

employees in the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. COLMER:

H.R. 7628. A bill to provide for the control of mosquitoes and mosquito vectors of human disease through research, technical assistance, and grants-in-aid for control projects; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DANIELS:

H.R. 7629. A bill to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees in the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ELLSWORTH:

H.R. 7630. A bill to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees in the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H.R. 7631. A bill to amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to increase the authorization for appropriations under that act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H.R. 7632. A bill to amend section 5 of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act to provide a definition of the term "age" as used in the labeling and advertising of whisky, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON (by request):

H.R. 7633. A bill to adjust wheat and feed grain production, to establish a cropland retirement program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H.R. 7634. A bill to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees in the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 7635. A bill to clarify paragraph 4 of section 15 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 368); to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. STAFFORD:

H.R. 7636. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H.R. 7637. A bill to amend the criminal laws of the United States to prohibit any person from crossing State lines for the purpose of violating the laws of any State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McFALL:

H.R. 7638. A bill to authorize additional appropriations for prosecution of the comprehensive plan in the Los Angeles-San Gabriel River Basin; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. McDOWELL:

H. Res. 443. Resolution creating a standing Committee on Small Business in the House of Representatives with authority to report germane amendments to the Small Business Act, and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. Res. 444. Resolution to provide for the expenses of an investigation authorized by House Resolution 103; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. PRICE: House Joint Resolution 63 of the 73d General Assembly of the State of Illinois urging the Congress to enact the necessary amendments to the Federal Social Security Act or other Federal laws that may otherwise prevent the State of Illinois from acting to control excessive charges to public aid recipients, thereby contributing to the welfare of the recipients as well as reducing the increasing costs of public assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By the SPEAKER: A memorial of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to urging passage of H.R. 2332, relating to paying pensions to veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BURKE:

H.R. 7639. A bill for the relief of Silverio Conte, his wife Lucia Conte, their son, Aniello Conte and their daughter, Silvana Conte; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARBERSTEIN:

H.R. 7640. A bill for the relief of Harry Dejur; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILBERT:

H.R. 7641. A bill for the relief of Rose Kovacs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANKFORD:

H.R. 7642. A bill for the relief of Sister Fara (Giuseppina Perrone); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Space Law and Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CARL ALBERT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1963

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to inform my colleagues of the publication next month by Appleton-Century-Crofts of a most important book, "Space Law and Government," by Andrew G. Haley.

I have known Mr. Haley for many years, having served with him in the military during the Second World War. He is an author, scientist, and lawyer. He is outstanding in the field of communications law and possesses the finest of credentials to offer what is to my knowledge the first comprehensive study on space law and Government.

"Space Law and Government" examines the role of intergovernmental and nongovernmental agencies in focusing attention on scientific and legal aspects of space exploration, and proposes guides for their future contribution.

I have had the privilege of reading part of Mr. Haley's manuscript for "Space Law and Government." In the

accurate words of his publisher, Mr. Haley's scientific and legal points are "definitely made, thoroughly authenticated, and represent a panoramic synthesis of the clearest thinking on space law, Government, and the relationship that should exist between the two."

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that "Space Law and Government" will be a major contribution to our emerging space age. Mr. Haley has devoted to the preparation of this work a matchless integrity and years of research and exhaustive study of the legal and sociological aspects of space flight.

I am personally awaiting the publication of "Space Law and Government" with great anticipation, and I commend this work to my colleagues with confidence.

Captive Nations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TORBERT H. MACDONALD

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1963

Mr. MACDONALD. Mr. Speaker, there are more than 100 million people in Europe who are kept in captivity be-

hind the iron curtain of Communist totalitarianism. A wall in Berlin stands in silent testimony to the Soviet policy of inhumane slavery and of complete subjugation of mind and body to the state. The Communists are sadly mistaken if they feel, like the ostrich with his head in the sand, that the free world can be shielded from the facts of Red oppression by an iron curtain or a brick wall.

