "We like having the Maine fans in town. They know how to have a good time. They are well behaved, and they don't come with their hands stuffed in their pockets."

It was a hard, tough, clean game in the stands and on the garden court. It was a completely honest, emotional one, too. Stearns' hearts almost burst with joy for winning, Morse hearts were obviously broke with losing.

When little Stearns captured the 56 to 54 game, Morse players made no insincere pretexts that losing, even gracefully, was a badge of honor. They wept with uncontrolled sobs on their bench.

You remember too, that when rival Stearns had upset another, bigger, more powerful opponent (Rindge) in the Friday semifinals, the first to rush onto the floor to acclaim them had been these same boys from Morse High of Bath.

(The teams had played into double overtime in their own State final, Morse winning by a point.)

Thus, Saturday's final had turned out to be the "Maine event," literally. The garden staff was soon to discover the fact.

During the day ticket-reservation calls began coming in from Bangor, Waterville, Kittery, Lewiston—places in a Mine located far from the contending towns of Millinocket (Stearns) and Bath (Morse).

Saturday afternoon's stouthbound lanes of Route 1 were black with cars. Most of them bore Maine license plates—the kind on which the paint hasn't eroded.

One cluster of blanket-wrapped fans came all the way down from Millinocket in a half-ton pickup truck of ancient vintage.

Asked by a gas station attendant in Saugus just how far up Millinocket was anyway, the driver dryly quipped, "Nawth of Millinocket, they only speak Eskimo."

When "the Maine event" was over and the garden floor writhed with throngs of rejoicing Millinocket rooters, there was their hero, Terrance Carr, aloft on willing shoulders, joyfully severing the strings from the basket at the east lobby end of the court, as a memento.

Sunday night, in a little town of northern Maine, 10 boys slept with a serenity denied kings—a treasured twine under each pillow.

"The Maine event"—it was like a breath of sweet, cool air borne to us on a northeast breeze.

## Indiana Proud of Marine Corps Gen.

David M. Shoup

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. VANCE HARTKE

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 1, 1963

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, the State of Indiana is proud to have as a native son, Gen. David M. Shoup, Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps. General Shoup, a native of Battle Ground, Ind., is married to the former Zola DeHaven of Covington. The Indiana Society of Washington recently honored General Shoup by naming him 1963 Hoosier of the Year. This award was conferred on him in recognition of his long and distinguished service to his country.

Two editorials recently appeared in the Indianapolis News commending General Shoup. I ask unanimous consent

that these editorials be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

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

[From the Indianapolis News, Mar. 14, 1963]

#### SALUTE TO GENERAL SHOUP

The News is proud to join in the congratulations of Gen. David M. Shoup for being chosen as the recipient tonight of the Indiana Society of Washington's Hoosier of the Year citation.

General Shoup, Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, long has served his country with distinction and his name adds luster to his native State.

Shoup's career has been a success story in the Hoosier tradition. Born at Battle Ground, educated at DePauw, married to the former Zola DeHaven of Covington, and a frequent visitor to the State with close contacts through the years, General Shoup comes by his 1963 Hoosier of the Year title through a long Indiana pedigree as well as his military eminence.

We hope he will number it among his most cherished awards. And we would like to have it thought that the Indiana Washingtonians who are conferring the title represent the unanimous opinion of the rest of us at home.

[From the Indianapolis News, Mar. 15, 1963]

#### FOUR-FORK BANQUET FAILS TO RATTLE GENERAL SHOUP

WASHINGTON.—Gen. David Shoup, Marine Corps Commandant, after being honored as Hoosier of the Year, said he hopes he hasn't started a worldwide campout campaign.

The Nation's No. 1 marine, a native of Battle Ground, Ind., received the award last night at a party at the International Inn. Representative E. ROSS ADAIR, Republican, of Indiana, president of the Indiana Society of Washington, presented Shoup with the title.

A surge of 50-mile hikes has swept the country since Shoup sent an original letter from former President Theodore Roosevelt to President Kennedy. In it, Roosevelt wondered if marines could march 50 miles within 24 hours.

Mr. Kennedy then asked Shoup if his leathernecks could do it, and the parade of hikers, both military and civilian, began.

#### THANKS FROM SHOE INDUSTRY

Shoup said he has received many letters of thanks from shoe and boot manufacturers who welcome the hikes, but he said he hoped he hadn't started a "campingout spree."

The Congressional Medal of Honor winner said he was dumfounded over being named Hoosier of the year.

"I was dumfounded 50 years ago when I went to my first big dinner away from home," Shoup recalled. "I started out by telling my mother, 'I have two forks.'"

"Tonight I took on this four-fork meal without a quail. A fellow can learn a lot in 50 years."

Speaking to about 500 persons at the awards banquet, Shoup reminisced about his farm days when "2 million hills of Indiana corn passed slowly between my legs when I worked in the field."

#### CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS

ADAIR read congratulatory telegrams to Shoup from President Kennedy, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara and Navy Secretary Fred Korth.

Shoup, a four-star general, received a flourishing salute from a crack Marine drum and bugle team, and the Washington Opera Guild provided an hour of music after the banquet.

For a touch of humor, a Marine recruit wearing fatigues ran through the room



periodically with a sign on his back indicating the number of miles he had traveled.

But he never completed 50 miles.

The youthful leatherneck finally collapsed on the floor with a sign saying:  
"What the hell."

