

based on the administration's 18-month study of the issue since I introduced that bill, it should be an easy matter to incorporate them into a single omnibus measure along the lines of H.R. 1235.

For instance, while H.R. 11581 provides for requiring proof of the efficacy as well as the safety of all new drugs, a similar provision dealing with therapeutic devices is contained in the different Harris bill, H.R. 11582. Since the pretesting requirements for both drugs and devices would be similar, and are often intended for the same people, why not cover them in one piece of legislation? If you go through the detailed breakdown of H.R. 11581 and H.R. 11582, you find that substantially similar provisions in those two bills deal separately with drugs and devices. I am not a lawyer, but I suspect lawyers would have a field day over the years finding hidden meanings and significance in the fact that Congress used duplicate wording but in separate bills applying to different products in providing for pretesting for efficacy as well as safety of drugs and therapeutic devices. Obviously, some lawyer, some day, will argue, and perhaps successfully, that Congress didn't really mean to have these products treated alike in their safety requirements, or it would have placed them in the same bill rather than passing separate bills. Do I just imagine this?

Furthermore, while H.R. 11581 applies primarily to drugs—every specific provision applies only to drugs—yet it also would have

the effect of amending the factory inspection laws applying to "any articles subject to" the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, including, of course, food and cosmetic products. I think this is to the good—our factory inspection laws need strengthening, for food products and cosmetics as well as drugs. But why put a food inspection provision in what is exclusively a drug law? Why put a cosmetic inspection provision in a drug law, and leave it out of the proposed new cosmetic law? Obviously, there must be some rhyme or reason for dividing up the proposed improvements in the law in separate bills in this fashion, but I do not understand the value of it.

The use of H.R. 11582, primarily a bill dealing with pretesting of cosmetics and therapeutic devices, as a vehicle for amending the Hazardous Products Labeling Act dealing with household products, and also to amend the animal feed additives and food additives laws is, I believe, further evidence that we should have a single omnibus bill and not two separate bills, each covering one major area and a variety of unrelated ones.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate your courtesy in hearing me. The subject matter of these hearings is of paramount importance to me from a legislative standpoint—and has been ever since I came to Congress in 1953 and introduced a safe cosmetic bill to carry out the recommendations of the Delaney investigation. I have introduced safe cosmetics bills

in every Congress since then. I have supported this committee in every proposal it has made to strengthen the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and have opposed it in the few instances I thought the legislation would weaken consumer protections.

It would be a relatively simple matter for the committee at this late date in the final months of the life of the 87th Congress to pick out one of the many major areas of inadequacy in the law and recommend another blowout patch to tide us over temporarily. I hope you will not do that—that you will recommend legislation to close all of the major loopholes in the act.

In 1938, after attempts in two previous Congresses to replace the 1906 act had failed, the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, in a report filed in the House on April 14, 1938, said of the Wiley law of 1906:

"While the old law has been of incalculable benefit to American consumers, it contains serious loopholes and is not sufficiently broad in its scope to meet the requirements of consumer protection under modern conditions."

After two dozen years, the same words are exactly applicable today to the law passed in 1938. I hope this same committee will shortly file a report with the House containing those words, or similar words, in connection with a legislative accomplishment in 1962 as far reaching as that of 1938 in the field of consumer protection.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1963

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

II Corinthians 3: 5: *Not that we are sufficient of ourselves, but our sufficiency is of God.*

Almighty God, may this new day, upon which we have entered, be radiant with a glorious manifestation of a more filial trust in Thee and a more fraternal attitude toward all mankind.

May all the thoughts and feelings of our minds and hearts be brought under the spell and sway of Thy divine spirit and be touched to finer issues and nobler achievements.

Grant that our vision of a more blessed future for the whole human race may challenge the best that is within us of faith and fidelity, of effort and courage.

Fill us with a passion to hasten the dawning of that day when the world shall be forever free from the curse of strife and war and nations shall labor together to build the kingdom of peace.

Humbly we beseech Thee through the merits and mediation of our blessed Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1007) entitled "An Act to guarantee electric

consumers in the Pacific Northwest first call on electric energy generated at Federal hydroelectric plants in that region and to guarantee electric consumers in other regions reciprocal priority, and for other purposes", requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JACKSON, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. KUCHEL, and Mr. ALLOTT to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL COPIES "REVENUE ACT OF 1963"

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 516, Rept. No. 735), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, two thousand and seven hundred additional copies of the report submitted by that committee to accompany H.R. 8363, the "Revenue Act of 1963".

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the immediate consideration of House Resolution 516.

The Clerk read the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PAN AMERICAN DAY AND WEEK

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 9, 1963.

Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: It gives me pleasure to transmit the following message from Deputy Ranieri Mazzilli, President of the Brazilian

Chamber of Deputies, in acknowledgment of an enrolled, attested copy of House Resolution 316 regarding Pan American Day and Week:

"Request that you transmit to the U.S. House of Representatives the thanks of the Chamber of Deputies for its message of congratulations on the passage of Pan American Day, which will be entered in proceedings of this House of Congress. Cordial greetings."

Sincerely yours,

FREDERICK G. DUTTON,
Assistant Secretary.

MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES AND COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS CONSTRUCTION ACT OF 1963

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House insist on its amendments to the Senate bill (S. 1576) to provide assistance in combating mental retardation through grants for construction of research centers and grants for facilities for the mentally retarded and assistance in improving mental health through grants for construction and initial staffing of community mental health centers, and for other purposes, and ask for a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes thereon.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is the bill which we passed yesterday and which the other body passed some time ago?

Mr. HARRIS. If the gentleman will yield, the gentleman is correct.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. We passed the bill in a considerably different form and for a fairly different amount of authorization.

Mr. HARRIS. The gentleman is correct. It is different in many, many ways.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. May I express the hope that the gentleman from Arkansas and his colleagues on the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce representing the House will have the same firmness of character and courage that has always marked their actions in the past in connection with this particular conference report.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I thank the gentleman for his admonition and we shall certainly keep it in mind.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. HARRIS, ROBERTS of Alabama, RHODES of Pennsylvania, O'BRIEN of New York, ROGERS of Florida, BENNETT of Michigan, SCHENCK, NELSEN, and BROTZMAN.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 145]

Abbott	Flynt	Morse
Adair	Ford	Morton
Albert	Gallagher	Mosher
Ashbrook	Gathings	Norblad
Avery	Grabowski	O'Brien, Ill.
Baring	Green, Oreg.	O'Konski
Barry	Gubser	Pepper
Bennett, Mich.	Hays	Pilcher
Berry	Healey	Pirnie
Bolton	Hébert	Poage
Frances P.	Herlong	Powell
Brock	Hoeven	Rivers, Alaska
Bromwell	Hoffman	Rogers, Tex.
Brotzman	Hosmer	St. George
Bruce	Hutchinson	St. Onge
Buckley	Jones, Ala.	Scott
Cederberg	Jones, Mo.	Selden
Celler	Kilburn	Shelley
Clancy	Kluczynski	Sheppard
Clark	Laird	Short
Collier	Landrum	Sisk
Colmer	Leggett	Slack
Cooley	Lesinski	Snyder
Curtis	Libonati	Stafford
Daddario	Lindsay	Talcott
Dague	Long, La.	Teague, Calif.
Davis, Tenn.	McLoskey	Tollefson
Dent	Martin, Mass.	Tupper
Denton	Martin, Nebr.	Vinson
Derwinski	Montoya	Whitten
Diggs	Morrison	Wickersham

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 336 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

TO AMEND THE ACT OF AUGUST 1, 1939, TO PROVIDE THAT PROFESSIONAL NURSES SHALL BE REGISTERED AS STAFF OFFICERS IN THE U.S. MERCHANT MARINE

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the

Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 5781) to amend the act of August 1, 1939, to provide that professional nurses shall be registered as staff officers in the U.S. merchant marine, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That (a) the first sentence of the Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the registry of pursers and surgeons as staff officers on vessels of the United States, and for other purposes', approved August 1, 1939 (46 U.S.C., sec. 242), is amended by striking out 'and (5) surgeon' and inserting in lieu thereof '(5) surgeon, and (6) professional nurse'.

"(b) Section 2 of such Act of August 1, 1939, is amended by striking out the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'Applicants for registry as surgeon or professional nurse shall be required to possess a valid license as physician and surgeon or registered nurse, respectively, issued under the authority of a State or territory of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the District of Columbia.'

"Amend the title so as to read: 'An Act to amend the Act of August 1, 1939, to provide that professional nurses shall be registered as staff officers in the United States Merchant Marine, and for other purposes.'

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—let me ask the gentleman one question: Are all amendments on the part of the other body germane to the subject matter of the bill as it passed the House?

Mr. GARMATZ. They are. There is merely a change of language, but there is no change in the purpose of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. But all amendments made by the other body are germane?

Mr. GARMATZ. They are.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO AMEND THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 14, UNITED STATES CODE, RELATING TO THE APPOINTMENT, PROMOTION, SEPARATION, AND RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS OF THE COAST GUARD, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 5623) to amend the provisions of title 14, United States Code, relating to the appointment, promotion, separation, and retirement of officers of the Coast Guard, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 46, line 10, strike out "for temporary service." and insert: "for temporary service".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the same question of the gentleman with reference to this bill. Are all amendments germane to the bill?

Mr. GARMATZ. Yes, and they involve principally typographical errors in this particular section.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO AUTHORIZE THE PRESIDENT TO PROCLAIM REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT SEA

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 6012) to authorize the President to proclaim regulations for preventing collisions at sea, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Page 2, line 23, strike out "vessel" and insert "vessels".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PUBLIC HEARINGS TO BE HELD BY THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Un-American Activities has already announced that it will hold public hearings tomorrow. These hearings are a continuation of a series the committee has been holding over the last 4 months on the subject of travel to Cuba by American citizens in violation of State Department regulations and on pro-Castro propaganda activities in the United States. These hearings are all based on a committee investigation that, as of this time, has been underway for over a year. As a result of evidence produced in these hearings, I have already

referred the cases of 18 witnesses who have appeared in them to the Department of Justice for prosecution on the grounds of violation of travel regulations.

A number of students who recently returned from a 2-month trip to Cuba have been subpoenaed to testify in the hearings tomorrow. It is, of course, the committee's desire that all its hearings be orderly and conducted with the dignity that should mark all congressional proceedings. Usually, they are orderly. On some occasions in the past, however, they have not been—because Communists have planned disruptions and demonstrations in attempts not only to discredit the committee, but the Congress as a whole and the Government itself.

It is for this reason that I make these remarks. The committee has received information that a demonstration is planned during the course of its hearings which will be held in the caucus room of the Cannon House Office Building tomorrow morning. It is my hope that by giving advance notice of this, the plans for this demonstration might be called off and none will take place. If this happens, I, of course, will be accused of having tried to smear the students who have been subpoenaed to testify tomorrow morning and their supporters. The fact will also be used to try to convince the public that I and the Committee on Un-American Activities are irresponsible and do not have reliable information. I realize all this; yet, I feel I should make this statement because I know with certainty that, as of now, this demonstration is planned. For this reason, I am willing to run the risk, should the demonstration be called off, of being attacked and discredited by some people.

Unfortunately, it is true that my giving public notice of this plan may not result in its cancellation. The demonstration may still take place. Those behind this planned operation are not too much concerned with public opinion. They have no respect for law and order as such. All I can say is that it is my hope in making this statement that, despite this, for tactical reasons if for no other, they may be influenced to alter their plans.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, as ranking minority member of the committee, I rise to associate myself completely with the remarks of the very able chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities, the gentleman from Louisiana. I am most gratified that he has seen fit to bring this matter to the attention of the House. I applaud his purpose and efforts to see that the hearing of the committee will be marked by order and dignity and I support him totally in those efforts.

PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF MENTALLY INCOMPETENT PERSONS

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for

1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, it was not mere coincidence that on yesterday I introduced H.R. 8370, which is a bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code in order to protect the constitutional rights of mentally incompetent or suspect persons retained or committed thereunder, and for other purposes. It has been in preparation for over 11 months.

These "other purposes" have resulted, and are a result of, my basic profession before coming to the Congress, and the fact that the Federal Hospital for Defective Delinquents happens to be located in my home county in the district I have the honor to represent.

The bill defines "mental incompetency" and brings up to date and eliminates such old legal terms as "sanity" and it protects those who are arrested—before trial—from having the mental incompetency tag or assignment to Federal hospitals or other institutions under the Department of Justice without due process, the violation of their constitutional rights, the right to an attorney, the right to assist in any trial, and the right to have a fair examination by a competent physician.

It also changes other sections and amends title 18 of this code in order to bring about long-needed and much-studied revisions in the admission procedures to Federal hospitals for defective delinquents. I have coordinated it with Federal departments, experienced psychiatrists, wardens, the legal profession and the judicial council.

I urge all Members to be present tomorrow afternoon when I will explain this in some detail under a short special order, at the conclusion of the legislative business of the day. The Committee on the Judiciary has been so notified.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 504 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of nine Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

The said committee is directed to make a complete, full, and thorough investigation of the numerous research programs being conducted by sundry departments and agencies of the Federal Government and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the committee shall give special attention to the following: (1) the overall total amount of annual expenditures on research programs; (2) what departments and agencies of the Government are conducting research and at what costs; (3) the amounts being expended by the various agencies and departments in

grants and contracts for research to colleges, private industry, and every form of student scholarships; (4) what facilities, if any, exist for coordinating the various and sundry research programs, including grants to colleges and universities as well as scholarship grants.

In order that this investigation of the numerous research programs may be better coordinated, without limiting the scope of the said committee's investigation, it is directed, among other investigative procedures, to make use of information currently available in the various committees of Congress which have legislative jurisdiction over Government research activities to the end that the said select committee may be able to recommend the necessary legislation to coordinate and prevent unjustifiable duplication in the numerous projects and activities of the Government relating to scientific research.

The committee shall report its findings to the House with such recommended legislation as the committee may deem appropriate to correct any deficiencies. The committee shall make such reports to the House prior to December 1, 1964, and may submit such interim reports as it deems advisable. Any reports submitted when the House is not in session may be filed with the Clerk of the House.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House has recessed or adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony as the committee deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any properly designated chairman of a subcommittee, or any member designated by him and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

The majority of the members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except two or more shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking of evidence including sworn testimony.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require, after which I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Brown].

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 504 would create a select committee composed of nine Members of the House of Representatives who would be charged with examining the scope and effectiveness of federally sponsored research programs. The resolution requires that the committee submit a final report to the House by December 1, 1964, and directs that—and I am now quoting:

The committee shall give special attention to the following:

1. The overall total amount of annual expenditures on research programs;
2. What departments and agencies of the Government are conducting research and at what costs;
3. The amounts being expended by the various agencies and departments in grants and contracts for research to colleges, private industry, and every form of student scholarships; and
4. What facilities, if any, exist for coordinating the various and sundry research programs, including grants to colleges and universities as well as scholarship grants.

Mr. Speaker, in 1945, as a result of basic, theoretical, scientific research

conducted mostly in the 1920's and 1930's, we exploded a bomb whose mushrooming cloud symbolized the beginning of an era in which the state of mankind's knowledge was to grow and expand at a rate which staggers the imagination even today—nearly 20 years later. One way to measure this growth in knowledge is merely to note that the bomb we dropped on Hiroshima is but a pea shooter in today's modern military arsenal.

FOR RESEARCH IN 1964, \$14 BILLION

Another way to measure the growth in our scientific knowledge is to look at what our Government has been spending on research over the years. In 1940, the Federal Government spent only \$74 million on research and development programs. By 1953, we were spending about \$2 billion. Over the past 10 years, we have increased our research and development costs at a rate of \$1 billion each year so that, in fiscal year 1963, the administration budgeted \$12.2 billion for research and development—a sum greater than is allocated to any department or agency of the Federal Government with the single exception of the Department of Defense. Budget estimates for this 1964 fiscal year increase this figure to approximately \$14.9 billion.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

I recite these figures only to demonstrate the scope of the program with which this proposed committee would deal. They are not necessarily alarming figures. On the contrary, it is, on the surface at least, reassuring that we, as a nation, are pursuing the search for knowledge in such a dedicated and determined fashion. The history of all mankind proves that knowledge is power—and when scientific research lags, knowledge stagnates, and civilizations crumble.

CONGRESS MUST BE SURE THAT RESEARCH APPROPRIATIONS ARE SPENT WISELY AND IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

However, Mr. Speaker, it is my strong conviction that it is not enough that we recognize the undisputed need for scientific research by appropriating many billions of dollars to support it. We in the House of Representatives have the constitutional duty to initiate all revenue-raising measures and, by tradition, we also initiate all appropriations legislation as well. It is my conviction that with this duty goes the obligation to ourselves and to the taxpaying public to oversee the administration of these great sums, to inform ourselves as to how they are being spent, and to assure ourselves that they are being spent wisely and in the public interest.

NINETY PERCENT OF RESEARCH DOLLARS SPENT BY FIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES OF THE GOVERNMENT

It will not be an easy task for such a committee to obtain the information we in the Congress need to have. The spending of 90 percent of our research and development dollars is spread over five agencies of Government—Department of Defense, NASA, HEW, AEC, and National Science Foundation—and the spending of substantial funds is further distributed among 8 other departments and 24 other independent agencies. A

fact which further complicates the problem of investigating this program is that more than 75 percent of these research and development dollars are spent on projects conducted by private research organizations, institutions, and universities under Federal grants and contracts.

WE MUST DETERMINE WHETHER WE ARE GETTING A FULL RETURN ON OUR RESEARCH DOLLAR

The fact that such a study is a difficult task undoubtedly explains, in part, why no government-wide review has ever been attempted by this body and it explains why the last joint congressional committee established for such a purpose was the Allison Commission which functioned in the years 1884 to 1886. Difficult though it may be, however, it is a job that must be done—and must be done now—so that we may determine for ourselves and for the public whether we are getting a full return on our research investment.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to describe the scope of the investigation which I envision for such a select committee, some of the objectives or questions about our research programs which come to my mind, and some goals to which I believe this committee, if established, should address itself.

WHO DOES RESEARCH FOR THE GOVERNMENT?

The first question we need to have answered is "Who is performing research for the Government?" We already know that, in general, virtually every department and independent agency of Government is performing, in the aggregate, about 23 percent of the dollar value of our Government research. We know that at least one quasi-public body, the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences, is involved.

We know, too, that the remaining 3 out of every 4 of our research dollars are being spent by the Government agencies to have research performed for the Government by private industry, research organizations, and universities under Government contract and research grants.

Of this amount, according to the National Science Foundation, in 1962 approximately 80 percent of the research and development grants and contracts were obligated to private, profitmaking organizations; 15 percent to colleges and universities; and the balance to other nonprofit research organizations.

MRS. GREEN'S REPORT

From the report of the gentlewoman from Oregon [Mrs. GREEN] on "The Federal Government and Education," we learn that there are at least 100 institutions of higher learning which do \$1 million worth of Government research annually; that these 100 colleges and universities receive 90 percent of the \$631.1 million in Federal research spent by educational institutions. We also learn, on page 50 of that report, that the first 10 institutions receive 38 percent of all these funds and that the first 25 schools receive 59 percent.

The full answer to the first question, "Who is performing research for the Government," will raise several other, more searching and more important questions. For instance, how is it de-

termined when the Government will perform its own research and when it will contract it out? How is it determined who, among the universities, private institutions, and private industry will perform research for the Government? What are the differences between the use of grants, fellowships, scholarships, contracts and "purchased service" procurements, and how do these differences affect the conduct of research or the public interest?

WHAT KIND OF RESEARCH IS BEING DONE?

Parallel to the question of "who" is the question, "What kind of research are we performing?" What is the scope of our research program? We know, in a general way, that research is being conducted in most phases of the physical, biological, and social sciences. We know that some of our projects, in the field of research and development, are not only global but also range from burrowing deep into the earth's crust and below the sea to exploring the expanding limits of outer space and the stars.

The 1963 budget provides us with some tables, in its "Special analysis G," which combine the "who" and the "what" to present a picture which raises certain further questions. We find, for instance, that there are the following:

Eleven departments and agencies performing research in the fields of health and medicine—AEC, FAA, NASA, NSF, Office of Emergency Planning, VA, Agriculture, Defense, HEW, Interior, and State.

Five agencies of Government are performing space research, exclusive of aircraft technology—NASA, Defense, AEC, Weather Bureau, and NSF.

Seven agencies are doing work on oceanography—Defense, Interior, HEW, Treasury, NSF, AEC, and the Smithsonian Institution.

Eight in water research and the performing of water surveys—Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, HEW, Interior, AEC, NSF, and TVA.

Fourteen are studying meteorology—Agriculture, AEC, Weather Bureau, Bureau of Standards, FAA, HEW, the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard, Interior, NASA, and NSF.

Other programs involving multiple agency interest and research include such broad categories as defense, environmental health, natural resources, nuclear energy, and more specific categories and scientific fields impossible to classify or identify at this time.

OVERLAPPING SHOULD BE CAREFULLY SCRUTINIZED FOR WASTE

The picture I have just presented is one of an apparent overlapping both of subject matter and of Government agencies. In many cases, perhaps all, this overlap can be explained and justified. In some cases, the overlap may be only apparent and not real—that is, they may be justifiable for any one of a number of possible reasons. I would hope that a committee such as the one I am proposing will scrutinize carefully the overlapping which exists and satisfy itself that the justifiable is permitted to continue but that wasteful and unnecessary overlapping is stopped.

I would think that in any \$14-billion enterprise, wasteful overlapping and just plain needless duplication is bound to occur.

I would mistrust any claim to the contrary because this is the nature of all human endeavors. I would expect the proposed committee to painstakingly investigate each and every charge of waste and recommend corrective action whenever it may be necessary.

On the other hand, I would hope that a careful investigation would bring to light such inadequacies and such deficiencies as may exist in our research programming. I would hope that the committee might point to areas in which insufficient research attention has been paid. In this connection, I would want to see an analysis showing those areas of maximum and minimum research fund allocation, and the reasons for preferring one area over another.

I would want to know, also, the ratio of funds allocated to basic research as against applied research. In the 83d Congress, I was privileged to serve as ranking minority member of an Education and Labor Special Subcommittee to Study and Investigate Federal Activity in the Field of Education. In our report we noted that only about 30 percent of the funds spent on research in the universities in fiscal year 1955 was devoted to basic research. One of our conclusions at that time was that "the predominance given to applied research is a serious contradiction of the traditional emphasis heretofore placed on basic research by American institutions of higher learning."

Mr. Speaker, these last questions really raise the final broad area into which the select committee should, in my opinion, investigate. That is the area of policy or management. How are these vast research networks supervised? How are they coordinated both within each agency and among the agencies? How are projects and programs planned? Who selects them? What are the various criteria and how are priorities established?

The same questions can be raised, as well, with regard to the decisions on selection of institutions, universities, and private industry.

The most we can say at this time, I believe, is that we know where to start in answering some of these questions. Most, if not all, agencies have one or more offices charged with planning and coordinating their own programs. With respect to governmentwide, interagency planning and coordinating, there are several offices which, on paper, would appear to fulfill this role or a large part of it.

Within the White House establishment alone, there are several. Within the Office of Emergency Planning there is the National Resource Evaluation Center of the Research and Development Office. There is also the Federal Council for Science and Technology and the Office for Science and Technology which are headed by the President's science advisor. There are interagency committees such as the one on oceanography. In addition, the Smithsonian Institution has a Science Information Exchange

and the National Science Foundation has its Science Information Service.

The question remains, Mr. Speaker, Who coordinates all of these coordinators? How are these tasks accomplished all the way down the line so as to adjust the delicate balance between the record-keeping burdens imposed upon our scientists and the Government's need to know; between procurement-type time-sheets or punch clocks and the Government's proper functioning as the steward of our public funds?

One final objective, Mr. Speaker. I would hope that the committee would solicit information and opinions from all interested parties—from government and private institutions, legislative committees of Congress, universities, professional organizations and the scientists themselves. I would hope that the committee would seek to learn both the criticisms and recommendations concerning Federal policies and the administration of our various research programs.

AN ACROSS-THE-BOARD INVESTIGATION IS NECESSARY

Mr. Speaker, such an across-the-board investigation is a necessity if we are to inform ourselves. I doubt if anyone will question that our very survival as a civilization depends upon the quantity and quality of our national research programs. And yet, year in and year out, many of us who do not serve on the specialized committees vote for programs for every agency in Government without being fully aware of the nature of the research which is included in those programs.

AN AGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC SPECIALIZATION

We live in an age of technology and scientific specialization and we let this fact allow us to drift dangerously toward an attitude which says, "This is too technical a subject for me to understand; let the experts decide." This is an attitude that we in the Congress often share with the general public. Let the experts decide what kind of Armed Forces we need.

Let the experts decide how much fallout our grandchildren can withstand. Let the experts decide how many times safety requires that we be able to blow up the entire world. Let the experts decide what kind and how much research we want and need.

When Clemenceau said that war is too important to be left to the generals, he was merely expounding a fundamental philosophy of democratic government. This is why, for example, our military has always been supervised by civilian leadership.

Two problems arise when we leave important decisions of policy to experts. First, experts seldom agree with each other. Second, the public elects public officials to make decisions, not so-called experts.

If we are to take back our responsibility for leadership and policymaking in these important fields, if we are to make public policy rather than merely ratify the decisions of experts, we must inform ourselves better. This investigating committee will not solve this problem but it will be of help.

One final question remains, Mr. Speaker, and that is, how will such a select committee operate; how will it function to successfully perform such a great task. My answer must, of necessity, be in general terms at this time. As every Member knows, the route of an investigation cannot be completely mapped out in advance. The committee must follow the turns wherever the investigation leads it.

GOOD STAFFING IMPORTANT

It has been my conviction from the start, and the testimony of many of our eminent committee chairmen who testified at the hearings has borne out that conviction, that good staffing will be one of the keys to success. Without technically competent staff, and access on occasion to recognized authorities in the various scientific fields, any report which comes out of such an investigation will be vulnerable to attack from the scientific community.

Second, the committee should be composed of—and I am sure will be composed of—dedicated, hard working, members, preferably those who are conversant with some area of research activity. For this reason, the Committee on Rules took the advice of many who testified and enlarged the committee from its original proposal of five to nine members.

Third, there is the question of the scope of the investigation. This will, of course, depend in part on the size of the staff available to the committee. As was pointed out in hearing, such a committee, in approximately 1 year, could never hope to function as a "project officer," evaluating each and every one of the thousands of research grants, contracts, and programs.

A realistic goal, in my opinion, would be this. First, the committee must build a staff and compile an inventory of Government research. To do this, it can solicit information from the agencies themselves; from the various legislative committees which have, I am happy to say, all volunteered their cooperation; and from the private sector of the Government programs, the grantees and contractees, the industries, universities and other research organizations.

Next, it must take this information and begin sorting it into meaningful categories—by agency, by research group, by subject matter. At the same time, it must be soliciting from the agencies and departments information relating to how they manage the selection and coordinating process, how they oversee their programs, and how they evaluate them.

Finally, the committee must, in broad terms, take the program apart, by agency and by subject, and make some general evaluations of its own. Where can procedures be improved? How can needless duplication be detected and eliminated? How can gaps, if any, be detected and filled? How can priorities be best designed to assure us of a fair return on our research dollar.

These goals are, I believe, well within the capabilities of such a select investigating committee. When the investigation is completed and the report sub-

mitted to the House, I should think it would constitute a valuable contribution to the knowledge of all of us and form the basis for a more thorough consideration of future research proposals.

BROAD SCALE INVESTIGATION LONG OVERDUE

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, let me say that such an investigation into our research programs is long overdue. The program has developed into tremendous proportions almost before our eyes. Everyone who even has thought about the question agrees that the problems of managing such a program are enormous and, to a great extent, unsolved.

Mr. Speaker, for all of the reasons which I have here discussed, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 504.

For the information of the Members, I would like to state that I have talked to the dean of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], and he is in sympathy with the resolution and would support it if he were here today. As a matter of fact, when I talked to him last, he stated that he would want 5 minutes of time in which to express his support. I look forward to cooperating with the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] and his committee and with all other committees concerned with this problem, if this investigation is approved.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ELLIOTT], the author of this resolution, has explained the content and the purpose of the resolution so ably and so well that it would be repetitious for me to speak in detail on this resolution. However, I would like to say to the Members of the House that quite a number of us in this body, from both political parties, and from every hue and tint and color of political affiliation or belief, have at different times in the last few months introduced resolutions of this type for the purpose of creating some sort of a special or select committee of the House of Representatives to look into our many research projects, and the activities of our Federal Government in the field of research, which are now costing about \$15 billion a year, in an attempt to coordinate, or to collate and to bring into one central place, all of the information available as to just what these research activities may be, the need for them, their cost, and whether or not they are repetitious; or whether different research agencies are trying to do the same thing.

Mr. Speaker, a great many of the legislative committees of the House have jurisdiction over some phase or phases of research, and have done a very good, workmanlike job of looking into the research activities that come under their jurisdiction. Yet, Mr. Speaker, no one committee has a complete or an overall picture of the research activities of the Federal Government. No one committee of the House knows what some other committee may know about certain research matters.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this resolution is to create one central place, one central committee, to which can come, and be made available, the information obtained by all the different legislative committees of the House in connection

with research projects. Also, to go into other research matters which are not covered by the jurisdiction of any particular legislative committee.

In other words, I think it should be made clear, Mr. Speaker, that it is not the purpose of this resolution, it is not the intent of those who are sponsoring and who are supporting this resolution, that this special committee shall in any way invade or take over the jurisdiction, or the rights or privileges, of the various legislative committees of the House, as set up under the general rules of the House.

But instead it shall in the end be a body which will be of service to those committees, as well as those committees being of service to this special committee, and through it to the entire House. I know of no opposition to the resolution on our side of the aisle. I hope there is no opposition to it on either side of this body because I do believe, from my conversations during the weeks past with different Members, that there is a great need for action of this kind.

There is a great responsibility on this Congress which handles \$15 billion of the money of the American people, annually and spends it for research activities, to find out just exactly what is being done in research, as best we can, the necessity thereof, the value thereof, the conflicts involved between various agencies in the field of research, to make certain the several different agencies of the Federal Government are not doing exactly the same thing in the field of research when one agency, alone, could do just as good a job at less cost. There is indeed a great need for this kind of legislation.

I am rather proud of the fact I am known as the legislative father of the two Hoover Commissions and that I served as a member of both of these Commissions representing the House. I devoted some 5 years of my life to that work in double harness, serving here in the House and on the Commission as well. I feel this committee, if it can do the work it wants to do, and should be able to do, through cooperation with other Members and committees of this body, can perhaps prove to be of as great value to the Nation as the Hoover Commissions, and its various reports that brought large savings in the conduct of the public business. There is a truly great job to be done. I am satisfied that, with the support of the House, it will be done.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I do not oppose this resolution. I expect to vote for it. I recognize the enormity of the task that lies before the proposed committee. Investigation into research and development has to begin some place, and perhaps this is as good a place as any. I believe it will serve notice on many activities of the Government that we are looking at their research and development program.

May I tell you, however, that the Committee on Science and Astronautics is given statutory jurisdiction over certain activities in the Federal Government.

Under rule XI, section 17, the committee is given jurisdiction over astronomical research and development, including resources, personnel, equipment, and facilities; Bureau of Standards, standardization of weights and measures and the metric system; National Aeronautics and Space Administration; National Aeronautics and Space Council, National Science Foundation, outer space, including exploration and control thereof, science scholarships, and scientific research and development.

This is a broad jurisdiction. The committee has fulfilled its obligations in these jurisdictions. It is a new committee and, within the resources it has, the committee has done the job in getting at the responsibilities that have been given us by the Congress. My committee will cooperate with the new committee. I do want you to know, however, we have subcommittees working in several of the fields outlined in the resolution. I am very hopeful that the course of this committee will not violate one of the rules that we have set down for administrative agencies of the Government: that they avoid duplication of effort. Other committees of this House have jurisdiction in fields over which we have jurisdiction. We have always been able to work out our differences and have avoided duplication. I am certain the Committee on Science and Astronautics will cooperate with the new committee, but it will protect its own interests and will fight against any duplication of effort in those areas in which the House of Representatives has given it statutory jurisdiction.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE].

Mr. PRICE. I sincerely appreciate the opportunity to address myself to the resolution reported by the House Committee on Rules because it embraces a most important subject.

It is a literal fact that almost every facet of our daily lives is directly affected by research and development.

Certainly, within the Military Establishment, today's research and development will father tomorrow's weapons and will undoubtedly determine our capability to defend ourselves against the admittedly hostile forces on this earth which would destroy us as a Nation.

I do not rise in opposition to the pending resolution, rather I rise to make two points:

First. In the absence of Chairman VINSON, I wish to outline the major steps which the House Committee on Armed Services has taken to discharge its responsibilities in the field of research and development in the Defense Establishment; and

Second. To advise the Members, for reasons which I will subsequently state, that I will support the resolution.

At the invitation of the chairman of the House Committee on Rules, Chairman VINSON appeared before his committee on Tuesday, August 13, to discuss the resolution now before the House, and to outline its relationship to the current activities and responsibilities of the House Committee on Armed Services in the field of research and development.

It is pertinent that I now review for the Members of the House the principal points which he made in his appearance before the Rules Committee.

At the present time, the total annual Federal expenditure on research and development programs is approximately \$14 billion, and that is the approximate figure submitted in the President's budget message for fiscal 1964.

Of this total sum, the allocation among Federal departments and agencies is as follows:

	In millions
Department of Defense.....	\$7,583.6
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	3,641.0
Atomic Energy Commission.....	1,191.9
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	720.1
Department of Agriculture.....	179.6
National Science Foundation.....	116.0
Department of the Interior.....	112.1
Department of Commerce.....	63.2
Federal Aviation Agency.....	55.6
Veterans' Administration.....	27.8
Executive Office of the President.....	11.9
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.....	10.0
Post Office Department.....	8.6
Department of Labor.....	8.3
Smithsonian Institution.....	5.6
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	4.3
Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	2.0
Treasury Department.....	1.8
Small Business Administration.....	.6
U.S. Information Agency.....	.5
Federal Communications Commission.....	.4
Federal Trade Commission.....	.2
Total.....	\$13,745,200,000

So about 55 percent of the total Federal research and development appropriations are allocated to the Defense Establishment for defense purposes. Today, that amounts to more than \$7 billion and it accurately reflects the technological explosion which has occurred in our society. This is further reflected in the fact that the appropriations for military research and development in 1948 was only \$500 million. There was a gradual annual increase until about 4 years ago and, now, we find an annual expenditure of more than \$7 billion for military research and development alone.

Chairman VINSON pointed out that this should not be construed as an unhealthy development. On the contrary, he said, it is undoubtedly the only way in which we can insure our defense in the future.

So, our objective must not be one which will unduly hamper and restrict research and development efforts. Rather, it is our responsibility to insure, as Chairman VINSON stated: First, that the funds are devoted to meaningful purposes; second, that the programs within and among the Federal agencies be properly coordinated to avoid unwarranted waste and duplication; and third, that basic research be timely terminated when it proves to be unproductive, or, if productive, gives way to the more meaningful application of applied research.

I believe this to be the overriding purpose of the pending resolution and that is why I could not, in good conscience, oppose it.

So far as the House Committee on Armed Services is concerned, it has

grown increasingly apparent that the committee would have to take action with reference to military endeavors in the field of research and development. Members will recall that since the 86th Congress, the Armed Services Committees of the House and Senate have been required by statute to report an authorization bill for the appropriation of funds for the procurement of all missiles, ships, and aircraft.

In the committee's consideration of that legislation, it became obvious that a large amount of money was involved for research, development, testing, and evaluation. We found that the research and development effort in support of missiles, ships, and aircraft amounted to more than \$3 billion annually.

We did not make that discovery this year—we made it early in 1962.

As a consequence, the committee requested congressional authority, in the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal 1963, to require an annual authorization for all research and development funds in support of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels. That legislation was approved by the committee, by the House Rules Committee, by the House, and became public law on April 27, 1962—Public Law 86-436.

Under the provisions of that law, no funds could be appropriated after December 31, 1962, for research and development in support of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels unless the appropriation of such funds had been authorized by legislation enacted after that date.

In February of this year, when the committee was considering the annual authorization for missiles, ships, and aircraft, we found that the total research and development budget for the Defense Establishment was more than \$7 billion annually.

So, it was apparent that while we had a statutory responsibility to authorize more than \$3 billion of the research and development appropriations, an even greater sum required no similar authorization. Therefore, a decision was reached to do two things.

First, to appoint a permanent standing subcommittee to deal with research and development in the Defense Establishment. Chairman VINSON appointed such a committee on February 13 of this year, naming me as chairman, Mr. STRATTON, Mr. COHELAN, and Mr. PIKE for the majority; and, after consultation with Mr. ARENDS, Mr. BECKER, Mr. HALL, and Mr. STAFFORD for the minority.

Secondly, to seek statutory authority which would require an annual authorization for all of the research and development funds of the Defense Establishment.

I shall tell you in a moment what we have done with reference to this second action.

On March 8 of this year, Chairman VINSON appeared before the Rules Committee in support of a rule on H.R. 2440, a bill to authorize appropriations for the procurement of missiles, ships, and aircraft and all research and development associated therewith. The research and development involved the \$3 billion to which I previously referred.

At that time, he advised the Rules Committee that when the military construction authorization bill was presented for a rule at a later date, he would seek additional statutory authority over all research and development funds in the Defense Establishment.

He did precisely that on June 4, 1963, when he appeared before the Rules Committee in behalf of H.R. 6500, the annual military construction authorization bill. Section 610 of the bill, which was discussed at length at that time, contained the authority which the committee sought. That bill passed the House on June 5, 1963. It is now pending before the Senate Armed Services Committee.

It is my conviction that the Senate committee is in complete harmony with that action and I fully anticipate that the House Committee on Armed Services will present a bill to the House next year which will require the authorization of all research and development funds in the Defense Establishment.

As I previously stated, Chairman VINSON appointed a permanent research and development subcommittee on February 13 of this year.

In June he appeared before the House Administration Committee, requesting authority for an additional professional staff member for the research and development subcommittee. That committee approved the resolution, House Resolution 393, and the House passed it on June 18. Thereafter, we canvassed the field of candidates and employed a new professional staff member who is now busily engaged in the work of the subcommittee.

The subcommittee has previously met and organized. It has adopted an agenda outlining its future activities. It began the first of a long series of hearings with research and development officials in the Department of Defense on August 19. It has been meeting regularly since.

The work of this subcommittee will inevitably furnish the guidance which the full committee will need in the consideration of future authorizations for research and development appropriations for the Defense Establishment.

I have reviewed the committee's activities in the field of military research and development in order that the Members may realize two things: First, the House Committee on Armed Services has not only been aware of its responsibilities to the Congress and the public in this field, but it has taken positive steps to discharge that responsibility. It is significant to note that the first significant step occurred almost 18 months ago, on April 27, 1962; and second, regardless of the action which this body takes today on the pending resolution, the House Committee on Armed Services must continue to discharge its research and development responsibility because we are charged by law to do so.

This does not mean that the pending resolution should be defeated. However, it clearly points out the need for the closest cooperation and coordination of the activities of the Armed Services Committee, and those other committees of the House which have a direct responsibility in this area, either by law or un-

der the rules of the House, and the select committee to be appointed under the pending resolution.

Regardless of the results of the committee endeavors, as well as the study envisaged in the pending resolution, it will be most healthy for this Nation to know that the Federal research and development program, involving an annual expenditure of \$14 billion, is justified and in good order.

Having had some experience in this field, I certainly do not envy those who are appointed to this select committee. They have a monumental task and I doubt that the full implications of the effort are yet understood. But that is no reason why the effort should not be made.

On the contrary, the size and complexity of the programs and the difficulties involved in their proper control, offer the primary justification for passage of the resolution.

On the basis of the chronology of facts which I have presented, and they are a matter of record in the proceedings of this body, I think it entirely fair to say that the House Committee on Armed Services did not react as a consequence of the introduction of the pending resolution.

On the contrary, our actions started some 18 months ago and we have simply increased our activity as we better understood the importance of the problem.

This is not said in criticism of the resolution. On the contrary, I think it has had a salutary effect on the committees of the House.

It should produce renewed interest and activity among all committees of the House having a primary interest in the field of research and development. Perhaps it may even lead to legislation which would require the appropriate standing committees of the House to report an annual authorization bill covering research and development appropriation requests for those departments and agencies of the Government within their jurisdiction.

Such a result should prove to be beneficial to the Congress, the departments and agencies involved, and to the taxpayers who are paying the bills.

Rather than criticize the Rules Committee for this action, I applaud it. As Mr. VINSON told the Rules Committee on August 13:

It conclusively proves that the research and development seeds which I had previously sown before that committee did not fall among the thorns and thistles.

They fell on fertile ground.

They produced the pending resolution.

In conclusion, I again wish to underscore my firm opinion that the select committee which would be appointed under the pending resolution faces a monumental task.

Certainly, I would not wish to dictate their procedure, but I would suggest that their principal undertaking be to examine the nature of the type of control and the degree of coordination between various agencies of the Government engaged in research and development, rather than any detailed examination of specific programs within the agencies.

In making this suggestion, I am mindful of the efforts which some of the committees already are making to examine the research and development programs within their jurisdiction, and I believe it incumbent upon such committees to give every possible assistance to the select committee.

To that end, I pledge the total cooperation of the Research and Development Subcommittee of the House Committee on Armed Services.

The results produced by the select committee must constitute a public service and must reflect credit upon this body. Nothing less than the total cooperation of all of us will produce such a result.

Within this spirit, and again pledging my cooperation, I wish to advise the Members that I support the approval of the resolution and commend its passage to all Members.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McCLODY].

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Speaker, my reason for expressing a particular interest in this House Resolution—House Resolution 504—springs from my experience on the Subcommittee on Natural Resources and Power which is conducting a nationwide investigation on the subject of water pollution.

Mr. Speaker, in the area of water pollution abatement it is extremely important that duplication of research shall be avoided and that research activities shall be coordinated as fully as possible.

Not only is the research effort itself wasteful when we have duplication, but worse yet, the highly skilled and specially educated individuals who are essential to vital research in this field are in short supply. We need to utilize to the maximum the talents of each. We waste those talents when we assign them to useless research projects or projects which are being duplicated elsewhere.

At the present time there are reported to be 36 bureaus in 7 major departments and independent agencies engaged in water resource research.

A most startling document came to my attention a few weeks ago entitled quite simply, "Duplication of Water Resources Research, by U.S. Public Health Service." In addition to the broad categories of projected research by the U.S. Public Health Service with respect to which the U.S. Geological Survey has existing projects and experience there was a list of 23 work areas of U.S. Public Health Service research as set forth in the recent report on the Committee on Environmental Health Problems. This document shows that research on these 23 subjects result in needless duplication and undesirable competition with private interests. Some of the research effort appears to be duplicated by as many as eight other Federal agencies.

In addition to the duplication in the area of environmental health problems, this document notes the duplication of effort which is threatened by the Public Health Service interest in water quality and "pollution."

It is stated:

While the above examples show extensive duplication of effort in research areas well removed from specific environmental health problems, they still do not show the full extent of encroachment of the USPHS program. Virtually every natural and cultural process involves water to some degree, and it is safe to say that all of these processes have some effect on water quality. These effects are labeled "pollution" by the Public Health Service and used to justify extrapolation of health interests into every phase of science related to the many processes. For example, it is asserted that forestry must be studied because deforestation increases sediment and sediment is pollution. Likewise USPHS research is said to be needed in control of corrosion and scaling of industrial water-handling equipment because water components (pollutants) are responsible for these effects.

My information is that more than \$14 billion a year of the taxpayers' money is being spent by research and development. About two-thirds of this is in contracts with private enterprise; about 10 percent in grants to and contracts with universities; and the other 25 percent spent by our Federal departments and agencies.

The resolution of the gentlemen from Alabama [Mr. ELLIOTT], House Resolution 504, offers an excellent opportunity to the Congress to determine the wisdom of these large expenditures, the application of the funds, and the opportunity which may be available not only for saving money, but for securing an increased return from the necessary research which must be carried on. Perhaps most important is the opportunity for making maximum utilization of the limited number of skilled and scientific persons engaged in research work upon which the salvation of our Nation may well depend.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MEADER].

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, there is not the slightest question in my mind of the desirability of the purposes of this legislation. The program of financial assistance for educational institutions through research programs, the magnitude of our Federal research and development expenses totalling nearly \$15 billion a year and growing, and the impact of the Federal research activities upon institutions of higher learning, are very knotty problems.

My approach to the proper solution of this problem is somewhat different from that of the resolution which creates a select committee of the House consisting of nine members.

I have a bill which is now pending before the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House which would create a Commission composed of Members from the Congress, the executive branch of the Government, and from private life, very similar to the Hoover

Commissions referred to earlier in the debate by my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Brown], who served on both of those Hoover Commissions.

The reason I prefer a commission approach to a congressional committee is that I think the problem is so great and so difficult to solve wisely it requires a more penetrating study than congressional committees have been able to make in the past.

It is my hope that if this resolution is adopted the House will not be niggardly in providing adequate funds for the Commission to acquire a really talented staff so that it can penetrate beneath the surface of this most important problem.

My interest in this subject was stimulated by the successful launching of the first sputnik in 1957.

I wondered why we appeared to be behind the Russians in space when the Federal Government was spending about \$5 billion a year in scientific research and development.

I first thought of introducing a resolution, much like House Resolution 504. Then it occurred to me that the House Government Operations Committee already had jurisdiction to conduct Government-wide inquiries in this field.

On November 1, 1957, I requested the Honorable WILLIAM DAWSON of Illinois, chairman of our Committee on Government Operations, to appoint a special subcommittee to make "a sober, dispassionate, impartial but penetrating inquiry into the effectiveness of our research programs and the expenditure of appropriated research funds by agencies in the executive branch of the Government." I stated further:

Under the rules of the House of Representatives and its Government Operations Committee, you have the authority to create a subcommittee which can commence at once to explore the facts and the very difficult problems in the field of Government-financed research. Such action will avoid any delay since a select committee of the House with broad enough authority to undertake this task cannot be created until Congress convenes next January.

A study was made, not by a special subcommittee with a special staff as I had requested, but by a standing subcommittee with the regular committee staff under the acting chairmanship of the Honorable JOHN W. McCORMACK, now Speaker of the House.

While this committee did hold hearings and did issue a report in 1958, I felt it was far from exhaustive and that the penetrating analysis of present Government practices and the outlining of reforms and recommending future activities of the Federal Government in the field of scientific research and development still remained a goal to be achieved.

This experience led me reluctantly to the conclusion that the kind of study I believed needed to be made in this field was probably beyond the capacity of congressional committees and congressional committee staffs as currently constituted. I use the word "reluctantly" advisedly because in theory I believe factfinding studies should be made as closely as possible to the agency where

ultimate decisions will be made, which is the Congress.

Accordingly, in the 87th Congress, I introduced H.R. 11377 to establish a Commission on Government Operations in Research and Development. It was referred to the Committee on Science and Astronautics. In the Senate, Senator McCLELLAN likewise had a bill, S. 2771, to establish a Commission on Science and Technology. That bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Government Operations, and I testified before that committee on May 10, 1962. My testimony appears on pages 37-50 of the Senate hearings. The Senate bill passed the Senate, but no final action was taken on either the House bill or the Senate bill in the House.

January 10, 1963, I introduced my Commission bill, H.R. 1661, in the 88th Congress. April 3, 1963, I wrote to Hon. GEORGE MILLER, chairman of the Committee on Science and Astronautics to which it was referred, as follows:

APRIL 3, 1963.

Re H.R. 1661, Research Commission.
Hon. GEORGE MILLER,
House Office Building 506,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR GEORGE: You may recall that last fall shortly before adjournment, I spoke with you regarding the Science and Astronautics Committee holding hearings on legislation to create a commission on research and development.

My bill, H.R. 13130 in the last Congress was pending before your committee, as was also S. 2771, Senator McCLELLAN's bill. You indicated that the time was too short to take action before adjournment last year, but that early in the next session, you expected to hold hearings on these bills.

I understand that the McClellan bill, S. 816, which passed the Senate March 8, is now pending before your committee and I would hope that the committee schedule is such that you can set an early date for hearings on this legislation and that I will have an opportunity to appear and make a statement to the committee.

Sincerely,

GEORGE MEADER.

I had a reply from the committee on April 17, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND
ASTRONAUTICS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 17, 1963.

Hon. GEORGE MEADER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MEADER: The chairman has asked me to reply to your letter of April 3, 1963, concerning your bill, H.R. 1661 and S. 816, both of which are pending in the committee. You will recall that we discussed this matter over the telephone some time ago.

The situation has not changed here in the committee and as I told you three subcommittees are still holding almost daily hearings on the NASA authorization bill. I thought you would like to know, however, that the chairman will try to schedule your bill just as soon as the NASA bill is out of the way. I am flagging the file on this legislation and you may be assured that I will notify you promptly when these bills are scheduled and you will certainly have an opportunity to appear before the committee.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES F. DUCANDER,
Executive Director, and Chief Counsel.