An effective American foreign policy should include discussions of Soviet colonialism in the United Nations. Just as Premier Khrushchev was not reluctant to bang his shoe at the United Nations, the United States should not be afraid to hammer the truth about captive nations in the General Assembly. Secondly, the United States must continue and expand our worldwide information programs to expose Communist desecration of human rights and liberties. Thirdly, Congress should establish a special Committee on Captive Nations which would give special attention to the moral and legal status of Communist control over nations and peoples. The Committee would devote its energies toward finding means by which the United States might assist these nations by peaceful processes. The gathering of facts about Communist tyranny would serve as a hard-hitting weapon to explode the myths of Communist unity and Soviet humanitarianism.

The captive peoples of the world properly look to the United States for help and guidance. The aim of this three-pronged program is to give heart to the brave people held in captivity, in the broadest sense of the word, in countries such as Poland, Armenia, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, and Hungary. The heroic uprisings against the Communist terrorists in Poland, East Germany, and Hungary are proof that the spirit of freedom cannot be chained and confined for long.

House Resolution 14: Special Committee on Captive Nations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1963

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, on March 8, 1961, I introduced a measure calling for the establishment of a Special Committee on Captive Nations in the House of Representatives. During the 87th Congress it was known as House Resolution 211, and earlier this year I reintroduced it and in the present 88th Congress it is known as House Resolution 14.

Mr. Speaker, there are not sufficient words to express my profound gratitude and personal delight to the more than 20 Members of the House who joined with me in that most stimulating and very enlightening discussion which took place on the subject of the captive nations—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 107, part 3, pages 3518–3544, "Russian Colonialism and the Necessity of a Special Captive Nations Committee."

The popular response to House Resolution 211, now House Resolution 14, has been so enthusiastic and impressive that I feel dutybound to disclose the thoughts and feelings of many Americans who have taken the time to write me on this subject. These citizens are cognizant of the basic reasons underlying the necessity of the proposed committee. They understand clearly the vital contribution that such a committee could make to our national security interests. In many cases, they know that no public or private body is in existence today which is devoted to the task of studying continuously, systematically, and objectively all of the captive nations, those in Eastern Europe and Asia, including the numerous captive nations in the Soviet Union itself.

Because their thoughts and sentiments are expressive and valuable, I include the following responses of our citizens to House Resolution 14 in the RECORD.

[From the New Bedford (Mass.) Times, June 5, 1963]

WANTS COMMITTEE ON CAPTIVE NATIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD-TIMES:

Last January 9, Congressman DANIEL J. FLOOD of Pennsylvania introduced in the House of Representatives H.R. 14, which calls for the establishment of a special House Committee on the Captive Nations. The Public Law 86-90 of 1959 enumerates

22 captive nations under communism, such as: Ukraine, Armenia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, Estonia, Georgia, and others. The proposed committee will handle all the matters concerning the captive nations and recommend peaceful means by which the United States can assist these nations to regain freedom.

More than 30 Congressmen introduced similar resolutions; others indicated their support for the passage of H.R. 14, including Massachusetts Congressmen JOHN W. MCCORMACK, THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR., JAMES A. BURKE, SILVIO O. CONTE, PHILIP J. PHILBIN, and F. BRADFORD MORSE.

Presently H.R. 14 is pending before the House Rules Committee. As with any other piece of legislation, the passage of the Flood resolution needs the widest public support.

Each of us can help the captive nations by writing letters to:

1. His Congressman, urging him to vote for the passage of H.R. 14 and,

2. Congressman HOWARD W. SMITH, chairman of the House Rules Committee, urging him to spur action on the proposed legislation.

The Flood resolution injects a powerful tool into our fight with communism. The proposed committee will bring to full light the true nature of the new Soviet colonialism.

Please write a letter today to your Congressman HASTINGS KEITH, House of Representatives, Washington 25, D.C., and to HOWARD W. SMITH, chairman of the House Rules Committee, House of Representatives, Washington. Urge them to vote for the passage of H.R. 14.

O. SZCZUDLUK,

Director of Public Relations, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., Boston Branch.

[From the Boston (Mass.) Sunday Herald, June 9, 1963]

CAPTIVE NATIONS BILL NEEDS SUPPORT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

Last January 9 Congressman DANIEL J. FLOOD of Pennsylvania introduced in the House of Representatives H.R. 14, which calls for the establishment of a special House Committee on the Captive Nations, to handle all matters concerning these nations and to recommend means by which the United States can assist them by peaceful means to regain freedom.