**A Bill To Permit Deductions for Federal Income Tax Purposes to Persons Who Are Paying Educational Expenses at the Primary, Secondary, or Undergraduate College or University Levels**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 1, 1963

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced today a bill to permit deductions for Federal income tax purposes to persons who are paying educational expenses at the primary, secondary, or undergraduate college or university levels. I am convinced this legislation is timely in terms of national economic and educational objectives. It is in the national interest that all young people complete the highest level of education of which they are capable. Through their educational attainments these students will benefit themselves and the Nation and improve their ability to contribute to our society and our economy. Those citizens who support the public schools through taxation and also bear the burden of educating their children in private schools and colleges are entitled to some relief for the double expenses they bear on behalf of education.

The growing demands of our society for educated citizens makes it desirable for persons of moderate income to provide the highest level of education possible for their children. Many students of high ability are forced to discontinue their education for financial reasons. We must recognize the national importance of encouraging and assisting able students to remain in school and to go on to and graduate from college.

In the United States, we have consistently raised the level of educational opportunities. We provide not only the teachers and buildings but also public transportation of students and in many cases books and supplies as well. We have done these things because our youth require educational opportunity to meet the increasing complexity of society. The world continues to grow more complex. The educational levels that led to intellectual maturity yesterday do not go far enough today. There has been a continuous upgrading of jobs. The increasing use of the products of scientific technology clearly calls for a higher degree of education and technical skill in every line of work. The bill I have introduced is one means of providing an incentive for remaining in school and some tax relief for those who must finance the costs of this education.

To encourage increased investment in our advancing economy, it has long been our practice to provide for tax-free recovery of income-producing capital outlays through allowances for depreciation and replacement. By the same principle, the tax treatment of investment in education should be at least as liberal as it is for investment in capital goods, since education is at least as important a basis for producing income as is investment in physical capital.

For some years, we have provided for tax deductions by professional individuals who must upgrade their educational training in order to meet the rising educational requirements of the work they are already doing. There should be some tax relief to encourage investment in the education of those preparing to enter the trades and professions, especially since the amount of education required at the threshold level of most professions is rapidly increasing—and must continue to increase—to provide for the flexibility and adaptability needed to cope with our advancing technology.

My bill restricts its tax deductions to tuition and fees, books and supplies, and the cost of living away from home when necessary. The limitation to not more than \$200 per month for each month of enrollment is a safeguard to prevent abuses by those who might choose expensive preparatory schools and colleges.

While tax relief would accrue before the individual receives income from the investment in education, it must be pointed out that in the long run increased individual incomes would more than offset initial tax income foregone in allowing deductions for amounts invested in education. Studies have shown that the median income of families with heads having 4 or more years of college is almost 40 percent higher than the median income of families with heads whose education stopped with completion of high school. Also, the high school graduate earns about 27 percent more than does the eighth-grade graduate during his peak earning years. Obviously, then, education is an income-producing investment, and whatever tax relief we grant to encourage it will not only contribute to the economic progress of the Nation but will be more than recovered out of taxes on increased future earnings.

It is currently estimated that about 40 percent of the students who enter college go on to graduate in regular progression from the institution of first registration, that another 20 percent transfer or return at a later date to complete the requirements for graduation, and that about 40 percent withdraw and never finish. Financial difficulties are reported to be among the chief reasons for dropping out, especially in the loss of the better students. This impetus to stay in school would also tend to encourage high school students to complete their secondary education in many cases in preparation for higher education. It is presently estimated that almost 40 percent of pupils who reach the fifth grade do not graduate from high school. A

college graduate earns about \$175,000 more in his lifetime than a high school graduate, and a high school graduate earns about \$50,000 more than an eighth-grade graduate, according to recent estimates. If the provisions of this bill are successful in salvaging a fraction of those students who fail to graduate from high school and continue through a higher education because of financial difficulties, the loss of tax revenue will eventually be offset and conceivably the amendment would improve the overall position of the Treasury.

**Trotters Shoals Dams**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. HERMAN E. TALMADGE**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 1, 1963

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, the Honorable Peyton S. Hawes, a distinguished Georgian and chairman of the Trotters Shoals Steering Committee, recently appeared before Gov. Donald S. Russell, of South Carolina, and put into its proper perspective the Trotters Shoals controversy.

The position taken by Mr. Hawes is the same as that which my senior colleague, Senator RUSSELL, and I have on the subject, and we have pledged to continue our efforts until the Trotters Shoals project is completed.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Hawes' fine statement to Governor Russell be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

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

[From the Independent, Anderson (S.C.), Mar 27, 1963]

**AREA CAN HAVE BOTH DUKE AND TROTTERS DAMS—ALSO MEAD PLANT**

The two proposed dams on the Savannah River are compatible.

Both the Duke Power Co. and the Trotters Shoals installations can be built. They would complement each other.

The Mead papermill at Calhoun Falls would also fit into the picture if the problem of pollution of the river can be solved, which is a likely probability.

Why not have all three?

In speaking for the people of Georgia—which owns half of the Savannah River—Chairman Peyton Hawes, of Elberton, the able chairman of the Trotters Shoals Steering Committee, underscored with facts the foregoing conclusions.

His comment to Gov. Donald S. Russell at a hearing on March 22 follows:

"My name is Peyton S. Hawes, and I am appearing as chairman of the Trotters Shoals Steering Committee. On behalf of the delegation from Georgia, may I thank you for granting us this audience.

"My political life started over 30 years ago under a Governor Russell of Georgia. With the beginning of this career, began my interest in the Savannah River. His political philosophy and mine have very seldom differed. In regard to the comprehensive development of the Savannah River, we have never differed. This river, which an illustri-