S. 816, similar to my bill, was introduced in the Senate by Senator McCLELLAN

and passed the Senate March 8, 1963, and is pending before the Committee on Science and Astronautics which I hoped would schedule hearings on my bill and the McClellan bill in the near future.

I think the study needs to be made and I hope if this resolution passes, the select committee will conduct a successful and fruitful inquiry.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, there is no end to the research and development, consultant, adviser, analyst and management contracts being dished out with the greatest abandon by this Government.

Take for example the current technical service contracts by just one governmental outfit, the Agency for International Development. This one agency, as of March 31, 1963, listed 984 contracts in 72 foreign countries for a total of nearly a half billion dollars.

In the first few pages it lists more than 80 separate contracts under the heading of "worldwide"—no specific country—and for the purpose of providing "training," no specifics—just "training." It is probably logical to assume this means the "training" of humans in something or other, perhaps chauffeurs to drive the fleet of Cadillacs the King of Morocco bought in New York recently or a crew to operate the air-conditioned yacht that was furnished Emperor Haile Selassie out of military assistance funds.

And it might be interesting to know why American taxpayers have four motion picture advisers and consultants under contract in Vietnam.

In India, the beneficiary of millions of American gift dollars, there are two separate contracts apparently for the establishment of "investment centers," and a third consultant contract for "investment promotion." Morocco is being taught the fine art of "private investment" by a contract firm at a cost to U.S. taxpayers of \$185,000.

In Panama, we have a "tourism consultant" under contract, and in Peru we have two savings and loan consultants. Incidentally, if the State of Maryland could qualify for foreign aid it might be able to obtain the services of a couple of savings and loan consultants.

Hurrying through this list we find the American Bar Association with two worldwide contracts totaling \$440,000—one for a "legal study" and the other for "research agrarian planning."

The American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc. comes up with a worldwide contract for the purpose of "membership association"—whatever that is.

Then there is the Council for International Progress in Management, Inc. It holds nearly a dozen contracts in various countries to tell them how to manage their affairs.

International Voluntary Services, Inc., is being paid more than \$2,300,000 to do the same thing in 5 more countries.

Riblet Tramway Co. holds a \$3½ million engineering contract in Nepal, perhaps to build a tramway to help Secretary of the Interior Udall to the summit of another mountain.

Then a name familiar to all brain-trusters, Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., comes to light. Nathan and his associates apparently are organizing the Government of El Salvador at a contract cost of \$425,000 and bringing "organization and management" into Afghanistan at a cost of \$475,000. Nathan and his associates are also providing "Cento"—whatever that is—with a "railway review" for \$21,500.

Not even the hotel business is completely neglected when it comes to spending the American taxpayers' dollars, for the Hilton Hotels, International, Inc., holds a \$55,000 hotel operations-training contract in Tunisia. This undoubtedly includes the training of Tunisian bell-boys.

There are scores upon scores of other contracts that look interesting but I close with one more—the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. There is an organization the foreign aiders ought to nurture for its title, "Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc." leaves nothing more to be desired. And it has a good start for it holds a half million dollar contract to provide "Health services" in Algeria, ruled by the world's newest Communist-addicted dictator, Ben Bella.

Yes, the committee to be established by this resolution can find plenty to investigate with some \$14 billion now being spent annually at home and abroad on so-called think factories.

I support the resolution.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am wholeheartedly in favor of this resolution setting up this special committee to look into the research problem which has been of great concern to me, and I know to many other Members of this House, for a long, long time. I am sure that this committee if instituted will prove to be of great benefit to all.

Mr. Speaker, while we are spending upward of \$15 billion for research carried on by almost every agency of Government, it is plain to see that this thing has gotten out of hand and it must be pulled together in accordance to the provision recommended in this resolution in order that we might, and I am sure will, bring out facts which will save millions possibly billions of dollars annually.

Now, Mr. Speaker, like every Member of Congress, I recognize the value of research. We must have research. But surely it is not necessary to have research carried on by agencies that overlap one another.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the Atomic Energy Commission has contracts with over 600 universities and colleges. I question the benefits which are derived from many of these contracts. The Subcommittee on Public Works of the Committee on Appropriations on which I have the privilege of serving is looking into that situation.

I commend the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ELLIOTT] for bringing this resolution to the floor of the House. I listened very attentively to the gentleman's able explanation of the resolution.

I know the Speaker will, in cooperation with the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], appoint good men as members of this committee, a committee of nine. I urge those members to be diligent in getting the needed documented facts and submit those facts to the House in due time.

I hope the resolution will be adopted unanimously.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARVEY].

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the purpose of this resolution. At present we are spending about 15 percent of our total national budget, or approximately \$15 billion, on research of one kind or another. I have been alarmed over this fact because while I am a great advocate of the usefulness of research, it seems to me that the Government is largely preempting the field in which private enterprise itself should carry the biggest share of the load and would, I think, were it not for the fact that the Federal Government is preempting the field.

I would like to direct one question to the members of the committee. I note no provision in this resolution for making this a bipartisan committee. Could any of the members of the committee enlighten me in regard to that?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. If the gentleman will yield, I can explain that to the gentleman.

The select committee cannot be bipartisan if you have an odd number of members composing the committee, which is the usual procedure. So there will not be an equal division of the committee. Its composition will be 5 to 4, as I understand it.

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. I thank the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SHRIVER] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 504 which provides for the creation of a select committee of nine Members of the House of Representatives to conduct a thorough investigation of the numerous research programs conducted by the various departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

The President's 1964 budget includes requests for the expenditure of nearly \$15 billion for research and development. This amount is nearly five times greater than similar expenditures 10 years ago; it is nearly double the amount expended in 1960.

Federal expenditures for research amounted to \$3.148 billion in 1954. They had risen to \$7.742 billion in 1960, and in 1963 amounted to \$12.2 billion. Nearly half of the requested \$14.9 billion for fiscal 1964 would be allocated for research activities in the Department of Defense with the National Aeronautics

and Space Administration second with \$4.2 billion requested.

The President's 1964 budget included \$13.7 billion for the conduct of research and development and \$1.2 billion for facilities in which to carry on these activities.

Through its programs the Federal Government now supports over two-thirds of the research and development of the Nation. Of these total expenditures, about two-thirds are made through contracts with private industry; over 10 percent through grants and contracts with universities and other nonprofit institutions; and the remainder by Government scientists in Federal facilities.

I was privileged to join with other colleagues in the House in introducing a resolution which would create such a select committee to make a complete and thorough investigation of Government research activities and expenditures.

Such an investigation would provide the Congress with much-needed information in its annual evaluation of Government research projects preliminary to making appropriations. It should prevent project duplication, and economy also would be an important result. We also should gain assurances that in making research and development contracts, or awarding research and development facilities to one area or another, that the American taxpayer is getting the primary and full benefit for the expenditure of his money.

Mr. Speaker, no one questions the importance and value of research whether it relates to the development of a new weapons system by the Department of Defense or the smallest basic research project in a college laboratory. However, the rapid increase in this phase of Federal expenditures warrants an intelligent and unbiased examination by the legislative branch which holds the purse strings.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Maine [Mr. TUPPER] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. TUPPER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the chairman, Mr. SMITH of Virginia, other members of the House Rules Committee, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. ELLIOTT, Mr. BOLLING, as well as any other House Members who are sponsoring this resolution, to instigate a thorough investigation of the great number of research programs now being conducted by the Federal Government.

I have introduced a similar resolution, House Resolution 478.

When we consider that approximately \$14 billion has been budgeted by the administration this year for those projects characterized as "research," it appears patently clear that there should be a most comprehensive examination made to determine just what is being done in every department and agency of Government of a research nature. Such an investigation is long overdue. Programs have grown like Topsy; the results will inevitably show instances of duplication

and misdirection. It would not surprise me if the study shows that some vital programs have been woefully short-changed while others have had difficulty in finding ways to spend allocated funds.

It has been alleged that certain standing committees of Congress have authority to examine this matter piecemeal.

In my opinion only an overall study of the research programs presently being conducted in the various bureaus and agencies will ferret out waste and duplication, and at the same time show us where we need to do more.

Research is a magic word, and it is far easier to initiate research studies than it is to conclude them after assembling the desired information.

I was not too surprised to learn last year from the staff of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee that there were in existence 79 different studies relating to salmon. I might add one action program for salmon and other anadromous species should supplant all or most of these studies.

As a member of the House Subcommittee on Oceanography, I have had the opportunity to brief myself on many Federal activities in this field of science so vital to our national defense and to the benefit of mankind. I think an impartial study of research programs will show oceanography to be one research field that needs more emphasis, but I am equally certain that greater coordination is possible between various agencies in this field.

If this ad hoc committee is created and does its job well, Congress should be apprised of the following: First, a description of each research study now being conducted; second, what the goals of each are; third, the status of each research investigation; fourth, conclusions, if any; fifth, whether any other agency of Government is performing identical or similar work; sixth, whether, in the ad hoc committee's opinion, further study of each particular program is warranted; and finally, seventh, whether more or less financial support for each study is recommended.

The American people have a right to know the facts. Excluding scientific studies bearing on military security, there is nothing so sacred about research programs that they should not have closer public scrutiny.

I have received letters from constituents, as I know all of you have, asking what is being done to protect the health of citizens from dangers arising from overuse of pesticides. Many responsible citizens want to know what progress is being made in determining what effect various derivatives in food have on the human body. The suspicion that our Federal Government is not moving fast enough to protect the public from harmful substances found in certain foods and drugs will continue until the Federal Government is more candid with the consumer.

The proposed House Investigating Committee will go a long way toward correcting this situation.

It is my hope that the House will adopt this resolution without delay.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI].

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution and wish to congratulate the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ELLIOTT] and other members of the Committee on Rules for initiating this action.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to serve as chairman of a subcommittee holding hearings on a proposal to amend the National Defense Education Act and permit the establishment of a National Research Data Processing and Information Retrieval Center. The proposed information center would provide a clearing house for the entire spectrum of scientific research.

During the course of our hearings I could not help but observe the tremendous duplication which now exists in the various Government-sponsored research programs. The duplication not only represents a fantastic waste of the taxpayers' money but also denies our Nation the full benefits of the scientific community.

I would like to cite some examples of waste called to the attention of our committee. Recently the General Accounting Office reported two Government agencies were working on the same type of missile for over a year before the duplication was discovered. The cost of duplication involving NASA's Atlas-Agena B and the Air Force Atlas-Vega was \$18 million.

Another example of waste was one major U.S. company that spent more than \$250,000 and 5 years of research in an effort to solve an electronic switching problem important to military communications. The team of topnotch mathematicians doing the research found the solution. However, they also discovered the solution was available in a manuscript 6 months before the research program started.

A cloud seeding experiment has recently been made at a cost of \$3 million. Shortly after the completion of the experiment, it was discovered that the same experiment was performed at an earlier date, costing only \$256,000.

In one of our ballistic missile programs a special valve was needed to solve a tricky fluid-handling problem. After several months of research, the solution was realized. In addition, it was discovered that the information on this valve existed before research was started. In the meantime, missile firings were held up for several months.

In my opinion, this resolution calls for an excellent committee. The committee can help all of us to bring order out of chaos in the research program, and I wish the committee success in its deliberations. It will complement the work of my committee. I should like to call attention to the fact that this proposed select committee will deal only with Government-financed research. My committee has been dealing with the entire spectrum of research—both privately financed and publicly financed. I am confident that whatever information the proposed select committee uncovers will help my own committee in its evaluation

of proposals for a national information center. I hope the resolution will be adopted.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS].

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, at the invitation of the chairman of the Rules Committee, I appeared during the course of the hearings and made some comments on this resolution. I did not appear in opposition to the resolution but, as members of the committee will recall, I called to the attention of the Committee on Rules the fact if the select committee is going to devote its time to merely collecting information other committees have developed, in my opinion it would not accomplish the desired objectives. There is a tremendous job to be done.

As a matter of fact, the National Science Foundation is already engaged in the kind of program of collecting data and has gotten together in one booklet all information on our research programs. This booklet is readily available to every Member of the Congress.

In the second place, I approve this legislation as proposed, but I do want to call to the attention of the House that even though there is some concern about duplication—and where \$14 or \$15 billion is being spent in the field of research, it deserves attention—in scientific research and development we cannot proceed on the basis of merely preventing duplication. Research and development is something the mind is seeking, and we have programs as we do in our institutions, in our industry, in our agencies of government, because who knows but what an idea will come from some obscure place or corner in this Nation?

Therefore I would say with caution that we cannot expect a select committee to investigate on the basis that we arbitrarily should curtail our program of research and development.

Our committee is concerned with the regulatory agencies of the Government, the public health of the country, through the NIH, and so forth.

This select committee, in my judgment, can render a great service. I am sure it will do a good job. The Interstate Committee will be glad to cooperate toward this desired objective.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 504. There is a definite need for the creation of a select committee as proposed by the resolution, particularly in view of the tremendous amount of public funds involved and further, the present legislative mechanism that is available through the various standing committees of the Congress could at best result in only a piecemeal task in relation to the type of study envisioned by the resolution before the House.

There is no question but that such a study will be a difficult task. This will most assuredly be a challenge to the committee. But certainly we should no longer put off such a Government-wide review. According to information developed before the Rules Committee, the last joint congressional committee that had been established for a similar pur-

pose was the Allison Commission which functioned in the years 1884 to 1886.

In any event, I am firmly convinced of the need for such a comprehensive study and I am sure that a majority of my colleagues share this same view, especially in view of the size and growth of research and development costs. In 1940 the Federal Government spent \$74 million. By 1953, the rate of spending for this reached about \$2 billion. Over the past 10 years Federal expenditures for research and development had grown at a rate of about a billion dollars a year, so that in fiscal year 1963, there was budgeted for this activity the sum of \$12.2 billion. This is a greater sum than what is allocated to any department or agency of the Federal Government, excepting the Defense Department. And the fiscal year 1964 budget shows that this activity will approach \$14.9 billion.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, this resolution should be given the unqualified support of every Member of this body irrespective of party affiliation.

We are now spending in the neighborhood of \$15 billion for research—nearly 10 percent of the budget.

That scientific research is desirable, no one will deny. Whether every project is necessary and whether it should be pursued at this moment is another question.

There is no doubt in my mind that waste and duplication is resulting; that research programs are being conducted at the Government's expense which would and should be carried on by private enterprise if Uncle Sam were not so liberal with the taxpayers' dollars; and that agency upon agency has sponsored research projects not because they are in the national interest but as a means of expending surplus funds before the close of a fiscal year.

This is the most important measure that has been before us this session. It is our duty to not only appropriate funds for research but to see that they are spent wisely. I urge the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, research is essential, but the cost of research is exceedingly high.

I am strongly in favor of adoption of the pending resolution, House Resolution 504, to create a select committee to make a complete, full, and thorough investigation of the numerous research programs being conducted by sundry departments and agencies of the Federal Government. I congratulate my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ELLIOTT], the author of the pending resolution, for his leadership in presenting this resolution, and I wish him and his committee every success as they undertake the exceedingly important investigation proposed.

Today the Federal Government is spending vast sums for research all over the lot. This expenditure of the taxpayers' money is reaching the point where there must be a complete and accurate accounting and a proper coordination of the various programs for research financed by the funds appropriated by the Congress. It is estimated that some \$15 billion in Federal funds will be spent on research during the cur-

rent fiscal year. More than 20 different agencies and departments of the Government are involved in the administration and allocation of these research dollars.

The Committee on Appropriations almost daily is confronted with fund requests for research, and my own Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations receives the gigantic request for research funds from the National Science Foundation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Federal Aviation Agency, and others. The Subcommittee on Public Works Appropriations also must deal with the research request of the Atomic Energy Commission.

From my experience with these agencies and others, I believe the passage of this resolution and the establishment of a select committee to study and make recommendations regarding the allocation of Federal research funds will be most useful and a distinct public service.

In order to prevent duplication and waste, I feel that it is necessary that a complete and thorough investigation be made into all aspects of research and development programs in order that the Congress may have the benefit of the full picture—a coordinated and complete report on the entire cost of research and all its aspects.

This is not to criticize the present committees who must pass on research programs in their specific fields. Each in its own category is doing an excellent job; but the limitations of jurisdiction, time, and staff allow each committee only a partial view of the overall situation. Each committee does not, and is not, expected to be completely apprised of research and development spending by agencies in categories which do not come under the jurisdiction of the specific committee.

Concerning the question of duplication of committee jurisdiction, I do not feel that a select committee appointed for the overall purpose of coordinating research and development information would duplicate or usurp the jurisdiction of any present committee. The Select Committee on Small Business is interested in small business having an opportunity to participate in research and development contracts and has held hearings and made recommendations in this regard.

Let me assure you that, as chairman of the House Small Business Committee, I do not feel that the adoption of this resolution would in any way deprive the House Small Business Committee of its jurisdiction and its responsibility to protect the interest of small business. On the contrary, I feel that the facts which will be developed should be of great assistance to my committee and its staff in securing contract opportunities for small business. Moreover, the report should be of invaluable assistance to the Appropriations Committees of the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution should be adopted. I am pleased to urge passage of the pending resolution.

In this connection, I wish to insert an editorial from the August 12, 1963, edition of the Murfreesboro, Tenn., Daily

News Journal, pointing to the need for appropriate action in this area by the Congress:

QUESTION OF NECESSITY

Research has become a magic word. To suggest that some of it may be a waste of time and money is to invite an accusation of anti-intellectualism. Since no one wants to be labeled a foe of progress, Congress has been generous in considering requests for research appropriations.

But the Federal Government's expenditures for research have now climbed to \$14 billion a year. And members of the House Rules Committee contend the time has come to ask some questions.

Federal funds now pay for more than two-thirds of all research and development. Two-thirds go to private industry, 10 percent to universities and other nonprofit institutions and the remainder is used by Government scientists.

Rules Committee members do not question the importance and value of research, but they are convinced Congress ought to have a clearer understanding of what the taxpayer is getting for all those billions.

One of the aspects that troubles them is considerable evidence of duplicated effort, even within single agencies. The projected investigation will seek to discover whether there are any facilities for coordinating the various research programs, including grants to colleges and universities.

Only a few weeks ago the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching raised some disturbing questions about the impact on the universities and colleges of vast grants for scientific research. And long before that educators were insisting that too much is being spent on research and not enough for improving the quality of teaching.

It has been charged that Federal research grants have actually drawn many of the best teachers away from the classroom. These complaints presumably will be examined in the House investigation.

In view of rising criticism, Congress is stepping in at an opportune moment. Research is of such fundamental importance in the advancement of knowledge, in the development of the Nation's economy and the strengthening of its security that frivolous, wasteful and misdirected projects which could discredit it should not be permitted to continue.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MCCLORY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 336, nays 0, not voting 97, as follows:

[Roll No. 146]
YEAS—336

Abele	Ashley	Bass
Abernethy	Ashmire	Bates
Addabbo	Aspinall	Battin
Albert	Auchincloss	Becker
Alger	Avery	Beckworth
Anderson	Ayres	Beermann
Andrews	Baker	Belcher
Arends	Baldwin	Bell

Bennett, Fla.
Betts
Blatnik
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bolton,
Oliver P.
Bonner
Bow
Brademas
Bray
Brock
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill, N.C.
Broyhill, Va.
Burke
Burkhalter
Burlison
Burton
Byrne, Pa.
Byrnes, Wis.
Cahill
Cameron
Cannon
Carey
Casey
Chamberlain
Chelf
Chenoweth
Clausen,
Don H.
Clawson, Del.
Cleveland
Cohelan
Conte
Corbett
Corman
Cramer
Cunningham
Curtin
Daniels
Davis, Ga.
Davis, Tenn.
Dawson
Delaney
Dent
Denton
Derounian
Devine
Dingell
Dole
Donohue
Dorn
Dowdy
Downing
Dulski
Duncan
Dwyer
Edmondson
Edwards
Elliott
Ellsworth
Everett
Evins
Fallon
Farbstein
Fascell
Feighan
Findley
Finnegan
Fino
Fisher
Flood
Fogarty
Foreman
Forrester
Fountain
Fraser
Frellinghuysen
Friedel
Fulton, Pa.
Fulton, Tenn.
Fuqua
Garmatz
Gary
Gavin
Gialmo
Gibbons
Gill
Glenn
Gonzalez
Goodling
Grabowski
Grant
Gray
Green, Pa.
Griffin
Griffiths
Groes
Grover
Gurney

Hagan, Ga.
Hagen, Calif.
Haley
Hall
Halleck
Halpern
Hanna
Harding
Hardy
Harris
Harrison
Harsha
Harvey, Ind.
Harvey, Mich.
Hawkins
Healey
Hechler
Hemphill
Henderson
Hollfield
Holland
Horan
Horton
Huddleston
Hull
Ichord
Jarman
Jennings
Jensen
Joelson
Johansen
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Wis.
Jonas
Karsten
Kastenmeier
Kee
Keith
Kelly
Keogh
Kilgore
Kling, Calif.
Kling, N.Y.
Kluczyński
Knox
Kornegay
Kunkel
Kyl
Langen
Lankford
Latta
Lennon
Lindsay
Lipscomb
Lloyd
Long, Md.
McClary
McCulloch
McDade
McDowell
McFall
McIntire
McMillan
Macdonald
MacGregor
Madden
Mahon
Mailliard
Marsh
Martin, Calif.
Mathias
Matsunaga
Matthews
May
Meador
Michel
Miller, Calif.
Miller, N.Y.
Milliken
Mills
Minish
Minshall
Moore
Moorhead
Morgan
Morris
Moss
Multer
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Murray
Natcher
Nedzi
Nelsen
O'Brien, N.Y.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Hara, Mich.
Olsen, Mont.
Olson, Minn.
O'Neill
Osmer
Ostertag
Passman
Patman
Patten

Pelly
Perkins
Philbin
Pike
Pillion
Poff
Pool
Price
Pucinski
Purcell
Quie
Quillen
Rains
Randall
Reid, Ill.
Reid, N.Y.
Reifel
Reuss
Rhodes, Ariz.
Rhodes, Pa.
Rich
Riehlman
Rivers, S.C.
Roberts, Ala.
Roberts, Tex.
Robison
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Fla.
Rooney, N.Y.
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roubenush
Rouse
Roybal
Rumsfeld
Ryan, Mich.
Ryan, N.Y.
St Germain
Saylor
Schadeberg
Schenck
Schneebeli
Schweiker
Schwengel
Secret
Senner
Shipley
Shriver
Sibal
Sickles
Sikes
Siler
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Calif.
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Va.
Springer
Steed
Stephens
Stinson
Stratton
Stubblefield
Sullivan
Taft
Taylor
Thomas
Thompson, N.J.
Thompson, Tex.
Thomson, Wis.
Thornberry
Toll
Tuck
Tuten
Udall
Ullman
Utt
Van Deerlin
Vanik
Van Pelt
Waggonner
Wallhauser
Watson
Weaver
Weltner
Westland
Whalley
Wharton
White
Whitener
Widnall
Williams
Willis
Wilson, Bob
Wilson,
Charles H.
Wilson, Ind.
Winstead
Wright
Wyder
Wyman
Young
Younger
Zablocki

NOT VOTING—97

Abbutt
Adair
Ashbrook
Baring
Barrett
Barry
Bennett, Mich.
Berry
Bolton,
Frances P.
Bromwell
Brotzman
Bruce
Buckley
Cederberg
Celler
Clancy
Clark
Collier
Colmer
Cooley
Curtis
Daddario
Dague
Derwinski
Diggs
Flynt
Ford
Gallagher
Gathings
Gilbert
Goodell
Green, Oreg.
Gubser
Hansen
Hays
Hébert
Herlong
Hoeven
Hoffman
Hosmer
Hutchinson
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Mo.
Karth
Kilburn
Kirwan
Laird
Landrum
Leggett
Lesinski
Libonati
Long, La.
McLoskey
Martin, Mass.
Martin, Nebr.
Monagan
Montoya
Morrison
Morse
Morton
Mosher
Nix
Norblad
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Konski

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Adair.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Ford.
Mr. Staggers with Mr. Berry.
Mr. St. Onge with Mr. Curtis of Missouri.
Mr. Libonati with Mrs. Bolton.
Mr. Montoya with Mr. O'Konski.
Mr. Cooley with Mr. Morse.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.
Mr. Rivers of Alaska with Mrs. St. George.
Mr. O'Brien of Illinois with Mr. Mosher.
Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Hoeven.
Mr. Shelley with Mr. Gubser.
Mr. Daddario with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. Pepper with Mr. Laird.
Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Bruce.
Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Dague.
Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Teague of California.
Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Short.
Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Pirnie.
Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Tupper.
Mr. Sisk with Mr. Hoffman.
Mr. Gilbert with Mr. Barry.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Clancy.
Mr. Abbutt with Mr. Goodell.
Mr. Landrum with Mr. Stafford.
Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. Norblad.
Mr. Monagan with Mr. Bromwell.
Mr. Nix with Mr. Hosmer.
Mr. Trimble with Mr. Cederberg.
Mr. Watts with Mr. Tollefson.
Mr. Lesinski with Mr. McLoskey.
Mr. Barrett with Mr. Collier.
Mr. Clark with Mr. Derwinski.
Mr. Hays with Mr. Ashbrook.
Mr. Herlong with Mr. Martin of Nebraska.
Mr. Powell with Mr. Brotzman.
Mr. Selden with Mr. Hutchinson.
Mr. Staebler with Mr. Morton.
Mr. Vinson with Mr. Snyder.
Mr. Colmer with Mr. Talcott.
Mr. Whitten with Mr. Baring.
Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mr. Diggs.
Mr. Leggett with Mrs. Hansen.
Mr. Rooney of Pennsylvania with Mr. Philcher.
Mr. Rogers of Texas with Mr. Karth.
Mr. Jones of Alabama with Mr. Scott.
Mr. Flynt with Mr. Gathings.

Mr. HAGEN of California and Mr. DINGELL changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be permitted to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the resolution just agreed to immediately prior to the vote on the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERSHIP OF SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE RESEARCH PROGRAMS CONDUCTED BY OR SPONSORED BY THE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 504, 88th Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Select Committee To Investigate Research Programs Conducted by or Sponsored by the Departments and Agencies of the Federal Government the following Members of the House: The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ELLIOTT], chairman, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER], the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE], the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LANDRUM], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANDERSON], the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. CLEVELAND], and the gentleman from California [Mr. MARTIN].

DROPOUTS TO STAY IN

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, as many of my colleagues may know, the problem of dropouts in public schools has long been a severe one. Last spring, in an effort to counteract the situation, the Attorney General and a number of Members of Congress, myself included, visited a large number of high schools in the District of Columbia in order to persuade the students that it is in their best interests to stay in school to complete their education. Fall enrollment figures indicate that this effort was spectacularly successful, for the dropout rate fell sharply.

However, an equally serious problem has now arisen. With the resulting higher school enrollment, added to the increased numbers due to other factors, schools in the District of Columbia and surrounding area are crowded to the bursting point, and there exists a severe shortage of qualified teachers. Thus the number of pupils per class has risen far above educationally acceptable levels.

I submit that it is the responsibility of this Congress to assure that the faith these students have shown in us, by following our advice in such large numbers, has not been misplaced, and that these

young people have not returned to school only to be disillusioned. This would make programs to reduce dropouts merely a cruel hoax, and would serve to increase despair and hopelessness.

We must move as quickly as possible to provide the necessary funds to enable the District of Columbia school system to meet its responsibilities successfully.

FINO PROPOSES MODERNIZED SOCIAL SECURITY PLAN

The **SPEAKER**. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Fino] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. **FINO**. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reiterate my longtime concern with the purpose of bringing the American social security system up to date. We have, I suggest, allowed ourselves to revise the system in a piecemeal fashion through the years, patching it up here, and patching it up there. But we have still retained a stereotyped image of its purpose which dates back almost three decades. This image assumes that most people will be able to continue on their jobs until they reach age 65 and then, quite abruptly, will retire to make room for younger workers to take over their jobs. For some people this is possible. But, in a fast-moving atomic-automated world, this is not possible for very many older people.

Some of them are finding it possible to continue on in their jobs after 65—and for these people our social security plan provides a penalty in the form of the so-called earnings limitation. This provision reduces the amount of the benefit—to which they have become entitled on the basis of their contribution to the system—or cancels it entirely if they work after retirement age and earn too much money. Most of them are finding that they are prematurely retired before 65 because, if their job is moved to another part of the country, or swallowed up by automation, it is practically impossible for them to find another because they are stigmatized as “older workers.”

It is, I believe, precisely because we have failed to recognize that the stereotyped pattern of the past is no longer appropriate for our social security system in today's world, that our present plan has, for too many people, become a sort of bingo game. If you happen to have hit the right number at the right age, you are in. If not, you are out. I would like today to outline my own proposals for a modernized social security plan which will recognize modern conditions by reaching down to take care of those people who are prematurely retired by “progress” in our industrial and economic structure, and by removing present penalties for those workers who are fortunate enough to continue as workers beyond their specified retirement age. I believe, too, that we must update the survivors and dependents provisions of our social security plan, round out the system's coverage to include practically all of our working population, and improve the protection provided by the present minimum benefit.

Here are my specific proposals toward this goal.

First, as to those older workers who find it impossible to continue on their jobs or to find jobs: The fact that times have changed in this respect is brought out in the most recent overall report of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, “Developments in Aging, 1959-63.” The report reads:

In the context of health and welfare problems and services, the “older” person is usually thought of as a person at or beyond retirement age—generally speaking, 65 years of age or over. In the context of employment, however, the term “older workers” starts with those in the middle years. Thus the person who becomes unemployed as he approaches or enters the middle years finds himself in an increasingly unfavorable position.

Arbitrary age barriers to employment result from the fact that employment practices have failed to accommodate themselves to profound population changes. While the increase in the number of persons 45 years of age and over has far outstripped the growth rate for the population as a whole, and while life expectancy has increased, worklife expectancy has decreased. At the same time, society itself has created unnecessary obstacles to employment of older people, which have no factual basis or moral justification * * *. Unfavorable beliefs and generalizations about older persons have grown up and have been translated into restrictive policies and practices * * *. In addition, extended unemployment at this stage of his working life can mean reduced social security pension benefits upon retirement, thus creating additional future problems not only for the worker himself but for the economy and society in general.

In the face of such conditions, our stereotyped social security plan still holds to age 65 as the appropriate retirement age, with a slight modification. If, for example, people apply at age 62 they can receive benefits but they will be penalized for doing so in that the amount of benefits they will receive for the rest of their life will be proportionately reduced because they have found it necessary, in the face of modern circumstances, to apply for benefits prior to age 65. Widows are the single exception. They can receive full benefits at age 62.

The very least we can do, Mr. Speaker, is to write into law the provision which was adopted by the House of Representatives back in 1955, and later, unfortunately, watered down by Senate action. I refer to the House action which made all women—wives and women workers as well as widows—eligible for full benefits at age 62. I find it particularly hard to explain to a woman worker, who has qualified for benefits on the basis of her own contributions, why she must be penalized by a reduced benefit because she finds it impossible to wait out the years until she reaches 65 in order to qualify for a full benefit. My bill, H.R. 3683, would reinstate the House action in 1956 by paying full benefits to all women at age 62.

But the problem of staying on the job until 65 is not, of course, limited to women. It is, perhaps, much graver in the case of the family breadwinner, who is usually a man worker. Existing law allows men to retire at age 62, but the penalty, in this case, is even greater than

in the case of wives and women workers because his benefit is gaged to a 65-year worklife. It is therefore further reduced for any period between age 62 and 65 during which he receives benefits. It follows that the benefit his wife or any other dependents will receive is also reduced because they are based upon the amount of benefit he receives. Again, the very least we can do, it seems to me, is to make allowance for the fact that men may find themselves forced to apply for benefits at age 62—with full knowledge of the penalties they are incurring—because of acute unemployment conditions in this country: A circumstance which most severely affects men in their sixties. My bill, H.R. 4382, would specify that, when the President determines that such a period of acute unemployment exists, all individuals otherwise eligible may retire with full benefits at age 60. This is really a minor change, but it does, at least, recognize that unemployment, particularly in times of a depressed labor market, is a most serious problem for older men and women.

These proposals are, as I have said, very modest and very minimal first steps toward the updating of our social security plan. For I am convinced today, as I have been for many years, that ultimately the best way to modernize our social security system to meet contemporary conditions is to reduce the eligibility age to age 60 for men and age 55 for women so that they can qualify for full benefits at that time. My record will show that this is no new idea, as far as I am concerned, for I have repeatedly advocated this change in previous Congresses. My bill, H.R. 2005 in the present Congress, would bring about this important improvement in our social security plan.

Let me say, on this subject, that I have not disregarded the arguments which have been made in the past that this is a radical measure which would encourage all men at age 60 and all women at age 55 to rush to the social security office to apply for benefits, and therefore place a heavy burden on the fund. I have not disregarded them, but I have not been persuaded that this would result. It is hard to convince me that the present average old-age benefit of around \$75 a month is sufficient inducement to lure people away from their jobs and into retirement. Most Americans, I have always been convinced, much prefer to stay on the job as long as they can. It is only when they are forced by circumstances beyond their control—notably unemployment or illness—to leave that job that they are penalized by our present age restrictions. Our unemployment insurance plans, which are geared to the concept that unemployment is a temporary phenomenon so that a benefit schedule limited to a certain number of weeks will suffice until the worker reenters the labor market, is almost totally obsolete as it applies to the “disemployed” and displaced older worker. By lowering the retirement age in our social security plan to age 55 for women and to age 60 for men, we will recognize—at least at those ages—that these people who qualify have, indeed, been forcibly retired by the facts of our times. For

one startling fact that we must face, as the Senate Special Committee on Aging pointed out, is that work-life expectancy has been greatly reduced in the modern American economy, leaving in its wake very serious and tragic problems for many American families.

As I said earlier, Mr. Speaker, I believe we must also recognize that the stereotype that all workers continue to work until their 65th birthday and then abruptly retire must give way to the reality of our times by recognizing that current conditions call for a flexible retirement age allowing also for those people who are physically able to work, and are fortunate enough to be allowed to work, beyond age 65. Present social security penalizes these people in two ways: First, it reduces or cancels benefits to which they are otherwise entitled, because they continue to work; and, second, it continues to exact from them the social security tax upon their wages. My bills would remove this double penalty. H.R. 4724 would allow a worker over 65 to elect to have his wages not taxed for social security purposes. Another of my bills, H.R. 3177, would remove the present penalty for continuing to work beyond retirement age by canceling altogether the so-called earnings limitation which presently applies.

Let me say, Mr. Speaker, that I realize that the Congress has, repeatedly in the past, recognized the inequities imposed by this earnings limitation and has attempted to overcome them by liberalizing the amounts which can be earned and mitigating, to some degree, the confiscation of benefit amounts. But I must say, in all frankness, that these liberalizations have produced such an unwieldy and complicated set of rules that it is almost impossible to explain to social security beneficiaries, what they can—and cannot—do within the law. Yet, if they fail to meet this very complex and quixotic set of rules they can find themselves, a year later, deprived of benefits at a time when they most need them because, at this point of time, they are without work. It is clear to me that the more we have tried to overcome inequities, in our attempts to achieve a more equitable adjustment to this situation, the more anomalies we have created because, in reality, the concept of an "earnings limitation" is beyond reason and beyond repair. I am convinced that the only equitable solution is to quit fiddling with a concept which is inherently wrong, and to remove it entirely from our social security plan.

I have said that I am also greatly concerned with updating certain of the provisions of our present social security law which affect the eligible survivors and dependents of workers who have died. I am, for example, particularly concerned with the provision which, since 1939, has stopped benefits for surviving and dependent children at age 18. At a time when we are, in the national interest and in their own interest, exerting every effort to encourage our young people to get as much schooling as they can possibly get, it seems to me that the least we can do with respect to our social security plan is to continue to pay bene-

fits to the child—in theory entitled to a child's benefits because family income has been reduced by the death or retirement of the father—as long as he is regularly attending school. I am happy to see that the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS], has recognized the importance of updating our social security plan in this respect by providing in his bill, H.R. 6688, that benefits will be continued for a child attending school until age 22. I would applaud such legislation but my bill, H.R. 4239, would go a small step further to continue the benefits beyond 21, provided, of course, he is regularly attending school, and also by continuing to pay the full mother's benefit, not included in H.R. 6688, for this school period.

I am also concerned, Mr. Speaker, with the fact that existing law abruptly reduces family income when the youngest surviving or dependent child reaches age 18 because it not only cancels the child's benefit, but also the benefit paid on behalf of the mother of that child. In an uncertain labor market, the mother is thus thrust into the working world which she left many years ago to raise her family. My bill, H.R. 4438, would continue the mother's benefit at half of the amount she received while she had a child in her care—or three-eighths rather than three-fourths of the deceased husband's benefit amount—to mitigate, to some degree, this abrupt and unreasonable cutoff of all benefits. Again I must urge that this is a really modest proposal which fails of my full objective, in that it provides only a token payment, but this, I submit, is better than the existing arbitrary cancellation of all benefits.

I am also convinced that our present plan has failed to provide the protection they should have to a small, but very deserving group of men and women—such as those women who may have stayed at home to keep house in the motherless home of a widowed brother to care for his children. She is therefore dependent upon him, but cannot qualify for dependent's benefits after the children are grown and she reaches retirement age. My bill, H.R. 3857, would provide monthly insurance benefits in certain cases for such brothers, sisters, and other relatives of individuals who die fully insured, leaving no other eligible dependents, if these relatives had been receiving at least one-half of their support from him at the time of his death, and have not married since the individual's death.

I am also concerned, Mr. Speaker, with those people who are receiving the minimum benefit under the social security system, often because their earnings were low during their working years—a fact which, of course, has also made it more difficult for them to make other provision for their years of retirement. The importance of providing an adequate minimum benefit has been recognized repeatedly by the Congress—its amount having been increased on five occasions in the past. The present administration took the position, early in 1961, that a substantial upward adjustment of the

then minimum of \$33 a month was one of five adjustments to existing circumstances which must be made. In his appearance before the Committee on Ways and Means on March 9, 1961, the then Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Honorable ABRAHAM RIBICOFF, stated:

We propose that the present minimum monthly benefits of \$33 be raised to \$43. This change will provide additional income under the social security program to an estimated 2,455,000 people during the first 12 months of operation. The total additional benefits that will be paid out during this period will be \$255 million.

People who are getting benefits at the minimum not only have low old-age and survivors' insurance benefits but are less likely than other beneficiaries to have other retirement income. In a survey of beneficiaries made in 1957 it was found that at least half of the married couples had no other independent money retirement income in those cases where the insured worker's benefit was at the minimum. Generally, these are people who when the work they did was brought into the social security program were already old or ill and were not able to build up substantial benefit rights. An increase in the minimum to \$43 will tend to compensate for the fact that their work was not covered when they were younger.

Mr. Speaker, I agree with Secretary RIBICOFF that we are here concerned with a group of beneficiaries who have been penalized chiefly because they were specifically and compulsorily excluded from our social security system for many years. This occurred because we did not, until the 1950 amendments, make the decision as to whether we would confine our social security plan to workers in commerce and industry—roughly 6 out of 10—or whether we would make it a truly national system for all of the working people in the country. It is on behalf of the people Secretary RIBICOFF has described that my bill, H.R. 2006, is introduced. The Secretary recommended an increase in the minimum from \$33 to \$43 a month. The Congress adopted an increase to \$40 a month in 1961. My bill, for the reasons specified above, would increase the minimum to \$50 on behalf of some of the most needy and most deserving of our older citizens.

Finally, toward the end of closing the one large and gaping exclusion of coverage which remains in achieving the goal of making our social security plan truly national in scope, my bill, H.R. 4723, would, at long last, extend the protection of social security to employees of the Federal Government. It is a little ironic, it seems to me, that the Congress has, beginning with the 1950 amendments, found it possible and desirable to extend the coverage of the social security system to practically all the rest of our working population—the self-employed including most professional groups, employees of nonprofit institutions, farm and domestic workers, and employees of State and local governments. But it has not, in all this time, found it possible to include the employees who serve the Government itself—the Federal employee. I know that one reason is the fact that the Government has made provision for a separate retirement system for its employees, and I applaud

this action. But it is hard for me to understand why our Federal employees should not also be able to enjoy the advantages which accrue in a reasonably similar situation to employees of State and local governments—also with their own State or local retirement plan—who have been able to combine the particular advantages of their own plan with the particular advantages of a plan which applies to all of the workers in the country, wherever they are. The net result, Mr. Speaker, is that the man or woman who works in Government for a number of years, and then returns to other employment—or, for that matter, the man or woman who leaves other employment to join the Government—is penalized. In one case he shows no earnings for this period and his average monthly wage, upon which his social security benefits are computed, is thereby reduced. In the other case he forfeits the money he has contributed to the social security program.

I recognize that there are some Government workers who would suffer from an abrupt and compulsory coverage of all Federal workers, and so my bill—as has been the case with many State and local employees in the same situation—allows an election upon the part of the individual Government worker, on the date the coverage becomes effective, as to whether or not he will choose social security coverage. This allows for the temporary inequities which can occur when two retirement systems are geared together for the better protection of everyone. At the same time, I am convinced that most Federal employees, now and in the future, will gain better and more complete protection against their retirement years, by incorporating their rights as Federal workers with their rights as American workers under the provisions of my bill.

Mr. Speaker, much as I would like to see my social security program enacted by this Congress, in this session, in its entirety, I realize that I may be disappointed in some respects at least. I have addressed the House in some detail as to the improvements which must, I genuinely believe, be made in our social security system. It has served us well in the past, but we must not be content with that. I am greatly concerned—and I shall continue to be concerned—that a system which is so intimately related to the security of practically every American family and every American worker is one which adjusts to the changing needs of our people as they are affected by the changing conditions in which they live and work. My overwhelming concern and my unswerving purpose in my legislative program with respect to the social security plan is that the Congress of the United States must always be willing to abandon the stereotypes of the past, and alert to the changing needs and changing times in which our people are living. In our goals for the social security of our people, as in all of our national goals, we must follow the course of enlightened courage, rather than craven caution. To this end, I submit my current program, and my call for action.

A TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE MELVIN J. MAAS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMPSON] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, oldtimers in the Congress will recall the service here of Melvin J. Maas, a Member from Minnesota, in the years between two World Wars. Oldtimers in the Marine Corps will also recall him as a pilot who made a splendid record in World War II.

Later, he came to Marine Corps headquarters where he and I served, side by side, and shared the responsibilities of the Marine Corps Reserve.

I like to think that we had much to do with the shaping of the Reserve as we now know it.

You could not know Mel in any capacity without being impressed with his tremendous vitality, his personal courage, his dynamic leadership, and his farsightedness. I have seen him plenty mad at times, but I have never seen him downhearted.

After the war, Mel was troubled by some ill health which, if he had not been so all-fired ornery, might well have killed him. He came through it all with his personal colors still flying high even though, among other things, he lost his eyesight. Blindness to him was a challenge; and if he ever regarded it as an adversity, nobody knows it.

To this day, he is busying himself with the affairs of the President's Commission for the Employment of the Handicapped, of which he is the Chairman.

In an article from the current issue of the American Legion magazine, a copy of which follows, Mel gives some mighty good advice to anyone who may be thrown into contact with blind people. There is a lesson in it of which you will be conscious as you read the lines and what is between the lines.

HOW NOT TO HELP THE BLIND

(By Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Maas, USMCR, retired)

The one thing the blind wish people with sight would remember is this: The blind cannot see.

Sight is so natural that those blessed with it accept it as a matter of course, not only for themselves but for everybody around them—including the blind.

So you have your sight, and you want to know how to help the blind? Well, close your eyes and think of the Golden Rule. If you were blind, how would you want to be helped?

This will put you in the proper frame of mind for the good intentions department, but it takes more than good intentions to help the blind. It takes certain techniques based on commonsense, with imagination and ingenuity thrown in for good measure.

Let's say you are going to escort a blind person. Please, don't grab him by the forearm and shove him ahead of you. This may give you the strong, good feeling of helping, but you're being anything but helpful.

When you "escort" us that way, we are out in front of you, and, therefore, we never know what's coming—curbstones, slopes, doorways, steps, trees, fire hydrants, telephone poles, people, dogs, cats, what-have-you.

The proper way is to have the blind person take your arm and follow slightly behind you.

In this way, we will pretty well know everything you're going to do—start, stop, turn right, turn left, go upstairs, go downstairs, pause to eye a pretty blonde. An almost imperceptible movement of your arm telegraphs to us what's to come. You didn't know that, did you?

Soon after I lost my sight I attempted to educate everyone with whom I came in contact on the proper way to escort a blind person. I quickly gave up. A few moments after I had coaxed a friend into allowing me to take his arm, he would twist it out of my grasp, grip my arm hard, propel me ahead of him, and away we'd go.

On my travels I was usually with three or four different strangers each day, most of whom I knew I would never meet again. It was impossible to try to educate them all, so I shrugged my shoulders and decided to take my bruises like a man.

I recall returning from trips of 2 to 3 weeks—in a different city every day, being "led" by as many as 40 different people—with everything from bruised shins to broken ribs.

There are quite a few handy "tricks" in guiding the blind.

What about stairs?

Some sighted people count out loud—and so very, very loud—the number of steps, one by one. The counting is wasted. All it accomplishes is our complete mortification.

Whisper to us, in advance, your guess as to the number of steps and whether they go up or down. This is helpful, but not absolutely necessary. If you assist us the right way—with us taking your arm and following slightly behind—we will know when the top or bottom of the staircase is reached.

When we approach a flight of stairs or a curb, it's helpful if you "square around" so that you and we are both facing the steps or curb head on. Pardon the repetition, but remember, we can't see. It might surprise you to realize how easy it is to fall when we think we're at right angles with a step and we're not. Either we put our foot where there's no step, and boom, down we go; or our foot unexpectedly collides with a curb or step, and boom, up we go.

We blind often debate in private whether it's better to fall down or fall up. Personally, I prefer to fall down. It at least gives me the chance to regain my balance before I actually hit ground. I've been remarkably lucky in recovering balance in downward falls. I haven't been quite so lucky in upward falls and have had some lulu's falling up flights of stairs. To tell the truth, the blind don't fall very gracefully up or down. So square us off in order that we won't have to make the choice.

Which arm, right or left?

Most of the blind who use canes have become accustomed to holding the cane in their right hands. I have. This being so, it's easier for us if you offer your right arm for our left hand.

Very often we don't need a cane at all, if we are being guided by an experienced person; nevertheless, we like to carry it to measure the height of curbs, steps and the like.

Now, what about elevators?

Do you like to dance? We blind do—but on a dance floor, not in an elevator. All too often, the most awkward "swing your partner" routine takes place in small, crowded elevators. Picture the scene: a sighted person leads a blind one into an elevator. They're facing the rear end, of course, they have to turn around to face the front. But what usually happens is the sighted person swings his blind companion around him, while he's standing in one spot. This can be quite a strain, not only for the blind person, but for all the other riders whose ribs are suddenly poked and whose toes are suddenly stepped on.

The right way is to place the blind person in a space in the elevator, so that he can

turn around in the same spot. You, then, take the necessary steps to move around him and get back on his proper side. It's much easier for you to avoid toe-stepping than it is for him.

We face still another problem in self-operating elevators. Most folk—even those knowledgeable about helping the blind—think it's safer to shove us into the elevator ahead of them, so that the door won't suddenly close on us. We appreciate their thoughtfulness, but wish they'd let us follow rather than lead. Leading the way into a self-operating elevator can be terrifying: we've heard of instances of elevator doors opening when the elevator was not there.

How about going through doorways?

If you are guiding the blind person the right way, he is alongside you, a step or so behind. When you come to a door, he needs as much space to enter as you. Sometimes, without thinking, you walk in blithely, while he bumps suddenly into the door jamb. The proper thing to do is turn and step sideways, particularly if the doorway is rather narrow. The blind person will do likewise, even without being told. The upshot: no bruised bodies.

There may be occasions—narrow doorways, escalators, aisles of trains or airplanes—when it isn't practical for the blind person to follow you by taking your arm. In such cases he can get along by just touching your shoulder or back, if you don't move too fast. Don't crawl; just walk a tiny bit slower than usual.

Try an experiment. Have a friend face you and ask you to move to the right. Then do what he says; move to your right. Nine out of ten times, the friend will tell you you're wrong. He meant his right; you moved to your right. If he's facing you, his right is your left.

Now what if you were blind? What if directions to move to the right or left meant the difference between falling off a curb or not falling off a curb? Which way would you move—right or left?

After 10 years of blindness, I've learned to move to the left when a voice in front of me tells me to move to the right; and to move to the right when that voice tells me to move to the left (unless I recognize the voice as someone thoroughly used to working with the blind).

All of which is something else to keep in mind in your dealings with a blind person. The blind may not see you, but they hear you. So let's turn now to the matter of hearing.

Somehow, many people shout at us, rather than speak to us in a normal tone. We can't see, and somehow they think we can't hear, either. Please, don't shout; we can hear you.