Over 30 Congressmen introduced similar resolutions; others indicated their support for H.R. 14, including Congressmen JOHN MCCORMACK, THOMAS O'NEILL, JAMES BURKE, SILVIO CONTE, PHILIP PHILBIN and BRADFORD MORSE.

Please write a letter today to your Congressman and to Hon. HOWARD W. SMITH, chairman of the House Rules Committee, urging them to vote for H.R. 14.

O. SZCZUDLUK,

Director, Public Relations, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., Boston Branch.

ARF APOVIAN COMMITTEE,

May 28, 1963.

Congressman DANIEL J. FLOOD, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN: The Hollywood Apovian Committee of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation informs you that a resolution has been passed by our unit supporting passage of House Resolutions 14 and 15, submitted by you, which call for the formation of a special Committee on Captive Nations.

Recent developments worldwide and Washington make the formation of such a committee imperative to the security and welfare of the United States, and will bring added hope to the tyrannized peoples of the once free nations today in Soviet bondage.

We are, in addition to this letter, contacting our Congressman as well as Congressman HOWARD W. SMITH, head of the Rules Committee, urging him to release your resolution to the House floor for quick debate and passage.

May we take this opportunity to commend you for your stand in this regard, and to assure you of our every support of your measure.

Sincerely,

ARTOOSH SATOORIAN,
Secretary, Hollywood Apovian Committee, ARF, Van Nuys, Calif.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D.C., May 28, 1963.

Mr. WALTER TUSTANIWSKY,
Chairman, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., Hamtramck and North Eastern Detroit Branch, Detroit, Mich.

DEAR MR. TUSTANIWSKY: Thank you for your communication of May 25 in regard to House Resolution 14.

I am pleased to advise you I am the sponsor of identical legislation to establish a special committee on the captive nations. A copy of my bill, House Resolution 196, is enclosed for your information.

You may be assured I shall continue to do all I can to have early and favorable consideration given this legislation.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN D. DINGELL,
Member of Congress.

UKRAINIAN CONGRESS

COMMITTEE OF AMERICA,

Troy, N. Y., June 8, 1963.

Hon. HOWARD W. SMITH,
Chairman, House Rules Committee,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN SMITH: The United States cannot afford to ignore the many nations enslaved by the Russian Communist tyranny, since these constitute a major weakness of the Soviet empire.

On behalf of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, branch in Troy, we urge you to submit the Flood resolution (H. Res. 14) before your committee and give it your support.

A special Committee on Captive Nations in the House of Representatives would become a valuable source of information to our Government, especially in carrying out its foreign policy.

We therefore urge you, Congressman SMITH, to give the Flood resolution your careful consideration in your Rules Committee and support it.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM KUTZER,
Chairman of UCC of America,
Branch in Troy, N.Y.
IWAN DURBAK,
Secretary of UCCA
Branch in Troy, N.Y.

July Newsletter

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK WESTLAND

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1963

Mr. WESTLAND. Mr. Speaker, the power preference bill has been reported by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and soon will be considered on the floor of the House of Representa-

tives. Because of the importance of this legislation to the State of Washington and my congressional district, I have made it the subject of my July newsletter.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the newsletter, which contains a paragraph entitled "As I See It" as well as an explanation of the bill, in the RECORD.

POWER PREFERENCE

Although Congress is proceeding down the legislative trail at a snail's pace, there is some progress being made in the committees which doesn't make front-page news very often, but which can affect you considerably. One area of progress is the Pacific Northwest power preference legislation.

The power preference bill, as it is called, was introduced by Senator HENRY JACKSON, Congresswoman JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, and myself. The Senate passed the bill and just last week the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, of which I am a member, reported the bill to the House.

You might ask how this legislation could affect you. Well, it could affect your pocketbook. Second, it could affect the industrial future of the State of Washington.

As things stand now, Bonneville Power Administration, which markets all federally produced power in the Pacific Northwest, is falling behind in its repayment contracts at a rate of about \$15 million a year. This has been going on for several years. Not too long ago, BPA had a \$70 million surplus in the repayment kitty. Although Bonneville is still ahead \$20 million on its payments to the Treasury, power rates will have to be raised unless something is done soon. Otherwise Bonneville will use up the kitty and fall behind in its payments. Any rate increase to meet this situation could seriously affect the industrial future of the State and damage our economy.

Had BPA been able to market surplus power in past years, it would have been operating in the black instead of the red. Advances in transmission techniques, however, now make it possible to wheel this power economically all the way from the Columbia River to Los Angeles.

Under the present law, a municipal or public body gets first call on power produced at federally constructed powerplants. If a line were constructed between Bonneville and southern California, it would be quite possible for Los Angeles to demand firm power from Bonneville, which it would be compelled to deliver even if it had to take the power away from industry in the State of Washington.

My bill says, in essence, that customers in the Pacific Northwest would get first call on this power over any customer outside the area. Well, I've been accused of "building a Chinese wall," of "Balkanizing" and a lot of other things that aren't so nice. But, I got the bill through the committee nevertheless. I expect the bill to come before the House in 2 or 3 weeks where it will face a tough battle.

I also was able to put in an amendment which says in effect that the Secretary of Interior must get authorization from the Congress before he can build transmission lines from Bonneville to points outside the Pacific Northwest, under terms of this act.

Such a project might cost anywhere from \$125 to \$250 million, so it seems to me only right that the Secretary should come to Congress to justify his request for that much money. After all, they're your dollars. Also, Congress is supposed to control the purse strings. The Interior Committee supported my amendment 23 to 9. Yet, I've been accused of being "anti-Northwest," "anti-Southwest," and "antipublic interest."

What I'm really anti about is the spending of millions of dollars without congressional authorization. I hope you feel the same way.

Sincerely yours,
Congressman JACK WESTLAND.

AS I SEE IT
(By Helen Westland)

Have you ever wondered what sort of a conversation you might carry on if you found yourself sitting next to the Secretary of Defense of the United States of America? Imagine the broad range of subjects, such as the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, our astronauts, or our space program. Well, it happened to me the other night at a dinner. I was sitting to the right of Secretary McNamara. After giving it a little thought, I chose a subject I knew something about. Since he formerly was president of the Ford Motor Co., I asked him if he had ever heard of a Thunderbird mooing? I might just as well have asked him if he knew an atomic bomb was going to be dropped on Washington. He looked speechless, but reacted quickly by asking just exactly what I meant. I told him our car, when it was new a couple of years ago, made a noise that sounded just like a cow mooing. We finally found out it was the result of a faulty plastic bushing. He looked relieved to know the answer, and I had a rather satisfying feeling that I was better informed on one little thing than our Secretary of Defense.

Status of Puerto Rico

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1963

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following item from the Washington Post of July 2, 1963:

STATUS OF PUERTO RICO

I was amazed at the misstatement in Walter Lippman's article, "Free and Associated Puerto Rico," in your issue of June 18, that "Puerto Ricans * * * do not vote in elections outside of Puerto Rico."

Puerto Ricans coming to the mainland can and do vote in any State of the Union where they establish legal residence. They can then vote for all local, State, and National officials, including the President and Vice President of the United States. Thousands have done it in New York and elsewhere.

The article contains other errors. "Federal legislation," writes Mr. Lippmann, "apart from tax legislation may be, but need not be, applied to Puerto Rico. This includes Federal grants-in-aid, though usually Congress does make them applicable."

All Federal legislation applies to Puerto Rico except the tax laws. Uncle Sam has generously relieved Puerto Rico of all Federal taxes and even the customs receipts are covered into the Puerto Rican Treasury. Only one modification in the uniform applicability of all other Federal legislation took place in the administrative procedure of the minimum wage law.

As for the grants-in-aid, the unvarying custom to date has been to include with the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, although Congress could, of course, change that in any given piece of legislation.

Nor is it correct to say, as Mr. Lippmann does, that if "a compact of permanent union is authorized by Congress and is ratified by a

referendum of the Puerto Rican people, it will establish a union which neither country can unilaterally dissolve."