Other people won't speak directly to us. They address themselves to our companions. The stewardess on a plane, for example, might ask the fellow next to me: "What's his name? How far is he going?" Or a waiter will ask my sighted friend: "What does he want to eat?"

You can speak to us; we won't bite you.

We do have our problems of determining exactly where you are when you're speaking.

A voice directly in front of us sounds exactly the same as a voice directly in back of us. We tell the direction of sounds by the differential in the intensity in each ear. When the intensity is equal in both ears, we know the source is directly in front or directly in back of us. The problem is, which? You have to let us know.

We are trained to look directly at the source of a voice, but occasionally we do get crossed up. I recall many a time conducting an animated conversation with the amplifier of a loudspeaker, looking it squarely in the eye, thinking it was a person, while the person himself was away off in some other corner of the hall, talking into a microphone.

There are a few things you should remember when you attend a gathering with us.

Some of us (myself included) find it difficult to stand up for long periods of time without being able to touch something—a wall, a table, anything. We have a tendency to lose our balance if we can't keep a finger on a fixed object. You'd lose your balance, too, if you stood for a long while in absolute darkness. Your sight helps to give stability and maintain your equilibrium; since we have no sight, our touch maintains ours.

So it's thoughtful to ask a blind person if he would like to sit down, even at a party.

If he says, "Yes," it's not enough to tell him there's a chair "over there," and nod your head in the general direction. Nor is it enough to take his arm, lead him to the chair and tell him, "Okay, sit."

The proper way is to offer him your arm, lead him to the chair, gently turn him around, place his hand on the arm of the chair and let him know whether the chair seat is to the right or left of the chair arm (his right or left, not yours).

My over-6-foot son developed a sure-fire, if not very delicate, way of helping me sit. He takes hold of my shoulders from in front, pushes me backward until I reach the chair, then—still holding my shoulders so I don't sit down too soon—commands: "Now squat." It never fails.

All right, I'm seated. What next?

Don't ever put a glassful of liquid—spirituous or otherwise—in front of me without telling me. If I don't know it's there, I'm apt to knock it over. Also, don't refill my coffee cup with scalding hot coffee without informing me. I'm likely to take a big gulp, thinking it's as cool as when I last sipped it.

And now it's time for dinner. What in the world are you going to do now that the meal has started?

If the dinner includes steak or roast beef or somesuch, don't hesitate to offer to cut it up for us. Believe me, we won't be embarrassed, after all, we blind like to eat, too.

Many of us use the "clock" method for finding our food. We assume our plate is the face of a clock. Twelve o'clock is opposite and farthest away. All you need do is tell us, for instance, that our potatoes are from 12 to 3, our peas from 3 to 6, our meat from 6 to 12.

We find it handy to use a piece of bread or a roll as a pusher, to help us keep the food on the plate. So you might offer to butter us a roll before we start eating, and place it in our hand. And please, if you cut our meat, place the fork in our other hand. That way we won't have to grope for it and possibly come up with a handful of gravy instead.

The dinner is over; we're leaving the party; you graciously offer to drive us home. We'll need a little advice getting into your car. The standard advice seems to be, "Now, don't bump your head." That's not very helpful.

What you should do is place our hand on the edge of the open door, or on the top of the door frame of the open door, or even on the handle of the closed door. We can usually take it from there.

Also, it would aid us if you'd let us know which side of your car we're getting into. It's not enough to say, "On your right" or "On your left." What does that mean? That the car is on my right side? Or that I'm getting into the right side of the car? Be specific.

I prefer to sit in the back seat of a car for two reasons. First, I'm an inveterate cigar smoker and the front seat ashtray of most autos is on the dashboard near the driver. I'm always afraid of getting my hand tangled in the steering wheel. Second, if there are more than two of us in the car, it seems a pity to waste the view from the front seat, since I can't see it anyway. Let someone sit up there who can enjoy it.

If you're a poor parker and end up several feet from the curb, please tell us, so we can avoid stumbling when getting out of the car.

Do the blind get any fun out of going to a movie? We certainly do, and you can help heighten our enjoyment with just a little whispered explanation now and then.

It's frustrating to hear a sudden roar of laughter—yours included—caused by some action on the screen not apparent from the dialog. Tell us what's happening, between guffaws.

It's equally frustrating to sit through long, tense moments of silence, as the villain quietly sneaks up on the hero. Tell us, please.

The blind can find enjoyment in sight-seeing, too—with a word of explanation now and then. Some time ago, I toured East Berlin with a State Department aid who gave me such a vivid description of the sights as we drove around that I fully "saw" them in my mind. When I returned to Washington, I was able to relay complete descriptions—even down to the way people were dressed and the expressions on their faces.

"Guess who, Mel?"

How I hate those words. Please, please, don't play games on the blind by walking up to us in front of others, and especially in crowded places where it's difficult to distinguish voices, and saying: "You know who I am."

The considerate thing to say in greeting anyone—even with sight—whom you haven't seen in a long time is, "Hello, I'm John Jones."

Once, while lunching with several of my brothers and close friends, a man I hadn't seen or talked to in over 10 years joined our group, not disclosing who he was. Finally he blurted out that irksome remark: "You know who I am, but tell me anyway."

I didn't get the voice, but I tried several names. After the seventh or eighth time he persisted: "Don't you know who I am?"

I was so nettled by then that I blurted out: "No. Furthermore, I don't give a d - - -." He hasn't spoken to me since. Maybe if he reads this, he'll understand, and we can patch up an old friendship.

I started off telling you that the blind can't see. Well, they can't read, either. Which leads me to some advice on reading to the blind.

If you are reading to us in public, do it as unobtrusively as you can. We don't appreciate your reading in such a way as to make clear to every passerby that you're doing a good deed for some helpless blind guy.

If you read the caption on a cartoon or comic strip, give us a short description of the picture as well as the words. It makes all the difference in the world in our enjoyment.

Among the best readers of comics I have ever met was an 11-year-old girl who sat next to me on a plane from Chicago to Washington. After we had become acquainted, she began reading her comic books to me. Thoughtfully, she gave me a brief but adequate description of each picture, and she read with remarkable feeling and interpretation. I enjoyed it immensely, and was sorry when the flight came to an end.

Airplane flights lead to travel; travel leads to hotel rooms. And that leads me to some suggestions about how you can help us orient ourselves to hotel rooms in strange cities.

At least in my case, I find it easier if you start orienting me at the door, and proceed with me as I make a complete circuit of the room.

I like to stop at the closet and "see" the arrangement of hooks, hangers, shelves, and the like. Then I proceed to whatever comes—desk, dresser, chairs, windows, radiator, air-conditioner controls. In the bathroom, I like to be shown the washbasin, tub

or shower faucets, location of towels, electric outlet for my razor, and other details.

In one city I had a hair-raising experience that taught me a lesson. I was accompanied to my hotel room by a group that had met me at the airport. Thoughtfully, someone took my hat and coat, hung them up in the closet and steered me over to a chair. Only whoever it was forgot to tell me where the closet was. We had a lively discussion of what I was to talk about at a luncheon the next day, and I was never given the chance to familiarize myself with the room.

After all had gone, I prepared for bed. Before taking off my suit, I opened what I thought was the closet door. "My," I thought, what a large walk-in closet." As soon as I stepped in, the door snapped shut behind me. I couldn't open it. Imagine my consternation when I discovered that I was out in the hall, locked out of my room, without the key. Some other kind soul had placed the key on the dresser.

It was midnight, and not a soul was around. I felt my way up and down the hall, listening at doors in the hope that I would hear somebody not asleep whom I could ask for help. Not a sound.

I began to worry that somebody might see me and call the police to report a sneak thief, a prowler, or a Peeping Tom. By this time I had lost track of my own room. I looked for the elevators, but either I was too far from them to hear them, or they had stopped running for the night.

Then came one of those rare instances of good luck. I bumped into a table on which there was a house phone. I called the desk and explained my plight. Soon a bellboy arrived with another key. I greeted him like a long-lost brother.

Now I put the key in my pocket as soon as I check in; and I insist on a room near the elevator. This also enables me to navigate to the lobby by myself.

Very often I am asked what kind of people make the best guides or companions for the blind. That's easy.

Even without any particular training, the best companion is the person who is just naturally considerate, thoughtful and kind, and interested in others. He can project himself into the problems faced by anyone else. Therefore he's quick to anticipate the needs of the blind, such as adequate warning of danger, steps, and obstructions. He's quick to introduce you to people around you; to let you know when a newcomer joins the group and what his name is. If he's reading a newspaper, he will ask whether you would like to hear the headlines; and he will read the full story, in case you're interested. Since some of us don't particularly like excessive attention called to our lack of sight, our thoughtful companion will do what has to be done as inconspicuously as possible.

We blind may be handicapped in not being able to see our companions. But we can "see" them in other ways. We can gauge them by their actions, their attitudes, the depth of their consideration. And we're seldom wrong. For 10 years I have been totally blind, and I have developed more of an insight into people in that short decade than in my entire previous 54 years.

However, we blind are not nearly as handicapped by the lack of sight as we are by community attitudes toward us. Too many folk think that all the blind are alike; a race apart. We are no more all alike than are all Frenchmen or all Irishmen or all Americans. We are, perhaps, even more individualistic than the average man who can see. Each of us has his own likes, his own moods, his own hopes, his own dreams. And no two of us are alike; no two.

We blind have our complaints and, to be fair about it, much of the fault is our own. Just as we want the sighted to remember that we cannot see, so should we remember

that they are not blind, and cannot be expected to know what blindness is. Therefore, they do not always know exactly what we want of them.

My advice to the blind is—be patient with the sighted. Remember, we have a big advantage. We are not handicapped by eyesight.

STUDENTS, SO-CALLED, VISITING CUBA IN DEFIANCE OF OUR LAWS, MUST BE PROSECUTED

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, Communist-occupied Cuba has presented and continues to present a serious threat to the future of freedom, of law and order and of justice in the Western Hemisphere. Members of the House are keenly aware of that threat. The American people are aware of that threat and their growing concern about that Russian beachhead in the Western Hemisphere is also well known to Members of the House.

It is a grave error to measure the gravity of that threat by comparing the relative military strength of Communist-occupied Cuba with that of the United States. To do so produces an oversimplified and false equation of safety and security for the United States. Those who have engaged in the game of comparing the military strength of Communist-occupied Cuba with that of the United States have sought to paint the picture of a powerful giant confronted by a teenage pygmy. Some artists engaged in this game have gone so far as to paint the powerful giant as quaking in fear of the teenage pygmy. The obvious objective of this game is to heap ridicule upon those who understand the true nature of the threat from Cuba and who call out for purposeful action to meet that threat.

The threat from Communist-occupied Cuba is not primarily military. It is primarily nonmilitary in character. By nonmilitary I mean political, diplomatic, propaganda, economic, and subversive warfare which is being directed against the United States by the Communist regime in Cuba which in turn is aided, abetted, and fully supported by the Russian international conspiracy.

That kind of warfare cannot be met effectively by a complete dependence upon classical military power. At this stage of the contest with the international conspiracy classical military power serves as nothing more than a shield for the safe conduct of the nonmilitary warfare to which I refer. Let there be no mistake about imperial Russia providing the nuclear military shield for the nonmilitary warfare being conducted from their Cuban base of operations. One needs only to reflect upon the implications of the nuclear stalemate propaganda to understand the effectiveness of that Russian shield.

Accordingly, those who argue about "hitting the beaches" or "not hitting the beaches" are simply out of touch with the realities of the war being conducted

against the United States and the present status of that war.

A revealing case in point on the nature of the warfare being fought against the United States is demonstrated by the recent, so-called student trip to Cuba. The facts in that case are most revealing. Here again it would be a grave error to equate that trip of 59 so-called students with the protesting antics of a crew of American beatniks or misfits. Nothing could be further from the truth. The truth is that trip was carefully conceived by agents of imperial Russia, skillfully organized by Russian agents in the United States and fully supported by organs of the international conspiracy. Those conclusions were reached by me after a full day of hearings by the House Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality, and based upon an inquiry to determine whether the laws governing issuance and use of a U.S. passport were adequate to protect the security of the United States. The witness before the subcommittee, Mr. Barry Hoffman, who accompanied the so-called student group on the trip to Cuba, provided the subcommittee with complete and indeed startling details about how the trip was organized, the motives of the organizers and participants, the role played by the Castro regime, the collaboration by the Czech Communist regime and the principal characters and organizations involved in the scheme. The subcommittee, on the basis of the evidence presented, reached the conclusion that the so-called student trip to Cuba was a willful, deliberate, and organized violation of law.

But the scheme does not end with this much-publicized trip. It was nothing more than a curtain raiser on a well organized plan to break the ban on unauthorized travel to Cuba by U.S. citizens. The long-range objective is to blackmail the United States into placing the Castro regime in a position of respectability and acceptance in the Western Hemisphere.

According to testimony taken by the subcommittee the Castro regime is prepared to welcome up to 2,000 more so-called students from the United States on January 1, 1964. It just happens that date corresponds with the fifth anniversary of the Castro takeover of Cuba. A well organized plan is in motion to make that invitation a reality.

Further, testimony taken by the subcommittee reveals the following facts:

First. The so-called students involved in this scheme were thoroughly conversant with the official prohibition on travel to Cuba before they departed the United States. They had notice of the prohibition in writing and were advised orally by the ringleaders of the scheme about the prohibition.

Second. The so-called students were warned by American officials along their way to Cuba about the penalties for violating the prohibition. These warnings took place in London, Paris and in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Third. The so-called students carried on discussions on how to thwart the law and planned their legal defense while in Cuba.

Fourth. Members of this so-called student group made false, derogatory and inflammatory anti-American public speeches while in Cuba.

Fifth. Members of the so-called student group conferred with and consorted with Cuban officials in planning an organized public assault upon the U.S. prohibition against authorized travel to Cuba. These discussions noted the major objective was to break down the prohibition instituted by the United States and thereby to force all other countries to lift their travel and trade bans with Cuba.

Sixth. The so-called students activated while in Cuba a Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba. The correct title of that organization should be the Permanent Student Committee To Violate U.S. Laws. That is the real purpose of the committee.

Seventh. The so-called students while in Cuba made extensive plans to infiltrate the campus of major colleges and universities from New England to California for the purpose of recruiting new law breakers and to encourage new acts of sedition on the American scene.

Eighth. Members of this so-called student group made public speeches while in Cuba indicating the United States as the source of guns and bullets which killed Cubans in an effort to incite hatred and motives of revenge against the Government and people of the United States.

This is but a part, but a highly significant part, of the facts in connection with the recent visit of the so-called students to Cuba. These facts caused the subcommittee to call upon the Attorney General to forthwith present the matter to a Federal grand jury with a view to obtaining indictments against those involved. Time is of the essence in meeting this organized effort to thwart, discredit, and break down the laws of our Nation. The press reports on the activities of these so-called students since their return to the United States make it clear they are losing no time in putting their conspiratorial plans into effect.

THE HONORABLE CARL ELLIOTT OF ALABAMA

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, in a rare display of unanimity the House of Representatives just passed House Resolution 504. This unanimous vote on the part of the House is a tribute to the distinguished author of this resolution, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ELLIOTT]. I know that the entire House notes with pride that the distinguished gentleman from Alabama will serve as chairman of this select committee, a very important and responsible assignment, indeed. He and his colleagues on his committee will do a much needed job for the Congress and the country.

I am sure all Members join with me in commending the gentleman on this very fine effort.

CORN TASSEL NATIONAL FLORAL EMBLEM OF UNITED STATES

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KYL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a proposal to designate the corn tassel as the national floral emblem of the United States. Please note at the outset that I am not suggesting a national flower. Such a selection would be an entirely different thing, and those who desire to designate a national flower may pursue their own course without interference. I am asking that the Congress declare the corn tassel the national floral emblem for the same reasons that the other, older nations of the world have taken such action—to denote that the story of corn belongs in the history and traditions of this Nation, to denote that this Nation owes a debt to the golden grain—to emphasize that the debt has grown from the first days the native Indians of this continent learned to sustain their existence with corn. That debt grows from the time corn was the salvation of our ancestors in Jamestown and Plymouth. The obligation will continue in the future. The place of corn in our history is fascinating and significant. These facts should be emphasized. While other nations have their fleur-de-lis, the thistle, the leek, and the maple leaf, we have no appropriate floral emblem. Those symbols mentioned were selected to memorialize the history and traditions of a particularly grateful nation, not to designate that in some popularity contest their emblem was chosen as the most beautiful thing that grows. In proposing this designation, I also propose that we honor the generations of men and their families who cleared the rocks and the trees from the fields, who first stirred the virgin soil to feed the Nation. Then, through the years, with their diligence and wisdom, and with opportunity offered by America's freedom and rich soil resources, they achieved an amazing productive capacity which is the envy of the world, all the while conserving and improving the native fertility for the benefit of future Americans and those abroad whom we help feed and clothe. We honor, too, those in the laboratories and industries who have discovered uses for a native grain of which our predecessors even a generation ago never dreamed. These are discoveries which gain new importance as we move from the utilization of extractive resources to utilization of annually renewable resources.

Corn is America. Archeologists are seemingly agreed that corn was first developed in some secluded valley of the Andes at least 10,000 years ago. It was probably not noticed by white man until 1492, although it has been written that

Leif Erickson discovered the grain in Vinland in 1000 A.D. According to these reports, Erickson called Vinland "the land of maize."

When Christopher Columbus returned to Spain he took with him quantities of seed, reporting to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella that his brother had found "a dense population entirely agricultural, and at one place he passed through 18 miles of cornfields."

Miss Margo Cairns of Washington, D.C., a native midwesterner, has delved deeply into the history of corn and has written many beautiful and thought-provoking pieces on the subject. Among other things, she points out that the Incas called the grain maize. To them it meant "mother," she who sustains us. This "mother," through her amazing largess, gave the Incas freedom for a more urban life, freedom to build spectacular cities, great temples, fabulous roads, to mine the mountains for their ores, and to develop their artistic culture. Men freed from the nomadic life of hunters became agriculturists; others, skilled with their hands, worked with precious metals and dazzling jewels. Women became artists and weaving rare textiles. They hallowed the tassel by varied uses in their temple services. The exquisite replica of a full plant of maize, superbly wrought of gold in the Temple of Cuzco, was a symbol of their gratitude as well as a symbol of peace, industry, and affluence.

Other American Indians built large segments of their religion around the wondrous plant. Corn flour, corncakes, tortillas, gruel, were the staples of the Indian diet. Then came the white man.

The Pilgrims, wasted thin from a 2-month ship diet of salted beef, dried peas, smoked herring, cheese, and hardtack, stepped upon the shore of a lonely, wild, and beautiful land and began their search for food and water. Far back amidst the scrub oak and bayberry bushes they were miraculously led to a mound of sand tightly covered with a woven mat. Within that mound was found a cache of Indian corn. "The golden seed of our bread," William Bradford explained in reverential awe. They knelt and thanked God. Later, in writing of the Pilgrims, Governor Bradford said:

They began now highly to prize corn, more precious than silver, and those that had some to spare began to trade one with another for small things—for money they had none, and if they had, corn was preferred before it.

Taught by the Indians, our early settlers learned some of the multiple uses of corn. Grinding it they made cornmeal, and from the cornmeal made mush. They made the meal into journey cakes, or into pone which went with them on their hunting and exploring trips. Hominy was another satisfying novelty.

The settlers learned that the new grain was not wasteful. The amazing maize of the New World formed in neat, husk-wrapped packages. They learned, too, that maize would grow wherever they planted it. They could not contemplate that future scientists would develop better and better corn which would flourish in every section of the Nation with in-

creasing abundance. Later at Valley Forge, a handful of parched corn was often the daily ration of the American patriot fighting for liberty. Dr. Kenneth Wells, president of the Freedom Foundation of Valley Forge, has said:

This Nation could not have fed itself through the years had it not been for maize, Indian corn. More than any other bloom in the beauty of God's garden, the corn tassel exemplifies the food by which Americans under our free system have been fed. May the means come to make this essential blossom the symbol of America, both fed and free.

The story of corn has not ended. In 1960 the farm value of the corn crop of this Nation was \$4,229,099,000, based on farm value. These figures do not reflect benefits to the economy of the poultry, hogs, cattle, and sheep which are fed on corn or corn products. Nor is there an accurate reflection of the industrial uses of corn which is utilized for cellulose products, chemical, oil, plastics, abrasives, and its numerous uses for human food consumption.

The Corn Industry Research Foundation in its July 1963, publication, notes the unlocking of future developments in the field of corn research. There appears a new word, "Chemurgenetics", which describes the processes of breeding plants for specific industrial uses and which is derived from two words—chemurgy and genetics. It combines the meanings of each to emphasize the co-operative nature of a new field. New seed has been developed which changes the starch composition of corn, making it more attractive for diverse industrial uses. However, the research foundation notes that "changing the starch composition is not the only chemurgenetics area of interest in the corn kernel. Since corn is the most widely used agricultural raw material for industrial products and processes and since more is known about the genetics of corn than of any other crop, it is not surprising that many of the early developments of chemurgenetics are with corn. A number of programs are now underway to breed corn with special qualities."

The future holds great promise.

Mr. Speaker, on April 25, 1963, with the four lady members of the Iowa House leading the way, that legislative body passed a resolution calling on Congress to designate the corn tassel as the floral emblem. The 104 house members present adopted that resolution unanimously. Representative Frances G. Hakes on that occasion said:

The corn tassel is the symbol of Jamestown and Plymouth, of the War of Independence, of hearty pioneers who trod the wilderness road across our great Nation. The corn tassel is a symbol of this Nation's rapid progress and its present prosperity.

In presenting this bill, Mr. Speaker, I am joined in its support by other Members of the Iowa delegation, Mr. JENSEN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. GROSS, Mr. SCHWENGEL, and Mr. BROMWELL.

STEEL MILL AT BOKARO, INDIA

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KYL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, news reports indicate that the Government of India is withdrawing its request for American funds to construct a steel mill at Bokaro in India. Thus, the United States will not spend tax funds of American citizens for the construction of what the majority of the Congress believed was an inefficient, impractical, costly, and unwise installation.

It is my opinion that if the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD] had not proceeded so diligently with his work on the Foreign Affairs Committee, and had he not had the courage to pursue the subject when his information was first challenged, this project would have remained in the foreign aid authorization. Mr. BROOMFIELD thus saved this Congress and the country from making a costly mistake.

Three of the major amendments in the authorization bill were authored by the gentleman from Michigan. In each of these instances there was full discussion on the floor of the House. Given the facts, this body supported these amendments.

Mr. BROOMFIELD is not an obstructionist. He has supported the aid program. It is his desire to make this program work as a part of a constructive foreign policy which will serve this Nation and the free world. His fairness, his judgment, and his diligence should be commended by the House.

AMERICAN TASS, PART II

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I spoke of the threat to press freedom implicit in the new USDA Market News Service.

I had suggested earlier this may be the forerunner of an "American Tass," a Government-dominated wire news service with which no private service can compete.

I invite attention to an editorial published September 9 in the New York Journal of Commerce:

THE AMERICAN TASS, PART II

(By Eric Ridder, publisher)

On August 19, 1963, I wrote a whimsey, suggesting the danger of the Federal Government putting the private dissemination of news by wire out of business by a new Federal Service (FNS). This whimsey was based on the Department of Agriculture's launching of a new wire service in competition with private services on agricultural news.

The Federal Register of August 28 has a memorandum from President Kennedy to

the heads of executive departments and agencies, directing them to cooperate and assist in establishing a unified governmental communications system to be called the National Communications System (NCS). The memorandum states that the new system shall be established and developed "by linking together, improving and extending, on an evolutionary basis, the communications facilities and components of the various Federal agencies."

"National Communications System" is a more euphemistic title than "Federal News Service." Will this advance my target date of 1970? August 28, 1963, is fairly close to August 19, 1963.

A BILL TO INCREASE ELDERLY HOUSING LOANS

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WIDNALL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to increase the amount authorized for elderly housing loans from \$225 million to \$300 million. This additional \$75 million would be made available for loans to nonprofit corporations, who will rent to elderly families with incomes ranging between \$2,000 and \$4,800.

In the housing field, the greatest need is for decent shelter available to the elderly. Present and foreseeable commitments by the Community Facilities Administration will shortly exhaust congressional authorizations. Consequently I am sponsoring this resolution to enable the agency to continue to process the applications it is now receiving.

The need is apparent. In my own State of New Jersey, for example, only one organization, located in Trenton, has become a successful sponsor for this type of elderly housing construction. This involves a loan from the Community Facilities Administration of \$2.5 million to build a 225-unit project. Six additional applications are pending, however, that would total \$14.6 million in funds. These projects would be located in East Orange, Jersey City, Long Branch, Paterson, and two in Atlantic City.

I am informed by the Community Facilities Administration that applications for this particular type of elderly housing come chiefly from church and religious groups, who to date make up more than half the sponsors for the total number of projects that the agency has underwritten. While it is possible for these groups to obtain tax abatement, approximately 60 percent are paying taxes on the properties built under the program.

There is no question of back-door spending involved in this program. It operates on funds directly appropriated from the Treasury and this bill would make no change in what I consider to be the proper method of financing Government programs.

To me, the best feature of this program is that more than 9,000 homes for the elderly have been assured by the work done so far. If this resolution passes, we can expect that close to 30,000 homes, suitable for probably twice that number of elderly citizens, would be constructed under the total appropriations thus available.

MICHIGAN—STILL A GREAT STATE

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RYAN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, yesterday one of my colleagues from the State of New York stated that "Michigan has truly become a gambler's paradise—a haven for the crime syndicates." He further stated:

Organized crime has been strong and healthy in that State since prohibition, and gambling offers an even better source of funds to bankroll syndicate operations than did bootlegging.

This gentleman went further in making derogatory and defamatory remarks about our great State of Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, I doubt very much if this gentleman has ever been to Michigan. It is not a gambler's paradise. Paradise it is, yes, veritably a tourist paradise surrounded almost by the blue waters of the Great Lakes.

I doubt very much if the gentleman took the time or made the effort to determine the true facts of our State of Michigan; rather than merely use someone's projections as to any amount of gambling; and then proceed to make a series of loose, erroneous inferences and deductions in an effort to support his totally false charges.

He would find that we do not have any organized crime or syndicates concerning the narcotic traffic or white slavery. He would find that slot machines are nonexistent in Michigan. That any illegal gambling is no greater in Michigan than in any other State, and in most instances, much less.

He would find that the percentage of crime in Michigan is lower than in other large States; that our Detroit Police Department has earned the title of the Nation's finest police department; that the law enforcement agency of other cities and especially our State police department are really outstanding in the Nation.

I say to this gentleman that he should not throw stones since he lives in a glass house; that he should look to his own State, and then he would realize how much better and cleaner is our State of Michigan.

DREW PEARSON BOOSTS SPAIN

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MONAGAN] may extend his remarks at this point

in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, when Drew Pearson says good things about Franco Spain—that is news.

Yet, this is exactly what Mr. Pearson did in his column of September 10, 1963.

This column recognizes the gradual change that students of Spanish affairs have realized has taken place in that country over the years. The change has been particularly great in the last 3 or 4 years.

This change has involved the easing of restrictions against foreign investment; the relaxation of censorship; the loosening of curbs on Protestant churches, and the broadening of the role of labor unions.

All these things have been accompanied by an increase in economic activity and a rise in the level of the welfare of the average citizen.

I am happy to see that Mr. Pearson has been able to set aside impressions and opinions concerning Spain that might have been appropriate in other days and that he has truly assessed the beneficial currents that are flowing through this great country today.

As one of millions of Americans who admire the Spaniard as a man and revere the Spanish cultural tradition, I believe that we have a duty to encourage and applaud the direction that the Government of Spain has taken and is currently pursuing.

Drew Pearson's column, which follows, is a substantial step in the performance of this duty:

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 10, 1963]

FRANCO ISN'T SO TOUGH ANYMORE

(By Drew Pearson)

MADRID.—Some of my readers will probably faint when I say anything good about Dictator Franco of Spain. And some critics who have claimed that I sold out to Khrushchev will now say that I sold out to Franco, too.

However, accurate reporting compels me to state that the onetime police state of Francisco Franco has changed a lot from the old days; and, just as tough Stalinism in Russia has given way to more moderation, so the dictatorship which once ruled Spain has relaxed considerably. The average Spaniard scarcely knows that it is there.

The political structure of Spain has not changed. And Franco is still the boss. But he's a very relaxed and somewhat aloof boss who has now become something of a legend. He is seldom seen by the Spanish people, except in photos, usually homey scenes playing with children. Sometimes these are shown in contrast to the pictures of troubled Vietnam and strife-torn Algeria.

Franco is now 70 years old and with this ripe age has come considerable complacency. Speculation as to who will be his successor is one of the favorite Spanish pastimes, and the consensus is that Gen. Munoz Grandes, now designated Vice President, will be the man.

Gen. Munoz Grandes also is a relaxed individual who rides in the front seat of his car alongside his chauffeur and told one Ambassador recently that he would like to invite him to lunch, "But I live in such a humble home that it would not be good enough for you."

Munoz Grandes is now 67. And since Franco's father lived to be 96, and Franco

has been talking about his grandparents who died in their eighties and nineties, it may be that the Vice President will never succeed to the Presidency.

Meanwhile this callow youth of 70 has brought forward some younger men who are partly responsible for political relation in Spain. One of them, Minister of Commerce Alberto Ullastres, appeared on TV during the campaign to keep the Spanish cost of living down and announced that foreign products would be admitted to Spain at reduced tariffs if prices increased. Already some tariffs have been lowered.

Other Spanish New Frontiersmen are Navarro Rubio, Minister of Finance; Lopez Bravo, Minister of Industry; and Manuel Fraga, Minister of Information. The last has been relaxing press and motion picture censorship, though censorship has not actually been removed.

There has also been some easing up on Protestant churches, as will be described in a future column; and about one-fourth of the Government trade unions or syndicates now have bargaining clauses in their contracts.

Hitherto labor merely took the wage scale decreed by the Government. Strikes are still illegal, but the new wage contracts permit the right to bargain.

REASON FOR RELAXATION

Another change has been Franco's appointment of a straightforward Ambassador in Washington. Antonio Garrigues, who has refused to go in for backstage lobbying deals to influence Congress.

Finally, Spain is relatively prosperous and there has been a tremendous building program, especially in Madrid and the resort areas along the coast.

If you ask a Spanish Cabinet member the reason for this prosperity, as I did, he will reply: "Civil order." While this may be true, Italy, which has had its political ups-and-downs, is one of the most prosperous nations in Europe.

My own conclusion is that prosperity is linked to the new policy of moderation and that behind both are the following factors:

1. The tremendous influx of tourists. This has brought new contacts for the Spanish people and at the same time encouraged the Government to put its best foot forward.
2. Preparations to join the Common Market, which require a free economic and political exchange.
3. The migration of half a million Spaniards, who have sent back both money and ideas about progress in the rest of Europe.
4. The American military bases in Spain, which have brought both contacts with Americans and the help of about 1 billion U.S. dollars during the past 10 years. So while it may have been undemocratic for the United States to aid a dictatorship, the net result has been to make that dictatorship more democratic.

Last and perhaps most important has been education. People have been taught to read and write. A goal of 25,000 new school houses was set 3 years ago, and as of last week, 24,034 had been built. The more you educate people the more you have to give them in the way of intellectual and political freedom. This has been true of the Communist bloc and it's also true of Spain.

So, whether my critics like it or not, I am compelled to report that Franco has made definite progress toward a more democratic state.

THE BRACERO PROGRAM

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, those who speak for the bracero program say that we do not have enough workers to harvest these crops, and that more must be brought into the country. Yet I doubt that many, if any, of them would favor increased immigration as a means to fill the gap they speak about.

In the first place, the gap might not be there at all; in the second place, immigrants are freemen, and I really doubt that many of them would perform stoop labor at stoop wages for very long.

You see, Mr. Speaker, the trouble with immigrants is that they are free, and can go wherever they please and work for whatever they can command, just like anybody else. The bracero has the advantage of not being able to go anywhere he pleases and not being able to earn whatever his labor is worth.

Because an immigrant is free, he probably does not fill the supplemental labor bill. But a bracero is not free, and so he obviously has the advantage in the eyes of the proponents of Public Law 78.

If we need more labor, let us use freemen. Those braceros would be glad to be free. Let them come in as immigrants, not as serfs, bound to their masters. Let them come in as men, not as units of a certain commodity needed for a short time and shipped back when used. They can come in as freemen, but not as long as Public Law 78 is on the books.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania (at the request of Mr. HALLECK), on September 10, 1963, and September 12, 1963, on account of official business as congressional adviser to the U.S. mission at the United Nations headquarters, New York City, in connection with sessions of the U.N. Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

Mr. MAILLIARD, indefinitely, beginning September 16, 1963, on account of official business as a member of the U.S. delegation to the U.N. General Assembly.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas, for 30 minutes, today, and to revise and extend his remarks and to include an article.

Mr. FEIGHAN, for 15 minutes, today, and to revise and extend his remarks to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, for 1 hour, on Monday next, September 16, 1963.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. BURKE and to include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MATSUNAGA) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. WICKERSHAM.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey.

Mr. MURPHY of New York.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 330. An act to amend chapter 35, title 38, United States Code, to provide that after the expiration of the Korean conflict veterans' education and training program approval of courses under the war orphans' educational assistance program shall be by State approving agencies; and

S.J. Res. 72. Joint resolution favoring the holding of the Olympic games in America in 1968.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, September 12, 1963, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1191. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to provide for the disposition of judgment funds on deposit to the credit of the Kootenai Tribe or Band of Indians, Idaho"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1192. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend the act of February 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a et seq.), for the purposes of aiding in the administration of the Pribilof Islands, in Alaska, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1193. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting reports concerning visa petitions which this Service has approved according to the beneficiaries of such petitions first preference classification, pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1194. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in certain cases in which the authority was exercised in behalf of such aliens, pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BURLISON: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 516. Reso-

lution providing for printing additional copies of the report submitted by the Committee on Ways and Means to accompany H.R. 8363, the "Revenue Act of 1963"; without amendment (Rept. No. 735). Ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ASHMORE: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1201. An act for the relief of Dr. James T. Maddux; without amendment (Rept. No. 736). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ASHMORE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2189. A bill for the relief of Morris Aronow and other employees of the Post Office Department; without amendment (Rept. No. 737). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2811. A bill for the relief of Vernon E. Linth; with amendment (Rept. No. 738). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ASHMORE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 4099. A bill for the relief of Jesse Leigh, Jr.; without amendment (Rept. No. 739). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 4076. A bill for the relief of William Radkovich Co., Inc.; with amendment (Rept. No. 740). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ASHMORE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 4759. A bill for the relief of W. V. Grimes, James A. Powell, and Frank Grove; with amendment (Rept. No. 741). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LIBONATI: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 5289. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Zara M. Schreiber; without amendment (Rept. No. 742). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ASHMORE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 4681. A bill for the relief of CWO James A. McQuaig; with amendment (Rept. No. 743). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ASHMORE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 5746. A bill for the relief of Robert H. Bagby; with amendment (Rept. No. 744). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ASHMORE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 6181. A bill for the relief of Mr. Rudolph Sanderson, of Meriden, Kans.; with amendment (Rept. No. 745). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SHRIVER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 6468. A bill for the relief of Harold J. Burke; without amendment (Rept. No. 746). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ASHMORE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 7088. A bill for the relief of Joseph Di Ciccio; with amendment (Rept. No. 747). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BAKER:

H.R. 8404. A bill to provide for the free entry of a rheogoniometer for the use of the University of Tennessee; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARING:

H.R. 8405. A bill to provide that until June 30, 1968, Congress shall be notified of certain

proposed public land actions; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mrs. DWYER:

H.R. 8406. A bill to establish a Commission on Congressional Reorganization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MATHIAS:

H.R. 8407. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947, as amended, and the District of Columbia Business Corporation Act, as amended, with respect to certain foreign corporations; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. O'HARA of Michigan:

H.R. 8408. A bill to improve the quality of education by broadening the scope of the Cooperative Research Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RYAN of Michigan:

H.R. 8409. A bill to provide that the Mackinac Bridge shall be operated as a free-way; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WALLHAUSER:

H.R. 8410. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Commerce from approving plans, specifications, and estimates for a portion of Interstate Route 78 in Newark, Essex County, N.J., and to prohibit further obligation or expenditure of Federal funds in connection therewith until a certain engineering study has been completed; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. RAINS:

H.J. Res. 724. Joint resolution to provide additional housing for the elderly; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.J. Res. 725. Joint resolution to provide additional housing for the elderly; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BAKER:

H.J. Res. 726. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.J. Res. 727. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the 13th day of September as Commodore John Barry Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 8411. A bill for the relief of Lai Har Lam; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8412. A bill for the relief of Shu Wah Poon, Kwong Hung Poon, Kwong Wai Poon, and Kwong Keung Poon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'HARA of Illinois:

H.R. 8413. A bill for the relief of Sotirios and Eugenia Salapatias; George and Pipina Salapatias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H.R. 8414. A bill for the relief of Juana Kanashiro de Dias, Miguel Dias, and Anna Luisa Dias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H.R. 8415. A bill for the relief of Maj. Keith K. Lund; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1963

The Senate met in executive session at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by Hon. E. L. BARTLETT, a Senator from the State of Alaska.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Spirit, before each day's deliberations, we bow at this altar of prayer, because in our hearts we know that the destiny of this Nation is inseparably bound up with loyalty to its national heritage. That heritage is rooted in Thee. All our beginnings proclaim that creed. Apart from faith in spiritual verities, America has no meaning relevant to today's world situation.

Stab our spirits broad awake to a compelling realization that the greatest spiritual task that confronts the lawmaking bodies of the land is in interpreting for these times in which we are called to serve the awesome meaning of the motto, inscribed on the money which crosses our counters of trade, "In God We Trust," and in applying that stupendous trust to our national and international life.

So make our hearts strong whatever the future may hold. We ask in the spirit of Christ. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,

Washington, D.C., September 11, 1963.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. E. L. BARTLETT, a Senator from the State of Alaska, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARL HAYDEN,

President pro tempore.

Mr. BARTLETT thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, September 10, 1963, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1576) to provide assistance in combating mental retardation through grants for construction of research centers and grants for facilities for the mentally retarded and assistance in improving mental health through grants for construction and initial staffing of community mental health centers, and for other purposes, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate; that the House insisted upon its amendments to the bill, asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. HARRIS, Mr.

ROBERTS of Alabama, Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania, Mr. O'BRIEN of New York, Mr. ROGERS of Florida, Mr. BENNETT of Michigan, Mr. SCHENCK, Mr. NELSEN, and Mr. BROTZMAN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to each of the following bills of the House:

H.R. 5623. An act to amend the provisions of title 14, United States Code, relating to the appointment, promotion, separation, and retirement of officers of the Coast Guard, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 6012. An act to authorize the President to proclaim regulations for preventing collisions at sea.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5781) to amend the act of August 1, 1939, to provide that professional nurses shall be registered as staff officers in the U.S. merchant marine.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bill and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore:

S. 330. An act to amend chapter 35, title 38, United States Code, to provide that after the expiration of the Korean conflict veterans' education and training program approval of courses under the war orphan's educational assistance program shall be by State approving agencies; and

S.J. Res. 72. Joint resolution favoring the holding of the Olympic games in America in 1968.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, despite the fact that the Senate is in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that, as in legislative session, there now be a morning hour, and that statements in that connection be limited to 3 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Air and Water Pollution Subcommittee of the Committee on Public Works was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

Mr. JOHNSTON subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask that the Senate not authorize any committee to meet today while the Senate is in session, unless I am first notified.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection—

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Chair state the request of the Senator from South Carolina?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] has requested that no

committee be authorized to meet today while the Senate is in session, without him being first notified.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I should like to comply with the request of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, who has already graciously allowed one committee to meet; but I hope he will reconsider, and will not make that request at this time.

Mr. JOHNSTON. I asked that I first be notified, so that I would have an opportunity to exercise the privilege of objecting.

Mr. MANSFIELD. If the Senator from South Carolina will reconsider his request, I assure him no further requests of that sort will be made without first notifying him.

Mr. JOHNSTON. That is all I requested.

Mr. MANSFIELD. If the Senator from South Carolina will take my word for it, and will not act to set a precedent of this kind, I shall appreciate his courtesy. I assure him that he will first be notified.

Mr. JOHNSTON. I have always found that the Senator from Montana has carried out his word.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from South Carolina withdraw his request?

Mr. JOHNSTON. Yes, I withdraw it, with the understanding that the majority leader has stated that he will notify me before requesting that any committee be permitted to meet while the Senate is in session.

NOMINATIONS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consider the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

POSTMASTERS

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these nominations be considered en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations will be considered en bloc; and without objection, they are confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Pursuant to the order, previously entered, for the transaction of morning-hour legislative business subject to a 3-minute limitation,

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT ON REVIEW OF VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS AND PROGRAMS

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on review of voluntary agreements and programs, as of August 9, 1963 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the establishment of the Assateague Island National Seashore in the States of Maryland and Virginia, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS, ALASKA

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Act of February 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a et seq.) for the purposes of aiding in the administration of the Pribilof Islands, in Alaska, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Commerce.

DISPOSITION OF JUDGMENT FUNDS ON DEPOSIT TO CREDIT OF KOOTENAI TRIBE, IDAHO

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the disposition of judgment funds on deposit to the credit of the Kootenai Tribe or Band of Indians, Idaho (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN DEFECTOR ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders entered granting admission into the United States of certain defector aliens (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TEMPORARY ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders entered granting temporary admission into the United States of certain aliens (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CLASSIFICATION OF STATUS OF CERTAIN ALIENS FOR FIRST PREFERENCE

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports on the classification of status of certain aliens for first preference under the quota (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. SPARKMAN, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, with amendments:

S. 1952. A bill to extend and broaden the authority to insure mortgages under sections 809 and 810 of the National Housing Act (Rept. No. 487).

By Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment:

S. Con. Res. 58. Concurrent resolution to print additional copies of the hearings on the nuclear test ban treaty for the Committee on Foreign Relations (Rept. No. 489);

H. Con. Res. 203. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing as a House document and additional copies of the study entitled "The Federal Government and Education" (Rept. No. 492);

H. Con. Res. 212. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of selected excerpts relating to the 1963-64 national college debate topic, compiled by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, as a House document, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 493);

S. Res. 182. Resolution providing additional funds for the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare;

S. Res. 190. Resolution authorizing the printing as a Senate document and additional copies of the committee print entitled "The Ambassador and the Problem of Coordination" (Rept. No. 490); and

S. Res. 193. Resolution to print additional copies of certain hearings entitled "Castro Network in the United States" (Rept. No. 491).

REIMBURSEMENT OF EXTRA EXPENSES DUE TO ALLOCATION OF VESSEL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE—MINORITY VIEWS (S. REPT. NO. 486)

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, from the Committee on Commerce, I report favorably, without amendment, the bill (H.R. 82) to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, in order to provide for the reimbursement of certain vessel construction expenses, and I submit a report thereon, together with the minority views of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE]. I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed, together with the minority views.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NELSON in the chair). The report will be received and the bill will be placed on the calendar; and, without objection, the report will be printed, as requested by the Senator from Alaska.

MILDRED F. STEGALL

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 194) to pay a gratuity to Mildred F. Stegall, which was placed on the calendar, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Mildred F. Stegall, widow of Glynn D. Stegall, an employee of the Senate at the time of his death, a sum equal to one year's compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at

the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

**UNA M. HUSKEY SHARP JACKSON,
LOUISE HUSKEY MCNEER, AND
TILLMAN B. HUSKEY**

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 195) to pay a gratuity to Una M. Huskey Sharp Jackson, Louise Huskey McNeer, and Tillman B. Huskey, which was placed on the calendar, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Una M. Huskey Sharp Jackson and Louise Huskey McNeer, daughters, and Tillman B. Huskey, Jr., son of Tillman B. Huskey, an employee of the Senate at the time of his death, a sum to each equal to four months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

**BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION
INTRODUCED**

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. KEATING (for himself and Mr. JAVITS):

S. 2137. A bill for the relief of Meliha Caylioglu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. KEATING when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BARTLETT:

S. 2138. A bill to provide that certain limitations shall not apply to certain land patented to the State of Alaska for the use and benefit of the University of Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. BARTLETT when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CHURCH:

S. 2139. A bill to provide for the disposition of judgment funds on deposit to the credit of the Kootenai Tribe or Band of Indians, Idaho; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. CHURCH when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. DODD:

S. 2140. A bill for the relief of Henry C. Okulicz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

S.J. Res. 118. Joint resolution to provide additional housing for the elderly; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

RESOLUTIONS

MILDRED F. STEGALL

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 194) to pay a gratuity to Mildred F. Stegall, which was placed on the calendar.

(See the above resolution printed in full when reported by Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, which appears under the heading "Reports of committees.")

**UNA M. HUSKEY SHARP JACKSON,
LOUISE HUSKEY MCNEER, AND
TILLMAN B. HUSKEY**

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 195) to pay a gratuity to Una M. Huskey Sharp Jackson, Louise Huskey McNeer, and Tillman B. Huskey, which was placed on the calendar.

(See the above resolution printed in full when reported by Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, which appears under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

MELIHA CAYLIOGLU

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, in behalf of my distinguished colleague from New York [Mr. JAVITS] and myself, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a private immigration bill for the relief of Miss Meliha Caylioglu.

Miss Caylioglu is a Turkish citizen. She has a son by a former marriage who is an American citizen by reason of his birth in New York. Miss Caylioglu, who last entered this country on a visitor's visa, has been found deportable by the Immigration and Naturalization Service on the ground of a technical violation of her visitor's status. We are advised there is no way under existing law by which she could adjust her status to permanent residence here. If she is required to leave the country and return to her native Turkey, her son, who would naturally accompany her, would become liable to military service there before reaching age 21 and, as a consequence of our own laws, probably lose his American citizenship.

My colleague from New York and I are particularly anxious to avoid, if at all possible, a situation in which a native-born American citizen, Miss Caylioglu's son, may lose his citizenship through absolutely no fault of his own. For this reason, Mr. President, we are introducing this bill today in behalf of the mother so that the equities of the case may be fully explored and the question of relief given careful consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2137) for the relief of Meliha Caylioglu, introduced by Mr. KEATING (for himself and Mr. JAVITS), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA LANDS

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide that certain limitations shall not apply to certain land patented to the State of Alaska for the use and benefit of the University of Alaska.

The act of January 21, 1929, authorized the then Territory of Alaska to select 100,000 acres of land for the use and benefit of the agricultural college and school of mines. The Bureau of Land Management patented to the University of Alaska approximately 150 acres under the act. These lands were believed by the Bureau of Land Management to be

nonmineral and unoccupied. As it turned out, however, the lands contained iron ore deposits and were within mining claims of the Klukwan Iron Ore Corp.

The Interior Department determined the patent held by the University of Alaska to be valid as transfer of the lands to the university had been without fraud and the United States was not adversely affected.

The Klukwan Iron Ore Corp. filed a suit in the State supreme court at Juneau, Alaska, to quiet its claim to the lands in question. Then, both the university and Klukwan decided to settle the matter out of court since both were faced with the expense of the legal proceedings and each stood to lose all interest in the land. Unfortunately, however, settling out of court involves an agreement of a type prohibited by the act granting the land to the university.

Mr. President, the bill I present today would allow the proposed agreement to take place, thus settling the land dispute amicably and doing so within the intent of the referenced act, that is, leasing of land under the grant for the benefit of the University of Alaska.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2138) to provide that certain limitations shall not apply to certain land patented to the State of Alaska for the use and benefit of the University of Alaska, introduced by Mr. BARTLETT, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

**DISPOSITION OF JUDGMENT FUNDS
ON DEPOSIT TO THE CREDIT OF
KOOTENAI TRIBE OF INDIANS,
IDAHO**

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for the disposition of judgment funds on deposit to the credit of the Kootenai Tribe or Band of Indians, Idaho.

The judgment moneys referred to in this bill are contained in Docket No. 154 in the Indian Claims Commission, which arose out of a claim based upon the value of the lands in Idaho and Montana that were taken by the United States under the treaty of July 16, 1855, without the consent of the Bonners Ferry Kootenai Band. The Bonners Ferry Band was not a party to, or represented in, the treaty of 1855. The Indian Claims Commission found that the Bonners Ferry Kootenai were entitled to the value of approximately 1,160,000 acres of land in northwest Idaho and northwest Montana, and determined as of March 8, 1859, the date of the actual taking of the lands.

On March 24, 1960, the parties in the case filed a joint motion for entry of a final judgment based upon a stipulated settlement of \$425,000. The motion was granted. From this award, the attorneys representing the tribe were allowed fees and expenses in the total sum of \$65,345.85, leaving a balance of \$359,644.15 which is presently on deposit in the U.S. Treasury to the credit of the

Kootenai Tribe or Band of Indians and bears interest at 4 percent per annum. The principal and interest as of July 29, 1963, amounted to \$379,898.46.

The so-called Kootenai Tribe was never a single political entity. The Kootenai Indians were divided into two cultural branches—the Upper Kootenai, composed of the eastern bands which were similar in culture to the Plains Indians, and the Lower Kootenai, which were more sedentary because their location to the north and west provided less contact with the Plains groups.

The judgment was in favor of the Kootenai Tribe or Band of the State of Idaho. The Bonners Ferry Kootenai are the successors in interest of this group and we believe the judgment funds should be made available to them, for use under the rules that apply to tribal funds generally. The money represents an asset derived from a disposition of tribal land, and should appropriately be controlled as if it had been paid to the Kootenai when their lands were taken.

The tribe has indicated it favors employment of the judgment fund for the socio-economic improvement of tribal members through a family-plan program and for other purposes. The proposed legislation will permit the Kootenai, subject to the approval of the Secretary, to decide precisely how they will program their judgment funds.

I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2139) to provide for the disposition of judgment funds on deposit to the credit of the Kootenai Tribe or Band of Indians, Idaho, introduced by Mr. CHURCH, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the unexpended balance of funds on deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Kootenai Tribe or Band of Indians of the State of Idaho that were appropriated by the Act of September 8, 1960 (74 Stat. 830), to pay a judgment by the Indian Claims Commission in docket 154, and the interest thereon, may be advanced or expended for any purpose that is authorized by the tribal governing body and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Any part of such funds that may be distributed per capita to the members of the tribe shall not be subject to the Federal or State income tax.

AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961—AMENDMENT

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I submit an amendment to S. 1276, which itself proposes to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. My amendment is identical to the Fasel-Rogers amendment to H.R. 7885, which has passed the House of Representatives. Its purpose is to prohibit assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act to any country which does not, within 60 days

after the passage of the 1963 act, take steps to prevent ships or aircraft under its registry from transporting to Cuba first, materiel of war; second, items of economic assistance; and third, any other equipment, materials, or commodities. The adoption of this amendment would, I am convinced, greatly strengthen the existing laws proscribing assistance to countries which provide transportation of commodities to Cuba.

This amendment would make it mandatory that military assistance, as well as economic assistance, be denied to countries which permit their ships or planes to carry items of economic assistance to Cuba. Unthinkable though it may be, such countries are, under existing law, allowed to receive military assistance from us. As an example of the effect of the amendment, free-world countries whose tankers carry Soviet-bloc crude oil to Cuba would be denied the military aid which they now are permitted to receive.

This amendment would also broaden the coverage of the law so as to prohibit aid to countries whose ships are now transporting commodities from Cuba. The existing law covers only shipments to Cuba.

Finally, my amendment would prohibit assistance in cases where the transportation of commodities to Cuba is by means of aircraft. The present law relates only to carriage by sea vessel.

While the present law prohibits economic assistance to countries which permit ships of their registry to transport items of economic assistance to Cuba, countries receiving only military assistance which permit their ships to carry items of economic assistance to Cuba are not denied such assistance. My amendment would plug this loophole, and would prohibit assistance to a country when ships of its registry carry, first, items of economic assistance; second, any other equipment, materials, or commodities to Cuba; or, third, Battle Act commodities. The experience since January 1, 1963, indicates that the following military aid program recipients would be affected by this tightened legislation if they have not taken or do not take the appropriate steps contemplated by the amendment: Great Britain, Lebanon, Italy, Norway, Denmark, and West Germany. It does not appear that Danish ships or West German ships are now involved in the Cuban trade. West Germany has taken legal action to prevent this.

While there is no evidence that any free world country has itself furnished any Battle Act commodities or "items of economic assistance" to Cuba, since January 1, 1963, some free world tankers have carried Soviet bloc crude oil to Cuba. Since crude oil has not been placed on the Battle Act list of embargoed commodities, military assistance is not prohibited to the countries which permit ships of their registry to transport this bloc crude oil. My amendment would correct this situation and would prohibit all assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to countries which do not take appropriate steps to prevent ships under their registry from carrying commodities of any nature to or

from Cuba. Thus, this amendment would be an important step in imposing the burden of crude oil and other petroleum delivery on already burdened Soviet bloc transport capability.

My amendment, if adopted, would be permanent, since the proposed statutory language would be an amendment to the legislation, and would become a part of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, rather than a limitation imposed each year in the annual appropriation bill.

Unfortunately, trade with Cuba through free-world ships has continued on a very large scale, although some steps have been taken in the direction of isolating Cuba from the economic life of the free world. Such steps include a ban on transportation of U.S.-financed goods by ships which have been to Cuba; an embargo on U.S. trade with Cuba; and steps to freeze Cuban assets in this country.

Notwithstanding all efforts, however, it appears that free-world shipping to Cuba has been increasing steadily throughout 1963. Since the beginning of this year through August 9, numerous free-world nations have allowed ships under their registry to carry Soviet-bloc goods to Cuba. Leaders in this shipping to Cuba have been as follows: Britain, 80 trips; Greece, 63 trips; Lebanon, 31 trips; Norway, 10 trips; and Italy, 10 trips. Preliminary estimates show that these five countries have been the recipients of approximately \$480 million in military and economic assistance for fiscal year 1963, alone. By continuing to ship to Cuba, thus assisting in prolonging Red domination of that island, they have acted against the best interests of the United States. They should now be compelled to make their choice.

I am hopeful this amendment will be adopted. Its adoption will be a major step in the direction of a ban on trade with Cuba by free-world nations. It will hasten the elimination from our doorstep of the grim specter of communism.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the amendment be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received, printed, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; and, without objection, the amendment will be printed in the RECORD.

The amendment was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

On page 8, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

"SEC. 302. Section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to prohibitions against furnishing assistance to Cuba, is amended as follows:

"(a) Insert '(1)' immediately after '(a)'.
"(b) At the end thereof add the following new paragraph:

"(2) No funds authorized to be made available under this Act (except under section 214) shall be used to furnish assistance to any country which has failed to take appropriate steps, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1963—

"(A) to prevent ships or aircraft under its registry from transporting to Cuba (other than to United States installations in Cuba)—

"(1) any items of economic assistance,

"(ii) any items which are, for the purposes of title I of the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, as amended, arms, ammunition and implements of war, atomic energy materials, petroleum, transportation materials of strategic value, or items of primary strategic significance used in the production of arms, ammunition, and implements of war, or

"(iii) any other equipment, materials, or commodities.

"(B) to prevent ships or aircraft under its registry from transporting any equipment, materials, or commodities from Cuba (other than from United States installations in Cuba) so long as Cuba is governed by the Castro regime."

HATE PROPAGANDA SHOULD BE CAUSE FOR AID SUSPENSION—AMENDMENT TO FOREIGN AID BILL

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, the foreign aid bill, H.R. 7885, as recently passed by the House of Representatives, includes the following language:

(1) No assistance shall be provided under this or any other Act, and no sales shall be made under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, to any country which the President determines is engaging in or preparing for aggressive military efforts directed against—

- (1) the United States,
 - (2) any country receiving assistance under this or any other Act, or
 - (3) any country to which sales are made under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954,
- until the President determines that such military efforts or preparations have ceased and he reports to the Congress that he has received assurance satisfactory to him that such military efforts or preparations will not be renewed. This restriction may not be waived pursuant to any authority contained in this Act.

This language is somewhat similar to that which the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] and I originally introduced as a sense-of-Congress resolution last year, to oppose aid to nations diverting their own economic resources for the purchase of Soviet military equipment for use or threats against neighboring countries. That language is in the bill today. It is also similar to the mandatory language of the amendment the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] and I submitted earlier this year, cosponsored by a number of Senators, to stop aid to nations that spend their own meager resources in military or propaganda efforts.

The main way in which the House language differs from the intent of our language, is in the omission of the word propaganda. It refers only to military efforts or preparations, without asking any kind of consideration of propaganda offensives, which may require just as great a diversion of funds as military preparation and maneuvers.

In fact, Mr. President, in my view, spending by the underdeveloped nations on propaganda is just as inimical to the interests of peace as spending on actual weapons. In fact, it may be said that efforts to poison the minds of men, women, and children and to teach national hatreds may be more dangerous in the long run, and more conducive to hostilities.

Mr. President, I feel very strongly that the present propaganda outlay of certain nations, which also receive U.S. aid is wholly out of proportion to their budgets and is completely opposed to the interests of the United States and of any other nations which honestly seek to live in peace. Nothing militates more strongly against the possibilities of a negotiated settlement of outstanding issues both in the Middle East and elsewhere than continued hate propaganda that streams forth from such programs as the Voice of the Arabs.

The U.S. Government informs me that within the last 6 months there has been evidence of stepped-up United Arab Republic propaganda efforts against Israel in a number of different media.

Egyptian papers have revealed plans for a television relay station in Gaza, where it would obviously be designed to reach Israel and other Arab states with new force and clarity. In April, Nasser's government initiated a weekly newspaper, purported to speak for Palestinian Arabs. Called Palestine News, it is distributed throughout the Arab world and presumably also smuggled into Israel. In July, the Palestine radio, another new transmission coming from Gaza, also went on the air, with assistance from the Egyptian Government, and with Hebrew as well as Arabic language programs to publicize Nasser's views on the so-called Palestine problem throughout the area.

These new efforts are in addition to the longstanding Voice of the Arabs programs for Palestine refugees—nearly 20 hours a week—and Radio Cairo broadcasts in Hebrew and Palestinian Arabic—over 30 hours weekly—as well as Egyptian television programs partially viewable in Israel now.

It is very difficult for me to believe that all these new or old propaganda efforts on Nasser's part will lead to an acceptable settlement in the Middle East or will in any way reduce tensions. Quite the contrary. In fact, Nasser's solution of the Palestine problem seems to consist entirely of "exterminating Israel." Just last month, he further indicated that the present strength of the Egyptian economy made possible the expenditure of nearly 12 percent of Egypt's budget on military ventures.

Nasser is undoubtedly the main offender in the exploitation of hate propaganda, but he is by no means the only one. It is time for the people of the United States to express themselves on this matter, and for that reason I introduce for myself and Senators DOUGLAS, SCOTT, PROXMIER, and KUCHEL, for appropriate reference, an amendment which would include intensive hate propaganda by a foreign government as well as military efforts as cause for suspension of aid.

I also ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD following my remarks the text of a report on the latest efforts of President Nasser in his propaganda program and the text of the proposed Keating-Douglas amendment, I ask that this amendment lie on the desk for 1 week for additional cosponsors.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received, printed, and

appropriately referred; and, without objection, the amendment and report will be printed in the RECORD, and the amendment will lie on the desk, as requested by the Senator from New York.

The amendment was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

On page 18, line 25, following "military" insert "or propaganda".

On page 19, line 7, following "military" insert "or propaganda".

On page 19, line 10, following "military" insert "or propaganda".

The report presented by Mr. KEATING is as follows:

EGYPTIAN PROPAGANDA DIRECTED TO ISRAEL

Overt Egyptian propaganda designed specifically for Israel is limited to radio broadcasts beamed to Israel by Radio Cairo. These are (a) Hebrew broadcasts, 24.5 hours weekly; and (b) colloquial (Palestine dialect) Arabic, 7 hours weekly.

Israel Jewish and Arab audiences are also exposed to other Egyptian radio broadcasts. Cairo's Voice of the Arabs includes a special beamed program for Palestine refugees (and Arabs in "Palestine") designated the "Palestine Radio"; weekly transmissions total 19 hours and 50 minutes. Radio Cairo also broadcasts a "European program," a medium wave program of music and news broadcasts, almost 100 hours weekly in English, French, Italian, Greek, and German. Although this program is intended primarily for foreign residents in Egypt, it is widely heard throughout the Mediterranean area, including Israel.

Television programs originating in Cairo are widely viewed in Israel, which has no TV station but reportedly has 10,000 TV sets. Through favorable atmospheric conditions, signals from TV-relay stations at Suez and Ismailia can be picked up in both Israel and Jordan. The composition of the Israel TV audience is not known but presumably includes both Jews and Arabs. Plans for an additional TV-relay station in Gaza (for direct transmissions to Israel) have been reported by the Egyptian press.

Egypt's Minister of Culture and National Guidance, Dr. Hatem, claimed in a recent interview with al-Gumhuria (Cairo, August 10, 1963) that Egyptian films are being exhibited in Israel. Presumably, any such films shown to Arab audiences in Israel have been closely censored by Israeli authorities.

Egyptian sponsored media in Gaza will eventually reach Israel. In addition to the planned TV-relay station, the Egyptian Government has made a direct investment of about \$55,000 to found a weekly newspaper as the voice of the Palestinian Arabs. Named Akhbar Filistin (Palestine News), the newspaper began appearing in April 1963. Copies are distributed throughout the Arab world and, presumably, are being smuggled into Israel for Arab readers there. At Gaza the newly completed "Palestine Radio" (not to be confused with the Voice of the Arabs program of the same name) has been heard since early July with test transmissions. This station, subsidized in part by the Egyptian Government, plans Hebrew programs to Israel in addition to Arabic (and other) programs on the "Palestine problem."

Cost estimates for these programs are almost impossible to develop. A rough estimate of direct radio broadcast costs, based on Egyptian budget figures, is about \$7,500 a week. This does not include capital investment (the Palestine News, "Palestine Radio," the planned Gaza TV-relay station, etc.), or the costs of indirect broadcasts. In addition, the Egyptian Government operates an extensive anti-Israel propaganda program by means of numerous "cultural centers" in most world capitals, materials regularly fur-

nished Egyptian students abroad, participation in Arab League information programs, "Voice of the Arabs" broadcasts to African countries, etc. Cost estimates for these programs cannot be made from available information.

HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1963—AMENDMENTS

Mr. COTTON submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H.R. 12) to increase the opportunities for training of physicians, dentists, and professional public health personnel, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, September 11, 1963, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill and joint resolution:

S. 330. An act to amend chapter 35, title 38, United States Code, to provide that after the expiration of the Korean Conflict veterans' education and training program approval of courses under the war orphan's educational assistance program shall be by State approving agencies; and

S.J. Res. 72. Joint resolution favoring the holding of the Olympic Games in America in 1968.

LOOSE MANAGEMENT IN THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, today I call attention to another \$10 million of the taxpayers' money that has been thrown away as the result of loose management in the Defense Department. This loss is called to our attention in three different reports recently submitted by the Comptroller General to the Congress.

These letters are typical of the almost daily reports being submitted by the Comptroller General, calling our attention to the multimillion-dollar waste in the procurement division of the Defense Department; and the only response which we get from the Defense Department is that they will try to do better next time.

The first report—No. B-133226—calls our attention to a situation wherein the Department of Defense will incur unnecessary annual costs of about \$8.2 million by insisting upon the continuance of separate operations of the Letterman Army and the Oakland Naval Hospitals, in the San Francisco Bay area.

The second report—No. B-146774—calls attention to a case wherein the Government will incur unnecessary costs of about \$1.1 million as the result of the Defense Department's having purchased radar altimeters built to operate in an unauthorized frequency band, and the altimeters therefore could not be used for operational purposes. This report shows that the procurement officers were warned in advance that this equipment would not be acceptable, but that they paid no attention.

The third report—No. B-133102—charges that at seven military installations operation and maintenance funds amounting to about \$1.1 million were illegally spent.

I call attention to one damaging statement from the Comptroller General's report concerning the illegal expenditures of these funds:

The circumstances surrounding each violation of law were of such nature that the officials responsible for authorizing the illegal expenditure of funds should have known that their actions were highly questionable, if not illegal. Aside from the violations of law, the results of the improper actions by the authorizing officials for all intents and purposes circumvented or disregarded military construction authorization processes established by the Congress to control and limit the extent of military construction. The illegally financed projects included landscaping and the installation of storm windows, clotheslines, redwood fencing, and central television antennas.

All three of these reports are typical examples of the manner in which the procurement officers of the Defense Department handle the taxpayers' money, and these reports should be carefully examined by the Congress and taken into consideration when we act on the Defense Department's request for appropriations.

At this point I ask unanimous consent that the three letters of the Comptroller General accompanying these reports be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

COMPTROLLER GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, June 28, 1963.

B-133226

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND THE
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Enclosed is our report on unnecessary costs to be incurred under the military departments' proposals for continued operation of separate Army and Navy hospitals in the San Francisco Bay area, California.

Our review disclosed that the Department of Defense will incur unnecessary annual costs of about \$8.2 million under a plan for the continued separate operation of Letterman Army and Oakland Naval Hospitals in the San Francisco Bay area. In addition, the plans being considered by the Department of Defense for construction of separate new hospitals at these locations will result in costs of about \$10 million more than necessary to provide adequate hospital facilities for joint service use. These unnecessary expenditures can be avoided by constructing a single modern hospital in the Oakland-Alameda area and an addition to the Travis Air Force Hospital, and by effective joint use of these facilities. Effective joint use can be achieved by improved management of the patient workload through (1) eliminating the unnecessary transfers of patients to the San Francisco Bay area, (2) making greater use of available civilian hospitals for the care of dependents, and (3) eliminating the requirement for construction of facilities to care for retired personnel, their dependents, and others, entitled to treatment only if space is available.

We proposed to the Secretary of Defense that necessary replacement of military hospital facilities in the San Francisco Bay area be accomplished by a single replacement hospital of 1,000 beds and a 200-bed addition to the modern hospital at Travis

Air Force Base in lieu of the services' proposals for replacement and separate operation of the present Letterman and Oakland hospitals. We proposed, also, that the Secretary of Defense require the military departments to provide more adequate data on the operation of military hospitals so that the real needs for military hospital facilities could be more accurately and consistently determined.

In its reply, the Department of Defense stated that a thorough analysis of the total requirements for hospital services and the best methods of satisfying them in the most economical manner was needed before authorization for either the Army or the Navy project would be requested from the Congress. The Department of Defense also agreed that bed space for retired personnel should not be included in computing hospital construction requirements and that more adequate data on the use of hospital facilities should be used in determining requirements.

Our discussions with the principal medical officials of the three services disclosed considerable reluctance on the part of the Army and Navy medical officers to make joint use of facilities, either presently available or planned for construction, although each of the services expressed full confidence in the quality of medical care provided by the other. Because of this attitude, the Department of Defense is likely to encounter the same lack of cooperative effort on the part of the individual services toward the more effective and economical joint use of medical activities as we disclosed in our reports on the duplication of development effort (B-146713 and B-146714, May 1962), on failure to standardize on certain common items (B-133177, October 1961), and on the interservice utilization of excess supplies of various items (B-133313, May 1960, and B-133336, November 1960).

In view of the magnitude of the possible savings, we are recommending that the Secretary of Defense take the necessary actions to consolidate military hospital services in the San Francisco Bay area into one modern replacement hospital of 1,000 beds in the Oakland-Alameda area and the modern facility at Travis Hospital with an addition of 200 beds. Further, we are recommending that the Secretary of Defense require the military departments to improve the management of the patient workload to accomplish more effective joint utilization of existing hospital facilities and to assure realistic planning of military hospital construction on the basis of full joint use of all available military hospital facilities.

Copies of this report are being sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL,
Comptroller General of the United States.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE
UNITED STATES,
Washington, August 26, 1963.

B-146774

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND THE
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Enclosed is our report on unnecessary costs incurred by the Department of the Navy in the procurement of radar altimeters.

Our review disclosed that the Government incurred unnecessary costs of about \$1,100,000 because the AN/APN-120 radar altimeter was built to operate in an unauthorized frequency band and the altimeters therefore could not be used for operational purposes. The Bureau of Aeronautics (now Bureau of Naval Weapons), the procurement agency for the Government in this case, did not obtain approved frequency bands for the AN/APN-120 radar altimeter prior to initiating its development despite written instructions from higher Navy echelons requiring

that such approval be obtained. Instead, the Bureau simply left selection of the frequency bands to the discretion of the manufacturer.

When development of the altimeter was well underway, the Bureau found that it had failed to secure authorized frequency bands and attempted to obtain proper approval of the bands selected by the manufacturer. The director, Naval Communications, who was responsible for assigning frequency bands, informed the Bureau that the frequency band for the low altitude portion of the altimeter could not be used on a permanent basis and would have to be changed. The change in frequency band made it necessary to completely redesign the altimeter.

Despite the fact that use of the frequency band was not granted on a permanent basis, the Bureau allowed development of the altimeter to continue and even ordered production of additional units using the unauthorized band on the basis that these units would be needed to test the aircraft on which the altimeters were to be used. However, the aircraft manufacturer considered it impractical to test the aircraft with this altimeter since it was substantially different from the redesigned altimeter that was ultimately to be used. Therefore the altimeters with the unauthorized band were of no value in evaluating the aircraft. Had the Bureau obtained approval of the frequency bands prior to initiating development of the altimeter, the entire unnecessary cost of \$1,100,000 would have been avoided; had further work been stopped when it was learned that the low-altitude band could not be permanently used, half that amount would have been saved.

The Navy agreed that the failure to obtain an approved frequency band resulted in unnecessary cost to the Government and advised us that appropriate action would be taken by the Navy to provide adequate control to prevent recurrence of the situation described in this report. Specifically, the Navy stated that the Chief of Naval Material would require that, prior to initiating procurement of electronic equipment, all procuring activities submit to the Office of Naval Material an approved radiofrequency allocation granted by the Director, Naval Communications. The Navy also advised that the findings in this case would be brought to the attention of individuals responsible making decisions for the development and procurement of electronic equipment.

It seems evident that the substantial unnecessary cost the Government incurred in this case could have been prevented if the responsible Government employees had used greater care in making both the decision involving approval of the altimeter specifications containing provision for the use of an unauthorized frequency band and the decision to continue production of the unacceptable altimeter for use in testing the aircraft. We believe that this case illustrates the need for a greater sense of individual responsibility on the part of Government employees for economy in Government operations. In our opinion, the manner in which that responsibility was met in this instance should be considered when making personnel evaluations and management assignments.

Not only should individual employees use greater care in making such decisions, but, in addition, effective controls should be established to provide assurance that authorized frequency bands are obtained before a contract is awarded for the development of electronic equipment. Accordingly, we are recommending to the Secretary of Defense that the Department of Defense evaluate the control procedures of the Army and the Air Force to determine whether these procedures provide the control necessary to prevent unnecessary costs resulting from development and production of electronic equipment us-

ing unauthorized frequency bands. Also, we are asking the Secretary of Defense to advise us of the action taken with regard to this recommendation, since we plan to give this matter further consideration in our continuing review of the activities of the military services.

Copies of this report are being sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL,
Comptroller General of the United States.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, August 30, 1963.

B-133102

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND THE
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Enclosed is our report on illegal use of operation and maintenance funds for rehabilitation and construction of family housing and construction of a related facility of the Department of Defense.

In our review at 32 Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps installations, we found that at 7 installations—Schilling Air Force Base, Kans.; Fairchild Air Force Base, Wash.; Robins Air Force Base, Ga.; Chanute Air Force Base, Ill.; Fort Riley, Kans.; Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Wash.; and William Beaumont Army Hospital, Tex.—operation and maintenance funds amounting to about \$1.1 million were illegally spent (1) to finance rehabilitation work on Wherry housing (\$800,000), (2) for supplemental work or additional features on Capehart housing projects (\$190,000), and (3) for construction of a gas distribution system (\$92,000). The illegal use of operation and maintenance funds involving Wherry housing violated section 3678, Revised Statutes. The illegal use of funds involving Capehart housing and the gas distribution system violated sections 3679, 3678, and 3733, Revised Statutes, and title VIII of the National Housing Act, as amended.

The circumstances surrounding each violation of law were of such nature that the officials responsible for authorizing the illegal expenditure of funds should have known that their actions were highly questionable, if not illegal. Aside from the violations of law, the results of the improper actions by the authorizing officials for all intents and purposes circumvented or disregarded military construction authorization processes established by the Congress to control and limit the extent of military construction. The illegally financed projects included landscaping and the installation of storm windows, clotheslines, redwood fencing, and central television antennas.

We have informed the Secretary of Defense that action must be taken to charge the costs applicable to Wherry housing to the family housing management account and to reimburse the operations and maintenance appropriations, as appropriate. In the cases of construction of additions and improvements to Capehart housing and construction of a gas distribution system, neither authority nor funds were available legally for such work. Therefore, as required by law, we are issuing notices of exception in settlement of the accounts of the disbursing officers for the amounts illegally disbursed. Also, since these disbursements constitute violations of section 3679, Revised Statutes, they must be reported by the heads of the military departments involved to the President and the Congress to fix responsibility and disclose the disciplinary actions taken.

It is fully recognized that the illegal payments were caused by the actions of the authorizing officials—not the disbursing officers. With this in mind we are recommending that the Secretary of Defense bring the findings in this report and our reports

on illegal or improper use of funds for construction of family housing (B-133259, January 13, 1960) and financing of an airfield (B-133316, January 24, 1961) to the attention of Defense officials responsible for expenditure of Government funds to show the need for determining the propriety of the expenditure before authorization. We believe that the officials responsible for the illegal expenditures cited in this report did not demonstrate a sense of individual responsibility necessary in the management of Government activities. Under these circumstances, we think it essential that the military departments consider the manner in which this responsibility was met in evaluating the performance of these officials and in making future management assignments.

Copies of this report are being sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL,
Comptroller General of the United States.

SHIPMENT OF \$32 MILLION WORTH OF GRAIN TO AUSTRIA

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, in today's issue of the Wall Street Journal there appears an editorial calling attention, first, to the \$32 million worth of grain shipped by the Department of Agriculture to Austria that disappeared while en route and, second, to the \$90 million which the Department of Agriculture paid for soybean oil, the bulk of which was shipped in containers so faulty that many countries refused to accept or handle the shipments and others condemned it as unfit for human consumption.

This editorial points up the glaring need for a thorough investigation of the Government's disposal of the surplus commodities. On July 16, 1963, I introduced Senate Resolution 171, the purpose of which was to authorize a full-scale investigation of the Department of Agriculture's disposal of surplus products under Public Law 480. It is with regret that I report that thus far no action has been taken toward approving this investigation.

I ask unanimous consent that this editorial, entitled "The Salad Oil Saga," be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

[From the Wall Street Journal, Sept. 11, 1963]

THE SALAD OIL SAGA

Now there can be added to the great grain robbery, disclosed in Washington some weeks ago, the no less incredible salad oil saga.

The grain mystery, it will be recalled, involved some 66 shiploads of American surplus feed grain, valued at about \$32 million, sent to Austria over a 3-year period by the Agriculture Department in a barter deal. Somewhere along the line the grain disappeared.

Two things distinguish the salad oil business from the grain story. The Government stands to lose \$70 million, or more than twice the value of the vanished grain. And in this case, the Government knows where the salad oil is.

The tale, according to Senator JOHN WILLIAMS of Delaware, unfolds as follows: Two years ago the Agriculture Department contracted to buy, for about \$90.4 million, 500 million pounds of refined salad oil and shortening—primarily soybean oil—on the ground that it needed to remove surplus oil from

the market in order to support the domestic price. It was said also that the oil was needed to meet estimated requirements of the food-for-peace program.

As it turned out, though, at the time the purchase was authorized soybeans were in no need of support. Indeed, they were selling at 50 cents above the support price. Moreover, there was something amiss with the Government's estimates of the oil needed abroad. It developed that Korea, for instance, already had enough inventoried salad oil to last 2 years, India enough for 4 years.

Nevertheless, the Government shipped the oil, 400 million pounds of the total being bought from certain private contractors even though these people had been barred from participating in any programs financed by the Agriculture Department's Commodity Credit Corporation. Because the bulk of the 400 million pounds was shipped in containers so faulty that some countries refused to handle the shipments and others condemned the oil as unfit for human consumption, \$70 million worth is turning rancid in warehouses around the world.

Certainly such operations ought to stir a full-scale inquiry into the Government's disposal of surplus commodities. Missing grain and spoiling oil make a highly malodorous salad.

STRATEGY TO PREVENT DEATH OF CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, yesterday, following a colloquy with the distinguished majority leader, the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], and the distinguished minority leader, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], it was stated that an effort would be made to attach to an appropriation bill or some other appropriate measure an amendment to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission prior to the end of this month. As a result of that statement, I indicated that I would not offer an amendment for this purpose to the bill which will be before the Senate tomorrow.

I believe the majority leader is entitled to assurance that this effort to prevent the Commission from expiring will not be prejudiced by those of us who have a deep interest in this matter and in proposed civil rights legislation by any effort to broaden the scope of the amendment. Of course we are anxious to expedite consideration of general civil rights legislation, but the Commission's predicament is unique and we all recognize that its early extension will be in the nature of stopgap action. I hope that every Senator will cooperate in making it possible for the Senate to take this necessary action without undue delay.

There will have to be cooperation on all sides and I shall certainly do whatever I can as an individual Senator to enable the majority leader to fulfill his pledge.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE ON H.R. 12, ASSISTANCE TO MEDICAL AND DENTAL SCHOOLS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in the unanimous-consent agreement reached in the Senate yesterday it is stated that "at the conclusion of routine morning business" the time limitation will begin. It was my understanding

when I made the request that the time limitation would begin at 12 o'clock noon tomorrow; with, of course, the reasonable assumption that before action was taken, there would be a quorum call, regardless of the time involved.

I wish to modify the unanimous-consent request and ask that the agreement on the time limitation be entered to begin at 12 o'clock noon rather than at the conclusion of the morning hour.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request by the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], who is the second-ranking minority member of the committee which reported the bill, H.R. 12, visited with the distinguished minority leader, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], and me yesterday, at which time he expressed his concern about the agreement because he had not been notified. He should have been notified. We assumed he had been notified.

The Senator from New York also stated that it had been his possible intention to offer a nongermane amendment. We could not give him any assurance yesterday as to what we would do. After meeting with him and after discussing the matter with the distinguished minority leader, I now ask unanimous consent that under the unanimous-consent agreement there be allowed, under the same stipulation as made with reference to other amendments, the offering of a nongermane amendment by the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request by the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is my understanding correct that the time limitation will start at 12 o'clock noon tomorrow?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, for the benefit of the Senate, it is the intention of the leadership at that time to suggest the absence of a quorum, the time not to be counted against the time allowed for consideration of the bill, so that Senators will have a reasonable opportunity to be present in the Chamber and discuss H.R. 12.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its deliberations today it stand in adjournment to meet at 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, if the distinguished majority leader will yield, I think it would be helpful if he could advise what the program is likely to be for Friday and the remainder of the week.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I am glad the Senator raised that ques-

tion, because that was an important matter which escaped my mind.

Because of the fact that the pending business is the very important test ban treaty, if consideration of any other measure which is brought up—as we intend to bring up the proposal tomorrow to aid medical and dental schools—requires too long, the leadership informs the Senate that it will feel free to set aside such proposed legislation, because our most important business is the pending treaty. I think that should be understood. That is why the Senate is to operate under a time limitation.

So far as I know, the next bill which may come before the Senate on that basis—which should not take too long for consideration—is the Defense Department appropriation bill.

I should also like to discuss with the Senator from Illinois, the distinguished minority leader [Mr. DIRKSEN], the very real possibility of meeting Saturday of this week so that speeches both pro and con on the treaty may be undertaken by interested Senators.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, if the distinguished majority leader will yield further, I should like to inquire whether he proposes to present the resolution of ratification today.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes. At the conclusion of the morning hour the Senate will resume consideration of the nuclear test ban treaty. At that time there will be a quorum call. At the conclusion of the quorum call we will again, together, seek to have that resolution presented.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. Would it be possible—perhaps this is exactly what the distinguished Senator may have in mind—that the resolution or provision to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission might be made a part of the Defense Department appropriation bill when that bill comes before the Senate?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I would hope that the Senator would not push me too far on that particular bill. If he did, I would have to say, in all honesty, that I would be loath to bring up the Defense Department appropriation bill until the treaty is out of the way. There is another bill I have my eye on—but I only have my eye on it.

Mr. KEATING. The only thing that concerns the Senator from New York is that it is apparently the disposition of the leadership—and I have no quarrel with it—that the debate on the test ban treaty will be interrupted from time to time for consideration of other legislation.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Not for very long in any case.

Mr. KEATING. The thing I am seeking to avoid, as the leader can see, is coming to the eve of September 30 without any bill before the Senate which would be a proper vehicle to which to attach the provision.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I assure the distinguished Senator that the leadership has a bill in mind which it thinks might come up before that date. If it does

not, some other bill might suffice. While we cannot make a definite, hard and fast commitment, I assure the Senator again that it is our intention to try to do something about this situation before the end of this month, at which time the Commission will expire.

Mr. KEATING. I do not wish to press the leader at this time, but I was laboring under the impression, when I withdrew my notice of intention to offer an amendment with regard to the Civil Rights Commission to the bill which will come before the Senate tomorrow, that the leader was giving assurance that there would be some bill to which this provision could be attached before the end of the month.

Mr. MANSFIELD. As I say, we have in mind a bill, but I would hope that the Senator would always allow the leadership a little discretion, because our intentions are good. We want to do what the Senator suggests, but sometimes things happen over which we have no control, and our crystal ball of the future turns a little cloudy at times. That is our intention, I can assure the Senator.

Mr. KEATING. I know the intentions of the majority leader are always honorable, and that he will make every effort to carry them out.

MAYOR WALSH, OF SYRACUSE

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, a few weeks ago, William F. Walsh, mayor of Syracuse, N.Y., came to Washington to testify before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee in behalf of the extension of the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act. Under the provisions of that act, Federal funds have financed a program of research and demonstration projects in the area of juvenile delinquency. The city of Syracuse has received a grant of \$152,532 to plan such a project, and the youth commission has made a commendable start in outlining and proposing methods of attack on the delinquency problem. Mayor Walsh, a former social worker, made an effective plea before the committee and explained the importance of this bill at a meeting of New York Congressmen, which I was happy to arrange.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that articles appearing in the Syracuse Herald-Journal and the Syracuse Post-Standard regarding Mayor Walsh's efforts be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

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

[From the Syracuse Herald-Journal, Aug. 13, 1963]

WALSH URGES SENATE TO CONTINUE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROJECT—MAYOR POINTS TO SYRACUSE AIM OF STARTING CAREERS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

WASHINGTON.—Mayor William F. Walsh, of Syracuse, told a committee here today that it makes little sense to spend millions trying to teach residents of foreign nations the American way of life when we have thousands of our own young people who are neglected.

The mayor made this remark while testifying before the Employment and Manpower

Subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee in a plea for extension of a bill that would continue a major juvenile delinquency project.

The 3-year bill ends this year unless an extension is granted. Under the original bill Syracuse, Walsh said, received a grant of \$152,532 to plan its project.

A total of \$30 million was appropriated and all but \$16 million of this has been used in some 16 key cities throughout the country.

Later in the day the Syracuse mayor will brief the New York State Republican congressional delegation on the need for an extension of the legislation. It has the backing of Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

Walsh delved into every facet of the juvenile problem and what is being done in Syracuse and what is planned.

"It is my personal conviction that the youth problems that concern us so deeply today are symptomatic of some of our most serious problems," Walsh told the committee members, adding "our present situation is the paradox of the affluent society. In the midst of plenty and of tremendous individual opportunities, we have people who for many and diverse reasons do not have the training, education or the motivation to successfully compete in our complex society."

"If we are truly dedicated to the preservation of the American way of life," Walsh continued, "we must find ways and means of dealing with this paradox at all levels of government. I believe this bill provides these means."

He spoke of the growth of the Negro population in Syracuse and said, "It is our responsibility to take steps that will help insure a way for these citizens to develop their potential to the fullest."

He told of the welfare child, the product of a family on relief, who grows up only to remain a recipient of public assistance and the costs that become astronomical.

On juvenile delinquency he said the average cost per day for each child in New York State institutions averages \$15.22 or \$5,566.25 a year which is far more than it costs to send a boy or girl to college.

Walsh spoke of the work done in Syracuse during the past 7 months under a planning grant—from the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime.

He said more than 150 professional, business, industrial, church, labor, and other community leaders have joined to tackle the problem through the mayor's commission on youth.

He spoke of a program of job opportunities and said Syracuse is presently considering a conservation corps to be employed in the parks system and other city departments to provide youth with training in landscaping, handling of heavy equipment, and soil problems.

"Our aim here," Walsh said, "is not only to find or create jobs for youngsters but to start them on what may be a career with expanding opportunities."

He told the committee of work being done on neighborhood development, the rehabilitation of delinquents and the like.

He also told the committee that the Syracuse metropolitan area received slightly more than \$14 million in Federal aid in 1962 and 1963 for welfare, urban renewal, airport, and housing development.

"This money was used wisely and well," Walsh said, and he then asked the committee, "but are these projects more important than our youth?"

[From the Syracuse Post-Standard, Aug. 14, 1963]

WALSH WINS PRAISE IN PLEA FOR FEDERAL FUNDS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

WASHINGTON.—Mayor William Walsh drew praise from his GOP colleagues in the House

and Senate for an impassioned plea for more Federal funds to study and combat juvenile delinquency he made Tuesday to a Senate group.

Drawing on his background as a social worker, the mayor said Syracuse and communities like it need the funds for further studies on ways to combat costly juvenile crime.

Last year, he said, 72 delinquents from Syracuse were institutionalized at a cost to the taxpayer of \$400,700 a year.

New York State, Walsh told the Senate unit, pays about \$15.25 a day or \$5,566 a year for each juvenile delinquent it institutionalizes.

"Can we write (the juvenile delinquents) off, and thousands like him, or do we spend, as we are in our city, \$140,000 this year on planning and much more on action programs in succeeding years to permit him to have the opportunity of really growing up and maturing into a decent, self-sufficient, responsible citizen."

JAVITS PRAISES

Senator JACOB K. JAVITS, who attended the hearing, warmly praised Walsh, saying, "You have made us all proud to have such a mayor from New York State."

KEATING reported Walsh also received praise from committee Democrats for his brisk answers to the lengthy questioning session the committee put him through.

In reply to questions from Senator JOSEPH S. CLARK, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, head of the Senate group, the Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, Walsh said Syracuse could not afford the program without Federal aid.

Currently, he said, the city is operating on a 15-month Federal grant of \$140,000.

PILOT PROJECT

The funds come from a \$30 million pilot project involving 16 cities that Congress approved under the Juvenile Delinquency Act of 1961.

The mayor said that in his opinion many welfare and corrective programs are not effectively combating juvenile delinquency.

He said this was why such projects as that in Syracuse are needed.

"If I was told I could have \$1 million to spend tomorrow in this area, I am afraid I would have to refuse it," Walsh said, "I just wouldn't know where or how to spend it."

The mayor called for an extension of the Juvenile Delinquency Act which would mean more funds for Syracuse, at the request of the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency.

ONLY GOP MAYOR

Of the 16 pilot cities, Syracuse is the only one with a Republican mayor.

Walsh later told a meeting of New York Republicans, hosted by Onondaga's Representative R. WALTER RIEHLMAN and Senator KENNETH B. KEATING, that Syracuse's \$14 million budget is already within \$191,000 of the constitutional ceiling set by the State.

"While I strongly believe in home rule, I want to see Syracuse get Federal funds in view of the large amount Syracuse pays in Federal taxes," Walsh said.

[From the Syracuse Post-Standard, Aug. 14, 1963]

MAYOR WALSH PRESENTS STRONG CASE TO SENATE

Mayor Walsh wants to keep the city of Syracuse in the business of fighting its juvenile delinquency.

He so informed the Senate Employment and Manpower Subcommittee yesterday.

In doing this, the mayor scored these illuminating points:

We spend \$5,566.25 a year to send a youngster to a corrective or penal-type institution.

For as much money, we could train that youngster, if originally oriented in the right

direction, to serve his community as a doctor, an accountant, a social worker, a farmer. It costs less, each year, to take a vocational training course.

Secondly, Mayor Walsh pointed out that we have spent, in this community, more than \$14 million in the last fiscal year for welfare services, for urban renewal planning and projects, for airport construction, for public housing and then he asked parenthetically: "Isn't it worth spending some of these funds (the Syracuse grant amounts to \$152,532) on the community's youth?"

We think so.

So do the more than 150 members of the mayor's committee for youth.

The Senate should.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business?

SYMBOL OF PEACE AND CYMBAL OF WAR

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, in discussing the test ban treaty, the Senate must decide whether to advise and consent to a symbol of peace while there is still heard the cymbal of war.

The symbol of peace is linked to the noblest yearnings and aspirations of mankind, but it does not represent their fulfillment.

I shall vote for the symbol, knowing full well that it may never take root and flourish in my lifetime.

Still, I can do no less.

It should never be said of this country that America is too proud for peace or too weak for war. Such a pride could lead to tyranny, such a weakness to slavery. There are other avenues to pursue and we shall follow them.

Let us not be moved, whatever we decide, by the weight of our mail. Rather, let us be impelled by the force of our conscience.

If I were convinced that the nuclear test ban treaty was a stake in the heart of America, I would oppose its every line and protest its every paragraph even if I could find no companion in the endeavor.

Not many months ago I cast the only vote against the Cuban resolution. I did so without fear or trepidation because it failed to mark our course so that Mr. Khrushchev knows and the world knows what our intentions are and where we really stand.

Had America established a policy of firmness, of will, and of resolution, there would not be thousands of Soviet troops on the island of Cuba today—and perhaps missiles as well.

Yet, with all the tragedy that the Cuba issue portends, the treaty is not the proper vehicle for its disposal. If indeed it were, then it would be a vehicle for correcting every blunder that has haunted us for 18 years—including Hungary and Yalta.

It is written that to everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven. This is a time to heal; a time to plant; a time to build up. It is a time when we pray for peace as we prepare for war, recognizing that without such preparation our prayer for the universal freedom and safety of man is likely to go unanswered.

Whatever judgments may be leveled against the nuclear test ban treaty, at least this much can be said in its behalf: It will serve to discourage, for days or months or perhaps years, the contamination of air, water, and food which threatens every form of life.

To say that it does more is to confuse hope with reality and to find in the mere wish its fulfillment.

Underground nuclear testing, research and development on antimissile defense, preparation for a series of standby tests in the atmosphere—all these things must continue despite the symbol we are about to approve.

I shall vote for the nuclear test ban treaty with the clear understanding that if war should descend upon any of the free peoples of the earth, or upon any ally of the United States, or upon the United States itself, we are absolutely free to use and employ each and every nuclear weapon in our arsenal.

I shall vote for the treaty without reservation because the treaty is a reservation in and of itself whenever the supreme interests of this country are jeopardized.

Finally, I shall vote for the treaty with the unswerving conviction that it places no moratorium whatsoever on the power of Congress to declare war, or on the power of the executive branch to repudiate the agreement upon the slightest breach thereof.

THE CALUMET SKYWAY BRIDGE AND THE INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I rise to call attention to the wrong which is sought to be perpetrated upon the whole American people by the effort which is being made in the Congress of the United States to persuade the United States to assume the defaulted indebtedness of the Calumet Skyway Bridge which is the solemn obligation to pay investors by the city of Chicago.

It is sought by a subtle device of asserting that the placement of this highway on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways makes it *ex post facto* eligible for the immediate payment of 90 percent of that portion of its cost which the United States might have borne had it been placed in proper time on the Interstate System.

In my State of Ohio during my term as Governor, a highway 241 miles in length was built across the State at a cost of \$326 million which by proper management and honest construction is being operated as a paying, solvent venture which will repay its investors every cent of the \$326 million from its own earnings. Of the total length, 206 miles are now in the Interstate System.

I want to ask this body whether or not my State is to be immediately reimbursed for the 206 miles of the Ohio Turnpike which are on the Interstate System.

Our State undertook the construction and operation of the Ohio Turnpike as a business risk and a good business risk it has been proved to be. The city of Chicago undertook the construction and op-

eration of the 7.5-mile Calumet Skyway also as a business risk and offered securities to the public with its assurance that it was a good business risk. Through poor judgment and overenthusiasm, the officials of the city of Chicago declared what was in fact a bad risk to be a good risk and now that it has been proved to be a bad risk, ask the taxpayers of the United States to pay off the obligation of \$63,838,000 and thus make right that which in the beginning was wrong.

The State of West Virginia in good faith undertook to construct and operate a toll highway. It has proved to be a financial failure. Will that highway not be sought to be made eligible for 90 percent of the cost of construction of that highway project which once offered the high hope of success as a good business risk because it too is on the Interstate System and is unable fully to meet the obligations of its indebtedness?

Mr. President, what incentive is left to the State and local governments which have constructed toll facilities to keep them successful if it is apparent that the Congress of the United States is ready and willing to bail out all bad ventures? Let Pennsylvania look forward to reimbursement for the 360 miles of the Pennsylvania Turnpike which are on the Interstate System. Let Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, Kentucky, Kansas, and Oklahoma—whose toll highways all or in part are on the Interstate System—look forward to reimbursement.

Public reaction to this outrage is well-reflected in an editorial carried in the Cincinnati, Ohio, Post and Times-Star, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, on August 1, 1963, entitled "Protect the Highway Fund." I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

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

PROTECT THE HIGHWAY FUND

Every since the \$41 billion Interstate Highway fund was set up in 1956, the State politicians have been trying to milk it like a Jersey cow.

Public money of that importance is a direct challenge to a certain type of operator in the political and political contract field. He feels that if he can't lay hands on a chunk of it he must be slipping.

Substandard construction and kickbacks on right-of-way deals are among the familiar devices to tap the fund. Now spokesmen for the city of Chicago have come up with a perfectly legal but equally effective method to the same end.

The city built, financed by \$101 million in revenue bonds, a toll road linking downtown Chicago with the Indiana toll road. It never has paid even the interest on the bonds. The reason given is parallel free roads. The toll road builders knew the location of these free roads when they picked their route.

Chicago paid the deficits for a while but finally defaulted on the bonds, which now are rated at about 56 cents on the dollar. Now a Chicago delegation led by Mayor Daley has had the happy idea of sticking the highway fund for \$87 million to pay off insurance and trust companies which hold the bonds, and to build some new ramps.

Some other toll roads are in similar predicament. Representative WILLIAM CRAMER, of

Florida, told a House Roads Subcommittee that if a precedent were established in Chicago it eventually would cost the road fund \$4.3 billion. Since the new highways cost about \$1 million a mile, that is the price of 4,300 miles of new highway.

We trust Congress will turn this scheme down, permitting the Chicago builders to get out the same way they got in.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, the fallacy in which the Congress might indulge itself by declaring an already constructed and bankrupt road an ex post facto part of the Interstate Highway System is just that; a fallacious and subtle device.

For the Congress to go on public record as handing out monetary rewards for poor judgment and poor management while good management and judgment are penalized by having to help defray the careless and costly errors of others; for the Congress to accede to this ridiculous request to bail out the Calumet Skyway Bridge with taxpayers money, would be a deliberate and wanton breach of trust. I hope that the Congress will not be guilty of such an act.

COST TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OF CIVIL RIGHTS MARCH

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I wish to include in the RECORD a letter which I received yesterday from the Honorable Walter N. Tobriner, President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia. Mr. Tobriner enclosed with his letter a memorandum of the cost, to the District of Columbia, of the civil rights Washington march on August 28, 1963. I also wish to include the memorandum at this point in the RECORD.

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

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D.C., September 10, 1963.
Hon. ROBERT C. BYRD,
Chairman, Subcommittee on District of Columbia Appropriations, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

My DEAR SENATOR BYRD: I am pleased to enclose herewith copy of a report prepared by the District budget officer setting forth the cost to the District Government for the civil rights rally held August 28, 1963.

While this report refers to the figures as being estimated, nevertheless I have been informed by Mr. Herman that any future deviation would not be substantial.

The District of course will make reference to these costs when we appear before you for the formal budget hearings so that you might have them for the record.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER N. TOBRINER,
President, Board of Commissioners,
District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL
ADMINISTRATION, BUDGET OFFICE,
September 10, 1963.

Memorandum for Commissioner Tobriner.
Subject: Estimated cost of civil rights rally,
August 28, 1963.

Listed below are tentative figures of actual out-of-pocket costs of the civil rights rally of August 28, 1963, as well as the estimated cost to the District resulting from diversion of staff time to this rally. A formal report from each agency involved in this rally is due in this office September 15, 1963. From these reports, a final consolidated report will be furnished you.

Agency	Estimated cost of diversion of staff time	Estimated out-of-pocket costs	Total
Fire Department.....	\$1,448	\$14,453	\$15,901
Department of Corrections.....	84	3,061	3,145
Department of Sanitary Engineering.....	1,274	17,457	18,731
Department of Highways and Traffic.....	255	11,102	11,357
Metropolitan Police.....	76,147	23,108	99,255
Public Health.....	9,657	3,712	13,369
National Guard.....	133	1,908	2,041
Total.....	88,998	74,796	163,794

¹ Includes \$6,500 for portable sanitation which may be a reimbursable item.

² Does not include \$5,000 for box lunches for police. This item is still in controversy.