Granted that there might be and could be a moral obligation for Congress to adhere to such an arrangement if once authorized, no Congress can bind its successors, and there would be no constitutional authority for such a commitment. Only a constitutional amendment would establish "such a union which neither country could unilaterally dissolve."

ERNEST GRUENING,
Senator from Alaska.

WASHINGTON.

CommOnism and Conformity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOE D. WAGGONER, JR.
OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1963

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Speaker, there are very few men in the United States today for whom I have greater admiration than Senator STROM THURMOND of South Carolina.

He is, I believe, one of the great men of our time.

In a recent newsletter to his constituents, the Senator, with a bare 500 words or so, incisively cut to the heart of the major decision facing, not only the Congress, but each individual in the Nation: do we, as a nation, choose commonness and conformity or do we choose, as we have traditionally chosen, the right to remain individuals.

All other questions before us waste to nothingness in comparison to this one. The answer we give will effect us for yet a thousand years. We are standing on the razor's edge of time. I cannot tell if the hour is midnight or if it is already Zero-Zero-Zero-One.

If there is still precious time left for us to make our own decision, I urge all my colleagues to read first the masterful summation in Senator THURMOND's newsletter before making that decision:

COMMONISM AND CONFORMITY

The age of individualism, when America forged its claim to greatness largely because of the independence and initiative of the individual, is gradually but significantly slipping from the scene. Individualism and independence have been replaced in large part with commonism and conformity, as a result of a determined effort to level all men and nation-states to a common plane in life.

Individualism is the belief in the importance of the individual. Jesus Christ ordained the preeminence of the individual in his teachings, and the Founding Fathers of this country wrote this idea into the Constitution, principally into the Bill of Rights which set out specific guarantees of protection for the individual against the power of the central government. The founders realized that the individual would not last long in the new world they had settled, unless the ruling authorities were tied down, as Jefferson suggested, by the "chains of the Constitution."

Early in the 19th century, the wretched and depraved mind of Karl Marx stole a few economic and social theories and merged them together, to give birth to a new "ism" called commUnism. According to Marx, his

aim was to establish an ideal world, in which each would "give according to his ability and receive according to his needs." It would, of course, be necessary to first establish a world dictatorship to bring about this worthy goal. Once established, however, this would evolve into an age called the millennium, when governmental authority would wither away and all the commoners would work together without discipline or authority, to share the wealth of the world.

A dispute then developed within the ranks of communism as to how this end should be attained. Some demanded revolution; others wanted to adopt the tactics of the Roman general Fabius Maximus, who supposedly conceived the military tactic of gradualism in wearing down the enemy. The gradualists, or fabians, as they have become known, have been particularly successful in commonizing the British Empire during this century, playing a significant part in the decline of this once-great empire. Unfortunately for America, the germ of communism spread from Britain to America, with particular vigor, within the past few decades.

The idea of "communism" is particularly noticeable today in American Government, with its paternalistic programs of aid and control. This paternalistic attitude has encouraged Negro leaders to make statements that they are seeking "a compensatory preferential highway" and that "the word equality has to be broadened." They are even making such rash and bold statements as: "America has to change its entire posture. I think it is an inevitable move toward some kind of socialism."

Today Americans will conform to central dictation not only because of the use of mass means of propaganda techniques and the habit which conformity breeds, but also because of the club of coercion which accompanies each "gimme" from the group or Government. Nowhere is the air of conformity felt stronger than in party and power politics in Washington. At the center of Government, there is little room for individualism or independence, and there is much power available to buy off or club down too many acts of independent action on the part of the individual public servant.

The day of the individualist is passing, and unfortunately, it is fading fast in the Halls of the Congress, where it ought to last longest if independence is to be preserved for every individual American. Unwarranted criticism by many Members of Congress, of their own institution, is adding to this downgrading of the legislative branch. Official Washington, influenced by its own propaganda, is under the false impression that the American people desire "communism" even with its features of conformity and control, rather than their right to be an individual and independent of unnecessary regulation and control.

By and large, the American people still agree with the Jeffersonian idea "that Government is best, which governs least."

Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND.