D. P. HERMAN,
Budget Officer.

DAVID K. ENOMOTO, OF KAHULUI, MAUI

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, on July 10, 1963, the Navy recognized the unusual and meritorious service rendered by Mr. David K. Enomoto, of Kahului, Maui, Hawaii, to his country—service which began on December 7 and lasted for 15 months following the attack on Pearl Harbor. For 15 months Mr. Enomoto established the sole radio contact between the Naval Air Station at Puunene, Maui, and Pearl Harbor, the U.S. west coast, and the Far East. His contribution during those critical days of World War II was kept under wraps of defense security until July 10, 1963. On that day, nearly 22 years after his meritorious service Mr. Enomoto received from the U.S. Navy a certificate designating him an Honorary Naval Communicator, and a letter of citation. It was at that time that his full story was told.

I take great pride in bringing this story to the attention of my colleagues as it marks one of the many shining lights of service rendered by U.S. citizens during their country's hour of need.

I ask unanimous consent that two articles, one from the June 22, 1963, issue of the Maui News and the other from the 73d issue of the 1963 Navy Communications Bulletin, which cite the dedicated service rendered by Mr. David K. Enomoto, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

[From the Maui News, June 22, 1963]
MAUI WORLD WAR II SAGA IS TOLD AFTER 22 YEARS

A 20-year-old Maui saga of World War II that has remained in the classified file until this week, may now be told.

While the smoke was still hovering ominously over Pearl Harbor and the Nation was still in a state of shock, Maui's sole small Navy squadron, VJ-3, commanded by then Lt. Thomas South, was immediately cut off in communications with Pearl Harbor. The squadron at Puunene Airport, which quickly became Naval Air Station Puunene (NASP) had no transmitter capable of reaching out to the outside.

Top-ranking ham operator on Maui was David Kiyo Enomoto * * * but Kiyo was of Japanese ancestry and at that terrible mo-

ment in American history there was deep suspicion. However, Tommy South made his own decision.

Kiyo was his man.

So an armed guard appeared at the Enomoto home where his big transmitter was stored. He was told to pack up and be ready to move to Puunene. It was all on the highly classified side, totally hush-hush. That evening, Kiyo and his transmitter quietly moved out in a Navy truck and to all intents and purposes, disappeared.

His boss, William Walsh, long-time general manager, now retired, and his wife Mary were the only civilians to know his whereabouts, and they did not know the full story.

Those first few moments as he passed through the gate in the blackout were ones that Kiyo will never forget. The Marines on gate guard were ready to shoot anyone of Japanese ancestry who came near the base but Kiyo's guards got him through safely and upstairs to Lieutenant South's office.

There he became the first citizen on Maui to raise his right hand and take the oath of allegiance to his country and the Commander in Chief, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

"I was proud but I was also scared," Kiyo said. "I didn't know from one minute to the next whether some trigger happy Marine wouldn't take a pot shot at me, but my guards, who were always with me, took good care."

There were rumors about Kiyo's whereabouts, one had him rendezvousing with a Japanese submarine off Kahului, others had him in the hills relaying messages to Japan. It was fantastic. Meanwhile, those in the know remained silent and the mystery ran its course.

Meanwhile, Kiyo went to work putting his transmitter in order, grinding crystals to the various frequencies needed by the Navy to communicate with the west coast, Pearl, and the Far East. Enlisted men were assigned to him to help grind the crystals and do the other intricate operations prior to putting the transmitter on the air * * * but it went on in quick order and NASP was once more in close touch with headquarters and the outside world.

Kiyo Enomoto was the man of the hour * * * but only those on the inside knew it.

He worked under the cloak of deep secrecy for 15 months before adequate communications were set up by the Navy and Army on Maui, serving both branches in communicating with Pearl and Fort Shafter.

His transmitter was powerful enough to reach out to Corregidor and the Far East as well as the west coast.

During all this time, Kiyo Enomoto ostensibly had disappeared from the Maui scene.

Now, some 22 years later, the Navy has recognized Kiyo Enomoto's vital part in the early days of World War II when the fate of the United States was delicately balanced in an area of uncertainty.

On July 10 at 10 a.m. Capt. Glover T. Ferguson, the Chief of Staff, 14th Naval District, on behalf of the Department of Defense, will come to Maui to present David Kiyo Enomoto with the highest citation that his country can award to one of its citizens.

The simple ceremony will be conducted in Studio A, KMVI and will be broadcast as well as televised by KMVI and KMVI-TV.

Among those who participated in the communications with the Navy in setting out the facts of this unselfish devotion by Kiyo Enomoto to his country was Ezra J. Crane, who at the time was military intelligence and counterintelligence officer in Maui district and worked in close cooperation with Kiyo in transmitting important Army messages to the Pacific Command.

Capt. John L. Murphy, first Navy commander at NASP, William Walsh, general manager of Kahului Railroad and Lt. now Capt. Tom South were others who sent forward testimonials to the Navy.

The old historic transmitter has been decommissioned but it is still on hand to remind heroic Kiyo of his big part in the early defense of his country. It rests in a place of honor in the Enomoto garage.

In its place is a brand new high-powered transmitter.

Koyo Enomoto is still Maui's No. 1 ham.

[From the Navy Communications Bulletin No. 73, 1963]

**MR. ENOMOTO HONORED FOR VITAL
WARTIME WORK**

David Kiyo Enomoto, of Kahului, Maui, Hawaii, ham radio operator, patriot, and good citizen, has received Navy recognition for unusual service to his country nearly 22 years ago, in the critical early days of World War II.

After the Pearl Harbor attack, Mr. Enomoto operated his own high-powered amateur radio transmitter and receiver to enable Naval Air Station Puunene, on Maui, to communicate with Pearl, the U.S. west coast, Corregidor, and the Far East. He reestablished radio contact between Puunene and the outside world, staying on the job for 15 months before the Navy and Army set up adequate communications on the island.

Mr. Enomoto's vital contribution to the war effort was shrouded in secrecy at the time, and remained unpublicized until it was recently brought to the attention of the Chief of Naval Operations and the Office of Naval Communications.

On July 10, Maui's "No. 1 ham," with approximately 100 friends and relatives in attendance, received a certificate designating him an honorary naval communicator, and an accompanying letter of citation signed by Rear Adm. B. F. Roeder, U.S. Navy, Director, Naval Communications. The presentation was made by Capt. G. T. Ferguson, U.S. Navy, chief of staff, 14th Naval District.

After calling attention to Mr. Enomoto's volunteer wartime work, Admiral Roeder's letter continued, in part: "Since those dark days you have continued to serve your country by being an exemplary citizen, an active participant in the civic activities of your community and by public service through amateur radio.

"Your use of your amateur radio privileges in the public interest is in the highest traditions of the amateur radio fraternity and is in keeping with the acts of patriotism and humanity that have become legion with you and your associated hobbyists."

**FISHING INDUSTRY NEEDS
ASSISTANCE**

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, last week the Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries completed hearings on my bill, S. 1988, cosponsored by 12 Senators from coastal States, on the grave problem of increasing intrusions into our territorial waters of foreign fishing vessels. It is my hope that the Commerce Committee will soon be able to report that measure.

S. 1988 would, for the first time, provide legal ammunition to the Federal Government to seize such vessels and carries procedures for court action involving possible imprisonment and fines.

Witness after witness at the hearings stressed other vital problems, too, which have played havoc with our domestic

fishing industry to the end that the United States has slipped from second to fifth place in the world's fish market.

Foreign fishing efforts have been assisted through acquisition of huge fleets of modern fishing vessels and equipment, and many of the foreign catches on the high seas are not made in the best interests of conservation.

These problems—and others—are graphically highlighted in the article which appeared in the September 10 issue of the Evening Star written by Charles Bartlett. Mr. Bartlett gives needed attention to a number of legislative proposals which are of paramount national interest.

Senator MAGNUSON's bill to give assistance in the construction of fishing vessels, S. 1006, has been reported to the Senate, and I am hopeful its passage will come soon.

My bill, S. 627, which would provide the machinery for increased efforts among the States in the development and research of fishery projects, has passed the Senate. These are some of the answers to this serious problem facing many thousands of Americans who make their living from the sea. We are searching for more answers.

I ask unanimous consent that the article by Mr. Bartlett be printed in the RECORD at this point:

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

COUNTERACTING RED FISHING FLEETS—CONGRESS EXPECTED TO ACT SOON ON BILL, BUT BASIC ILLNESS OF INDUSTRY REMAINS

(By Charles Bartlett)

The reaction to the Soviet fishing armadas off both coasts seems likely to stimulate this country's concern with its fishing industry in somewhat the same way that sputnik brought attention to bear on the space effort.

The intrusion of these fleets within the 3-mile territorial limits has prompted Congress to a move, with the support of the State Department, that would attach stiff penalties to such poaching. Concurrence on the inadequacy of the present prohibitions is broad enough to portend that the bill will be passed swiftly.

This country will decide soon whether to follow the example of some 40 nations, including Canada, in extending the fishing restrictions in its territorial waters from the traditional 3 to 12 miles. In either case, the new law will serve to keep these visiting fleets a respectable distance offshore and lessen the immediate concern.

But the new law will not, as its sponsors concede, answer the basic threat to the American fishing industry that is implicit in these foreign fleets with their great mother ships, advanced trawling equipment, and coordinated efficiency. The clear implication of these fleets is a present in which the American fishing industry is falling behind and a future in which it will be unable to compete at all.

It is not merely a matter of Russia, although that country's expansion of its fleet has been the most dramatic fact of the new era. Nations like Japan, Canada, Peru, and even Ghana have also been launching modern fishing vessels during a period of steady decline in new construction in the United States. Subsequently the fish catch has risen only slightly in the United States while it was doubling in the world as a whole.

This country now relies with increasing emphasis on imports for its fish supply. Established processing plants are obliged to turn to foreign sources or face the shortages which now afflict processors in traditional centers like Gloucester and Boston. The number of fishermen and fishing boats is decreasing and the industry as a whole is a dwindling operation.

The essential cause of the decline is the unavailability of capital necessary to acquire modern boats and equipment. Fishing flourished in this country as a rugged exercise of private initiative, but the cost of the new equipment is beyond the reach of the small entrepreneurs and unappealing to the large corporate investors. Uncompetitive labor costs and the high insurance charges on crewmembers have been factors in this lack of investment appeal.

A major deterrent to new construction has been a law, on the books since 1792, which forbids the landing of fish in American ports from vessels that were not built in American shipyards. Since modern steel boats can be obtained abroad at savings as high as 50 percent, the fishermen confront a unique handicap.

The U.S. costs of new construction are \$450,000 for a modern trawler, \$740,000 for a tuna clipper, and up to \$8 million for a factory processing ship. These are awesome figures, and the rate of new construction has declined steadily since the war. When new boats are built, the tendency is to build them along conventional lines without modern improvement.

The impact of the foreign fleets has spurred a congressional move to correct the construction handicap. The Senate Commerce Committee is preparing to report a bill that would offer \$10 million a year in subsidies for new fishing vessels. Payments up to 55 percent of the cost of a boat would be made directly to the shipyard under the supervision of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Another proposal, which has gained less momentum, would enable the Government to build two modern stern-ramp trawlers at a probable cost of \$7 million each. These vessels would be leased to established fishing companies with the purpose of proving their worth and inducing private investors to contemplate similar construction.

The case for these bills, and for a further proposal to grant \$5 million a year to the States for fisheries research, rests upon a proposition that the American fishing industry is worth saving at the price of Government subsidy. This is a knotty issue because the fisherman's tradition of self-reliance is strong, but his prospects have been severely limited by the aggressive fishing policies of other governments.

**COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY'S DEAN
ELLIOTT EXPLAINS NEED FOR GI
BILL**

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I have received under date of September 5, 1963, a letter from Frank N. Elliott, associate dean of Columbia University, in the city of New York, endorsing S. 5, the cold war GI bill. Dean Elliott writes that the same benefits should be provided veterans of the cold war period as were extended to veterans of World War II and the Korean war. Dean Elliott states:

I am sure that the observers in South Vietnam, those who observe the truce line in Korea, and those who are stationed along the Berlin wall are in every bit as much danger as I was while I was in the States, training to go overseas, or while I was sitting in Okinawa, doing occupation duty.

I, and many like me, did benefit from the GI bill—to which I will be everlastingly grateful—but we did not, as a matter of fact, face any great danger. Despite the fact that the opportunity for active service was very much before us and the fact that we were prepared to render such service, we were not called upon to do so any more than these young men have been called on even though they are, I am sure, ready should the call be made.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Dean Elliott's letter be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY
OF NEW YORK, SCHOOL OF GEN-
ERAL STUDIES,

New York, N.Y., September 5, 1963.

Hon. RALPH W. YARBOROUGH,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR YARBOROUGH: I am writing in support of bill S. 5 which relates to providing benefits for veterans of the cold war comparable to those that were provided for veterans of World War II and the Korean war. Most of the reasons that made the passage of the GI bill for World War II and the Korean war sound apply to the passage of a bill that would aid the veterans of the cold war. Lives have been disrupted by service to the country and it is important to help these cold war veterans readjust in meaningful fashion to civilian life. To deny the veterans of the cold war the benefits of a bill of this sort because they did not face the dangers of war is not in every instance a valid argument. I am sure that the observers in South Vietnam, those who observe the truce line in Korea and those who are stationed along the Berlin wall are in every bit as much danger as I was while in the States training to go overseas or while I was sitting on Okinawa doing occupation duty. I and many like me did benefit from the GI bill—to which I will be everlastingly grateful—but we did not, as a matter of fact, face any great danger. Despite the fact that the opportunity for active service was very much before us and the fact that we were prepared to render such service, we were not called upon to do so any more than these young men have been called on even though they are, I am sure, ready should the call be made.

I believe that this bill deserves very careful consideration.

Sincerely,

FRANK N. ELLIOTT,
Associate Dean.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, this is one of many letters that have been received from leading educators of America. The GI cold war bill has the support of the educators of America. They realize the importance of the readjustment of veterans for civilian living, and strongly favor the GI cold war bill.

I observe the majority leader in Chamber. I call his attention to the fact that the bill is Order No. 319 and has been on the calendar since July 2, 1963. I trust the GI cold war bill will soon be ready for action by the Senate, and the hopes of these 5 million Americans no longer deferred.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I again thank the Senator from Texas for calling the bill to my attention.

PREJUDICE AND COURAGE

Mr. HART. Mr. President, the able director of the Michigan Regional Office

of the Anti-Defamation League, Sol I. Littman, wrote a story which appeared in the ADL Bulletin of June 1963.

It is a true story with live heroes, Joseph Megdell and Will Roberts. Michigan is the setting. Prejudice and courage are described. It is a story with a happy ending, much as one regrets acknowledging the existence of the prejudice described.

It is a story I want to share with my colleagues and people across this country, for I feel it has a timely and important message. It is for this reason that I ask for unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in full.

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

[From the ADL Bulletin, June 1963]

I REFUSE TO CATER TO PREJUDICE—JOSEPH MEGDELL SHOWS FLINT THAT STICKING TO PRINCIPLE IS GOOD BUSINESS

(By Sol I. Littman)

Taking chances comes naturally to Joseph Megdell of Flint, Mich. So too does fighting for human rights.

"Thirteen years ago, Will Roberts and I scraped together \$6,000 to open our first store in Flint. Neither of us had any retailing experience. We couldn't afford help, so we started the first self-service store in the area.

"We hired our first two employees within the year. We didn't realize it, but we were setting another precedent in the Flint area—one of the first two salespeople was a Negro. Now we have approximately 600 employees, and an office staff of close to 50. Negroes hold many of our most important positions, and they make up about one half of our clerical and sales staff."

Today, Megdell and Robert's Yankee Stores is the second largest retail firm in the Flint area.

"It is no longer news that sticking to principle is also good business," Megdell said. "My private secretary ranks second to none. I'm lucky because the discriminatory employment policy in this community brought her to work for me. She is qualified to be secretary to the president of General Motors."

Yankee Stores now have six outlets in the Flint area and 14 in Michigan. One would expect Megdell and Roberts to have grown more cautious in order to protect their investment. But they haven't.

Three years ago, the mayor of Flint attempted to set up a Human Rights Commission to deal with some of the interracial problems that confront this northern industrial community. The mayor approached a number of community leaders to chair the new commission. None would accept. Finally, he came to Joe Megdell. Joe knew the pressure exerted on community leaders to reject the post, but he felt Flint needed a Human Rights Commission badly. He accepted.

The commission held only one meeting. The community's realtors feared the commission might pave the way for an open occupancy housing ordinance. It was decided to hold a referendum on the commission. There was a record turnout on election day. The commission was defeated by a vote of almost 8 to 1.

"The moderates did not vote—as usual," Megdell commented wryly.

Flint, with a population of 200,000, has one of the toughest problems in intergroup relations in Michigan. The city is almost entirely dedicated to the manufacture of automobiles, and like other cities based on the auto industry, it has large numbers of southerners, both white and Negro. Outside the factory walls, there is little communication between the races. The political

undercurrents are treacherous, and radical right groups have always found plenty of recruits in Flint.

The race question is not the only one to disturb Genesee County, where Flint is situated. The community's 900 Jewish families are aware that they are barred from the Downtown Club and from almost all of the golf and country clubs. The Atlas Valley Country Club is the only one in the area which permits Jewish membership—but under a strict quota.

"You have to wait your turn. One Jewish member has to die before another Jew is admitted," declared Megdell. "I accepted a position on the board of directors. I hoped I could influence a change in policy. But I was just kidding myself. I resigned in 1959 as a protest against the quota."

Some people were unhappy about Megdell's making an issue of social discrimination. But he refused to demean himself or his religion by remaining a party to the quota system.

His partner, Will Roberts, stands alongside Joe Megdell in all his battles. Joe Megdell is 49, married, and has three children.

Early in 1963, the two partners initiated plans to open another Yankee Store, this one in Owosso, Mich., 60 miles north of Detroit. Construction was already underway when Megdell was visited by a member of the local chamber of commerce. After welcoming Megdell to this community of 17,000, the visitor suggested that Yankee Stores follow local custom in its hiring practices. He pointed out that there were no Negroes living in Owosso and there would be local resistance to hiring them.

Megdell's reply was abrupt. He stopped construction and announced that Owosso would have to do without a Yankee Store.

"We just aren't going to have one policy in Flint and another in Owosso, 25 miles away," Megdell said. "We aren't in business to cater to people's prejudices."

Megdell has also fought the radical right. Last October, small green, white and pink cards were found concealed in merchandise in some of the Yankee Stores. They bore the sarcastic message: "Always buy your Communist imports in Yankee Stores."

Megdell was not surprised. The month before he had received a letter from a so-called Committee To Warn of the Arrival of Communist Merchandise on the Local Business Scene. The CWWACMLBS had spot-checked his stores for merchandise manufactured in Communist countries. The letter was signed by a young factory worker at the AC Spark Plug Division of General Motors who, according to the Detroit Free News, was a member of the John Birch Society.

When the "card party" hit him, Megdell knew he was pretty much alone. Some 18 stores in the Flint area had agreed to stop selling items from behind the Iron Curtain. Megdell knew that some of the major chains—Arlan's, Sears Roebuck, Kresge—were planning to remove dog baskets from Czechoslovakia and hatracks from Poland rather than risk radical right boycott.

But Joe Megdell also knew that trade with certain Iron Curtain countries was being sanctioned by the U.S. State Department. "This Government welcomes the expansion of contacts which flows from increased trade in peaceful goods with Eastern Europe," a State Department spokesman had made clear. And Megdell refused to be intimidated.

"In a nutshell," Megdell said, "I told them to go to hell. I object to anybody walking up to a legitimate businessman and telling him what merchandise to carry and what not to carry. As long as we operate within the law, and according to State Department policy, we are not going to be afraid just because some punks threaten us with boycott. My stores carry less than 1 percent of their stock in Communist-made imports."

"I told my store managers that when they come in to distribute those cards, to throw them out."

Again, the Flint community looked in wonder at Joe Megdell to see how he would make out this time.

There were six or seven card parties in Yankee Stores after that. But they did not work—Joe Megdell refused to be cowed. The Committee To Warn of the Arrival, etc. took to distributing pamphlets door to door, urging people to boycott Yankee Stores. Megdell got dozens of phone calls from people who had gotten pamphlets. All of them urged Yankee Stores not to give in.

How did the radical right pressure affect business?

"Retail sales in the Flint area have been way down generally in the last quarter," Megdell said seriously. Then, smiling, "Except for Yankee Stores, that is. Our volume is way up."

CRITICISM OF U.S. TARIFF POLICY BY GERMAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I was surprised to see on August 8 an advertisement which was published in the New York Times. It consisted of a statement by the chairman of the board of one of the largest chemical companies of the world located in Germany. I was particularly interested in the fact that this gentleman criticized the U.S. tariff policy and went on to say that he would like "to repeat my appeal for a free and fair exchange of goods and services throughout the world." In my opinion, this advice would best be given to the German Government and the Common Market organization, not to the U.S. public.

This statement from the German chemical industry was surprising to me because of the recent actions of the Common Market involving poultry, a product of considerable importance to the State of Arkansas. I need not go into the details of the poultry controversy because this situation is well known by the Members of this body. Suffice it to say that it is estimated that about \$46 million a year of U.S. poultry exports to Europe have been shut off in spite of repeated efforts by the United States to negotiate an equitable settlement of the problem.

The United States is preparing to withdraw a number of previous concessions to balance the Common Market action on poultry. This is very much in compliance with GATT procedures and I, for one, heartily endorse this action if the poultry matter cannot be settled to a state of mutual satisfaction.

Many of us were wary of the possible effects of the Trade Expansion Act as it was being debated last year. The likely growth of imports over exports was a frequently mentioned possibility. Nevertheless, the Trade Expansion Act was passed and work is now underway to implement the tariff reduction negotiations. On June 11, the distinguished Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] warned of some of the problems and dangers involved in these negotiations. I was particularly impressed with his statement that:

The United States must be absolutely certain that the Trade Expansion Act is used wisely to accomplish the basic objective—

to maintain, if not improve, the U.S. trade position.

The New York Times advertisement I previously mentioned took particular aim, of course, at U.S. chemical tariffs and the consequent inability of the German chemical industry to export more to the United States. The U.S. chemical industry is an important asset to the State of Arkansas and to the Nation. My knowledge shows it to be a highly efficient, research-minded and highly competitive industry. As in the case of shoes, textiles, and many other manufactured goods, the manufacture of chemicals with highly paid labor results, in many cases, in higher costs and selling prices. For this reason, tariffs cannot be drastically reduced on chemicals to satisfy the German chemical industry's desire for our chemical markets. In two meetings this spring, the U.S. chemical industry has told the Department of Commerce the many reasons why U.S. chemical exports are unlikely to increase. Among these were non-tariff barriers blocking more exports to Germany and the Common Market.

All of this causes me to urge extreme caution in exercising the right to reduce U.S. tariffs conferred under the Trade Expansion Act. We must make certain that the Common Market does not export more to the United States while protecting its own industries and agriculture. While the tariff reduction negotiations present us with many opportunities, they also may present us with a number of problems. For this reason, I believe that the U.S. trade program should be watched closely by the Senate and that all developments should be discussed fully on the floor as they occur.

THE SITUATION IN VIETNAM

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, a scholarly and reflective editorial on Vietnam appeared this morning in the Washington Post. I wish to call special attention to the following lines:

There are surely limits to our toleration. If there are no limits at all, then our policy is the prisoner of every client government, however arbitrary and extreme. And if the client governments get sufficiently arbitrary and extreme, no amount of economic or military aid, in the end, will rescue them from the disaffection of their own people, to say nothing of rescuing them from Communist aggression. It is true that South Vietnam might be lost to communism if we withdrew; but it is also true that it may be lost to communism in spite of the fact that we remain—if our remaining in the face of all kinds of folly perpetuates a regime incapable of mobilizing the country in its behalf.

Mr. President, there seems to be something of an ossification of opinion about our situation in South Vietnam. Too often, we seem to consider only two alternatives: to support the repressive Diem regime, or to pull out. I think there are two other more promising alternatives: First, to support a reformed Diem regime; or, second, to support another non-Communist regime in South Vietnam which can elicit the support of the people to overcome the Communist Vietcong guerrillas.

To illustrate the strength of the non-Communist opposition to Diem in South Vietnam, I should like to have printed in the RECORD an article by Erich Wulff, which appeared in the New Republic of August 31, 1963. The article is entitled "The Buddhist Revolt: Diem's New Opponents Deserve U.S. Support." Mr. Wulff flatly declares:

As for the argument that there is no alternative to Diem, it is absurd.

In this position, Mr. Wulff agrees with the statement of the recently resigned Vietnamese Ambassador to the United States, Tran Van Chuong.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the editorial published in the Washington Post, and the article published in the New Republic.

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

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 11, 1963]

PATRON AND CLIENT

Our relations with South Vietnam, on which the President dwelt in his broadcast remarks on Monday, demonstrate anew the limitations of great power and the inevitable embarrassments of the patron-client relationship in international affairs. This is equally true of our relations with a dozen other governments around the globe.

Reinhold Niebuhr pointed out in 1952: "The same strength which has extended our power beyond a continent has also interwoven our destiny with the destiny of many peoples and brought us into a vast web of history in which other wills, running in oblique and contrasting directions to our own, inevitably hinder or contradict what we most fervently desire."

To some extent, these frustrations are the inevitable accompaniment of the exercise of worldwide political power. We could not escape them by withdrawing from this or that country, but only by withdrawing from the great power role that has descended upon us. And perhaps we could not even escape that way, because the power we declined would be exerted by others and would soon find us only exchanging the frustrations of a client for those of a patron.

The President rightly reminded us: "We cannot expect these countries to do everything the way we want to do them. They have their own interest, their own personalities, their own tradition. We can't make everyone in our image, and there are a good many people who don't want to go in our image."

The President recalled one of the Nation's earlier experiences with this dilemma—in China, where a weak government lost the country to the Communists. President Eisenhower once reviewed our mistakes in China in almost the same language that President Kennedy used to describe our relations with South Vietnam. At an informal meeting in January 1951, he looked back on the China episode and said of Chiang Kai-shek: "It was an error to expect that we could make him over in our image. We cannot apply in a land governed by war lords for generations the democratic principles that flourish in the United States. You can't go back to the general's childhood and replace the images and impressions of his youth with those that each of us got at his mother's knee. We have to accept him as he is and go from there."

The Kennedy and the Eisenhower cautions are well put and ought to be kept in mind. Even if we embrace this tolerant philosophy, however, there surely are limits to our toleration. If there are no limits at all, then our

policy is the prisoner of every client government, however arbitrary and extreme. And if the client governments get sufficiently arbitrary and extreme, no amount of economic or military aid, in the end, will rescue them from the disaffection of their own people to say nothing of rescuing them from Communist aggression. It is true that South Vietnam might be lost to communism if we withdrew; but it is also true that it may be lost to communism in spite of the fact that we remain—if our remaining in the face of all kinds of folly perpetuates a regime incapable of mobilizing the country in its own behalf.

It is the President's present decision that we should not now withdraw from South Vietnam. It is a decision that may be right, now, but it is one that he must keep in a state of day-to-day review. There must be some limit even to a policy of toleration that takes the fullest account of the diverse policies, customs, habits, and philosophies of the varied peoples and governments who have little more in common than a hostility to communism.

[From the New Republic, Aug. 31, 1963]

THE BUDDHIST REVOLT: DIEM'S NEW OPPONENTS DESERVE U.S. SUPPORT

(By Erich Wulff)

(NOTE.—Dr. Erich Wulff is head of the psychiatric division at the University of Freiburg hospital in Germany. On leave to establish a new psychiatric program at the University of Hue in Vietnam, he became an involuntary eyewitness of the May 8 massacre of Buddhist demonstrators there. He and two colleagues resigned from Hue University in protest against the government's torture of students and refusal to allow treatment of injured demonstrators. He was charged with instigating a student riot and distributing poison gas to students, and expelled from Vietnam.)

Ngo Dinh Diem has never been able to tolerate any force—political, military, or religious—which was independent of him. In driving the Hoa Hao, Cao Dai, and Binh Xuyen sects underground, in robbing the political opposition of its leadership, in transferring overly popular commanders to desk jobs, Diem's objective has always been the same: those who might oppose him for whatever reasons, had to be destroyed or neutralized. So when Vietnamese Buddhism unexpectedly awakened last May to become the only power in Vietnam independent of Diem, his reaction was predictable: he set out to crush it.

Actually, the emergence of the Buddhists as a political force was unexpected only by those who had not followed recent Vietnamese history. Certainly it is hard to believe that Diem was taken altogether by surprise. The Buddhists actually had begun to adapt to modern political realities several years ago. Buddhist youth societies and student and trade organizations were formed and attracted a large following, particularly in central Vietnam. Young monks streamed to the universities. The pagodas gave up being merely homes, schools and places of devotion for monks, and once again became spiritual centers for the whole people.

Although there was no indication that this Buddhist revival was political in purpose, Diem from the first carried on a campaign of discrimination, intimidation and persecution against it. The legal basis for all this was "ordinance 10," a vestige of French colonialism. This law had been designed to help Christianize Vietnam by improving the competitive position of the missionaries. It put Vietnamese Buddhism on the same legal basis, and made it subject to the same organizational restrictions, as a private club. The Buddhists had to obtain a permit in advance (e.g., the purchase of land on which to build schools had to be

authorized by the provincial administration). Everything depended on official good will.

Once the Buddhist revival began, this good will evaporated. Ambitious functionaries did all they could to make things hard for the Buddhists, assuming this would put them in the good graces of the Roman Catholic President and his family. Some delayed acting on requests for permits until it was too late. Others refused permits entirely. Some went so far as to put traditional Buddhist holy places like Thien-But, in Quang Ngai Province, at the disposal of Catholic priests as building sites.

In remote provinces, such as Phu Yen and Binh Dinh, which foreigners seldom visit, the Buddhists were subjected not merely to legalized discrimination but to a thoroughgoing religious persecution. At Phu Yen, for instance, a Buddhist monk named Thich Tam Chon protested in his pagoda against religious discrimination. He was murdered. The Government blames the Vietcong, of course. The Buddhists have considerable evidence pointing to the Vietnamese secret police. In other rural areas Government officials tried to win Catholic converts by mixing intimidation and promises. The cook for one of my German colleagues gave me a detailed account of such proselytizing. He assured me, however, with great emotion, that he would rather die than worship the cross.

Many Buddhist officers, officials, and university teachers in Hue, the capital of central Vietnam, were given to understand they had better attend mass on national holidays. Some Catholic officers even forbade their men to take part in Buddhist ceremonies. Among this group of officers is Maj. Dang Sy, the man responsible for the Hue massacre of May 8. Dang Sy had to be transferred from two commands because his religious discrimination drove the soldiers to the brink of mutiny. Yet that is how he got promoted to deputy chief of the province.

During those same years of increasing harassment of the Buddhists, the Catholic Church kept acquiring more privileges, especially in central Vietnam where the archbishop of Hue is Diem's older brother, Ngo Dinh Thuc. I have no reason to believe that Diem ordered these privileges. On the other hand, what officer would refuse to loan a president's brother (or his agent) military vehicles and soldiers for work on a Catholic building project? What commander would object when President Diem personally ordered a piece of military property handed over for construction of a Catholic seminary, school, or hospital?

As a result of such favors Archbishop Ngo Dinh Thuc has managed to turn his archdiocese into a going business concern. His goal is to make it financially independent of foreign aid. The tuberculosis ward of the Hue hospital, for example, is directed but not financed by archdiocese. It requires advance payment from even the poorest peasant. These who cannot pay are not admitted, unless they have a powerful advocate. The fees go to the archdiocese. The archbishop also has a monopoly on the import of textbooks. This not only provides an opportunity for censorship but is profitable as well. Thuc's main source of income, however, is his share of the profits from the Government's program for lumbering virgin land. Of course, privileges of this kind are enjoyed only by the politically loyal. The neutral priest in a remote village may have no privileges at all. Nevertheless, such practices give rise to less well founded rumors. The Buddhists, having no faith in Diem's controlled press, believe anything they hear by the grapevine.

In addition, Diem and his family seem convinced that they have the unconditional support of the Catholics but not the Buddhists. As a result, Catholics advance faster in administrative and military careers. Bud-

dhist first have to prove their loyalty. One result is a large number of opportunistic converts among officers and other officials.

THE BIRTHDAY MASSACRE

All this had been going on quietly for years—so quietly that American diplomats appear to have been genuinely surprised when trouble erupted late in May 1963. It all seems to have begun when Thich Tri Quang, president of the Buddhist organization in central Vietnam, decided not to send Archbishop Thuc a congratulatory telegram on the occasion on his 25th year in the priesthood. Soon after, on May 6, Saigon issued an order forbidding the Buddhists to fly their flags. May 8 is the Buddha's birthday and a most important holiday.

Future historians will have to decide whether Diem ordered the ban simply in line with general policy on religion—on the assumption that the Buddhists would suffer the humiliation in silence—or whether the regime deliberately sought an open conflict expecting to crush the Buddhists as it had earlier crushed the other sects.

Whatever the intention, the result was that the Buddhist masses, though inclined to pacifism and accustomed to misery, began spontaneous protest demonstrations. At first the Buddhist leaders simply acquiesced in these demonstrations; then they began to lead them.

At the start, the demonstrators had the limited objective of a return to the status quo ante; they wanted Diem's new restrictions on the celebration of the Buddhist holiday rescinded. The Hue crowd on which Dang Sy's tanks opened fire May 8, for instance, was asking Saigon to allow the Buddhist leaders to give the traditional annual radio address. Up to now, it is still not clear who gave Dang Sy the order to open fire. Seven children and one woman died on the spot. Painted on the tanks, in big white letters, was the name of the President's brother, Ngo Dinh Khoi, murdered in 1945.

And so the Buddhist Christmas became a day of mourning, and the Buddhist leaders decided not only to demand compensation for the victims but to raise the long-latent issue of religious discrimination and persecution. On May 12 the Buddhists requested that the Government lift the flag ban, revoke ordinance 10, permit the unimpeded dissemination of Buddhist teachings, free Buddhists under arrest, punish those responsible for the massacre and provide financial recompense to the families of the victims. Demonstrations spread to several other provinces, but their objective remained unpolitical, limited to the putting through of this program.

After the Hue massacre the regime had one chance to pull itself out of the affair undamaged: to dissociate itself from Maj. Dang Sy and admit responsibility for the tragedy. Instead, it designated the Vietcong, as the criminal. In the ensuing weeks, hard and soft tendencies seem to have struggled with one another. Beginning in June the President's brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, and his wife Madame Nhu, incited and supported an anti-Buddhist campaign, ranging in my observation from loyalty telegrams to the employment of poison gas against young girls and the torture of students who refused to brand their Buddhist leaders as Communists.

Madame Nhu also launched a political drive to denounce Buddhism as a Communist-infiltrated international conspiracy. Pagodas were surrounded with barbed wire, and women and children trying to bring water to the monks were clubbed to the ground. This was all quite open, without any effort at concealment. The regime swiftly did everything it could to sharpen the conflict until, immediately after the sacrificial death by burning of Thich Quang Duc, the danger of a popular uprising became so great that an interministerial committee, formed on June 16 under American pressure, accepted some Buddhist demands.

On the day after the agreement, however, a leading article in the *Nhu*-financed *Times* of Vietnam spoke of extortion by the Buddhists. The efforts, suspended during the negotiations, to play off dissident sects of lesser significance against the Buddhist All-Vietnam Union, were vociferously resumed. Contrary to official promises, a great number of Buddhists remained under arrest. The Buddhists came into possession of Government plans for suppressing their organization "once the present storm has subsided." The Republican Youth group, under Ngo Dinh Nhu's command, published a petition in the *Times* of Vietnam asking that the discriminatory ordinance 10 be kept in force.

Within 2 weeks the Buddhist leaders lost faith in the good faith of the Government and President Diem, and ordered new protest demonstrations. Though forbidding a third public suicide attempt and calling off a planned demonstration in Hue, the leaders sent Diem a strongly worded letter attacking the activities of his sister-in-law, Madame Nhu. "Many empires have crumbled and regimes been toppled," the letter warned, "because the laws were not enforced, power was abused, and above all because women were allowed to meddle with the affairs of state." The letter expressed the hope that Madame Nhu's charge of "ignoble treason" did not "reflect the policy of the Government."

Meanwhile, the Buddhist monks developed an increasingly efficient national organization. Their intelligence from inside the Diem government is excellent. They also have been able to synchronize their actions in the various provinces. By the end of June, Saigon's Xa Loi Pagoda resembled a GHQ. Nevertheless, the problem of transmitting news to the rural pagodas has not been solved. If it is, my guess is that the Buddhists will follow their leaders to the last village. Certainly the crowds I watched in Hue displayed great courage. Young girls remained sitting on the sidewalk, for example, even when soldiers charged them with bayonets. The crowds were also distinguished by their discipline. During the June 1 demonstrations, at the monks' orders, not a single offensive word was uttered against the government. Excesses occurred only when the Buddhist leaders had not arranged the demonstrations, as in Hue on June 3 and Saigon on June 16.

Among the monks who guide the movement, one in particular stands out a born leader. He is Thich Tri Quang, president of the Buddhist organization in central Vietnam and the man whose refusal to congratulate Archbishop Thuc is thought to have caused the ban on the display of Buddhist flags. In private conversation with Thich Tri Quang I was struck by his precise grasp of the situation, the modesty of his appearance, and the mixture of tolerance and determination which he embodies. Addressing a crowd, he produces an electrifying effect. His audience clearly is ready to obey his every command. He has that direct access to the heart of the people which Diem so completely lacks. In central Vietnam he is venerated almost as a saint by students and peasants alike. Were he not a monk he would be a logical successor to Diem. As it is, he could be a kingmaker—and that is why his life is reckoned in constant danger.

What next? In the present tense situation the most important unknown is the attitude of the army. There is an unmistakable discontent among the junior officers. "Just what are we fighting for anyway?" asked a young captain with whom I was discussing the crisis. "For Diem and his family? If the physical and spiritual terror here gets much worse, there will be nothing to choose between us and the North." His opinion is shared by many younger officers of the middle grades. As for the recruits, I myself saw 10 truckloads of troops, sent out against a crowd of students in Hue, sig-

naling encouragement to them. The regime stabilized the situation in Hue only by flying in military police from Danang and part of the Presidential guard from Saigon. In critical situations the government can apparently rely only on special troops.

NOLTING AND DIEM

A second critical factor is the attitude of the civilian opportunists and time servers, whose only concern is to protect their careers. As in any regime these men are the majority. As the crisis reached its first climax in mid-June, individuals who had followed the regime for years began to indulge in more or less candid criticism of Diem. They had, they said, always been against the regime at heart. I talked to officials, secret officers, and university professors who wavered this way. Friends in Saigon and Hue told me of many similar experiences. These were people with an inborn sense of the balance of power. If they are deserting Diem his ship is doomed.

The third factor is America. During the first act of the religious crisis, from the May 8 massacre to the short-lived June 16 agreement, the United States took a hands-off position. Thereafter, however, the United States resumed active support for Diem. Ambassador Frederick Nolting returned hastily to Saigon and made a public statement to the effect that Diem was resolutely working toward democratization and had the support of the people, especially in rural areas. He added that in his 2 years as American Ambassador to Vietnam he had not seen any sign of religious discrimination. Who knows? Perhaps he hadn't.

At the same time American military advisers ordered their subordinates to emphasize the "positive" and play down the "negative." The religious crisis was not to impair the battleworthiness of the Vietnamese army. The Buddhist movement was described as an urban affair which would meet with little response in the country, where the war is fought. I do not know who is expected to believe such nonsense. Certainly the men who are actually fighting in the Buddhist sections of rural Vietnam are not likely to be fooled. Even the Americans in Saigon presumably don't believe it, since they also urge the Buddhist leaders to stop demonstrations lest the religious dispute help the Communists.

Even if one ignores the moral implications of U.S. support for Diem's dictatorship, the present policy is shortsighted. In the past, American officials have usually admitted privately that Diem is a rather unsavory character and have then argued that nevertheless, there is no alternative to supporting him—that "a change in the leadership would plunge the country into chaos." Recent events indicate the contrary. Vietnam will fall into chaos if Diem does not resign, and soon. Already, an important military base, Rang Rang, has been given up so that more troops could be deployed to Saigon to protect Diem. And the psychological damage of Diem's private war against the Buddhists is only beginning to be perceptible. The peasantry reacts slowly but imperturbably. U.S. aid will not make them accept discrimination against their religion. They are imbued with human dignity and cannot be bought so cheaply.

As for the argument that there is no alternative to Diem, it is absurd. Any honest non-Communist politician in Saigon would be a better choice. The hopes of the people would be raised, and they would give the new government a choice. Of the various opposition groups, however, the nationalist Dai Viet has in the past gotten the most sympathy from the United States. Between 1959 and 1962 the Dai Viet had the same difficulty vis-a-vis Diem that it had had earlier with Bao Dai and the French. Every action against Diem indirectly gave aid and comfort to the Communists. Since most Dai

Viet supporters are as anti-Communist as they are anti-Diem, they were paralyzed and the group atrophied. Last year, made desperate by Diem's incompetence, the old group began to reassemble. Today it is the focus of a broad front of non-Communist politicians, determined to work together for the removal of Diem. For obvious reasons, I cannot report either its composition or present organization.

At the moment, the Buddhists openly express the hope that by continuing their protest they may become the catalyst for the formation of a new government—a government which would give them a better break. Only in this sense can one say that their movement has turned political. If no new government is forthcoming, however, the Buddhists may rally their followers in the countryside and in the army to passive resistance. They might even take the path of the Hoa Hao and Cao Dai sects, which support the so-called National Liberation Front run by the Communists in the hope that this will topple the Diem dictatorship and bring about a neutralized Vietnam.

Rightly used, on the other hand, Buddhist movement could give a new government mass support, allowing the kind of radical reforms needed to undermine the Vietcong. I know intelligent politicians prepared to attempt this in collaboration with the Buddhists. The Vietcong would need time to adapt its propaganda to the new situation. Many who now support the Vietcong might rally to the Government or at least adopt a wait-and-see attitude. It is uncertain how Hanoi would react to a change of government in Saigon. There might be possibilities for negotiation with the North.

The Vietnamese do not ask very much from America. They are responsive to the slightest suggestion of a change in the U.S. policy of all-out support for Diem. It might even suffice if the new Ambassador, Henry Cabot Lodge, were to invite the few Vietnamese opposition leaders who are still out of jail to a dinner party. Should diplomatic stratagems of this type show no perceptible result, however, the situation would call for a declaration, on highest authority, that the United States dissociates itself from the Diem regime and will in the future be neutral between him and the non-Communist opposition.

SHORTAGE OF HORSE TRAINERS

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, I call attention to a very serious situation that has developed in my State.

I have been advised, by a legal firm in my hometown of Helena, that one of its clients, a rancher, is unable to obtain a competent horsebreaker or trainer.

The rancher has been in touch with an Australian, with impressive qualifications, who seeks to enter this country to engage in the storied profession of "bronc peeling."

Under the rules of the Immigration Department, in order for the Australian to enter this country there must be a certification by the Labor Department that there is not an American supply of horse trainers who are unemployed.

The Department of Labor did indeed certify that "qualified workers are not available within the United States for referral to the employer by the Employment Service."

Mr. President, what will the American image be abroad if it becomes known that the Nation of cowboys and Indians, which exports hundreds of western movies, where even former Presidents

read western novels, has to import a horse wrangler from the other side of the world?

I certainly will not stand in the way of any Australian who seeks to come to our shores to follow his profession. But I wish to let my colleagues know that employment opportunities, for which some of their constituents may possibly qualify, do exist in my State.

The shortage of competent wranglers in Montana—the land of the great Greenoughs, Lindermans, and Reynolds, derives from the fact that Montana wranglers are busy picking up top money in rodeos in other States.

CAN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SURVIVE IN THE JET AGE?

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, to be effective in this space age of change and challenge, the Federal Government must be capable of strong action and strong leadership, if our democracy is to survive. The legislative process cannot be allowed to become an exercise in futility.

Recently, Members of this body, notably the distinguished senior Senators from Pennsylvania and New Jersey [Mr. CLARK and Mr. CASE] and the distinguished senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] have offered constructive suggestions as to what they feel should be done if Congress is to maintain its effectiveness in this fast-moving age of political and social developments.

George Jenks, Washington correspondent for the Toledo Blade, one of the great newspapers of Ohio and the Nation, recently wrote a very thought-provoking article entitled "Can American Government Survive in the Jet Age?" The article appeared in the Toledo Blade on August 25. George Jenks is one of the outstanding newspapermen in Washington today, and this fine article further attests to that fact. He has carefully and thoughtfully reviewed the entire problem of congressional reform, and has come up with some concrete solutions. I believe that this article merits the attention of all Senators, and I commend it to them.

An excellent editorial, which deals with this same subject, appeared along with Mr. Jenks' article. In the editorial, the publisher of the Toledo Blade, Paul Block, Jr., has again taken leadership in the field of journalism, in calling for a public discussion of a serious, but little publicized, problem facing our Nation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article and the editorial be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

[From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, Aug. 25, 1963]

CAN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SURVIVE IN THE JET AGE?—CRITICS CHARGE TRADITIONAL PROCEDURES ARE OBSOLETE

(NOTE.—Are Americans saddled with a horse-and-buggy Federal Government structure in a jet age of fast-moving political and social developments? Here is a critical appraisal of some of the shortcomings in the

democratic process and the reforms that are being advocated to improve it.)

(By George Jenks)

WASHINGTON.—Winston Churchill is quoted as once having remarked that democracy is the worst form of government men have ever devised, except for every other form.

Sir Winston is not the only statesman and scholar of the free world to express exasperation with the contradictions, confusions, and cumbersome nature of the democratic process.

Large numbers of Americans—from university campuses down to workers on the production line and the Negroes seeking their constitutional rights—are today watching the spectacle of their Government stalled on dead center during fast-moving world events. And they are wondering how long the stalemate between Congress and the President is going to last.

One of the eggheads of Congress, Senator J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, Democrat, of Arkansas, former university president, Phi Beta Kappa and Rhodes scholar—was taking part recently in a Fund for the Republic symposium on how government by the people can be made to work efficiently and effectively.

He led off with the dour statement that "Government by the people is possible but highly improbable."

"It may well be questioned whether the enormously complex and slow-moving procedures of the American Government are adequate to meet both the dangers and the opportunities of our foreign relations," he wrote.

Senator FULBRIGHT has grounds for his pessimism. The stubborn, quarrelsome Congress in which he sits is setting new records for doing nothing. It has yet to take final action on any major administration legislative proposals it has received since January and has broken away from its own as well as White House leadership.

In the third year of the term in which he promised voters he would get the country moving again, President Kennedy, like former President Eisenhower before him, is being accused of inaction, indecision, and timidity.

The Supreme Court is faced by the possibility—even though a remote one—that it could be stripped of a substantial part of its authority by proposed constitutional amendments, backed nationally by those who resent the recent school prayer decision and sectionally by those who resent the Court's rulings in civil rights and legislative reapportionment cases.

These amendments would give the States the right to propose and ratify amendments to the Constitution without congressional approval; prohibit the Supreme Court or any other Federal court from assuming jurisdiction in State legislative apportionment cases; and establish a "Court of the Union" made up of 50 State supreme court chief justices, which would have power to review Supreme Court decisions dealing with Federal-State relations.

Cries for basic structural governmental reforms have been and are still being heard across the land. They come from earnest citizens who argue that at a juncture when the heads of the world's two greatest powers feel it essential to maintain a "hot line" between the White House and the Kremlin, it is time to reexamine 19th century procedures.

Can the traditional system go on forever unchanged, they are asking, in the jet and nuclear age and still insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity?

When the authors of the Constitution began their deliberations in Independence Hall in 1787, they shared a common apprehension which some latter-day Americans be-

lieve to have rendered them overly cautious and conservative.

As men who lately had risked their lives and fortunes in revolt against the mother country for what they regarded as a denial of their rights, they were determined to leave no loopholes in the document they were about to write, through which the new Republic could be debauched by tyranny or oppression of minorities.

That they succeeded in that objective is a matter of history. The system of checks and balances, the careful distribution of powers between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, devised by James Madison and his associates, has withstood the test of the years.

The matter for concern today, however, is not over threats of possible usurpation of power but rather over whether the Government is close to being checked and balanced into paralysis.

There have been many remedies suggested for relief of sleeping sickness in Government. Most would involve the freeing of Congress from the shackles of its own rules and its committee and seniority system.

Others would give the President broader powers to act in emergencies, particularly in foreign affairs.

There have been no serious suggestions that the Constitution itself be extensively overhauled or rewritten. That venerable document has been enshrined in the national tradition and it would be a bold reformer who would propose that the original 18th century framework be altered.

President Kennedy is one who shares the view that the Constitution can be made to work as beneficially in the 20th as in the 18th century.

Speaking to a group of college students last year, he told them to dismiss the idea that the Constitution "gives us an automatic light to the future, guides our way, and that all we have to do is follow the very clear precepts it lays down for us."

"The Constitution has served us extremely well. But all of its clauses, the general welfare and due process and all the rest, had to be interpreted by man and had to be made to work by men," he said.

"And it has to be made to work today in an entirely different world from the days in which it was written, both at home and abroad."

One fundamental alteration of the Constitution would be required, however, under a proposal made by Senator FULBRIGHT in his contribution to the Fund for the Republic symposium.

As chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Arkansas Democrat carries more weight in foreign affairs than any other Member of Congress, yet he is convinced that the President must be given broader powers to act in the world arena.

Congress, he pointed out, cannot initiate or shape foreign policy, although it can and does modify or thwart Presidential proposals. Furthermore, he added, Congressmen, much more than a President, are apt to yield to the whims and prejudices of uninformed public opinion on such matters as foreign aid.

Senator FULBRIGHT did not spell out what he had in mind in recommending enhancement of Presidential authority in foreign affairs but certainly one of the steps required would be modification of the constitutional requirement of a two-thirds approving vote by the Senate for ratification of a treaty with other powers.

"The prospect is a disagreeable and perhaps a dangerous one, but the alternative is immobility and paralysis of national policy in a revolutionary world, which can only lead to consequences immeasurably more disagreeable and dangerous," he said.

Senator FULBRIGHT confined his reform proposals to the field of foreign policy. Being an influential committee chairman and being

possessed of ample seniority, he found no reason to be critical of congressional handling of homefront problems.

"In domestic matters, it seems to me, the Congress is as well qualified to shape policy as the Executive, and in some respects more so because of the freedom of at least some Members from the particular electoral pressures that operate on the President," he said.

On this point Senator FULBRIGHT came into direct disagreement with another congressional participant in that symposium—Senator JOSEPH S. CLARK, Democrat, of Pennsylvania.

Senator CLARK, a former mayor of Philadelphia, pointed an accusing finger at Congress, the State legislatures and city councils as "the greatest menace to the successful operation of the democratic process."

He painted a dismal picture of what goes on in the Nation's Legislative Chambers. There, he said, is "where the vested interest lobbies run riot, where conflict of interest rides unchecked, where demagoguery knows few bounds, where political lag keeps needed action a generation behind the times, where ignorance is often at a premium and wisdom at a discount, where the evil influence of arrogant and corrupt political machines ignores most successfully the public interest, where the lust for patronage and favors for the faithful do the greatest damage to the public interest."

Those are strong words and they did not endear Senator CLARK to his colleagues in Congress. Nor did the reforms he urged to correct the legislative evils he sees. These are:

Strengthening the executive at the expense of the legislative branch. Specifically he proposed 4-year terms for Members of both the House and Senate so that they all would be elected in presidential campaign years and thus committed to the national platform.

Amendment of the Constitution to allow the President to make Executive appointments without Senate confirmation, doing away with "the need to satisfy legislative parochialism."

Election of congressional committee chairman by secret ballot rather than by seniority.

Outlawing of delaying tactics such as the filibuster and the bottling up of proposed legislation in committee. He would require that all bills sent to the Capitol by the White House be brought to a vote on their merits regardless of committee action.

Fair reapportionment of congressional and State legislative districts in all States.

Stronger laws governing campaign contributions, including tax inducements to small contributors.

Another entry in the national debate over what's wrong in Washington came from the political scientist and author, James MacGregor Burns, in his recent book, "The Deadlock of Democracy—Four-Party Politics in America."

He finds both Democrats and Republicans guilty of misrepresenting themselves.

It is Professor Burns' contention that actually there are two Republican and two Democratic Parties. Each, he says, confuses and deceives the public by maintaining separate presidential and congressional wings which stand apart like separate sovereign powers.

At each national convention in recent years, he points out, the GOP has nominated a political moderate who ran on a platform with broad appeal to moderates and independents as well as conservatives.

Once those presidential elections are over, he writes, control of Republican policy has tended to shift back to the standpoint, conservative leadership of the party's conservative wing, currently personified by such men as House Minority Leader CHARLES A. HALLACK, Senate Minority Leader EVERETT M. DIRKSEN, and Senator BARRY M. GOLDWATER.

It is much the same on the Democratic side, his argument goes. The convention nominates a John F. Kennedy, an Adlai E. Stevenson or a Harry S. Truman to run on a national liberal platform of glowing promises.

Then, when the tumult of the campaign dies down, the congressional wing of the party resumes its old stand on the right under the brass-knuckle leadership of such Democratic moguls as Virginians Senator HARRY F. BYRD and Representative HOWARD W. SMITH, boss of the House Rules Committee.

Professor Burns lays the blame for drift and delay in present-day Government to what he calls the four-party system "that compels government by consensus and coalition rather than a two-party system that allows the winning party to govern and the losers to oppose."

He would do away with the congressional wings of the two parties by absorbing them into the national parties, largely through most of the congressional reforms proposed by Senator CLARK.

He nominates for oblivion the seniority system in Congress, minority devices such as the Rules Committee veto, the filibuster, malapportionment and one-party districts.

One of the most penetrating of the recent discussions of Government reform and of the declining prestige of Congress came from a freshman Member of the House, Representative ROBERT TAFT, JR., in an address at the American Bar Association convention in Chicago this month.

Mr. TAFT told his fellow lawyers that Congress is the weak link in the Federal Government and that it must be revitalized if there is to be a halt to the mounting assumption of power by the executive and judicial branches at the expense of the legislative branch and of State and local governments.

Unlike his late father, Mr. TAFT looks for no resurgence of States rights. He defined the Federal system as "a governmental organization which permits continued existence of lesser subdivisions for limited purposes" and said recent Supreme Court decisions have made argument over States rights more and more academic.

Some of the reform suggestions Mr. TAFT threw out at the bar convention were familiar. Others are new and bold.

For instance, he proposed a voluntary redrawing of State boundaries to relate them to the "economic and practical realities and necessities" of modern industrial civilization.

This revision of State lines is particularly desirable for coping with the increasing complexities and contradictions involved in large multi-State metropolitan areas, he said.

Among the other reforms suggested by Mr. TAFT were:

Elimination of the electoral college system to head off a possible fiasco in a presidential election.

Solving the legislative reapportionment problem by taking it out of the hands of the courts and enacting a constitutional amendment defining clearly the requirements for guaranteeing the principle of representative government.

Changing the process of amending the Constitution by providing for ratification by a two-thirds vote of the people of two-thirds of the States as well as by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress. This limitation of the power of the State legislatures would offer "more flexibility" to the process, he said.

Action by State and local governments to eliminate duplication of governmental units and to eliminate the "balkanization" of metropolitan areas by county and State lines.

A shift in the Federal tax base to give the States and local government more revenues to deal with health, education, welfare, and other such programs.

Turning to the question of the House, Mr. TAFT traced most of its ineptitude to the wide dispersion of leadership on both the majority and minority sides and took his stand with those who favor trimming the powers of the Rules Committee.

"Because of the power of the Rules Committee, along with the seniority feature in connection with committees, the selection of committee chairman and the right of committee chairmen to schedule or refuse to schedule legislation for hearing, the centers of power within the parties in Congress are multiple, with no one being in a position to direct even the procedural aspects of the legislative body," he said. Mr. TAFT suggested the undoing of the 1960 reform which stripped the Speaker of the House—then Joseph G. (Uncle Joe) Cannon—of many of his arbitrary powers.

He said that reform was made at a time when the legislative dominated the executive branch and that now with the executive firmly in the saddle and Congress the underdog, the time has come to build up the power of the Speaker and centralize the sources of procedural power within the two parties.

Discussions about the shortcomings of the Federal Government usually wind up with the finger of accusation pointed at Congress.

On the 535 Members of the House and Senate falls the responsibility of overseeing the vast Federal establishment of nearly 2.5 million employees and 2,300 executive departments, agencies, offices, and bureaus.

They are called upon to review and authorize Federal spending at a rate approaching \$100 billion a year and to pass upon the programs submitted by the White House.

In trying to cope with this formidable burden of work, the legislative branch is employing substantially the same loose organization and the same ivy-covered ground rules it developed by stops and starts between 1789 and the outbreak of World War I.

Taking their cue from the authors of the Constitution, successive generations of congressional leaders have erected their own elaborate system of checks and balances which enables the minority to frustrate the majority and clog the legislative machinery.

Attempts to grease the wheels of Congress have been frequent in the past. The last serious effort came in the Reorganization Act of 1946 passed after the legislators were warned by a blue-ribbon committee of the American Political Science Association that it "must modernize its machinery and methods to fit modern conditions if it is to keep the pace with a greatly enlarged and active executive branch."

The 1946 act, however, failed to produce any lasting changes beyond a boost in congressional salaries. It did reduce the number of standing committees from 81 to 34, but that cut eventually was nullified by the creation of equally large numbers of standing subcommittees.

Now, 17 years later, growing public distaste for "do-nothing" Congresses is applying pressure for a new stab at rewriting some of the archaic rules of procedure.

Proposals to name a joint House-Senate reform study group to draw up reorganization recommendations are now resting in committee in both Houses, backed by bipartisan groups of liberals.

The towering logjam of unfinished business, mounting since early January, probably will prohibit action on any reform committee resolution this year, but the handwriting is on the wall and it will come eventually.

Disclosures of unethical conduct by Congressmen, including nepotism, padded payrolls, junketing, conflicts of interest, to say nothing of the extravagance displayed in the building of the stately new House Office Building, have aroused the ire of at least some of the Nation's voters.

It is likely that there will be a reform group named next year but the results are uncertain. The only thing sure about a reorganization program is that it is likely to include a congressional pay increase.

In the past, senior Members have been able to consistently beat down efforts to make the House Rules Committee a conduit rather than a blockade against pending legislation; and set a time limit on debate in the Senate; to delegate authority for disposing of some of the trivia that now takes up valuable time, or to write a new code of ethics for Congressmen.

Reform is overdue. Reform is inevitable. But before it can come, it appears that there will have to be a landslide election to give one or the other of the two parties enough new members and the overwhelming majority needed to rout the entrenched senior members and ram through a meaningful reform program.

[From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, Aug. 25, 1963]

CALL TO REFORM

The crisis in government described on this page is neither unprecedented nor revolutionary. The history of government can be recorded as one crisis after another, each defined in its own debate and possessed of its own timeliness.

Usually these crises—the run-of-the-mill type, so to speak—center upon specific issues or proposals: a tariff policy, a tax bill, a treaty. What sets today's debate apart is that it probes to the vitals of the governmental system itself, the process by which other crises are resolved.

Even this aspect of the crisis discussed here is not unprecedented. But its crucial nature is the more emphasized by the fact that similar crises-in-depth have occurred previously only when the Nation's very existence was at stake, when the alternatives were to change or to die. Thus the Founding Fathers threw out the Articles of Confederation in 1787 to convert 13 rival entities into a viable sovereignty, and the Civil War was fought to free the national impulse to expand from the restraining bonds of provincialism.

The urgency of the current crisis is further highlighted by the fact that those who recognize and define it are not all detached bystanders. With the exception of Professor Burns, each of the men whose views are outlined here is involved in the governmental process. Together, they represent a broad range of geographic, economic, social, and political interests.

It is significant that none of these men belong to the school of skeptics which sees the crisis as heralding the collapse of American democracy. All are confident that the United States can continue to build on its present constitutional foundation. That they find some of the superstructure in dire need of renovation actually testifies to their faith. Just as the superstructure they condemn was originally erected to replace an earlier outworn one, so they want now to remodel the procedures and powers of government to give new vitality to the old framework.

The crisis, then, is one of dynamic politics. This can be seen in the fact that so much of today's controversy is sparked by decisions of the Supreme Court. As Justice Harlan told the American Bar Association this month, it is a "serious mischief" to conclude that "all deficiencies in our society which have failed of correction by other means should find a cure in the courts." But resort to the courts is inevitable when normal political methods become so fossilized that they deny the Negro the opportunity to obtain his rights or deprive millions of citizens of fair representation in their State and National legislatures.

The 1963 crisis in American Government marks another turning point in our development. History teaches us that there is no cause for despair. But it also teaches us that it could be disastrous to ignore the summons to reform.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR PEARSON FOR HIS SPEECH ON CUBA

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, last week I was privileged to hear a part of the fine speech on Cuba delivered by the distinguished junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON]. Unfortunately, I was called from the Chamber before I could make any comment on his speech. So I take this opportunity to compliment and commend him for the forward-looking ideas he expressed in the speech he delivered on that occasion.

I am impressed by the fact that he has considered the possibilities as to what might be done in the future when Cuba once again is free. He also emphasized the part the Organization of American States should take in planning for this possibility, which without question will become a fact. He then enumerated five essential elements of a free society which should be considered by this inter-American organization.

In his conclusion, he outlined three reasons why we should now prepare for the rehabilitation of Cuba; and he went into some detail in explaining them.

Toward the end of this speech he made this pertinent comment:

Mr. President, I have tried to see beyond the curve of the horizon, to the day when Cuba once again will be free.

I wish to take this occasion to compliment the distinguished junior Senator from Kansas for making a distinct contribution to our understanding of the Cuban problem, and also for attempting—as he stated so succinctly—to see beyond the curve of the horizon, into the future, and to make plans accordingly.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator from Montana yield briefly to me, to enable me to comment on that subject?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I am glad to yield.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, it was my privilege also to be seated in this Chamber throughout the great speech the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON] made last week.

I desire to pay my respect to the junior Senator from Kansas. Indeed, I feel that by his speech, he made a great contribution, and he deserves the congratulations of all Senators for the leadership he has demonstrated so soon after becoming a Member of the Senate.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Has morning business been concluded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

THE NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of Executive M (88th Cong., 1st sess.), the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and underwater.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, after weeks of studying the issue of the nuclear test ban treaty, as a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee—having listened to testimony before our committee and having read the lengthy arguments on both sides—I have come to the conclusion that it is in the best interest of the American people to ratify the treaty.

In doing so, I am laboring under no illusions about the character of the chief cosigner, the Soviets, or about the limitations of the treaty. It is a matter of balancing the risks.

I favor our making every possible effort to achieve agreements on nuclear testing—and on disarmament and peace—with the Soviets so long as these agreements incorporate adequate safeguards.

We in the Senate will ratify the nuclear test ban treaty without any illusions as to its limitations. We know full well that the leopard has not changed his spots.

Even during the final negotiations at Moscow, Khrushchev joined in a public declaration calling for the "liberation of South Korea" from the U.S. "imperialists." No doubt, the Soviets still intend to "bury" us.

As President Kennedy said in his address to the Nation on July 26:

Nations cannot afford in these matters to rely simply on the good faith of their adversaries.

We are not deceiving ourselves about our adversary. Neither are we deceiving ourselves about this treaty. It is not the millennium, as the President said.

And, as he said further, it does not "mean an end to the threat of nuclear war. It will not reduce nuclear stockpiles; it will not halt the production of nuclear weapons; it will not resolve all conflicts, or cause the Communists to forgo their ambitions."

Let me say, further, that I firmly believe that the Soviets will not hesitate to break this treaty when it serves their purpose to do so. We are fully aware of Russia's record of broken agreements.

I have been furnished with some interesting statistics on our past negotiations with the Soviets. I have no reason to doubt these figures. During the last 25 years, the United States has had 3,400 meetings with the Soviets—including Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam, Panmunjom, and Geneva. The negotiators spoke 106 million words—100 volumes. All this talk led to 52 major agreements, and the Soviets have broken 50 of them.

We are not the only victims. The Soviets have a special fondness for non-aggression pacts; they have gone into these treaties in a big way—with Poland, Finland, Rumania, the Baltic States, among others—and have violated nearly every one of them.

Mr. President, the goal of civilized people is peace. What is the best way to maintain peace?

The nuclear test ban treaty, submitted by the President to the Senate, is believed by many conscientious people to be in the interest of peace.

The treaty we are asked to ratify is, I believe, in the interest of every American

if it does not endanger our people's safety or security.

Notwithstanding our justifiable distrust of the Soviets and our awareness of the limitations of the treaty, we are mindful of the grave danger of nuclear war and the advantage of keeping open any channel, however remote, for the avoidance of nuclear worldwide destruction.

I wish to insert another point right here.

One of the reasons most commonly offered for a nuclear test ban has to do with the danger of fallout contamination. Most of my mail favoring the test ban treaty has referred to fallout from atmospheric testing.

I regret to say I have not heard or read any conclusive testimony on this point. Regardless of how the vote on ratification goes, I think the responsible officials of the executive branch of the Government owe the public a frank and adequate answer on this point.

Either there is real danger from fallout incidental to atmospheric testing or there is not, and this point should be settled.

It is the position of many of our officials—and sincerely believed by a great majority of our citizens—that this treaty represents the first step made in 18 years toward permanent peace.

On the other hand, I am mindful of the fact that the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee has filed a report stating that the treaty will adversely affect the future quality of the Nation's arms and that it will result in serious military disadvantages.

Some witnesses questioned the safeguards to protect the national security of the United States.

On this point, I joined with colleagues on the Armed Services Committee in offering a resolution requesting that the administration furnish full information. The administration furnished the desired information. It gives us assurance that we can make the progress necessary to protect and maintain our deterrent within the limitations of the treaty. We are assured that the development of our arsenal will continue unhampered.

Incidentally, if we should fail to ratify, it would possibly shake the confidence of the 88 other nations who have signed, believing in our steadfastness of purpose and our devotion to peace.

There are two possible roads to peace. One is the proved road of strength and vigilance. The other is the unproved road of negotiation. We must travel both roads. I feel that to forsake either path would be to court war and invite destruction.

Let us place our trust in the path of strength and our hope in the path of negotiation.

Mr. President, after careful consideration I have come to the conclusion that the treaty does not sacrifice anything vital to our security and does offer some hope. Therefore, I will vote for ratification—even though it must be with more hope than trust.

Mr. CHURCH obtained the floor.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, with the understand-

ing that he will not lose his right to the floor?

Mr. CHURCH. I am happy to yield to the majority leader.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, for the purpose of submitting a request to the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, yesterday the leadership, in conformity with the rules of the Senate, endeavored to move to the next step in the consideration of the resolution of ratification. This is the normal procedure. However, at the request of the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], who expressed no opposition whatever to the procedure which the leadership was attempting to follow, we agreed with him to put it over until today.

Under the rules of the Senate the procedural situation is such that reservations, interpretations, and understandings with respect to the treaty are not in order at this stage of the proceedings. At this time only actual amendments to the language of the treaty itself may be offered. In the past, the traditional method by which the Senate expressed its reservation to, or its understanding of, the meaning of the treaty was by adding such reservation or understanding to the resolution of ratification. This is the proper procedure and the one which the leadership understands is intended to be followed now. I therefore now ask unanimous consent that the treaty be considered as having passed through the several parliamentary stages up to and including the presentation of the resolution of ratification. The granting of this request, if it is granted, will not deny any Senator the right to speak on any part of the treaty, the treaty as a whole, or for that matter on any other subject. The only effect procedurally will be to foreclose the offering of amendments and to allow the offering of proposed reservations and understandings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. THURMOND. Reserving the right to object, amendments may be offered. I would not wish that the Senate be bound by such an agreement. Therefore, I object.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I say to the Senator from South Carolina that this is an action which can be taken at any time. I would hope that the Senator, in his understanding of the situation, would understand also the position in which the leadership finds itself. We are not trying to rush the treaty to completion. We are making it as easy as possible for every Senator to make his views known, either for or against the proposed treaty. It is the usual procedure which we are requesting at this time, and only the usual procedure. It will not preclude the

offering of reservations or understandings by any Senator who wishes to do so. To the best of the knowledge of the leadership—the combined leadership—no amendments are at the desk, nor has the leadership been informed of any amendments to be considered. The Senate cannot consider reservations or understandings until this step has been taken.

Mr. THURMOND. I reassert my desire to cooperate with the leadership in every way I can. This is an important subject. I see no need to foreclose the question of amendments, if it is decided that amendments should be offered. I shall have to insist on my objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Does the Senator from South Carolina himself have any amendments he wishes to offer? The reason I ask is that we know of no amendments.

Mr. THURMOND. I do not care to give a final answer to that question at this time.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the Senator from Idaho for yielding.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, a treaty in which all signatories have agreed to refrain from nuclear testing in the air, underwater, and in outer space, has finally come before us for ratification. It is here because the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union have at last recognized that it may be better to try to halt the nuclear arms race than to try to win it.

For years we have known in our bones that there was no way to win this race. The longer it has gone on, the closer both sides have come to nuclear parity. As our respective atomic stockpiles have grown more immense, the more certain it has become that it will be suicidal to use them. The combined American and Russian nuclear arsenals are now estimated to contain an explosive power of some 60 billion tons of TNT—enough to put a 20-ton bomb at the head of every human being on earth.

Small wonder that the President has said:

Today, every inhabitant of this planet must contemplate the day when this planet may no longer be habitable. Every man, woman, and child lives under a nuclear sword of Damocles, hanging by the slenderest of threads, capable of being cut at any moment by accident or miscalculation or by madness. The weapons of war must be abolished before they abolish us.

Men no longer debate whether armaments are a symptom or a cause of tension. The mere existence of modern weapons—10 million times more powerful than anything the world has ever seen, and only minutes away from any target on earth—is a source of horror, and discord, and distrust. Men no longer maintain that disarmament must await the settlement of all disputes—for disarmament must be a part of any final settlement. And men may no longer pretend that the quest for disarmament is a sign of weakness—for in a spiraling arms race, a nation's security may well be shrinking even as its arms increase.

We know this treaty is only the first step on the long, uncertain journey toward arms control. Many steps must follow if we are ever to grope our way out from under the somber shadow of the mushroom cloud. But the treaty represents our first chance to embark upon

the journey since the burst of that fateful fireball above Hiroshima 18 years ago. It may be a small step, and it comes very late, but it proffers some hope of being the commencement of that long pilgrimage to avert what the President has aptly described as "the world's slide toward final annihilation."

As the first nation to have developed the atomic bomb, we have always felt a special responsibility for the control of such weapons. Less than a year after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the United States offered its original plan for the internationalization of atomic energy. Bernard Baruch, as spokesman for President Truman, appeared before the United Nations in support of the American proposal, saying:

We are here to make a choice between the quick and the dead. That is our business. Behind the black portent of the new atomic age lies a hope which, seized upon with faith, can work our salvation. If we fail, then we have damned every man to be the slave of fear. Let us not deceive ourselves. We must elect world peace or world destruction.

Tragically, our proposal was rejected by a suspicious Stalin who believed, with his generals, that Russia could never be secure without first securing the bomb. Thus began the nuclear arms race. Never has a competition occurred more frightening or more futile. Never have the energies of two great nations been so largely absorbed in so frantic a pursuit of the Devil's arts.

At first, we followed the grim statistics of the race with horrified fascination. Warheads were soon perfected that were 10 to 20 times as powerful as the bomb which inflicted 140,000 casualties on Hiroshima. But this was only the beginning. As fusion followed fission, hydrogen weapons were added to the American and Russian arsenals which were hundreds—even thousands—of times more powerful still. To our disbelief, we learned there were no upper limits to the size of the explosions that could be contrived.

New words were needed to measure the forces being released in the testing—kilotons, megatons, the very terms began to turn sour on our tongues. And as the years passed, as the costs mounted ever higher, as our weapons systems became ever more sophisticated, as our missilemen went underwater and underground, it became increasingly evident that national defense, in the sense of shielding our homeland and our way of life, had gone the way of the musket and the powderhorn. The term itself has nearly disappeared from the lexicon of contemporary military usage. Against nuclear-tipped intercontinental ballistic missiles, we have no defense. Instead, we maintain an enormous deterrent which alone may survive a full-scale nuclear attack upon us. Its purpose is not to defend, but to avenge. The frenzied search for national security through nuclear armament has failed.

Indeed, it was foredoomed from the outset. Instinctively, we have known this from the time we first detonated the hydrogen weapon that sank an island in the Pacific. In those days it was Senator Brien McMahon, of Connecticut,

the chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, who was impelled to introduce a resolution concerning "the overriding problem of our time—how to stop the armaments race and establish a just peace." In sponsoring this resolution, McMahon was joined by several men who are still Members of the Senate—Senator FULBRIGHT, of Arkansas; Senator SPARKMAN, of Alabama; Senator MAGNUSON, of Washington; Senator MORSE, of Oregon; and Senator, then Representative, JACKSON, of Washington. The stirring summation of one of McMahon's addresses should suffice to show the depth of his concern, even then, that the world must find a way to deal with the split atom before the atom split the world. He said:

Mr. President, the clock is ticking, ticking, and with each swing of the pendulum the time to save civilization grows shorter. When shall we get about this business? Now, or when Russia and the United States glower at one another from atop competing stacks of hydrogen bombs. Senators, destiny will not grant us the gift of indifference. If we do not act, the atom will.

If we do not act, we may be profaned forever by the inheritors of a ravished planet. We will be reviled, not as fools—even a fool can sense the massive danger. We will be reviled as cowards—and rightly, for only a coward can flee the awesome facts which command us to act with fortitude.

But the United States and the Soviet Union were too caught up in the momentum of their grisly competition to heed McMahon's warnings. With little interruption, the clock has continued to tick away for the 13 years that followed until we found ourselves—true to his prediction—glowering at one another from atop our respective hydrogen stockpiles, in the course of the two terrible showdowns of 1962—one over Berlin and the other over Cuba.

An implacable fate has not granted us the gift of indifference. What American parent in the dark hours of the Berlin confrontation or the Cuban missile crisis failed to look at his children and shudder at the thought of the catastrophic consequences of nuclear war? As we were forced to peer over the brink of the abyss where is a sane and honest man who would deny that we were not "the slaves of fear?" And who among us would contend that the Russians felt no panic? However, wrongminded we believe them to be, the Russians are human, too.

How close are we today to the end of the rope? No one can say for sure. If other showdowns lie ahead, we must face them bravely, and pray that nuclear holocaust is averted. But sure it is that we cannot slide down the rope indefinitely. Somewhere it has a frayed end which will drop us into a witchfire of incredible destruction. This treaty is one pull back on the rope, the first pull of a long climb which could lead to a safer and saner world.

From Truman forward, our Presidents have sensed the futility of continued, unrestricted testing, and our need to somehow temper and then to harness the nuclear arms race itself. Less than 3 months after President Eisenhower took office in 1953, he renewed the American offer for international control of atomic energy to promote its use for peaceful

purposes only and to insure the prohibition of atomic weapons. In 1958, Eisenhower ordered a cessation of this country's nuclear testing, and his administration, in cooperation with the British Government, commenced negotiations with the Soviet Union in an attempt to reach agreement on a comprehensive test ban, applicable to all environments, including underground testing.

Perhaps the effort was premature; perhaps the objective sought was too ambitious for the times. The inclusion of underground testing greatly complicated the problem of working out an adequate system of inspection and control. We contended, rightly I think, that seismographs alone could not always distinguish between certain kinds of underground nuclear explosions and earthquakes, and that onsite inspections of suspicious events would therefore be required, if covert violations of the proposed treaty were to be safeguarded against. The Russians contended that a static control system would suffice, and that our motive in demanding roving inspections was actually a guise to permit hostile reconnaissance and espionage within the Soviet Union. On this issue, the negotiations dragged on inconclusively for many months.

Thinking it impossible, at that time, to obtain Russian consent to onsite inspections, which were in my view indispensable to any workable comprehensive treaty, I myself proposed on the floor of the Senate, in April of 1959, that the United States seek a limited test ban agreement to stop further nuclear testing in the atmosphere.

Later that year, President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan joined in offering Khrushchev a limited ban on atmospheric tests up to an altitude of 50 kilometers. In 1961, President Kennedy, again with Macmillan, proposed a ban on atmospheric tests. Both of these proposals were rejected by the Soviet Government as insufficient.

All of us know the sorry story of how the stalemated negotiations for a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty ended in dismal failure; we recall how the Soviet Union, after quiet preparations, suddenly resumed testing on a most extensive scale, forcing the United States to do likewise. We remember, too, how the testing was accompanied by a new round of bellicose speechmaking in the Soviet Union, coupled with a hardening of Russian attitudes on every cold war front. And we shall never forget how the era culminated in a daring thrust by Khrushchev to install missile bases in Cuba, at our very doorstep. In this reckless gambit, Khrushchev in effect was asking: "If her vital interests are challenged, is the United States really willing to risk all in a nuclear war?" President Kennedy's response, coming swift and sure, gave Khrushchev his answer. The world watched breathlessly as Kennedy ordered the Navy to turn back Russian ships on the high seas, even as he laid down his ultimatum that the Cuban bases must be dismantled and the Russian missiles withdrawn. Khrushchev had his answer, and he backed away under circumstances which surely inflicted the most serious

reversal on the Communist cause since the end of the second war.

I suppose Khrushchev's question had to be asked—and answered—somewhere, sometime, if a turning point in the nuclear arms race was ever to be reached. The Russians had to know whether, in a showdown situation, we actually stood ready to suffer a full-scale nuclear exchange—whether, in effect, we would sooner choose to be dead than Red. Had Kennedy allowed the Russian missile bases to remain in Cuba, then Khrushchev would have known that he could win his points, one by one, through the threat of nuclear war—that he could bluff his way to world dominion. Under such circumstances, the Russian nuclear arsenal would have had utility, after all, in advancing the objectives of Soviet foreign policy. The Russians would doubtlessly have then intensified the nuclear arms race, and we would have no test ban treaty before us today.

So the tense and terrifying days of last October may well be recorded by historians of the future as a time of destiny for the whole human race, when the fortitude of an American President won for us another chance to harness the nuclear monster, or, as Kennedy himself has put it, to stuff the genie back in the bottle, while there is still time.

Those days of danger last October are like yesterday to me. I remember talking with the Secretary of State in the midst of the crisis. For days and nights he had not left his office, except to confer with the President. The awful strain of having set the United States on collision course with the Soviet Union was written in his face, and I thought of how lonely the President must be.

The agony dwelt also in the Kremlin. Those of us who serve on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee have learned something of Khrushchev's ordeal during those tense hours, when the knot of war had to be untied even as events tightened it around both countries. The feat was accomplished in the 11th hour by men whose involvement will chasten them all their lives through.

So the stage was set for the President to renew the American effort to temper the nuclear arms race by another attempt to reach an agreement on a nuclear test ban. In June of this year, before leaving on his triumphal trip to Europe, Kennedy judged the time to be ripe for another overture to the Soviet Union. At American University, in a remarkable speech that I regard as the highwater mark of his first term in office, the President addressed himself to the conscience and good sense of the American people, with these memorable words:

I have, therefore, chosen this time and this place to discuss a topic on which ignorance too often abounds and the truth is too rarely perceived—yet it is the most important topic on earth: world peace.

I speak of peace because of the new face of war. Total war makes no sense in an age when great powers can maintain large and relatively invulnerable nuclear forces and refuse to surrender without resort to those forces. It makes no sense in an age when a single nuclear weapon contains almost 10 times the explosive force delivered by all of the allied air forces in the Second World

War. It makes no sense in an age when the deadly poisons produced by a nuclear exchange would be carried by the wind and water and soil and seed to the far corners of the globe and to generations yet unborn.

Today the expenditure of billions of dollars every year on weapons acquired for the purpose of making sure we never need to use them is essential to keeping the peace. But surely the acquisition of such idle stockpiles—which can only destroy and never create—is not the only, much less the most efficient, means of assuring peace.

I speak of peace, therefore, as the necessary rational end of rational men. I realize that the pursuit of peace is not as dramatic as the pursuit of war—and frequently the words of the pursuer fall on deaf ears. But we have no more urgent task.

Some say that it is useless to speak of world peace or world law or world disarmament—and that it will be useless until the leaders of the Soviet Union adopt a more enlightened attitude. I hope they do. I believe we can help them do it. But I also believe that we must reexamine our own attitude—as individuals and as a nation—for our attitude is as essential as theirs. And every graduate of this school, every thoughtful citizen who despairs of war and wishes to bring peace, should begin by looking inward—by examining his own attitude toward the possibilities of peace, toward the Soviet Union, toward the course of the cold war and toward freedom and peace here at home.

With a candor as refreshing as it is uncommon to men in high station, the President went on to say:

No government or social system is so evil that its people must be considered as lacking in virtue. As Americans, we find communism profoundly repugnant as a negation of personal freedom and dignity. But we can still hail the Russian people for their many achievements—in science and space, in economic and industrial growth, in culture and in acts of courage.

Among the many traits the peoples of our two countries have in common, none is stronger than our mutual abhorrence of war. Almost unique, among the major world powers, we have never been at war with each other. And no nation in the history of battle ever suffered more than the Soviet Union suffered in the course of the Second World War. At least 20 million lost their lives. Countless millions of homes and farms were burned or sacked. A third of the nation's territory, including nearly two-thirds of its industrial base, was turned into a wasteland—a loss equivalent to the devastation of this country east of Chicago.

Today, should total war ever break out again—no matter how—our two countries would become the primary targets. It is an ironical but accurate fact that the two strongest powers are the two in the most danger of devastation. All we have built, all we have worked for, would be destroyed in the first 24 hours. And even in the cold war, which brings burdens and dangers to so many countries, including this Nation's closest allies—our two countries bear the heaviest burdens. For we are both devoting massive sums of money to weapons that could be better devoted to combating ignorance, poverty, and disease. We are both caught up in a vicious and dangerous cycle in which suspicion on one side breeds suspicion on the other, and new weapons beget counterweapons.

In short, both the United States and its allies, and the Soviet Union and its allies, have a mutually deep interest in a just and genuine peace and in halting the arms race. Agreements to this end are in the interests of the Soviet Union as well as ours—and even the most hostile nations can be

relied upon to accept and keep those treaty obligations, and only those treaty obligations, which are in their own interest.

So, let us not be blind to our differences—but let us also direct attention to our common interests and to the means by which those differences can be resolved. And if we cannot end now our differences, at least we can help make the world safe for diversity. For, in the final analysis, our most basic common link is that we all inhabit this planet. We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children's future. And we are all mortal.

Then the President focused upon the one place where a beginning might be made. Said he:

The one major area of these negotiations where the end is in sight—yet where a fresh start is badly needed—is in a treaty to outlaw nuclear tests. The conclusion of such a treaty—so near and yet so far—would check the spiraling arms race in one of its most dangerous areas. It would place the nuclear powers in a position to deal more effectively with one of the greatest hazards which man faces in 1963, the further spread of nuclear arms. It would increase our security—it would decrease the prospects of war. Surely this goal is sufficiently important to require our steady pursuit, yielding neither to the temptation to give up the whole effort nor the temptation to give up our insistence on vital and responsible safeguards.

In this great address at American University, the President correctly assessed the changing temper of the Kremlin strategists in the aftermath of their Cuban misadventure. His renewed invitation to Khrushchev to rethink things through was superbly timed. Logic is the same, whether pursued in English or Russian, and our refusal to yield to the Red missile threat in Cuba led to one inescapable conclusion: The issues between the United States and the Soviet Union could not be settled by nuclear intimidation.

Once this conclusion is reached, it becomes possible for both sides to consider ways for tempering the precarious risks inherent in what has been aptly described as the nuclear "balance of terror." A partial test ban treaty was a reachable first step in easing tensions and slowing down the feverish arms race. Once again, Kennedy offered it; this time, Khrushchev accepted it.

So we have before us a treaty which was negotiated—once the time was ripe—with extraordinary ease and speed. It has been examined with the utmost care by the members of the Senate Foreign Relations, Armed Forces, and Atomic Energy Committees. We have heard expert testimony ranging from the technical military consequences of the treaty to its broadest implications in world politics and long-range cold war strategy. When all of the testimony is taken into account, the overwhelming consensus has supported the treaty. Our leading statesmen, the Chiefs of Staff of our Armed Forces, the directors of our intelligence and atomic energy programs, the great majority of our nuclear scientists, endorsed the treaty. It was the preponderant judgment of the expert witnesses called from many different fields of study, scientific, military, and political, that the risks to which we will be exposed without such a treaty far exceed

the risks we assume with it. The case was strongly made that the best interests of the United States would be served by our ratification of this treaty without reservation.

There was, of course, testimony against the treaty, and there will be votes against it in the Senate. Not one among us lacks suspicion of the Russian Government, and it comes easily to reason that, since we and they are opposites, no adjustments between us are possible, that whatever is good for them must be bad for us.

If this is true, then cohabitation of this planet must ultimately give way to co-annihilation, tensions will grow ever greater as the spiraling arms race heightens the common danger, and there will be no escape from a fiery oblivion.

Yet is not this treaty itself a rebuttal to so dismal an outlook? Both sides have signed it, because each side has separately concluded that it serves its own interests to do so.

Decidedly, this does not mean that we believe we can now trust the Russians. No element of trust is involved in this treaty. It is limited to testing in those environments where we ourselves can detect any significant violations, without having to depend on any sort of Communist disclosure.

It has been said that we can expect the Russians to keep this treaty only so long as they find it in their interest to do so. I agree. And I would add that is all the longer we intend to keep it.

As the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee has suggested the typical course of a sovereign nation, throughout the whole path of diplomatic history, is to keep a treaty only so long as it remains in its national interest to do so.

Both sides have carefully included an escape clause for this very purpose, drawn as broad as language can make it.

Article IV reads, in part:

Each party shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the treaty if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject matter of this treaty, have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country.

But there are good reasons to suppose that both the Soviet Union and the United States may well find it in their mutual interest to keep this treaty. The two nuclear giants bear the weight of certain common problems which this treaty should serve to lighten.

First, the two nuclear giants have most at stake in avoiding a nuclear war. The United States and Russia would be the principal targets of a nuclear exchange. Each has trained its missiles upon the launching sites, the cities, the industries of the other. The consequences we Americans would suffer were succinctly summarized by Mr. Sanford Gottlieb, who testified that our "homeland population and way of life would be pulverized, and the survivors would have the unenviable job of trying to refashion civilization out of the radioactive rubble. Freedom would not walk among the survivors." Khrushchev, on his part, has commented that the survivors would envy the dead. It is little solace, either for the Russians or for us, that Mao Tse-

tung has already sensed that nuclear war today would be an Armageddon for the West, making the world safe for the Chinese. The treaty does not end the nuclear competition between us and the Soviet Union, but, as Walter Lippmann has observed, "limiting the experiments will remove the hysteria, the violence, and the poison from the competitive search for absolute supremacy," and thus should contribute toward the avoidance of a nuclear war.

Second, it is the two nuclear giants, as matters now stand, which have the most to lose by the spread of nuclear weapons technology to other countries. Each new nation added to the ranks of the nuclear powers holds up another match to the fuse of nuclear disaster for all. And if nuclear arsenals spread to nations with unstable governments, or come into the possession of regimes afflicted with a "rule or ruin" philosophy, then the risks to which we are now exposed would quickly multiply beyond calculation. This treaty alone will not prevent, but it will retard, the further proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Third, the treaty, by imposing limitations on future tests, will slow down the development of ever more costly and complicated nuclear weapon systems—on both sides. Huge nuclear arms budgets have imposed a disproportionate burden upon the United States and Russia, as compared with our respective allies. It is now costing us, in this country, more than \$50 billion a year to maintain our Armed Forces, which is over half our total Federal budget. The cost has increased fivefold in the last 15 years. Testimony was given that it is likely to double again by 1970, if present trends continue. The Soviet Union, drawing upon lesser wealth, spends an even higher percentage of her national income for arms.

While the United States and Russia have been thus increasing their military budgets, their non-nuclear allies have been able to devote a bigger part of their wealth toward improving their economies. Within the Soviet bloc, countries like Czechoslovakia, Poland, and even Rumania, boast higher living standards and more consumer goods than Russia, a fact which has embarrassed Khrushchev during his recent visits. As for the United States, we still maintain the highest living standards in the world, but our country is beginning to fall behind some of our non-nuclear allies in certain crucial respects. Since we are required to spend twice as much proportionately on military defense than our NATO partners in Western Europe, or Japan, our peacetime steel, shipbuilding, and machine tool industries are becoming increasingly obsolescent, in comparison with theirs, a factor which weakens our competitive position in the world market. More pertinent still, while 65 percent of our research and development funds go into weapons systems, only 15 percent of the research mark or yen in countries like Germany and Japan need be devoted to military purposes.

The staggering expense of the unrestricted nuclear arms race has forced us to give insufficient attention to the severe problems which are building up here

at home—the problems of diminished industrial competitiveness, of automation, of education, of air and water pollution, of pockets of chronic unemployment, of mass transit, of urban renewal—all of which demand major new steps for solution.

And the same problem plagues the Soviet Union. Khrushchev has been unable to hide the increasing demand of the Russian people for a better life. I have seen enough of Russia with my own eyes to understand the popular appeal for a larger diversion of the nation's resources to consumer goods, food, clothing, and adequate housing. Their demands are far from met, and cannot be, unless the nuclear arms race can be slowed down, and resources diverted from the sword to the plow.

Finally, the United States and the Soviet Union, despite their profound differences, share one further inducement for keeping this treaty. They have a common need for ending the physical and psychological consequences of continued nuclear fallout. Internationally, this fallout has proved prejudicial to both countries. Other nations, with much justification, angrily demand: "By what right do you slowly poison the air we all must breathe?" Internally, the physical dangers of fallout are most severe in the United States and the Soviet Union themselves.

Senator BARTLETT of Alaska has called our attention several times to the high radiation levels in the areas inhabited by Eskimos in his State. Swedish scientists have also noted high radiation levels in the Arctic areas of Scandinavia; one would suppose that Soviet scientists are similarly concerned about their own Arctic regions.

But it is not only in the Arctic areas that high radiation levels are injurious to life. On June 7 of this year, the Federation of American Scientists issued a press release stating that:

The release of large amounts of radioactive debris comparable to that resulting from the 1962 U.S.S.R.-U.S. test series must be regarded as producing a definite increase in cancer mortality among children born within 1 to 2 years following that test series.

Articles in the Washington Post and New York Times of August 22 called attention to the findings of the St. Louis Committee on Nuclear Information headed by Dr. Eric Reiss, associate professor of Medicine at Washington University. These articles stated that about 3,000 children, mostly in the intermountain West, had received excessive doses of radiation from the tests conducted at the southern Nevada test site. The committee estimated that 10 to 12 cases of thyroid cancer would result as a consequence of this exposure. The article in the Washington Post stated that:

The committee said its analysis of the data shows that past tests exposed a number of local populations in Utah, Nevada, Idaho, and probably other communities as far away as Troy, N.Y., to fallout so intense as to represent a medically unacceptable hazard to children who may drink fresh locally produced milk.

Continued unrestricted testing by Russia and the United States, joined in time

by other nations, will increasingly poison the air all of us must breathe. Even then, as the President has observed:

The number of children and grandchildren with cancer in their bones, with leukemia in their blood, or with poison in their lungs might seem statistically small to some, in comparison with natural health hazards. But this is not a natural health hazard, and it is not a statistical issue.

Nor does this affect the nuclear powers alone. These tests befoul the air of all men and all nations, the committed and the uncommitted alike, without their knowledge and without their consent. That is why the continuation of atmospheric testing causes so many countries to regard all nuclear powers as equally evil; and we can hope that its prevention will enable those countries to see the world more clearly, while enabling all the world to breathe more easily.

These are some of the reasons, then, that give us plausible grounds for hope that this treaty will be kept by the Soviet Union, as well as by the United States. Our hopes must be tempered with the caution of past experience in dealing with the Kremlin, and we must remain prepared to resume our own testing, if ever the Russians default. In the meantime, the treaty itself will not change Communist ambitions, or eliminate the possibility of nuclear war; it will not, in itself, reduce our need for arms or allies, or programs of assistance to others. But it is an important first step toward a more rational relationship between the Soviet Union and the Western World. Given the pressures of a deepening split between Moscow and Peking, this treaty could open the way to other settlements with Russia of far-reaching significance. To these possibilities we must remain alert and prudently responsive.

For nothing is more urgent than for the two nuclear giants to find a way out of their atomic dilemma. Today we confront one another like two oldtime Western gunmen standing face to face, pistols drawn, aimed and cocked, near the center of a log, lying across a yawning chasm. Neither can fire his pistol, because of the certainty that the other, even with a dying reflex, will also squeeze off a fatal shot. Neither can advance upon the other, because of the danger that a point will come when his adversary, from fear or uncertainty, may tighten his pressure upon the hair trigger of doom for both. Each is afraid to lower his weapon, or even to allow it to waver, because each expects that a momentary opportunity for victory and escape will then be seized by the other.

Meanwhile, both protagonists grow tired. The hot sun beats down, and sweat forms around the tensely squinting eyes. Each wonders when—not if, but when—the other, fearing that he may be the first to weaken, will decide to take the deceptively smaller risk of getting off the first shot. Each feels that he must inch closer to his adversary, so it will be certain that the reflex shot, too, cannot miss.

Each knows in his heart that the situation cannot continue indefinitely, but must be resolved, in some way, before nightfall.

Is there not a likeness between this situation and our own dreadful dilemma with respect to the Russians? Now, with

this test ban treaty, it is as if both parties had agreed that, on signal, each would take one step backward. Each can afford to do this. If he takes the step, and his opponent does likewise, there will be time to consider what the next step might be. Trust is not involved, only a true instinct for self-preservation.

Mr. President, it has been said that this treaty is a symptom of a "no win" policy. I say there can be no winners—not the Russians, not the Americans, not Western civilization itself—unless the atom is tamed. So let us begin here and now. We are a hundred men and women, clothed at this moment with a fateful responsibility. Let it not be said that it was the U.S. Senate, heir and custodian of the longest tradition of freedom in the history of man, which lacked the courage to take the first step back from the commitment to violence which offers only the specter of eventual extermination for our people, our country, and all we cherish.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Idaho yield?

Mr. CHURCH. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. MOSS. Today Senators have heard one of the most persuasive and penetrating speeches on the proposed nuclear test ban treaty which will be heard in the Senate as this important subject is discussed. The senior Senator from Idaho, with his usual penetrating attention to detail, his broad background of knowledge of this subject, and his eloquence in expressing himself, has given the Senate an outline, a prospectus, or a viewpoint that I personally deeply appreciate. I call on Senators to read carefully in the printed RECORD what has been said today. I thank the Senator from Idaho for affording me the opportunity to hear a good part of what he said today.

Mr. CHURCH. I thank the Senator from Utah.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Will the Senator from Idaho yield?

Mr. CHURCH. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I, too, wish to say that the Senator from Idaho has made a valuable contribution to the discussion of the treaty. The Senator was most attentive in the hearings and followed them diligently. He is as well qualified to discuss the merits of the treaty as any other Member of this body. As chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, I appreciate his taking the pains to present his excellent speech, which was so well organized and presented to the Senate.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Idaho yield?

Mr. CHURCH. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. I congratulate the distinguished senior Senator from Idaho upon an able address. It is a cogent analysis of the issue before the Senate.

But I wish also to recall, as the RECORD will disclose, that the senior Senator from Idaho, speaking in 1959 as the junior Senator from Idaho, made another eloquent speech on the floor of the Senate. Standing at his own desk in the rear of the Chamber, he urged just such

a treaty as is now before the Senate. So I congratulate the Senator for his prescience and vision, as well as upon the delivery of an able speech.

Mr. CHURCH. I thank the Senator from Tennessee. At that time I drew much inspiration from the thinking of the Senator from Tennessee, who was one of the first to suggest that the United States might suspend further atmospheric testing unilaterally and challenge Russia to do likewise. This was most significant in contributing toward the position taken by the Government of the United States and the Government of the United Kingdom in the negotiations which led to the offering to the Russian Government of a treaty limited to the atmospheric areas.

Mr. GORE. I appreciate the generous references made by the Senator. If I recall correctly, I suggested that the United States take this step unilaterally, if necessary, but in the hope that it would be an invitation to the Soviet Union to join in the concert.

Mr. CHURCH. That is exactly so. I know the Senator from Tennessee shares with me the feeling of accomplishment that finally a treaty such as this has come before the Senate for ratification.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Idaho yield?

Mr. CHURCH. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I join with other Senators in expressing thanks to the distinguished senior Senator from Idaho for the speech he has just delivered. For a long time the Senator from Idaho has been a student of the subjects he has discussed today. His contribution to the debate will be most enlightening, and will result in a better understanding of the difficult problems which confront all Senators in the consideration of a treaty of such importance as this.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. DIRKSEN obtained the floor.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield without losing the floor, so that I may suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. INOUYE in the chair). Objection is heard; and the clerk will continue the call of the roll.

The legislative clerk resumed and concluded the call of the roll; and the following Senators answered to their names:

[No. 156 Ex.]

Alken	Bible	Cannon
Bartlett	Boggs	Carlson
Bayh	Burdick	Church
Beall	Byrd, Va.	Clark
Bennett	Byrd, W. Va.	Cooper

Cotton	Jordan, N.C.	Pell
Curtis	Jordan, Idaho	Prouty
Dirksen	Keating	Proxmire
Dodd	Kennedy	Randolph
Dominick	Kuchel	Ribicoff
Douglas	Lausche	Robertson
Eastland	Long, Mo.	Russell
Edmondson	Long, La.	Simpson
Ellender	Magnuson	Smathers
Ervin	Mansfield	Smith
Fong	McClellan	Sparkman
Fulbright	McGovern	Stennis
Gore	McIntyre	Symington
Hart	McNamara	Talmadge
Hartke	Metcalfe	Thurmond
Hayden	Miller	Tower
Hickenlooper	Morse	Walters
Hill	Morton	Williams, N.J.
Holland	Moss	Williams, Del.
Hruska	Mundt	Yarborough
Humphrey	Muskie	Young, N. Dak.
Inouye	Nelson	Young, Ohio
Jackson	Neuberger	
Johnston	Pastore	

Mr. HUMPHREY. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. MCGEE], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONROE] are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE] is necessarily absent.