Colmer Predicts Hard Fight on President's Civil Rights Proposals

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ARTHUR WINSTEAD

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1963

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, when the President sent his new civil rights

proposals to the Congress, the dean of my State's delegation, Hon. WILLIAM M. COLMER, issued a statement predicting a long, hot summer on Capitol Hill.

My colleague, who has served with four Presidents in the course of his more than 30 years in the Congress, knows whereof he speaks. He is a wise and seasoned legislator and an able one.

In order to share his thoughts on these drastic proposals with the other Members of this body, I include below Mr. COLMER's statement:

Congressman WILLIAM M. COLMER, dean of the Mississippi congressional delegation, today predicted a long summer, extending possibly to Thanksgiving Day, on the President's new proposal for civil rights. He said:

"I am confident that most Members of both the North and the South, Democrats and Republicans, would prefer to have no part of it. But the power of the Presidency, the Justice Department and the Negro bloc-vote appeal are powerful weapons.

"The administration has created a Frankenstein and is now hollering, 'wolf.' In fact, those responsible for the present racial unrest are even appealing to their pet whipping boy, the South, and their traditional enemy, the Republicans, to bail them out.

"We are told that we are faced with a revolution. What politicians, do-gooders and radical Negro leaders refuse to recognize is that the racial problem is one of evolution and not of revolution.

"The Negro race has made the greatest progress in this country that any race has ever made in a similar period of time. This has been accomplished under the guiding and helping hand of his white brother, particularly his southern white brother. He cannot be brought up overnight on a plane with the white race which has had the benefit of civilization, Christianity, and education for more than 2,000 years. He must tread the same slow path which has characterized the advancement of the white race.

"There are already ample and adequate laws on the books to protect the rights of all minority groups. No amount of appeasement, no law or no court decree can or will solve the problem.

"The President's proposals are more far-reaching than his stated objective of equal rights for Negroes. The racial angle is but one facet of the evils proposed. These new civil wrongs advocated by the administration strike at the very foundation stones of our system of constitutional Government.

"The enactment of the President's recommendations can only result in:

"1. The further tragic breakdown of good relations between the races.

"2. A step-up in more and more demands by the Negro agitators.

"3. More regimentation of the American people by a strong centralized Federal Government, with the resultant deprivations of the liberties of all American citizens.

"4. A further significant, if not fatal, assault upon the free enterprise system and the death knell of State sovereignty.

"5. The end of the one-party system in the South.

"These unwise and unconstitutional requests, with all of their dangerous implications, should be recognized by all Americans for what they are. They are purely political and should be treated as such. They are reminiscent of reconstruction days when the prostrated people of the South were governed by the carpetbaggers and the bayonet.

"While this is a national problem, our Southern Representatives in both the House and the Senate should take the lead in opposing these new and drastic assaults upon constitutional Government as envisioned by the Founding Fathers. Because of recent in-

cidents in other sections of the country, it is possible that help may come from these sources. The South is historically the defender of States rights and sovereignty. It is also the greatest potential political minority in the country. Its Representatives in the Congress must make this final effort to close the ranks and, oblivious to party alignment and self-aggrandizement, say like the Spartans of old, 'They shall not pass.'"

Congressman Miller on Space

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1963

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am calling to the attention of the Congress and the American people, the excellent comments of the gentleman from California, Congressman MILLER, on the development of the U.S. space programs under two administrations. It is a great credit to the gentleman from California, Congressman GEORGE MILLER's leadership, that as far as the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress is concerned, there are as yet no politics in space. The 1964 authorization bill has been reported unanimously. I repeat unanimously, by the entire House Committee on Science and Astronautics of 31 members, after exhaustive hearings, personal checks at space installations, and 3,000 pages of testimony and careful questioning.

The comments follow:

ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE GEORGE P. MILLER, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TO THE NATIONAL ROCKET CLUB, WASHINGTON, D.C., ON JULY 16, 1963.

I am pleased indeed to be with you today. It is always a pleasure for me to speak before the National Rocket Club, because in a true sense, we meet here as members of our national space team. We are all trying to contribute in some measure directly or indirectly to the great surging human effort we have committed to achieving success in peacefully exploring space. I think we share also a sense of dedication to a national purpose that exemplifies to the world as never before what this country is and what it stands for.

In looking back over the years since 1958, we have seen in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration an agency that, to put it mildly, has experienced a rate of growth which has truly been unprecedented in our history. Beginning with a budget of something more than \$300 million and 8,000 employees transferred from the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, today, 5 years later it will be budgeted with considerably more than \$5 billion and have 30,000 employees.

And this growth has been justified beyond question by the more than 100 unmanned satellites we have orbited, by the flights of the astronauts and by the great impetus almost every aspect of our national society has received. We have had the opportunity, through such programs as Tiros, Telstar, and Relay to demonstrate the promise in these early years of the tremendous benefits from space exploration that can help in no small measure the attainment of a peaceful world.

I know you have heard the same convictions expressed by many different people and in many different ways. But the choice of semantics does not make these convictions any less the unchangeable articles of faith under which we have taken the first infant steps to explore the universe that surrounds us.

I have reiterated these beliefs if only to underscore the realization that we have reached with the conclusion of Project Mercury and the undertaking of the Gemini program the first rung, if you will, of the spaceladder.

We have reached the point where congressional assessment of our space program is beginning to assume new perspectives. We have arrived at a level of experience which can give a clearer and more cogent evaluation of the resources that will be needed to carry forward NASA programs, particularly with regard to manned space flight.

As no doubt most of you already know, my committee concluded only a few days ago months of intense and exhaustive deliberations on the authorization of NASA's fiscal year 1964 budget. Actually, the committee and its subcommittees held more than 75 open and closed hearings. They heard from more than 100 witnesses, both military and civilian, which resulted in more than 3,000 pages of printed testimony, and they traveled the length and breadth of the country to determine at firsthand NASA's needs.

In all my experience in the House of Representatives, I know of no other committee whose members have expended more effort, often at personal expense, inconvenience, and often discomfort, than have those of my committee, in the evaluation of this year's space budget. And the results bear this out.

I should point out that the action of the committee was voted unanimously. But unanimity was not achieved without honest disagreement, not without soul-searching, and certainly not without a willingness of the members to adjust and compromise their views. I also want the record to show that at no time did partisanship or party interests play any part in influencing committee decision. Of that fact I am very proud.

I would suppose that the actions taken by my committee would provide some measure of satisfaction to the somewhat vocal critics in and out of government who have attacked the tempo of and indeed the need for the space program, or who have said that only the military has a role to play in space.

I would say that these critics suffer from a form of myopia that has resulted from an inability to raise their eyes from the road immediately ahead which prevents the recognition of facts and truth beyond the limits of their blurred vision.

First of all, the resources we are assigning to our national space program are well within our capacity to provide. We are not paying anywhere near the price for space exploration that is being paid by the average Soviet citizen to orbit Sputniks and Vostoks.

He is paying in terms of more bread on his table, better shoes on his feet, and less expensive clothes on his back.

I know of no evidence today that technological innovations developed by the Soviet space program is being fed back directly into Russia's economy to make life a little easier for her citizens.

Here, as you well know, it's a completely different story. Apart from the immediate value of the space program to the Nation and to the industrial community, it would be well for us at this time to review and to remind ourselves of the indirect but no less important benefits we are reaping.

To me, the most important indirect benefit we are gaining is probably the least tangible, the least measurable, and yet the most far reaching in effect insofar as our future national growth is concerned. I am referring to the impact our space program is having upon our educational programs and institutions. The fact that NASA places demands upon and draws from almost every academic discipline has produced a stimulus in universities and colleges that is unprecedented in peacetime.

In terms of dollars, my committee has authorized the expenditure of \$18 million for facilities grants, \$25 million for training grants, and \$12 million for research grants—a total of \$55 million. This is in addition to the direct contracts for research, development and design NASA will make with institutions of advanced learning throughout the country.

Can you think of any other investment that will have as far reaching and as beneficial an effect? I don't think you can.

In this age of international technological competition, our very survival in the years to come will depend literally upon the quality and the scholastic achievement of men and women we are training now. If our space program can materially contribute to our continued strength and leadership, then surely that can be a major justification for every cent Congress will appropriate for this effort.