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON] are absent on official business to attend a meeting of the Interparliamentary Union.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MECHEM], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] has the floor.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I envy Senators who have time to commit words to paper and to present a formal speech to the Senate. I make that statement in all modesty. First, I wish I had the talent for it; second, I wish I had time for it, because it makes an infinitely better RECORD. But, because of the pressures of a variety of work, I discover that I must be content with something of a synopsis that I had to dictate between telephone calls yesterday, and which Senators will find on their desks. So I apologize for the meager material that I have presented to Senators in a formal fashion.

As Senators know, I do not read a manuscript very well; and I believe it is incumbent on me to search my heart and my mind and to talk topically as well as I can on the subject at hand.

At the outset, let me say that I shall support the treaty. It is no easy vote. In my office are probably 40,000 letters, and on my Capitol desk are petitions containing 10,000 names in opposition to the treaty. But I must equate those against the whole number of electors in my State. Moreover, I have admonished them over and over again that, regardless of the entreaties and presentations that have been made to me, I feel that

I must follow a type of formula laid down by Edmund Burke, the great parliamentarian and Prime Minister of Britain, when he said it was his business to consult with his people, but it would be a betrayal of his conscience and a disservice to them if he failed to exercise his independent judgment.

So today my statement that I shall support the treaty is an exercise of my independent judgment based upon what I think is best for my country.

I have been drenched by all the correspondence and material that have come to my desk. I have gone over 100 pounds of pamphlets, brochures, letters, and all types of printed material that had a bearing upon the issue that is before the Senate.

I doubt whether at any other time—except three—in nearly 30 years of experience in the House and in the Senate, I have been so beset with the views and expressions of people everywhere.

I believe the first occasion was in 1940. If I am in error by a year, I shall have to ask my distinguished friend the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] whether that was the year of the "cash and carry" neutrality debate. I think it was. I remember the intensity of feeling which existed everywhere in the country and how emotionally and passionately people committed their feelings to paper. That was one occasion.

The second occasion was the dismissal of Douglas MacArthur. That happened in the Truman administration. The commentators and others had managed to excite the country. At that time I received about 200,000 letters.

The third time was when I was a member of the Committee on Government Operations of the Senate, the committee of which the late Senator McCarthy was the chairman. That committee conducted the trial. I was a member of the committee. On that occasion, the country was excited. Senators will remember that it was late at night when the Senate voted on the question. As the proceeding had been under the klieg lights and television cameras for 7 weeks, obviously it evoked a tremendous interest everywhere in the land. I believe there are still thousands of letters which I received, which have not been opened. My office staff indicated that more than 250,000 letters were received.

Senators can conceive what it is to have someone "smite you hip and thigh," in an angry mood, and say, "I demand a personal answer."

I do not know how one could answer people personally under those circumstances without resorting to the robot machines and other devices which are designed to diminish the workload upon the shoulders of Senators.

So I find, under all circumstances, that this is one of such occasions. On the other occasions—one under Franklin Roosevelt, one under Truman, and one under Eisenhower—we managed to survive, and we went our own way.

I believe perhaps Shakespeare was essentially correct when he said, in "Hamlet":

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.

He might well have used the word "destiny." This could be, conceivably, a time of destiny for the country and for the world. Who am I to judge? Time and history will have to render that judgment.

But this is an important matter that engrosses our attention. I pray that I may be on the right side. I accept this assignment, and I accept the responsibility for my vote with a sense of gravity and concern.

Before the treaty was initialed, I was privileged to see a thermofax copy. I examined it as best I could. I rendered some offhand opinions at the time, some of which did not stand up. I saw them recited in an editorial the other day. One must expect that sort of thing in public life. But I do not let it bother me.

I said to my people, I said to the country publicly, and I said in the press gallery that I would take a hard look at the treaty. I said I would be diligent in examining its every implication, and that there would be only one standard by which to come to a vote, and that would be: What is best for the present and for the future of the United States of America, which has been so good to me as a citizen?

In pursuance of the assurance that I would take a hard look, I wanted to look at both sides, and I did look at both sides. I was concerned about a treaty with the Soviet Union. Who would not be?

I am no novice at the business of examining into the Soviet history and its record with respect to treaties. As a member of the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary I have had abundant opportunity to look. I referred even to the old Army data known as "Alert No. 5: Soviet Treaty Violations."

I examined the violation of an understanding with the Georgian Republic, now absorbed into the Soviet Union, as early as 1920.

I examined into the trade agreement with Britain, when there was assurance against propaganda. It was violated, and the trade agreement with Britain fell.

In 1922 there was a treaty of assurance and friendship with the country of Czechoslovakia, yet later it was violated, and Czechoslovakia was forced to cede territory to the Soviet Union.

There was a nonaggression pact with Turkey in 1925, and ultimately a tremendous effort to secure rights from Turkey on the Black Sea Straits.

There was a treaty with Afghanistan in 1926. We have recently been host to the Afghan royal King. Yet the Soviets made Afghanistan cede a piece of territory.

I have a special interest in Lithuania, because there are literally thousands of Baltic people—Lithuanians, Estonians, and Latvians—in Chicago. A treaty with Lithuania not only was made but also was extended, yet it did not prevent the Soviet Union from annexing Lithuania.

So I have gone through the whole lesson book to get that side of the story. I went further than that. I referred to the records of 1933, when, during the administration of Franklin Roosevelt,

the Soviet Union was recognized, on the 16th of November, 1933.

It intrigues me some to read Maxim Litvinov's letter. He was the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs. The letter was written in Washington. It was written to Franklin Roosevelt.

In the first paragraph he said:

It will be the fixed policy of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—

1. To respect scrupulously the indisputable right of the United States to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way and to refrain from interfering in any manner in the internal affairs of the United States, its territories or possessions.

Paragraph 2 is worthy of recording, because at times we forget these things. In paragraph 2 Mr. Litvinov wrote:

To refrain, and to restrain all persons in Government service and all organizations of the Government or under its direct or indirect control, including the organizations in receipt of any financial assistance from it, from any act overt or covert liable in any way whatsoever to injure the tranquillity, prosperity, order, or security of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories or possessions, and in particular, from any act tending to incite or encourage armed intervention, or any agitation or propaganda having as an aim, the violation of the territorial integrity of the United States, its territories or possessions, or the bringing about by force of a change in the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories or possessions.

These assurances go on and on. They were the foundation for the recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States in the first administration of Franklin Roosevelt, in November 1933.

I want those people who send me all this documentation and literature to know that sources of information are available. I want them to know that I have been rather diligent in carrying out the pledge I made to them.

Second, I was curious about the sudden change on the part of the Soviet Union. When Mr. Dean was still our representative to Geneva—and then there had been 400 sessions—I was still a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The day Mr. Dean left for Geneva, I said, "Mr. Dean, come back with something worth while and I will support it. Come back with something else and I will fight, and I will resist as best I can." So I served notice at that time.

Who would not be curious about the sudden change of heart? Is it China and the reported difficulties with the Soviet Union that have had some impact on Mr. Khrushchev? I do not know. But while I am about it, I want to give my own opinion of what I expect is a part of the Chinese situation. In 1953 China took a census. Probably a mistake was made. It took a little while to obtain corrected figures, and when that was done it announced to the world that the population of Red China was 583 million and that it was growing at a rate of 15 million or more each year. At that rate, China today has 730 million people. In 15 years she will have 1 billion people. Those 1 billion people will have to be fed.

A great many headaches, difficulties, and responsibilities have arisen, and will arise.

When I was in Burma, I visited about 10 miles down the Irrawaddy River and I was shown a great storage of rice. I was told that the rice was full of weevils. Then I was told that we sold 250,000 tons of Louisiana rice to Japan, and that it was their market. That is a surplus rice bowl. I flew over Thailand. I know the rice bowl in that area. I know the Laotian rice bowl. I remember being in that area when the French were fighting at Dien Bien Phu.

That is a large area; and the population of 1 billion must be fed. There is the pressure. Perhaps Mr. Khrushchev knows of that pressure. It may well be. Difficulties have been referred to with respect to these countries. There may be something real about it. It may be what was written on the parchments of history long ago when it was said, "It shall come to pass that when man is hungry he shall feed himself, and when he does he shall curse his king and his God."

There is nothing worse than a population pressure. What is to be done about it? Many countries have been through great hunger, and they have been impelled by a force that drove people not only to desperation, but to action.

That, of course, is a diversion; but I want people to know that I have tried to take a hard look. I have tried to fortify myself. I believe I have been diligent. The chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee can well say that I was present to listen to the testimony. The distinguished Senator from Mississippi can say that I was present to listen to Dr. Teller. In addition, Dr. Teller came to my office for a long visit. I sat with the Atomic Energy Commission under Director McCone. I have proceeded with diligence. I say that in modesty. I have tried to explore everything involved. I wanted to get the whole story.

I make that statement as I try to explain the question of treaty violations, evidences of lack of faith on the part of the Soviet Union, and the testimony of our leaders, like Secretary Rusk, Secretary McNamara, Dr. Teller, John McCone, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. There is no question about the anxiety and concern on one side, and the counsel and advice stressed by those to whom we have committed the security and defense of our country.

Where do we turn in our difficulty if it is not to General Wheeler? Where do we turn to if it is not to Admiral McDonald? Where do we turn to if not to General Shoup, of the Marine Corps? Where do we turn to if not to the Chief of Staff of the Navy? They have been educated in our own schools, supported at public expense. We not only expect them to become competent in their field, but we also expect fidelity to duty, and we get it. They are ranged on one side, and history is ranged on the other. What choice does one take in the case of the treaty under those circumstances?

I detected one thing in every committee hearing I attended. I have detected it in much of the material that has come to my desk. I detected it in the letter that is attached to the 10,000 signatures that lie at the desk in my Capitol office.

It was an overlay of concern, of anxiety, and of fear. It could be detected in the questions which arose, namely Where are we vis-a-vis the Soviet Union? Where are we in respect to heavy yield weapons? Where are we in respect to light yield weapons? What is the strategy? What is the pattern? What is the formula? Have we a readiness posture? Are we prepared to resume testing if necessary? What shall we do in the event of abrogation? What shall we do if there is evidence of deviation from the treaty?

All these questions arise in anxious minds and hearts. One cannot hear such questions without having some sense of apprehension and concern, himself. What do we do about it?

I began to toy with the idea of a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Senate and the House. I conferred with the Parliamentarian. It had no place here, but it had only one purpose. It was to allay the sense of anxiety and fear I had detected on every ground.

I went to my friend the distinguished majority leader, and discussed the question with him. After thinking about it some more, I thought this was not the approach. Someone said, "Why did you include the House of Representatives?" After all, we must ascertain whether to implement the treaty or whether to implement a program. That was set out in the concurrent resolution. I drafted the resolution. I had it perfected, I thought. But I did not submit it. Then subsequently I went to the majority leader again. I said, "Mike, there is fear in the country. Why do people call at all hours of the night?"

One of the roughest scoldings I ever received was at 2 o'clock in the morning from a constituent of the distinguished Senator from Florida. I could not get him off the telephone. He said, "Don't you hang up on me. I am a taxpayer, and I am going to tell you off."

The number of telephone calls was legion. They came at the most awkward hours. I tried to accept all of them. Some of the callers would not wait, and it was a little difficult.

At long last I had two more discussions with the distinguished majority leader. I said, "MIKE, there is only one place where this question can be discussed at the top echelon, and that is with the Commander in Chief, the President of the United States." I said, "I have read the capitulation of Dr. Seaborg in the hearings. I thought it was excellent. But suppose the President had other ideas. I heard the Joint Chiefs of Staff when they expressed the hope that this would be done or that would be done or the other would be done."

I went to the upper office. It is rather difficult to get into that office. Sometimes I think it is easier to get a charge account at Tiffany's than to get into the upper office, where the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy meets. There I saw John McCone, who served as chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy under Eisenhower, and who now serves as Director of Intelligence.

I listened keenly. He had certain recommendations, as the distinguished chairman of the Joint Committee, the

Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], so well knows.

I followed through on this matter because of the fear that continued to beset me.

Then I had another meeting with the distinguished majority leader. I said, "Mike, I think you ought to contact the President." The letter which I shall read a little later is not the result of the President calling me. It is the result of the work of the majority leader and the minority leader, who expressed a common fear, and who felt that they ought to talk with the Commander in Chief, because if there were to be assurances, they ought to come from the highest and most authoritative source, the President of the United States.

That was the foundation and background.

I should like to recite a few of the considerations which move me to support the treaty, not the least of which, of course, is the party position. I am a little old fashioned. I was here when Wendell Willkie appeared before a Senate committee, and when Tom Connally asked him a rather sharp question, Wendell Willkie said, "Oh, that is only campaign oratory." I was here as a public servant at that time. It is no campaign oratory in my book, when one's party goes to the country and asks the country to give to it the direction of the affairs of the country. That is either a covenant or it is not. If it is a covenant, it is made to be kept.

This was my party's platform in 1960:

We are similarly ready to negotiate and to institute realistic methods and safeguards for disarmament, and for the suspension of nuclear tests. We advocate an early agreement—

Listen to that—

We advocate an early agreement by all nations to forgo nuclear tests in the atmosphere, and the suspension of other tests as verification techniques permit. We support the President in any decision he may make to reevaluate the question of resumption of underground nuclear explosions testing, if the Geneva Conference fails to produce a satisfactory agreement.

That is what my party said to the country, as we rallied behind Richard Nixon. Out of 69 million votes we came within 113,000 of victory. Oh, yes, we have a party in this country. I do not subscribe lightly to party platforms. I have served on the platform committee of my party when such solemn words were indited. They become lures to get the people into one's corner. There is something grave and solemn about it. I accepted the platform plank in that spirit. We said:

We advocate an early agreement by all nations to forgo nuclear tests in the atmosphere.

That is what we seek in the treaty today.

Second, 89 nations are now signatories to the treaty. Think of the propaganda weapon that we would give Nikita Khrushchev if we failed to stand up and ratify the treaty. He could go into all the areas of the world and say to their leaders, "Did I not tell you for many years that they are imperialists, capital-

ists, and warmongers? Here is the proof. They refused to subscribe to a cessation of testing of the hideous weapons that can snuff out so much life."

That would be a consideration in itself for supporting the treaty. Our arsenal of weapons is available. I shall touch on that later. It will be remembered that on the 23d of August former President Eisenhower sent a letter to the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. I have read it several times. He used the word "reservation." It bothered me. I decided to pursue it. I did so. Through one of his assistants I contacted him at Gettysburg. Was it an inadvertent use of the word, which is a word of art in this business, or did he really mean it? Did he know what a reservation really meant? It was not the significant thing in the mind of President Eisenhower. What he wanted to be sure of was that there would be an ironclad assurance that our nuclear arsenal would be available for ourselves and for our allies if the need ever arose. I will deal with that point at a little greater length in connection with the President's letter.

Suppose there is deviation. Suppose there is abrogation. Will we be ready, and would we move into it? That was another point on which I wanted some assurances.

The President in his message to the Senate said it was a first step. So it is. The Chinese—and perhaps it comes from Confucius himself—have a saying: "The longest journey begins with the first step." A step must be made somehow, because a whole generation of Americans has grown up in the atmosphere and intensity of the cold war.

The bombs fell in August 1945. Suppose a youngster was 12 years old. Add 18 to that. That is 30 years. Consider the generation that has not known anything except the cold war.

We are devoting hundreds of millions of dollars to studies of mental retardation and mental health. Does anyone mean to tell me that those pressures do not have an effect upon a nation? When I was in Britain, and the V-1's and V-2's were falling during the late war, a prominent member of the House of Commons said, "If it keeps up, it will break the nervous system of our people."

Some think this is all remote. But it is not remote. There is an impingement of all these pressures, all these considerations, that are a part of the cold war. Yet a whole generation has grown up under them. How many more generations will grow up before we receive an answer to the question? That is a concern of mine; it must be a concern of every other Member of this body.

There has been some sentiment about the heavy-yield, high-megaton weapons as distinguished from those that we have; and one could detect a certain defeatism. I am not an expert in the field. I have never served on the Committee on Armed Services, which has the benefit of such information. I readily sit at the feet of those who are members of the committee, when I seek advice, information, and instruction. But I remember that in the war in which I was a soldier on the Western Front, our

strength was on paper, but our cause was good, and we prevailed.

I remember when I helped to vote this country into World War II. Our air power was on paper. We made close distinctions between weapons that were in being and those that were being planned. So much was not in being. But our cause was good and we triumphed. Let it never be said that the Senator from Illinois has any spark of defeatism in his soul, no matter what the equation is as between weapon strengths, because I am pretty sure that our thermonuclear strength, coupled with our cause, will abide and prevail, as it has and as it must.

One other thing the President said: Do not expect too much of this treaty. I thought it sounded biased in the message, which contains 10 specifics. But the treaty will not necessarily stop war. We hope it will. We hope it is in the direction of peace. What else can we do except hope? But is there assurance? None. There are many things that the treaty will not do, and it is necessary to go back to what the President said in his message.

Abraham Lincoln had a rule, and I think it was a great rule. I jotted it down, so that I would have it correct. This is what he said:

The true rule in determining to embrace or reject anything is not whether it have any evil in it but whether it have more of evil than of good. There are few things wholly evil or wholly good. Almost everything especially of Government policy is an inseparable compound of the two so that our best judgment of the preponderance between them is continuously demanded.

That is the case in this instance. I have not heard anyone deny that there are risks in the treaty. But, as Lincoln said, every policy is a compound of risk and nonrisk, of good and evil. Which is the preponderant quality? That is why our judgment is demanded. So I must rationalize the problem in that fashion and on that basis predicate judgment.

With those concerns in my mind, and with those concerns in the mind of our distinguished majority leader, we spent 45 minutes with the President and expressed our concern. We made certain suggestions to him. In response, on September 10, he sent this letter, which reached me by hand last night at half-past 6. Let me read it to the Senate:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D.C., September 10, 1963.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
Hon. EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD AND SENATOR DIRKSEN: I am deeply appreciative of the suggestion which you made to me on Monday morning that it would be helpful to have a further clarifying statement about the policy of this administration toward certain aspects of our nuclear weapons defenses, under the proposed test ban treaty now before the Senate. I share your view that it is desirable to dispel any fears or concerns in the minds of Senators or of the people of our country on these matters. And while I believe that fully adequate statements have been made on these matters before the various committees of the Senate by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Chair-

man of the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, nevertheless I am happy to accept your judgment that it would be helpful if I restated what has already been said so that there may be no misapprehension.

In confidence that the Congress will share and support the policies of the administration in this field, I am happy to give these unqualified and unequivocal assurances to the Members of the Senate, to the entire Congress, and to the country:

1. Underground nuclear testing, which is permitted under the treaty, will be vigorously and diligently carried forward, and the equipment, facilities, personnel, and funds necessary for that purpose will be provided. As the Senate knows, such testing is now going on. While we must all hope that at some future time a more comprehensive treaty may become possible by changes in the policies of other nations, until that time our underground testing program will continue.

2. The United States will maintain a posture of readiness to resume testing in the environments prohibited by the present treaty, and it will take all the necessary steps to safeguard our national security in the event that there should be an abrogation or violation of any treaty provision. In particular, the United States retains the right to resume atmospheric testing forthwith—

That was a point I made with the President. I said, "It has got to be made"; and he put it in his letter—

if the Soviet Union should conduct tests in violation of the treaty.

3. Our facilities for the detection of possible violations of this treaty will be expanded and improved as required to increase our assurance against clandestine violation by others.

I hope particular attention will be given to this paragraph:

4. In response to the suggestion made by President Eisenhower to the Foreign Relations Committee on August 23, 1963, and in conformity with the opinion of the legal adviser of the Department of State, set forth in the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, I am glad to emphasize again that the treaty in no way limits the authority of the Commander in Chief to use nuclear weapons for the defense of the United States and its allies, if a situation should develop requiring such a grave decision. Any decision to use such weapons would be made by the United States in accordance with its constitutional processes and would in no way be affected by the terms of the nuclear test ban treaty.

5. While the abnormal and dangerous presence of Soviet military personnel in the neighboring island of Cuba is not a matter which can be dealt with through the instrumentality of this treaty, I am able to assure the Senate that if that unhappy island should be used either directly or indirectly to circumvent or nullify this treaty, the United States will take all necessary action in response.

6. The treaty in no way changes the status of the authorities in East Germany. As the Secretary of State has made clear, "We do not recognize, and we do not intend to recognize, the Soviet occupation zone of East Germany as a state or as an entity possessing national sovereignty, or to recognize the local authorities as a government. Those authorities cannot alter these facts by the act of subscribing to the test ban treaty."

7. This Government will maintain strong weapons laboratories in a vigorous program of weapons development, in order to ensure that the United States will continue to have in the future a strength fully adequate for an effective national defense. In particular, as the Secretary of Defense has made clear, we will maintain strategic forces fully en-

suring that this Nation will continue to be in a position to destroy any aggressor, even after absorbing a first strike by a surprise attack.

8. The United States will diligently pursue its programs for the further development of nuclear explosives for peaceful purposes by underground tests within the terms of the treaty, and as and when such developments make possible constructive uses of atmospheric nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, the United States will seek international agreement under the treaty to permit such explosions.

I trust that these assurances may be helpful in dispelling any concern or misgivings which any member of the Senate or any citizen may have as to our determination to maintain the interests and security of the United States. It is not only safe but necessary, in the interest of this country and the interest of mankind, that this treaty should now be approved, and the hope for peace which it offers firmly sustained, by the Senate of the United States.

Once more, let me express my appreciation to you both for your visit and for your suggestions.

Sincerely,

JOHN KENNEDY.

Mr. President, late the other night I went back to refresh myself on a little history. One of the classic reports made in our generation was the one made by John Hersey, to the New Yorker, on what happened at Hiroshima. It makes one think. It came as an account from a Japanese preacher who long ago was educated at Emory University, in Atlanta, Ga. He did his undergraduate work there and developed great fluency in English. He was one of the principal witnesses when John Hersey went to Hiroshima to write that almost deathless account.

The B-29's had bombed nearly every Japanese town except Kyoto and Hiroshima. The Japanese called the B-29 "Mr. B." out of respect for the might and the power of that great wartime bomber.

As he relates the story, it was 8:15 in the morning of a bright, sunny day. The weather was a little humid and warm. At 8:15, things happened. Out of the 20th Air Wing, Col. Paul W. Tibbets, Jr., flying that B-29, and with two escort observation planes, flew over the center of Hiroshima, a town of probably 375,000 persons. Then, for the first time, the whole bosom of God's earth was ruptured by a manmade contrivance that we call a nuclear weapon.

Oh, the tragedy. Oh, the dismay. Oh, the blood. Oh, the anguish. When the statisticians came to put the cold figures on paper, they were as follows: As a result of 1 bomb—66,000 killed; 69,000 injured; 62,000 structures destroyed. That was the result of that one bomb, made by man in the hope of stopping that war. Little did he realize what this thermonuclear weapon would do, and the anguish that would be brought into the hearts of men, women, and children. At Hiroshima it caused a mass incineration such as never before had been witnessed in the history of the whole wide world. The result was almost too catastrophic to contemplate.

In the accelerated march of history, how quickly we forget. But there is

the account, for all to read; and it all happened at 8:15, on a bright and shining morning, when God's day began, and when, I suppose, hundreds of thousands of people were thinking that, despite the war, they had been privileged to live another day.

Mr. President, that happened 18 years ago last month. Since then, what have we done? What steps have we taken? How far have we moved?

The President calls this treaty a first step. What sort of steps have we taken, except steps to make the bombs that fell on Hiroshima and Nagasaki look like veritable toys when compared to the heavy-duty, heavy-yield weapons of today.

I want to take a first step, Mr. President. I am not a young man; I am almost as old as the oldest Member of the Senate, certainly am older than a great many Senators. One of my age thinks about his destiny a little. I should not like to have written on my tombstone, "He knew what happened at Hiroshima, but he did not take a first step."

God willing, Mr. President, and in the frame of my own party's platform and with the knowledge that the Soviet Union has violated treaties, there must still be enough faith, and enough confidence to make us willing to take a first step in this field.

If it fails, we will still be here. We have not forfeited caution. We have forfeited nothing. The President has given us assurances in regard to what is proposed to be done in underground testing in these and other environments and in regard to developing all the equipment necessary in order to maintain our strength against any aggressor on the face of the earth.

Mr. President, I believe it is just as well to conclude this slightly rambling discourse by reverting to the Chinese proverb, "The longest journey begins with a single step."

This is a first, single step. It is for destiny to write the answer. It is for history to render judgment. But with consummate faith and some determination, this may be the step that can spell a grander destiny for our country and for the world.

If there be risks, Mr. President, I am willing to assume them for my country.

So I support the treaty; and I will vote for approval of the treaty with no reservations whatsoever.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, let me congratulate the Senator from Illinois on his magnificent speech.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am glad to yield.

Mr. CURTIS. I thank the distinguished Senator. I trust that he will be willing to answer a few questions.

Mr. President, I love and admire the distinguished Senator from Illinois. He is most persuasive. He is patriotic. He is fair in the conduct of his office as a Senator. I listened intently as the Senator from Illinois recited the testimony he had heard, the documents that he had read, and the interviews that he had had. Does the Senator intend to imply that it would not be possible for another

Senator to attend the same meetings, hear the same testimony, read the same documents, possess an equal sincerity of purpose, and yet arrive at a different conclusion from that reached by the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Absolutely. That is what makes the world the great world that it is. We can listen to testimony, come to different conclusions about it, and do so honestly and sincerely. I would not for a moment reflect upon the integrity, the honor, the honesty, the sincerity, or the conviction of any other Member of this body.

Mr. CURTIS. The distinguished Senator is so charming and so persuasive—

Mr. DIRKSEN. Should I disclaim that?

Mr. CURTIS. The Senator is dangerous. He can lead us astray.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I would not do so wittingly or knowingly.

Mr. CURTIS. I know that. The Senator spoke at length about fears that have been expressed in various places. Then he told of this great effort—and it was a great effort—to allay those fears. Is it the opinion of the Senator from Illinois that those fears came from the unlearned people of the country or those who did not honestly desire the right answer in the cause of peace?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I can answer only with respect to my own misgivings. Those arose in such large measure from the fact that I was not fully informed as to what our readiness posture was, how diligently and vigorously we were going to pursue it, to make sure that at no time and under no eventuality would our country be other than strong and equal to any aggressive effort that could be made against us.

Mr. CURTIS. Perhaps I have not made my question clear. The Senator talked at length about the fears that exist. Then he spoke of his diligent efforts to allay those fears. My question is as follows: Do those fears exist only among people whose intentions toward our country and toward a peaceful world are not good and people who do not know?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Certainly not. I recognize them as honest views springing from the consciences of people.

Mr. CURTIS. That leads me to my next question, which is this: I listened intently as the Senator told of his great efforts to allay those fears. It seems to me that we would have been helped greatly if, rather than allaying the fears, the possible justification for the fears might have been ascertained. Is that not the responsibility of the Senate?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is a highly complicated field.

Mr. CURTIS. Is that not our responsibility?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I was thinking of those who testified. In all kindness, I refer to them as the second echelon in Government. But I like to hear from the President and the Commander in Chief who is at the top and who in that capacity can push the button, move forward, sideways, or pull back. That is the reason for the letter. The reason was to make sure that, as we move for-

ward, we shall be ready at all times for any eventuality that might arise under the treaty.

Mr. CURTIS. I shall state the point a bit crudely. If someone should fear that his house was afire, would it be better to allay such fear, or to ascertain whether the house was afire?

Mr. DIRKSEN. One ascertains whether the house is afire. That is a physical thing that is easily ascertained.

Mr. CURTIS. I understand. The distinguished Senator spoke at length of the treaty violations of the Soviet Union, which seem to be nondebateable. Do I correctly understand the Senator to express an opinion that the Soviet Union has changed in that regard?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Perhaps so. There is a risk. We must take a chance.

Mr. CURTIS. Does the Senator believe that the Soviet has changed in regard to adherence to treaties?

Mr. DIRKSEN. When the Soviet Union became flexible enough to be willing to entertain the negotiation of a treaty, I would earnestly hope that there had been some change in its attitude. On that basis, I believe that while there is risk, it is a risk that we can accept with safety.

Mr. CURTIS. The Senator from Minnesota stated on television that the treaty was not based upon trust, but on hope. Do I correctly understand the Senator to say that he hopes the Soviet Union has changed, or that he believes that it has?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Who does not have hope? Does not the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. CURTIS. I do not believe they have.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I did not say that. I asked if the Senator from Nebraska did not hope.

Mr. CURTIS. I hope the Soviet Union has changed. I do not believe it has.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Hope springs eternal. As the great salesman, Paul, said long ago, "Faith, hope, and charity"—those are the great virtues.

What would mankind be like without hope? What can we say to this generation that has been so steeped in cold war for more than 18 years if we say there is no hope, and no chance?

Mr. CURTIS. The distinguished Senator is generous and kind. He has led me to my next question.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Good.

Mr. CURTIS. The Senator spoke at length about the horrors of the cold war and how it has affected our people and the youth of our country. The effect is brought about by the actions of the Soviet Union moving forward in Cuba and many other places in the Western Hemisphere. It may be affected by our own defense program. The existence or nonexistence of nuclear testing will probably have no effect on the advances made by the Soviet Union in taking over territory and millions of people.

The Senator has read a letter from the President stating that our testing will continue, and that we shall be prepared. Now the Senator has aroused in our hearts a desire to end the cold war. Is it the intention of the Senator to

present any evidence that the treaty would end the cold war?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I have no evidence that it would end any kind of war. Did not the President make manifest in the statement that accompanied the treaty that there is no assurance that even nuclear war, let alone cold war, will end? We hope for those desirable goals. That is the best we can do.

Mr. CURTIS. Why not hope that it will cure cancer or do some other very noble things? A message goes out to the Nation telling us of the horrors of the cold war. I want to know whether we are presented with a treaty that will end the cold war.

Mr. DIRKSEN. First, let us not let the analogy of cancer get too far away. Cancer is something over which human volition has no control. But where human decisions are involved, they concern operations of the mind. That is what we are dealing with when we talk about inhibitions on testing in the atmosphere and under the water. So there is not the slightest analogy between the two.

Mr. CURTIS. All right. We will erase that analogy. But is it the intention of the Senator from Illinois to suggest to the country that the treaty is a treaty to end the cold war?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I did not say that.

Mr. CURTIS. I did not say that the Senator made that statement. I asked if it was his intention to give that impression.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I only hope that, first, tensions will subside and, second, that perhaps we will say, as Solomon said to the Lord, "Give therefore Thy servant an understanding heart."

It may be that if we ease the tension little by little a better understanding will develop. If that understanding should come, we would have a good predicate on which to fashion the second, third, and fourth steps.

Mr. CURTIS. Where will we ease tension? In this country or in the Soviet Union?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Anywhere that tensions exist. May it never be said of us that we are the ones to excite and peddle tensions all over the world.

Mr. CURTIS. That is correct. Tensions are a weapon of the Soviet Union. The tensions will go on in this country and in that country, with one act of subversion after another. Whether or not we should end testing in the atmosphere should be decided on the merits of the question, rather than a possibility that it will end the tensions of the cold war.

Mr. DIRKSEN. After 400 abortive sessions at Geneva, at long last when there is an opportunity for an expression and a demonstration of a little faith, I do not wish to be found wanting in that faith, in the hope that good fruit may come of it.

Mr. CURTIS. I am aware of the difference between the position of the Senator from Illinois, who has faith in this regard, and the position of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], who said that the treaty was not based on trust.

I shall hurry on. The Senator has been most generous in yielding time.

The Senator from Illinois mentioned that we would have a posture of readiness to test. May I ask the distinguished Senator whether that was President Eisenhower's position during the moratorium?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; I rather think so.

Mr. CURTIS. Very well. Was it possible to carry it out?

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is possible to carry it out.

Mr. CURTIS. Was it? Not, "is it"?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; it is.

Mr. CURTIS. My question relates to what happened in the past. Was it possible, and did the United States carry out successfully a readiness to test?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The Senator from Nebraska is a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. The Senator has the seat I formerly held. I would rather ask some Senator who serves on that committee, who is familiar with what the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy was doing at that time, because that would be a source of information.

Mr. CURTIS. I believe it is true that Johnston Island was permitted to go down. I believe it is true that tests were hurried. I do not care to go into any classified information as to how effective the tests were, but they were hurried, and, in a measure, very disappointing.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is no reason why they had to be hurried. If the Congress and the President cooperate, if the request comes from the Atomic Energy Commission for equipment, for laboratory requirements, for personnel and for funds, and there is evidenced not only a desire but also a determination to move ahead and to maintain an immediate readiness posture, there is not the slightest reason why it cannot be done.

Mr. CURTIS. Other than that it was tried once and did not work.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That does not prove it cannot be done.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a comment?

Mr. CURTIS. I have almost concluded.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I wish to comment on that point. We did test underground 2 weeks after the time the Russians broke the moratorium, and for about 6 months in the atmosphere.

Mr. CURTIS. Those are the tests to which I referred, which were not very effective.

The Senator from Illinois spoke at length about Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Such occurrences tear the hearts of everyone; but does it follow that someone whose position with respect to the treaty might differ from that of the Senator from Illinois would wish for a recurrence of those things?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let me ask the Senator from Nebraska a question. Under the circumstances, with bigger and more destructive weapons being built all the time, with armament burdens upon every country in the world, unless we take a step in the whole domain of faith, what will be left except gloom and defeatism against the day when some careless person will pull the trigger?

Mr. CURTIS. I would rather have gloom than to slumber.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I did not hear the Senator's word. The Senator would rather have gloom than what?

Mr. CURTIS. Slumber, as a national posture.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The Senator says "slumber"?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Is there any reason why we should be complacent or incautious?

Mr. CURTIS. I do not know.

Mr. DIRKSEN. There is nothing in the treaty to that effect.

Mr. CURTIS. I know; but the Joint Chiefs of Staff have warned against it. Certainly there was a sound reason for their warning.

Mr. DIRKSEN. When I heard them at the committee meetings, they supported the treaty. They gave some attention to various things which I have recited, which were summarized in the record, but they supported the treaty.

Mr. CURTIS. General Power did not.

Mr. DIRKSEN. But he is not a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. CURTIS. No; but I read his testimony before the deletions were made. It is rather revealing.

Is there anything in the treaty which would outlaw—or give any assurance against—an atomic attack on any city in the world?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No. And no one said there was. The President made that as clear as crystal.

Mr. CURTIS. I could not understand the reason for the description of the attack on those two Japanese cities unless the Senator was offering something which would stop similar occurrences.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is necessary to advance to that kind of goal a little at a time. There was no misrepresentation when it was said that this treaty is a first step.

Mr. CURTIS. No one has said what step it is. The Chinese proverb, "The journey of a thousand miles begins with one step," is true, but I am concerned about the direction in which the journey will proceed.

Mr. DIRKSEN. When we stop testing underwater, in the atmosphere, and in all the environments except underground, it seems to me that is a long step. The Republicans appreciated that fact in 1960, because that is precisely the way we set it out in our own party platform when we went to the voters for their suffrage.

Mr. CURTIS. I remind the Senator that since then the Soviets have tested. Many well-qualified people believe that they have acquired information which is very valuable, which we do not have; and that although they refused to agree at one time there is a likelihood that they will wish to agree now because there is some advantage in it, secret or otherwise.

We do not have the same set of facts before us. It is not a question of keeping faith with the treaty since there was a certain ratio of power and knowledge which existed then which does not exist now.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The best comment I could make is that a very distinguished former President of the United States and General of the Armies, Dwight D. Eisenhower, keeps abreast of developments and has not fractured his relationships with his former military associates. He has a very active mind. He expressed some concern on one point, which I think the President's letter cures, but he does support the treaty. One would believe that he is conversant with the advances made in that field by the Soviet Union, and the question of whether we are maintaining a superior strength.

Mr. CURTIS. The Senator has been more than generous. I did not intend to consume this much time. I merely wished to inquire into certain of the Senator's intentions in reference to the position he intended to portray to the country through the speech.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It has a large admixture of faith, and I hope it will always be there.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I would rather yield the floor. I promised my distinguished friend from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] that I would not occupy the floor for more than 45 minutes.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. This will take only a few minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. First, I congratulate the Senator. He has made a magnificent speech. I do not think he talked at length on any aspect of his speech. It was all very concise.

There was one aspect that the minority leader mentioned that I thought he had not developed fully. He said he would come back to it. It was General Eisenhower's letter, in which he used the word "reservation." I wonder if the minority leader will go further into that point. I thought he said he intended to refer to it later.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I became very curious about that word when I saw it. I have read General Eisenhower's letter several times. So I took it on myself to make indirect inquiries and get the story in such fashion that I could disclose it. He was not interested in reservations to the treaty; he was interested in an assurance that our nuclear arsenal would be available for our security and the security of our allies; and that is made abundantly clear in one paragraph of the President's letter. In addition, there is an addendum note in the committee report that has a bearing on that point. It is generally recognized that such weapons would be so used.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Is it the Senator's view that that entirely satisfies the view of General Eisenhower as to what should be the reservation?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Exactly.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I think that has been made clear.

General Power was mentioned. General Power is one of nine who have what are called field commands in various parts of the world. He felt he could not approve the treaty. General Gerhart refused to give an opinion because, he said,

he was not sufficiently informed, and it was beyond his competence. General Power is the only one who actually took a position in opposition to the treaty.

I was present when that matter was discussed with the Joint Chiefs of Staff. That information came through the Joint Chiefs, not by direct communication with me. General Gerhart did not wish to take a position. General Power was the only one who took a position against the treaty.

Counting General Eisenhower with the other active members of the military forces, including the Secretary of Defense, there are 14 prominent, leading men in this field in favor of the treaty, against 2 who have taken the other position. That is a pretty good average in connection with any controversial subject of this kind.

One other question which the Senator mentioned related to the possibility of change in Russia. The Senator alluded to a so-called alert No. 5, issued some time ago by the military. I do not question the fact. However, in the violations cited—and this information begins at page 132 of the record of the hearings—it will be noted that there has been some change in the tempo of repudiation of agreements since the decease of Mr. Stalin in 1953. The record of hearing shows that since 1953 there were four instances of violations of agreements, two of them being with Yugoslavia concerning loans, not unlike what I notice we are contemplating doing, in view of certain difficulties, in the case of Pakistan. It has been noted in the press that we are contemplating a change in our decision with regard to an airport.

In the case of two of these violations, one in January 1956 and one in August 1956, they related to matters in which we have no great interest. The only one really seriously affecting us is that relating to the Berlin wall, in which we have a great interest. We have no interest in the other two, and I do not know that they were quite in the spirit of violation of treaties as we think of this treaty. They related to two loan agreements with Yugoslavia.

I do not say that this treaty is based on trust; I think it is more applicable to individual action and interest of the nations involved.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I mentioned that to establish the thesis that we are not unmindful of what has happened.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I am bringing this point up only to show that nations do change. Merely because there have been violations does not mean that the Soviets will violate this treaty. As the Senator properly stated, I think they will avoid doing it, because it is in their interest to abide by the treaty, or it is not in their interest at all.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I am very proud that we have in this country a fully operative two-party system. I again congratulate the distinguished minority leader, the leader of the Republicans in this body, for the position he has taken, not in behalf of party, but in behalf of the Nation, which includes both parties. He has done so without imputing to any Senator any

base or ulterior motive if he happens to want to vote against the treaty, or wants to offer understandings or reservations, because he realizes, first of all, that, so far as each individual Member of this body is concerned, the time is fast approaching when we, as elected officials, in line with our constitutional obligations, must decide, each in his own mind, what he thinks is best for his country.

I am glad the distinguished minority leader brought out the plank in the Republican platform of 1960, on the particular subject of atomic testing, which was a stronger plank than the one contained in the Democratic platform of that year.

Like the distinguished minority leader, I question the motives of no Member of this body. I only hope that, in our collective wisdom, in the long run, we will be enabled to show that what we have done will be in the best interests of our country and the course which another elected official, the President of the United States, sought to follow in carrying out his duty.

Of course, there are diverse views in this body. I am glad there are. If every Senator were in favor of a treaty of this magnitude, I would then be truly worried.

There are doubts on the part of Senators who are in favor of the treaty, as well as those who are opposed to it. I am not surprised that there are fears and anxieties, because these are good in the consideration of a treaty of this kind.

I would hope also, as the distinguished minority leader has brought out, that we would not brush off what happened at Nagasaki and Hiroshima. I hope the figures will be repeated time and time and time again—66,000 killed, 69,000 injured, 62,000 buildings destroyed, in Hiroshima. And what caused that destruction? One bomb, allegedly equivalent to 15,000 to 20,000 tons of TNT. Now we are talking about bombs of the equivalent of 100 million tons of TNT in one 100-megaton bomb.

I hope we will consider all the factors inherent in a study of this treaty, not only genetic and physical, not only military, not only political, but the combination of all these and any others which may be worth consideration.

I point out once more, because there seems to be a question in the minds of some people in this country that some sort of pressure was used to get the Joint Chiefs of Staff to come along, that the record will show that the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], chairman of the Armed Services Committee, asked each member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff if any pressure was exerted, and the answer was, unequivocally, "No."

Of course, they said that, in their opinion, a combination of factors determined their judgment. But when they were asked the direct question if they favored the ratification of the treaty—and it is in the record of the hearings, a copy of which is on every Senator's desk—the answer was yes, provided the safeguards which they advocated were contained herein and which, to the best of my knowledge, no Senator disagrees with.

We have been given assurance by the President of the United States, and that assurance has once again been brought to the attention of the Senate because of the initiative of the distinguished minority leader, who, in my opinion, has once again performed a real public service, for which I hope he gets the credit he deserves and not the condemnation which sometimes comes his way. I salute a great American.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, this has been one of the finest hours in the history of the Senate. We listened to a great American today. We listened to a leader of one of the great political parties, who discharged his responsibility of leadership. He brought to the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which answered some of the questions lurking in the minds of certain Members of the Senate.

Beyond all that, based upon a unique lifetime of experience and devotion to his country, in uniform and in Congress, EVERETT DIRKSEN made all of us proud of the lucidity of his assertion, and an eloquence that is unmatched in the Senate. With it all he added overwhelmingly to the reasons why this country needs to be united and why, as I see the light, his advice and recommendation should be followed.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the President of the United States has characterized the three-environmental test ban treaty as a first step, and if he says it is a first step, I, for one, am quite willing to take his word for it; for the President is the one who controls the negotiation of agreements with foreign nations, and he is in a position to know, from discussions which have taken place, what are the terms to which other powers will agree, or are likely to agree.

The fact that this treaty is a first step, and the contemplation—fond or foreboding—of what the succeeding steps may be, in no way detracts from the fact that the treaty which the Senate is now considering is, in and of itself, important—even vital; for this treaty bears significantly on the fundamental issues of liberty or subjugation, peace or war.

The report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which recommends that the Senate ratify this treaty, while recognizing that the treaty does have military implications, minimizes the military aspects and states that the main thrust of the treaty is political. In view of the report's warning to the Senate that excessive reliance on military considerations could undermine national security, it is particularly interesting to note that the majority of the space in the report is devoted to explaining away the military implications of the treaty.

In its discussion of the military aspects of the treaty, the Foreign Relations Committee report quite accurately points out in some detail that the United States now has a clear and overwhelming superiority in strategic nuclear power. Drawing from the specifics of our arsenal which Secretary McNamara made public for the first time during his testimony, the report cites the strength of the Strategic Air Command at more than 500 SAC bombers on quick alert, and more than 500 missiles—Atlas, Titan, Minute-

man, and Polaris—new in the U.S. force. Even without accepting these rather loosely rounded off numbers as precisely accurate, no one can seriously doubt the present clear superiority of the U.S. strategic nuclear power. As has been the case since World War II, the United States still has strategic power that can and does, as it has in the past, effectively deter any would-be aggressor.

It is precisely this significant imbalance of strategic power that has prevented the occurrence of a nuclear war for almost two decades. Our policy of deterrence, based on an overwhelming superiority of nuclear power, has proved to be an effective preventative of nuclear war. Gen. Thomas Power, commander of the Strategic Air Command, put the matter most succinctly in his testimony before the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee. He stated:

I am seriously concerned about losing our military superiority, because I think that this superiority has resulted in a peaceful world as far as nuclear war is concerned, and I can't think of anything more important than to keep the world safe from a nuclear war.

I think if we get into one, there will be no winners, only losers, and I think mankind will have reached its highest plateau of stupidity if it tries to reach its aims and goals or settle its differences with nuclear weapons.

However, I think that our formula to prevent this has been a successful one to date, and it is a real simple formula. We have had overwhelming military superiority to the point where it is ridiculous for Mr. Khrushchev to even seriously contemplate attacking this country. Now I maintain that it is possible to hold this type of lead, and that is what I recommend.

As stated by General Power, that great SAC commander, we have found by experience that a policy of deterrence can and does prevent nuclear war. There are two essential ingredients of a successful policy of deterrence. The first is the actual strategic superiority, which in this day and age, means nuclear superiority. Second, a potential aggressor must be convinced that we have such overwhelming superiority that it would be utterly foolish to seriously contemplate an attack and that such power would be unleashed if attacked.

The very fact that there has been no nuclear war is convincing evidence that we have had, and still have, overwhelming nuclear superiority, and that the Soviets are convinced that we have that superiority. No further back than last fall, when Khrushchev made his bold gamble in Cuba, it was our overwhelming strategic nuclear power, and Khrushchev's knowledge of that superiority, that prevented a nuclear war.

It is not enough to say that we now have a clear nuclear superiority in weaponry, however. If our policy of deterrence of nuclear war is to continue, and we intend to prevent a nuclear war in the future as we have in the past, we must either continue to maintain an overwhelming superiority, or turn to some untried and untested formula for preventing nuclear war. This requires a closer look at our strategic force structure.

In assessing either the present or the future balance of strategic military power, a most distorted picture will re-

sult from any oversimplified comparison of weapon for weapon, or weapon for target, on a simple numerical basis. A realistic view will result only if the comparison includes a qualitative analysis of the weapons, together with an analysis of the strategies which control the use and employment of such weapons.

Today, for the first time in many years, the United States does not have a manned bomber aircraft in production. Our weapons production is concentrated on ballistic missiles. Whatever the merits of the differing opinions as to the advisability of putting almost sole reliance on missiles, the dramatic shift in emphasis from manned aircraft to missiles demonstrates the fact that military superiority depends on the quality of weapons more than it depends on numbers. It is the qualitative factor of weaponry that accounts for obsolescence. For example, right now we are in the process of dismantling the Texas towers, which comprised a part of the obsolete-before-deployed SAGE system, the aborted brainchild of Dr. Jerome Wiesner. No matter how much of the SAGE system we still have deployed, it is immaterial; for its existence makes no difference to the balance of strategic military power. No numerical increase can substitute for qualitative improvement. There is nothing you need so much of as something which is not very good.

It is the qualitative factor that makes it impossible to judge tomorrow's or next year's balance of power by the number of weapons we have deployed today, or by the number of today's weapons we will be able to produce tomorrow. Today's weapons will be obsolete tomorrow, and the number we have or can produce will be increasingly irrelevant with the passage of time. If, therefore, we want a realistic idea of the probable balance of strategic power in the future, we must consider primarily the question, What are the relative levels of weapons technology today? More than any other factor, it is the level of technology today that will determine the balance of strategic power in the future.

The second fallacy of numerical comparisons of weapons, and weapons against potential targets, is most apparent in the arguments of those who dwell on what they mistakenly call the overkill capability of the United States. Those who expound the theory of overkill seem to believe that only one weapon per target is needed, and that the number of weapons which exceeds the numbers of potential targets is surplus to needs, or overkill.

The fallacy of such reasoning is the omission from consideration of the realities of the strategy which determines the use or possible use of the weapons.

By this time, it surely should be clear that the United States is committed to a second strike nuclear force. Our strategic weapons are to be used only after we are attacked. This means that we must rely for deterrence, not on the total number of weapons in our arsenal, but only on those weapons which would remain operative after an all-out nuclear attack against the United States. Since we do adhere strictly to a second strike

strategy, we must rely, in fact on the number of our weapons which a potential aggressor believes would survive the most destructive nuclear barrage he could launch. In making an assessment of this deterrent force, a potential aggressor will, of course, take into account the quality and reliability of our weapons system.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield?

Mr. THURMOND. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Is the Senator a member of the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee?

Mr. THURMOND. The Senator from South Carolina is a member of the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Then the Senator is familiar with the report of the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee, which states that in eight major ways the treaty would prejudice the defense of the United States.