Let us consider NASA's program for the dissemination of information, which, by the way, is a statutory requirement in the space act of 1958. I don't have to describe in detail to you what this program has done for our international prestige, especially in the scientific communities around the world.

I can speak from firsthand knowledge gained from personal contact with scientific and technical leaders both here and in Europe that world respect for American technology, as a direct result of our space program, has been enhanced many times over.

I am sure you recall the shock of Sputnik I and the effect it had upon our technical leadership in the eyes of people everywhere. Further, no one would question the fact that our political leadership of the Western World is based upon recognition and acceptance of our technological superiority.

Sputnik I was a very severe threat to that leadership. NASA's information program has been a major factor in reaffirming that leadership over the past 5 years. Believe me, it has been an investment that has paid off for us many times over.

The technological advances that have evolved from NASA research and development activities have implications to American industry and economy that are really beyond accurate evaluation. The indirect benefits that have already come and those of the future, however, have a real meaning for all of us.

It is important to realize that the United States is in international competition today with countries whose industries, especially those of Japan, France, and Germany, were either destroyed by the Allies, or were stripped to the bone by the Nazi war machine. The rebuilding of these nations, largely financed by us, has resulted in industrial complexes that are, for the most part, relatively new, based upon new plants, new equipment, and new processes.

It is obvious, therefore, that these factors, coupled with a much lower wage level than ours, could seriously affect our ability to compete for world markets, especially when our industrial base could not be renovated.

However, the evolution of our space industry, made possible by work already done in rocketry by the Armed Forces, demanded a response from industry that has resulted in a resurgence of technical ingenuity. Our

space industry is our new industry, if you will. It is providing a new base from which, through achievements in research and development, we can compete with newer and better products.

This is an indirect benefit of major significance that is growing in dimension and impact on the general level. The specific benefits, too, are being pinpointed by NASA's office of industrial applications. The translation of NASA discoveries or innovations into useful economic tools is benefiting our people of almost every walk of life.

I can't think of any other aspect of our space program that could better justify our space expenditures to the average taxpayer than industrial applications. Here is the tangible evidence that he is getting something in return for his investment. His return will be a wide variety of new or better products, at reasonable cost, which in turn will give rise to greater consumer demand and economic stimulus.

I am not going to dwell upon the obvious import to our national economy that the \$5 billion NASA budget represents. The fact that 90 percent of the money appropriated will be expended through contracts with private industry speaks for itself.

What is important to understand is that scientific research and development is for the first time in our peacetime history being organized within one agency to accomplish a national goal. The achievements of our immediate space objectives are, of course, of paramount importance. But, I have little patience with the critics who cry out that our tax money is being thrown away in the exploration of space, or that going to the moon will result in the neglect of our problems here on earth.

It should be obvious to those critics, if they take the time for a short historical review, that many years of experience have shown that the indirect payoff in human terms for technical innovation is many times more valuable than the original investment.

If our efforts in the astronautics disciplines result in the improvement of the health of our people through greater knowledge of human anatomy, that alone could provide a major justification for our space expenditures.

If, by diverting national energies into the peaceful exploration of space, the nations of the world could avoid a cataclysmic war, then that alone is worth many times the cost.

If, by sending men into space, we can discover new and far reaching facts that can contribute to the elimination of hunger and abject poverty from the less favored portions of our globe, then that alone is worth the price that we, along with others, are paying.

It is not possible to review for you all of the indirect benefits we are garnering from our space program. I am sure that many of you here could probably cite in much more intimate detail than I can many instances of space technology that have been translated into daily use in business and industry.

The point is this: We are a highly integrated people. Any national effort we undertake, such as our space program, will affect directly every aspect of our national community, and will have to some degree an impact on every individual.

Our space program is in the hands of men of outstanding ability and patriotism, whose driving motivation is to bend every effort possible to fulfill the guiding principle of the 1958 Space Act, "that activities in space should be devoted to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind."

I think the record shows that we have been true to our ideals. And you, and I, and our children will live in a better, more secure world because we have done so.