Mr. THURMOND. That is correct. I discuss those ways later in my speech.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Those eight ways are set forth on pages 7 and 8 of the interim report of that subcommittee.

Mr. THURMOND. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Does the Senator agree that in some ways the treaty could adversely affect the United States to the extent that we would probably never be able to develop a reliable defense against enemy missiles so long as we abided by the provisions of the treaty?

Mr. THURMOND. I certainly do, and this feeling is shared by the military men and the scientists, who, I feel, are best equipped to make an appraisal of that subject. In developing an anti-ballistic missile system, the only way definitely to determine if such a system would be successful and would really produce results and operate, is to test it in the environment in which it would have to operate. That would be the atmosphere.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. One simple problem that is easy enough for a person to appreciate is this: If we are to develop a reliable defense against enemy missiles—not merely a defense that could shoot down the first missile; I would presume that we already have the capability to develop such a defense—but the ability to continue shooting down the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, or even the 100th missile fired at us, aimed at the same point, we must develop an ability to locate and track such enemy missiles headed for our country, even though the atmosphere would be disturbed by the exploding missiles we are sending out, and recognize the possibility that even enemy missiles may be exploding out in the atmosphere and creating what is known as a radar blackout.

At present, we do not know how to solve that problem. It has been suggested that we "design around it." I assume that means we would hope, if the radar were blacked out at New York, that we might be able to pick up enemy missiles by radar at Philadelphia, for example. But if one is trying to defend

against a barrage of 300 or 400 enemy missiles fired against us simultaneously—perhaps a thousand fired simultaneously—with more coming, we must be able to continue to track with all the radar equipment and continue to shoot missiles down, even though some of our defenses will be destroyed simultaneously with the defending of them. There is no way in which that kind of defense can be developed without atmospheric testing.

Mr. THURMOND. The Senator is eminently correct. It would be impossible to develop a type of antiballistic missile system upon which this country could place complete reliance until such a system had been tested in the atmosphere, which is the environment in which the system would have to operate if an exchange should take place.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Is the Senator aware of the fact that some of those who advocate the treaty undertake to say that it cannot be done; that no one will ever be able to develop a successful missile defense? Where would this country be now if we had taken the attitude 30 years ago, or even 20 years ago, that it could not be done? Where would we be if we had taken the attitude that the atom could not be cracked; that the atom was something that could not be harnessed? Where would we be if we had taken the attitude that a proximity fuse could not be developed? Where would we be if we had taken the attitude that the airplane could not be developed, and that men would never be able to fly? Where would we be if we had taken the attitude that space could not be conquered? We would be far behind our potential adversaries. They would be in a position to hand us an ultimatum to which we would either have to surrender, or else be destroyed.

Mr. THURMOND. The Senator from Louisiana is correct.

I recall that one of the scientists—I believe it was Dr. Teller—testified that several years ago he was doubtful about this system; but he is now convinced that it can be successful.

Consider what the Russians have done. This information is now public. When I spoke on this subject before, much of the information was disclosed in secret session. But it has now been made public and has appeared in the newspapers. I do not think there is any question now that the Russians have developed a system which our intelligence says will knock down medium-range missiles, those calculated to go to 1,200 miles, and intermediate-range missiles, those calculated to go to 2,500 miles, and, under certain favorable conditions, intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Immeasurable progress has been made. I was talking with one of our military men a few days ago about the Nike-Zeus, which is our best anti-ballistic-missile development to date. He says that 8 shots out of 12 have been successfully made. This shows that the system can be and is being developed. We know the Russians have made great progress in that field. Not only have they developed a system, but they have deployed a system function around a certain city in Russia.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Let us assume for a moment that the Russians already have the information they need in order to develop a successful missile defense. Is it not correct to assume that they have been ahead of us in missile development all the time; and if they have succeeded in developing what they need for a successful missile defense, and we by this treaty make it impossible for our Nation to develop a successful missile defense, will we not, by ratifying and confirming the treaty, have placed our Nation in a position in which it could be destroyed?

Mr. THURMOND. The Senator from Louisiana is a man of vision on that point. He certainly sees the facts as they exist. The Communists have made great advances in this field. Some of their tests were obviously dictated by antiballistic missile requirements, as the Preparedness Subcommittee points out in its report.

From September 1961, in 1962, and this year, they have been conducting extensive high-yield-weapons tests. They have obtained vast amounts of knowledge and information which we do not possess. In order to gain such knowledge, we would have to make tests in the atmosphere; but this treaty would not permit us to make tests in the atmosphere. Therefore, if this treaty is ratified, the gains the Communists have made in recent years in connection with the development of an anti-ballistic-missile system and the development of high-yield weapons will be beyond our reach. The gains they have made in the recent tests will thus be frozen, and we shall never be able to obtain the knowledge that we need.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McIntyre in the chair). Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. THURMOND. I yield.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Is the Senator from South Carolina also aware of the fact that no one has ever been able to rely on the Soviets to keep their word? I know he realizes that the only time when the Soviets have kept a treaty or an agreement was when it served their immediate interest to do so.

Mr. THURMOND. Yes. The able Senator from Louisiana is certainly familiar with the record of the Communists in connection with keeping treaties and keeping their word. I believe the Defense Department issued a pamphlet last November on broken treaties; it can be obtained from the Department. In one column, the treaties are listed; in the next, is a statement of how each treaty was broken and when it was broken.

The Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security has compiled a report on Communist treaties; and I understand that the subcommittee has recently released a supplement to that report. It shows clearly that the Communists cannot be relied upon to keep their word. They will not keep their word. Their goal is world enslavement and domination. They are driving toward it every day.

To them, truth is anything that promotes communism; and they feel they are warranted in saying anything and doing anything to accomplish that goal.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Is the Senator from South Carolina familiar with the fact that the Communists teach that anything that will promote the spread of communism is justified?

Mr. THURMOND. Yes.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. From the point of view of a Communist, if he tells the truth or if he fails to cheat or fails to victimize us, to his own advantage, then he has committed an unpardonable and treasonable act. Does not the Senator know that if a Communist is asked how far a certain paved road continues, we can be sure that whatever he tells us will be wrong. If the road happens to be 50 miles in length, he will say it is 5 miles in length or 1 mile in length. One can be sure that whatever a Communist tells us will be wrong. The reason for that is that he is unwilling to tell us the truth, and he realizes that if he does not reply at all, we may find the truth. From the Communist point of view, it is much better that we be misinformed, rather than that we be ignorant.

When we are dealing with the Communists, we must realize that they are seeking to subjugate our country. They want to take charge; they want to make us bend to their will; and they want to find a way to victimize us. That is their entire purpose. That is why they are willing to sign an agreement of this sort.

I should like to ask the Senator from South Carolina whether he agrees that their dedicated purpose is to destroy us—without war, if they can; but with war, if they must.

Mr. THURMOND. The Senator from Louisiana is absolutely correct. When Lenin took over Russia in 1917, he said the aim of the Soviets was to dig the graves of all other governments, and to be the heirs and successors to all the other governments in the world. The present Communist leaders have not departed from that philosophy. That was Stalin's goal; and that is Khrushchev's goal. That is the goal of all Communists. They have not abandoned that goal. Even since this treaty has been signed, the Communists have said this treaty is in their interest. They have tried to assure the people of Yugoslavia that this treaty is in the interests of the Communist world. They have tried to assure the Red Chinese that this treaty is in the interests of communism and for the benefit of the Communist world, and that it will hasten what the Communists call the final stage of the revolution.

Anyone who studies and reads enough to understand communism knows that the only time when the Communists will enter into an agreement with another country is when they feel it will be to their advantage to do so. They will not hesitate to enter into a treaty, because, as Stalin said, they believe treaties are like pie crusts, and are made to be broken. They will not hesitate to break them when it is in their interest. They will observe them only when it is to their benefit to do so.

In 1958, they observed the moratorium only until they had made the necessary preparations for resumption of testing. So, after extensive preparations, in September 1961, they overtly broke the moratorium and resumed testing. As a result, they have gained great knowledge which we do not have. But we must have it if we are to be able to manufacture the weapons necessary to deter war.

Because they have gained significant knowledge, they are willing to sign this treaty, so as to give them a breathing spell in which they can now manufacture their weapons in accordance with that knowledge. We should have that knowledge, too; but we can gain it only by testing in the atmosphere and in space.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I do not wish to point the finger of scorn at any of the fine men who serve in our Military Establishment. But is it not true that the military men who have testified in favor of this treaty serve under the President, are part of the executive branch, and are expected to support the major policy decisions of the administration?

Is it not also true that it is expected when the President appoints the Joint Chiefs or others who hold high, policy-making positions, he is entitled to insist that when final decisions on important policy matters are made, they support the President's position?

Mr. THURMOND. Of course. An able former member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff told me that those in that position feel they should support the President's decisions if they possibly can, because he is their Commander in Chief and is the President. So they believe that they should either support his decisions or should state outright to the President that they cannot do so—so that if he then wishes to relieve them from their duties, he can then proceed to do so.

But, as military men, they have been trained to take orders; and in this case they were told to consider the political implications, as well as the military implications. I understand they were further told that in considering the political implications, they should consider the information furnished them by the State Department, and should also consider that that information was correct.

If that is true—and that information came to me—then they had to weigh the political considerations along with the military considerations. But, of course, they are military men, not political men. General LeMay gave us a clue when he said that if this treaty were today in its proposal stage, he would not recommend that it be signed.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. As a practical matter, is it not more or less traditional that if one who holds the position of Chief of Staff of one of the armed services feels that he must oppose the President, the Commander in Chief, and if he believes he should advise Members of Congress to vote against the recommendations of the Commander in Chief, he should then tender his resignation?

Mr. THURMOND. I believe the Senator is probably correct. It is quite interesting to note that when General Twining—a former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, but not now directly "under the gun"—after recently studying this question for the Air Force, testified before us in secret session, the effect of his testimony was that this treaty is not in the best interests of our national security.

Adm. Arleigh Burke, who is a former Chief of Naval Operations and a former member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, made a similar statement to the effect that it would be a great mistake to ratify the treaty.

Admiral Radford filed a statement before the Committee on Foreign Relations. He is a former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He is not now under the gun directly. He made a strong statement against the treaty which every Senator should read.

In addition, other generals who are still in service, but who are not members of the Joint Chiefs and not in top positions, came in and testified. I admire them greatly for their courage in doing so. I wonder if their testimony will affect them in the positions to which they have been assigned. I hope it will not. It is also worthy of note that the Air Force Association today issued a statement against the treaty.

I do not believe any objective person who heard the statement of General Power would be inclined to favor ratification of the treaty. General Power has charge of our delivery systems to send the missiles or the bombers to drop the bombs in case we get into a war. He is the man who, if he received orders from the President to drop nuclear weapons, would press the button which would command the planes or missiles to go.

General Power must know every detail and implication relating to the military and pertaining to nuclear warfare and nuclear development. He is an expert on the subject. He is also chairman of the group that targets all of our strategic weapons.

General Schriever, who has charge of our testing, development, and missile program, is also an expert.

Both those men feel that the treaty would not be in the best interest of our national security. They do not take into consideration any of the so-called political factors. They look at the question from the standpoint of the security of the United States.

I should like to hear those who maintain that we must consider the problem primarily from a political angle say to what political angle they refer. What is the politics involved which is worrying them? What is the political angle? I should like to hear any Senator who thinks there is an overriding political consideration tell the Senate and the people of our country what political aspect overrides the military disadvantages and risks. I ask that question in the face of testimony of military men who are not now under the gun, and who are free and able to say that to ratify the treaty would not be in the best interest of our national security, and who point out that

we are risking the only deterrent that has to date prevented a nuclear war—our strategic nuclear force.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I was not in a position to hear all of the witnesses who testified before the Foreign Relations Committee. However, I did have the opportunity to read most of the statements and also to hear the testimony of Dr. Teller, who in my opinion gave us some very enlightening information in this field.

It seemed to the Senator from Louisiana that we should keep two things in mind: First, what effect will the treaty have upon the defense of the United States? Will it affect us adversely or will it affect us favorably?

Second, what effect will it have upon our international relations? In my mind, there is no doubt that, all things being equal, it would be desirable to have some sort of test ban treaty with all the nations of the world. But, on the other hand, if by doing so we would greatly imperil the future defenses of the United States, we should ratify no such treaty as the one before the Senate.

Dr. Teller pointed out various ways in which the treaty could prejudice the development of the new weapons needed to defend our country. So far as the Senator from Louisiana is concerned, that testimony was not successfully refuted. Dr. Teller further said that there is additional information that he could give us to show us why the treaty would prejudice the United States, and why it would prejudice us even worse than was indicated in his public statement. The Senator might be interested to know that our committee thought so little of the man who was correct about the hydrogen bomb, and without whom we probably would not have been preeminent in that field, that we did not even call him back to tell us in full session the classified and secret information which he communicated to the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee, of which the Senator from South Carolina is a member.

Some Senators wished to wait at least until the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee had made its report. Those are men who should be experts in that field. Senators have been talking about the foreign aid bill, and how much money we might give to some backward countries. The Senator is a member of the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee, which is discussing the development of new weapons, how much they will cost, how long it will take to acquire them, and so forth. So some members of the committee thought we should wait until the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee, which had heard a considerable amount of expert testimony from the defense point of view which we had not heard in the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported.

As the Senator knows, we did not have the benefit of that information. On the morning we voted, the junior Senator from Louisiana placed a telephone call to the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services. The chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] is a man whom I greatly admire and one

whom I once supported for the nomination for President of the United States. I voted for the Senator from South Carolina for President.

Mr. THURMOND. I thank the Senator very much.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Both Senators serve on the Committee on Armed Services. The junior Senator from Louisiana placed a call to a man who perhaps for 20 years has been a member of the Committee on Armed Services. He has been chairman for a long period of time. He is a man whom President Truman once said was probably the best qualified Democrat to be President, and a man who probably would have been President except for the fact that he was a Southerner. The Senator from Louisiana desired to know what the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] thought about the question after that able statesman had had an opportunity to receive information that the Senator from Louisiana did not possess.

I regret to say that the Committee on Foreign Relations did not see fit to wait until those who are experts in the field of atomic power and who would be our best experts in the field of preparedness, could give their advice.

It seems to me that we are rushing things very gravely and dangerously, when we proceed to rush ahead and try to ratify a treaty of the sort proposed without having carefully considered the best advice that we can get, which would indicate that the treaty would prejudice the defense of the United States.

I say to the Senator that I shall vote against the treaty. Perhaps I shall have more to say on the question later in the debate. I shall vote against the treaty because, as a former member of the Committee on Armed Services and as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, I am fully convinced that the treaty would be a very good deal for the Soviet Union and would very seriously prejudice the future defense of our country.

I know that some people are concerned about the fallout problem. The best experts on that subject have told me that we should not let that question control our thinking in this field, and that it is a minor problem compared to the other major, weighty problems, such as the ability of our Nation to defend itself from destruction by enemy nations.

Mr. THURMOND. The Senator has spoken of the problem of radiation fallout. Dr. Foster, who has charge of one of our nuclear laboratories, testified that a man living in the mountains of Colorado would get more additional radiation from living in that area due to the height than he would get from fallout resulting from nuclear testing.

Also the Senator might be interested in knowing that a recent book has been written by Earl Voss, entitled "Nuclear Ambush: Test Ban Trap," which is concurred in by scientists and experts. This book brought out the fact that a man wearing a wrist watch with a luminous dial will receive 10 times more radiation than he would receive from fallout from testing. A man living in a brick home would get 20 times more radiation

than he would get from the fallout testing.

Much of what we hear about fallout is bugaboo. It simply does not exist. Dr. Seaborg, upon being questioned by the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], brought out very clearly the fact that the amount of radiation now is not dangerous. There is no danger.

Of course, if there should be a nuclear exchange, and if fallout should result from it, the radiation which would occur would be dangerous, and lethal.

Certain people would like to stop testing to reduce the dangers of radioactive fallout. The point is that it is not necessary to stop testing, because we can now test with clean weapons and devices. The manner in which we test is such that we can test without the dangers of fallout. We have been doing it. The scientists say we can continue to do it.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. As I understand the situation, all of the testing which has been done by all the powers on earth which have atomic weapons is estimated to have increased radioactivity in the atmosphere by about 10 percent. That increase in radioactivity will gradually dissipate itself. It will gradually decay, in some 70 years from now or perhaps a longer period of time. Eventually it will decay and dissipate itself from the atmosphere, and will make no difference. But the radioactivity in total has been increased by about 10 percent.

The sister of the junior Senator from Louisiana moved from Baton Rouge, La., to Boulder, Colo. When she did so, though she did not know it—she liked the atmosphere there and the family thought it would be good for their health—she subjected herself to 70 percent more radioactivity, because the atmosphere in Boulder is less dense than that in Baton Rouge.

The family thought it would improve health. Probably it did. The more arid atmosphere probably improved her health to a greater extent than the detriment caused by an increase in radioactivity.

If a person were born and reared in the state of Kerala in India, because of various mineral deposits, that person would be subjected to an increase of radioactivity of 1,000 percent, compared to the radioactivity in Washington, D.C. Nobody in Kerala ever knew there was a problem. Nobody there knows it now. How could those people have survived, if they were subjected to an increase of a thousandfold above what we are now talking about; that is, the amount of radioactivity which would result from the explosion of these bombs in tests?

The practical approach is that such a contention should not control our thinking. I regret to say that most people who believe we ought to ratify the treaty are inclined to so believe for that reason. Sometimes I have a feeling that that might have been the reason why the Russians exploded a 57-megaton bomb, to try to terrify the world into agreeing to a treaty like this.

Mr. THURMOND. That could have been the reason, or at least, one of the

reasons. I agree with the Senator that radiation from fallout is a big "bugaboo" which is being played up today, with some people saying that is one of the reasons why we should ratify the treaty. In my judgment that contention has no merit; just as other reasons given for wanting to ratify the treaty are without merit.

I think this country will take a dangerous step if the treaty is ratified.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, when one reads the testimony by the Secretary of Defense—upon which the administration relies for its case—one finds that his argument breaks down to this: That the United States is extremely strong, that we presently are ahead of the Soviet Union in a number of respects, and that this treaty would tend to maintain the advantage we possess.

I should like to ask the Senator if we are ahead of the Soviets with regard to the big bombs.

Mr. THURMOND. We are not ahead of the Soviets with regard to the high-yield weapons. The Soviets have a lead. It is assumed that we are ahead of the Soviets with respect to the low-yield weapons. At a later point in my speech today I shall cover that point in greater detail.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. The witnesses testified before us about the respects in which they believe we are ahead of the Soviets. I ask the Senator, how could they know such things? Has the Senator any reason to believe that our people know what the Russians know about atomic weapons? Would it seem more likely that the Russians have a way of keeping those things secret?

Mr. THURMOND. The testimony given before the Preparedness Subcommittee by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who are on the other side of this question, with respect to various points is very clear that in certain fields the Communists are ahead. When one looks at those points, relating to where they are ahead, it is frightening. Our information of Soviet technology is limited, but through analysis of radioactive debris from Soviet tests, we have some information.

I suggest, if the Senator has time, that he read the testimony given by the Joint Chiefs of Staff on that point. The staff has it available. It has been summarized. I believe that seven or eight different points are covered. It is well worthwhile reading.

Today in my speech I shall bring out as well as I can, without violating the rule against divulging classified material, what is involved. A little later I shall come to the disadvantages of the treaty.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Has the Senator explored in his mind the possibility that if the Soviets wished to do more testing it could be done on Chinese territory? So long as we were not able to prove that the Russians were doing it, so long as we merely suspected and were unable to prove it, we would be bound by the treaty to continue to refrain from testing.

Mr. THURMOND. The Senator has brought out a key point. That is a question which I propounded to some of the

military and scientific witnesses who testified before the Preparedness Subcommittee. I asked, "What would keep the Russians from shifting their equipment and scientists just over the Chinese line, thousands of miles away from where we can reach, so that we would never know whether the testing was done in China or in Russia?"

That is exactly what they could do. The evidence which was brought out in the investigation showed that it could be the case.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Would it not be easier to arrange to do the testing on Chinese territory than to go to the expense, small though it might be, of providing an adequate underground tunnel to conduct explosions?

Mr. THURMOND. That could be done by the Russians. With the instruments which we have today we might be able to pick up those tests, but we would not be able to tell whether they were conducted in Chinese or Russian territory if they were conducted near the line. It would be impossible to tell that. The Russians could go near to the line and carry out a series of tests, and then the Russians could deny that they had anything to do with them, and it would be difficult to tell on which side of the line the tests were being conducted. If the Chinese were conducting the tests, that still would not be a violation of the treaty, technically speaking, yet it would be an effort inspired by, prescribed by, supervised by, and under the leadership of the Russians.

We could not even be sure who was testing if we determined the detonation was of an advanced device.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. From the Communist point of view, would that not be a fine, patriotic thing for them to do, for the benefit of their nation?

Mr. THURMOND. There is no doubt about it. They would not hesitate to do that, if they thought it to their advantage.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Does not the Communist doctrine teach that it is the duty of Communists to do that sort of thing?

Mr. THURMOND. Absolutely. That brings up the next question, about the rift. It has been claimed that there is a rift between Russia and Red China. I asked the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, "If there were a showdown today with Russia, on whose side would China be?" They answered, "On the side of Russia," in their opinion.

I asked, "If there were a showdown today with China, on whose side would Russia be?" and they answered, in their opinion, "On the side of China."

If the showdown is coming between our Nation and Russia or between our Nation and China, and if those nations will be, as the Joint Chiefs of Staff think they will be, standing together, what difference does it make if there is any rift?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Is it not also correct that all those people really argue about is, "Which is the better way to destroy the United States?"

Mr. THURMOND. That is the whole question. The Senator has put his finger on the point. They ask only,

"Which is the best way to destroy the United States?"

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. From the Russian point of view, it is by entering into this treaty. They think this is the best way to conquer the world.

Mr. THURMOND. Russia appears to feel that is the best way to proceed. Russia feels that it should proceed gradually to take over the world by subversion, deceit, and deception; by getting us into traps and placing us in such a position that we will either be destroyed or have to surrender.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Meanwhile, they obtain every military advantage they can. If the result of this treaty should be to retard us from developing modern weapons of the future, while the Communists rushed pell-mell ahead, using the information that they may now have, would that not be advancing the doctrine for which Russia is contending, namely, that this is the better way to subjugate the Western nations?

Mr. THURMOND. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I am grateful to the Senator for permitting me to trespass upon his time. I have been very much troubled about this treaty, and I believe the majority of the members of the Preparedness Subcommittee, of which the Senator is one, have rendered a great service to this country in pointing out in the report how the treaty would prejudice our defense. I congratulate the Senator for the speech he is making.

Mr. THURMOND. I thank the distinguished and able Senator for the questions propounded. They have been information-seeking questions. They have brought out information that I hope will be of value to the American people.

On the Preparedness Subcommittee, headed by the distinguished Senator from Mississippi, all members but one agreed to the report. The ranking Republican member, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], did not agree. One member, the distinguished Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] had additional views, however. The others were all in accord on the report, and even the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] went along with the report with the addition of individual views.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. If a Senator concludes, as I do, that this treaty would prejudice the defense of the United States, and that it would result in this Nation being second best as compared with the Soviet Union in weapons of the future, would it not be his duty, as well as the duty of the rest of us, no matter how much the political repercussions might affect this Nation, to vote to continue to develop the most modern weapons, and to reject the treaty, if we concluded that the treaty would adversely affect our defenses?

Mr. THURMOND. The Senator is correct. Furthermore, in my judgment, the only thing that has prevented the Russians from using nuclear weapons in their aggressions and their efforts to take over this country is our tremendously superior nuclear striking power. It has been the deterrent that has hindered and

kept the Russians from starting a nuclear war. Now, since the Russians have gained this vast knowledge from recent tests, and their advantages will be frozen if the treaty is ratified, we are going to be greatly handicapped, because the Russians have scientific knowledge about high-yield weapons, weapon effects, and antiballistic missiles, which are vital to us and our future, that we do not have; and the only way we can obtain it is to test in the atmosphere.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I thank the Senator very much. I shall listen with interest to the remainder of his speech. I regret to say that few Senators are present to hear the speech this afternoon. What the Senator from South Carolina is presenting should be heard and studied by every Member of the Senate before he votes on the treaty.

Mr. THURMOND. I thank the Senator for his kind remarks.

Obviously, therefore, we cannot credit ourselves with strategic superiority sufficient for a credible deterrent force if we merely possess a numerical advantage in weapons of roughly equivalent quality to those of a potential aggressor. Our announced second strike strategy—or our public renunciation of a first strike—places a burden upon us to maintain an overwhelming superiority in quality and quantity of strategic weapons. It is a heavy burden from many standpoints, and puts us at a distinct disadvantage. In the past, and even now, we have managed to carry that burden, and since it has effectively prevented a nuclear war, it has been worth the extra effort required.

In assessing our ability to deter a would-be aggressor in the future, we must, therefore, examine the relative levels of technology today, and the prospect for relative technological progress in the near future, always keeping in mind that our self-imposed second strike strategy requires far more than a numerical and qualitative parity to maintain a credible and effective deterrent.

With these two factors in mind, it should be clear that our current superiority in nuclear weaponry, standing alone, or even combined with our capability to produce greater quantities of today's weapons in the future, offers little comfort that we can maintain an effective deterrent force in the future. As impressive as is our weapons array at the moment, it is sobering to recall that we have not begun production of a strategic weapons system of later vintage than 1957. To be sure, existing weapons systems are constantly being improved, but the absence of any new strategic weapons system for more than 6 years is an invitation to obsolescence.

The most pertinent issue on the question of our capability to maintain a sufficient strategic nuclear force to insure that we can deter a nuclear war in future years is the relative levels of nuclear technology in the United States and in the Soviet Union at present. Since the three environmental test ban will inhibit the development of technology in certain areas, if observed, the existing level of technology when this treaty would go into effect is particularly pertinent in those areas.

The Preparedness Subcommittee has studied for months the relative balance of nuclear technology between the United States and the Soviet Union. The investigation included the compilation and comparison in detail of each and every nuclear test conducted by the United States and the knowledge gained therefrom, together with the best information available in this country on each of the Soviet tests on which we have information.

The conclusions drawn from this comparison, to the extent permitted by security considerations, are presented in the report of the Preparedness Subcommittee. Admittedly, estimates of the Soviet achievements are conservative, and are by no means based on the sound rule of military intelligence that the most pessimistic judgment as to a potential enemy's capabilities should be drawn.

In general, the comparative rates of testing by the United States and by the Soviet Union in the past 2 years is significant. In 1958, when the test moratorium began, the United States held a clear superiority over the Soviet Union in the yield-to-weight ratio over the entire range of deliverable weights for weapons. One-fifth of the U.S. tests had been in yield ranges above 10 megatons, and the Soviets had conducted no tests above 10 megatons.

During 1961 and 1962, the Soviet Union conducted more than twice the number of tests of yields above 10 megatons that the United States has ever conducted, and more than four times the number of tests the United States conducted in the same yield range in the same period. The Soviet Union has demonstrated in these tests, capabilities for a clearly superior performance to the United States above about 15-megaton yield. The last U.S. experience in this yield range was in 1954, almost a decade ago. Our uncertainty about the design of such Soviet weapons is most disturbing.

In the multimegaton yield ranges, it is quite obvious that the Soviets now hold a clear superiority in technology.

In the yield ranges below a few megatons, available evidence indicates that the United States continues to hold a lead in weapons design and performance. This is the precise area in which the United States has concentrated. Even this lead is not positive enough to be too reassuring, however. Prior to the moratorium, the United States had conducted more than twice as many tests in this yield range as had been detected in the Soviet Union. The number of tests in this yield range that we know the Soviets conducted in 1962 and 1963 indicates clearly that the Soviets are intent on challenging the U.S. position in this range, and this is an area in which continued testing underground, permitted by the treaty, can contribute to further advancements of technology.

In the lower yield ranges, we know far less of the Soviets' testing experience, for our detection, identification, and analytical capabilities are degraded at the lower end of the yield range spectrum. The Atomic Energy Commission indicated that available evidence would not

permit a comprehensive comparison of U.S. and U.S.S.R. capabilities in this yield range, and recommended that a development capability for the U.S.S.R. comparable to that of the United States be assumed.

Under present circumstances, the acquisition of knowledge concerning weapons effects is as crucial, if not more so, than knowledge of weapons design. In answer to questions, General LeMay stated that knowledge of weapons effects was clearly more crucial at this juncture. Unfortunately, this is one area in which the Soviets almost assuredly hold a lead. Judging from the knowledge which we have of Soviet multimegaton weapons tests, we must assume that the Soviet Union amassed a significant and valuable body of data on high yield blast, shock, communications blackout, and the exotic effects of radiation and electromagnetic phenomena which are not now available to the United States, and which we cannot acquire with underground testing.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THURMOND. I am glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from Georgia.

Mr. TALMADGE. In 1962, the Soviet Union made tests of an extremely large type of weapon, as I recall, of perhaps 50 or 60 megatons. Is that correct?

Mr. THURMOND. Yes.

Mr. TALMADGE. Have we any information as to what effect such tests would have on systems that might be used for our own missiles fired from submarines or land bases?

Mr. THURMOND. The evidence before the Preparedness Subcommittee indicated that it could be very serious. In other words, the blast, shock, communications blackout, and the exotic effects of radiation and electromagnetic phenomena must all be taken into consideration. It is felt that the high-yield tests have been very beneficial to the Communists, in that they now know how to go about constructing the weapons they need, which could turn the tide in the cold war.

Mr. TALMADGE. I take it that we have made tests with some of our own weapons in the 10- and 15-megaton range.

Mr. THURMOND. That is correct. They are much smaller than those of the Communists. We have not tested above 15 megatons since 1954, and the state of the art has advanced significantly since then.

Mr. TALMADGE. When those weapons are fired, are our firing systems still operating accurately?

Mr. THURMOND. We still have far less weapons effects knowledge than we need. I do not wish to go into classified information, but we are very much concerned about the high-yield weapons, which the Communists are now able to produce with the knowledge they have gained. In my judgment this is one of the reasons for their wanting the test treaty, to get a breathing spell so that they can manufacture these weapons based on the knowledge which they have gained from their tests. Their production capabilities are poor. They will then

be able to say to us, "Either surrender, or be destroyed."

Mr. TALMADGE. Is it the able Senator's view, then, that if they were to hurl bombs of great magnitude at us, say, in the 50-, 60-, and even 100-megaton range, the effects of the explosion might be felt by our firing mechanisms and therefore we would be unable to retaliate? Is that the thrust of the Senator's argument?

Mr. THURMOND. That is a distinct possibility, but our knowledge is limited. That is the opinion of some of the scientists and military experts. Furthermore, the Senator has put his finger on a key point, because we would not be able to hold tests to determine what the exact results would be.

Mr. TALMADGE. Was that fear supported by the majority of the scientists and the military, or by a minority of the scientists and the military?

Mr. THURMOND. I do not recall exactly about the number who testified, but they were all concerned about the effects of the firing of the high-yield missiles which could be dropped on us, and the effect it could have on the question of whether we would be able to get our missiles off, or whether our guidance systems and control systems would be destroyed, or whether the exotic effects of the nuclear explosion would play such a part that we could not direct our missiles to the target, or whether they could even take off from the ground. There was serious concern about these things, and it is necessary for us to obtain further information on whether our systems would be able to penetrate the enemy's antimissile defense; and whether our antimissile defense system, which we ought to be developing, and which I hope someday we will be deploying would be able to withstand the enormous missiles that would be fired at us as well as the effects of our own defensive missiles. The only way that can be determined is through actual tests in the environment in which these weapons are actually to operate, in order to determine the exact results.

Mr. TALMADGE. From what the Senator has said, the testimony of the scientists displayed a fear of the unknown—that we did not know what the reaction would be, while at the same time the Soviets probably know, through their tests, what the reaction would be.

Mr. THURMOND. The Senator has expressed that point correctly, except that we do have some knowledge on the matter, which provides a very real basis for the concern, although that knowledge is limited. The evidence indicates the Soviets know more, though probably not everything.

Mr. TALMADGE. I thank the able Senator very much for permitting me to ask these questions of him. He is delivering a very able speech. I wish I could stay for the remainder of it, but I must keep an appointment. I assure the Senator that I will read it with great benefit in the RECORD tomorrow.

Mr. THURMOND. I thank the able Senator for his kind remarks.

Since the United States does not know the results of the Soviet experience in testing multimegaton weapons, we are

not capable of evaluating the military effectiveness of such multimegaton weapons.

We are further handicapped by the fact that we have not subjected most of our major missile weapons systems to operational proof tests. Only the Polaris system has been subjected to a full-scale systems test. Atlas, Minuteman, and Titan have had no such tests. At this point, we must estimate, without full knowledge, the reliability of these weapons systems, even in the absence of enemy attack. This makes it even more difficult, if not wholly speculative, to estimate the reliability of such weapons systems in the nuclear environment of attack.

Even more important, in assessing our deterrent capability, we cannot with any degree of confidence know what the Soviets believe the reliability of our weapons systems to be, since we do not have their weapons effects knowledge upon which they base their judgment.

A particularly vital area of technology is the antiballistic missile field. Despite the generalized statements of conclusions by some witnesses, which have had the tendency to confuse the relative levels of technology in this field, a specific analysis of the tests themselves is the best indicator of the facts. The Preparedness Subcommittee thoroughly examined the details of all the tests relating to this subject. While the specifics of information on both our tests and those of the Soviets are classified, the subcommittee summarized the situation as follows:

In the field of weapons effects experiments related to the design and development of an effective antiballistic missile (ABM) system the evidence, although less conclusive, indicates that the Soviet Union in 1961 and 1962 conducted a series of complex high-altitude operations which, if properly instrumented, could have provided substantial and important data on various types of radar blackout and nuclear effects. These Soviet experiments were clearly dictated by an ABM development program.

The United States has conducted no experiments comparable in complexity to those Soviet operations and a disturbing number of the U.S. high-altitude-effects experiments which were conducted were compromised either by considerations unrelated to the technical objectives of the test program, by inadequate or faulty instrumentation, or by operational inadequacies.

Only the limitations of security classification prevent the presentation of more specific proof of the obvious Soviet lead in technology in the ABM field.

As is shown by the chart of U.S. test requirements on page 6 of the Preparedness Subcommittee's report, those areas in which we have the most vital deficiencies of knowledge are the precise areas where we cannot acquire significant advances with underground tests.

There is an additional disturbing feature which must be taken into consideration in any comparison of United States and Soviet nuclear testing experience. A large number of the U.S. tests have been devoted to the purpose of developing capabilities for detecting, identifying and analyzing nuclear tests and other nuclear detonations carried out by other nations. This was a very essen-

tial program, and has given us a more realistic estimate of our own detection capabilities, although here, as in other areas, large uncertainties still exist. Apparently the Soviets have devoted few of their tests to such purposes. Any comparison of numbers of tests designed to evaluate the relative levels of technology for weapons design and weapons effects in the United States and the Soviet Union must be qualified by the disparity of numbers of tests for the purpose of developing and improving detection techniques.

Equally important to a realistic appraisal of comparative tests is the fact that the Soviets, who do not adhere to a second-strike policy, can concentrate their tests on a more narrow spectrum of interests than can the United States. Because of our second-strike policy, a substantial number of our tests must be devoted to ascertaining the capability of our own weapons systems to survive a nuclear attack. The Soviets, who do not plan to await an attack before launching their nuclear forces, do not need to test so extensively on the ability of their own systems to withstand nuclear attacks. Their technology can concentrate on the vulnerabilities of U.S. systems and the means to exploit those vulnerabilities.

On the basis of comprehensive study and comparisons of Soviet and United States nuclear technology, the Preparedness Subcommittee found the military disadvantages to the United States to be as follows:

1. The United States probably will be unable to duplicate Soviet achievements in very high yield weapon technology.
2. The United States will be unable to acquire necessary data on the effects of very high yield atmospheric explosions.
3. The United States will be unable to acquire data on high altitude nuclear weapons effects.
4. The United States will be unable to determine with confidence the performance and reliability of any ABM system developed without benefit of atmospheric operational system tests.
5. The United States will be unable to verify the ability of its hardened underground second-strike missile systems to survive close-in, high-yield nuclear explosions.
6. The United States will be unable to verify the ability of its missile reentry bodies under defensive nuclear attack to survive and penetrate to the target without the opportunity to test nose cone and warhead designs in a nuclear environment under dynamic reentry conditions.
7. The treaty will provide the Soviet Union an opportunity to equal U.S. accomplishments in submegaton weapon technology.

As is obvious, most of these disadvantages result from the absence of a capability by the United States under the treaty to acquire knowledge of weapons design and weapons effects in areas in which there is at least a probability that the Soviets have more knowledge than do we.

In addition—and this is the eighth disadvantage in the report—the treaty would diminish our capability to learn of Soviet advancements in technology. With testing limited to underground, we would be denied the knowledge we can gain from analysis of radioactive debris from Soviet tests. With the passage of

time, our knowledge, or basis for estimates of the state of the art of nuclear weaponry in the Soviet Union, will be materially degraded.

The military aspects of the treaty can be placed in perspective only if translated into the effects on our capability to maintain the overwhelming superiority of strategic power essential to an effective deterrent of nuclear war in the years to come.

We know that the Soviets now have a clear superiority in the technology of multimegaton weapons design, and under this treaty the United States could not surpass or even duplicate that knowledge. In the absence of such knowledge, we cannot realistically evaluate the military value of such multimegaton weapons.

We know that the Soviets have performed tests, which, if properly instrumented, have given them a lead in high-yield weapons effects technology. This knowledge, if now possessed by the Soviets, cannot be acquired by the United States under the terms of the test ban treaty. We cannot, therefore, realistically assess the vulnerabilities of our own weapons systems to the high-yield blast, shock, communications blackout, and exotic radiation and electromagnetic phenomena. The Soviets, from the tests they have already conducted, could know both the vulnerabilities of our weapons systems and their own capabilities with multimegaton weapons to exploit those vulnerabilities. Since it is the potential enemy's estimate of the survivability of our second-strike force after their attack which determines the effectiveness of our deterrent force, the importance of our lack of knowledge of what the Soviets know assumes critical proportions.

The importance of the relative levels of technology in the ABM field derives from the fact that deployment of an effective ABM system could seriously degrade, if not nullify, the deterrent capability of a nuclear force composed of ballistic missiles. An ABM system which falls short of perfection can nevertheless seriously degrade the credibility of a missile force deterrent, especially when combined with an offensive force designed to exploit vulnerabilities of a second-strike force with a first attack.

In summary, the facts developed by the Preparedness Subcommittee over a period of 5 months of investigations and hearings, which included a detailed study of tests by both sides, show a bleak, dismal and doubt-pervaded prospect, if this treaty is ratified, for the U.S. capability to maintain the overwhelming strategic power essential to deter nuclear war.

Intimations have been heard, and some of them not very subtly put, that the conclusions of the Preparedness Subcommittee are overly pessimistic. Surely no one can charge, however, that the report of the Preparedness Subcommittee is more pessimistic than the report of the Foreign Relations Committee is optimistic. Indeed, the Foreign Relations Committee report has one characteristic in common with U.S. intelligence estimates of the situation in Cuba prior to

October 1962. They both adopted the most optimistic conclusion from the standpoint of the United States that the facts, or any presentation of the facts, would possibly support.

However, even accepting the conclusions of the report of the Foreign Relations Committee as correct, for the sake of argument, the prospects for maintaining an effective deterrent if this treaty is ratified are most discouraging.

The report of the Foreign Relations Committee, in discussing the probable motivations of the Soviets, states:

Soviet scientists presumably are confident that in many critical areas of nuclear weaponry they have achieved a rough technical parity with the United States.

If Soviet scientists are confident that the Soviets have achieved a rough technical parity with the United States in many critical areas of nuclear weaponry, as the Foreign Relations Committee says, the days of continued credibility of the U.S. deterrent force are numbered, and the one thing that has prevented nuclear war for so many years is doomed. Regardless of how wrong the Soviet scientists may be in their judgment—and we do not know the technological information on which they base their judgment—our nuclear force will no longer constitute a deterrent, if they do not believe in its superiority. Their plans are based on a first-strike strategy, and under conditions of parity from other standpoints, this gives them a very distinct edge. There is small consolation that the Soviet scientists may be overconfident, and that the optimistic conclusions of the Foreign Relations Committee as to the relative levels of technology may be correct, thus making it possible for us to retaliate effectively after a Soviet nuclear attack. We might even bring more destruction on the enemy than was visited upon us, but we would have failed in our primary purpose in creating and maintaining our strategic forces—to prevent a nuclear war through deterrence.

Quite obviously, the Foreign Relations Committee report refers to the judgment of Soviet scientists that a parity exists in nuclear weapons technology, rather than a nuclear weapons parity, although the report does not specifically so state. There is little doubt that the United States today has a clear superiority in strategic nuclear forces—that is, in quality and quantity of weapons in place. There is small comfort in this distinction, however, for, as Dr. Edward Teller so accurately and succinctly stated:

A disparity of knowledge today is a disparity of power tomorrow.

When the serious military disadvantages to the United States as a result of this treaty are pointed out, there is often a response made that only one side of the picture is being considered. This argument maintains that if both sides continue testing, nuclear parity will surely result. Another version of the same rationale is that further testing by the United States may stimulate testing by others who will thereby overtake U.S. technology. This argument is based on the false premise that there has been an

all-out arms race in nuclear testing by the United States and the Soviets.

Unquestionably, in the 1961 and 1962 series of tests, the Soviets tested at a rate which was probably near the maximum of their capability. It takes two to make a race, however. The United States, unfortunately, was not even running. In the period since the test moratorium was overtly broken by the Soviets in September 1961, the Soviets have conducted approximately three times the number of tests that the United States has conducted, and this includes, of course, only the Soviet tests of which we have knowledge. Again, even this disparity must be expanded in view of the fact that some of the U.S. tests were for the purpose of improving detection techniques, that others were related to the peaceful uses of nuclear detonations, and the fact that the first-strike strategy of the U.S.S.R. permits the Soviets to concentrate more on weapons design and effects—the most pertinent technology to strategic power. In terms of average yield, the Soviet tests of 1961 and 1962 were a high multiple of the average yield of U.S. tests.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield?

Mr. THURMOND. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Does the able Senator from South Carolina agree that we shall never be able to develop a dependable atomic missile defense without testing in the atmosphere?

Mr. THURMOND. That is my opinion. During their recent tests, the Russians made tests in the atmosphere that showed that they were testing for the development of an antimissile system; and it is clear that they have gained knowledge which they can use now in manufacturing weapons to perfect a more advanced ABM system. Unless we test in the atmosphere, we shall not be able to determine what will actually occur when such a weapon is used in the environment in which it is designed to be used.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Has the Senator from South Carolina heard the arguments to the effect that we can develop a practical, workable missile defense without ever testing it under actual trial conditions?

Mr. THURMOND. Yes. Today, we have an antimissile program. We have not produced or deployed it, but we have an antimissile designed that has in tests knocked down 8 out of 12 shots, as I have already stated. However, it would be impossible to perfect this system and develop it to a point where we would feel we could rely upon it, because testing underground will not be the same as testing in the environment in which it will actually have to operate. No one can tell what results will be forthcoming when tests are actually made in the atmosphere.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. The Senator from South Carolina knows, of course, that at present we have no dependable answer to the problem of destroying a missile which is accompanied by a number of decoys. In other words, the Russians may have, or get, large missiles with multiple warheads and multiple de-

coys. If one is fired at us, it can be expected to explode, while on its way, and to separate into 25 or 30 components—perhaps 25 dummies and 5 actual bombs.

Mr. THURMOND. That is correct.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. We have no present answer to that problem. We also know that if we try to shoot them down with an atomic missile, there will be a communications blackout—for which we have no answer at present. The blackout caused by the first explosion would make it impossible to see the following missile.

Some contend that perhaps we can "design around" this problem. As I understand, the idea is to have at other places a number of radar systems which perhaps could spot the missiles. But in that event, if war broke out between the U.S.S.R. and the United States, we would be confronted with probably hundreds of missiles fired simultaneously; and therefore it might not be possible to "design around" that problem.

In addition, is the Senator from South Carolina familiar with the fact that early in World War II our naval forces were using torpedoes that would not explode? They had been tested under simulated conditions, for prior to the war, "economize" was the order of the day, and our naval chiefs were unwilling to use torpedoes in actual deepwater tests against ships. So the tests were made under simulated conditions. They were made with deepwater torpedoes. We had not then developed shallow-water torpedoes. It was believed that when the torpedo passed beneath a ship, the magnetic field of the ship would explode the torpedo.

When tested under simulated conditions, the torpedoes worked perfectly; but under actual war conditions they went about 10 feet deeper than planned, with the result that they did not pick up sufficient magnetic impulse to make them explode; and nothing happened.

Some people thought our submarine commanders perhaps lacked the courage to move close enough to the ships to be sure the torpedoes would hit them. Others thought the sailors were drinking the alcohol in the gyroscopic mechanism of the torpedoes, and thus causing them to malfunction. Then it was found that the firing pins of the torpedoes were too brittle, and were not sufficiently viable to withstand the shock of a direct hit. So our torpedoes would not explode.

One commander reported that it was a waste of time and money to send a submarine 8,500 miles, only to find that the torpedoes were no good. It was clear that actual use under war conditions was required.

The Japanese, who did not have that problem, sank practically all our Pacific Fleet. Their torpedoes were designed to work in shallow water. And the British had developed a good one, which they used to excellent effect when they raided the Italian naval base at Taranto.

Developing a contact torpedo is a simple problem. I believe I could build one myself, by reason of knowing a little about fulminate of mercury and TNT. But that problem would be simple, compared to the intricacies involved develop-

ing a missile that would be accurate enough to shoot down 100, 200, 500, or 1,000 other missiles. However, to fail in that task would be to mortgage our future survival, because the scientists have proved that these things can be done.

Someone will develop a successful missile defense. I hope and pray that this Nation, rather than the Soviet Union, develops it first.

But I say to the Senator from South Carolina that in my judgment—and I believe it is also the judgment of the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee—we shall never have a successful missile defense so long as we abide by the terms of the treaty.

Mr. THURMOND. The Senator from Louisiana is correct. He was a distinguished naval officer in World War II, and he has very interestingly related the experience with our torpedoes. I believe his illustration is apropos. We must test this weapon in the environment in which it will actually be used, in order definitely to determine whether it will be successful.

I feel that our stockpile of warheads should also be tested, for it is quite possible that duds are among them.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield?

Mr. THURMOND. I am glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from the Cowboy State.

Mr. SIMPSON. Is not that the gist of the testimony of Dr. Teller?

Mr. THURMOND. Dr. Teller's testimony was to that effect, as was the testimony of other scientists and military experts.

Mr. SIMPSON. I compliment the able Senator from South Carolina for his magnificent exposition. Because of his great ability and his long military experience, he should be carefully listened to by the people of America. I believe history will record that he is entirely correct.

Mr. THURMOND. I thank the Senator from Wyoming for his kind remarks.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I believe I have referred to a certain amount of information which has not otherwise been available to us. Does the Senator share the opinion of General Twining and Admiral Radford—both of whom at one time were Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff—that we would not be able to develop an atomic missile defense without testing?

Mr. THURMOND. I am not sure that they expressed an opinion on that particular point, but General Twining testified in secret session and gave us extremely valuable information that was most helpful. Almost any person present would have been convinced by his statement that the treaty would not be in our best interests.

Incidentally, as I stated earlier, General Twining has been with a group known as the Twining Committee, which is carrying on research and work for the Air Force, as I understand. He is probably in as favorable a position as anyone to know what the situation is and whether or not the treaty would be helpful to us. Some may say that these former chairmen or chiefs are now out and are

not familiar with the latest information, but this is not necessarily the case.

General Twining has been briefed recently on intelligence. He is informed of what is going on. That is one reason he could not testify in open session and give all the information that he possessed.

Admiral Radford made a very strong statement, which is in the record of the hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations, and which, although brief, is against the treaty on the ground that it would not be in our best national interest. Admiral Burke, a former Chief of Naval Operations, shares that opinion.

Mr. President, the sum and substance of the matter is that there has been no race. The reasons for the U.S. failure to test more aggressively are difficult to pinpoint, but were political, psychological, and technical in nature. Not the least of the reasons why the U.S. test programs lagged was the state of unpreparedness to test which resulted from the moratorium. Some of the first tests which the United States conducted after the Soviets openly breached the moratorium were of little or no value, for they were hastily and ill prepared. This, too, contributed to the relative gains in nuclear technology which the Soviets achieved in the past 2 years.

In those areas of testing where the United States has concentrated, the United States still holds a probable lead in technology, despite our lack of aggressiveness in testing. This is the case in the low megatonnage weapons design technology, where we are still ahead.

There is every reason to believe that if the United States tested seriously, after planning and scheduling carefully, without an off-again, on-again approach that has so often characterized the U.S. approach to testing, we could maintain an overwhelming superiority. Our scientists are more imaginative and capable, our laboratories are more efficient, and our military planners more sound in judgment of weapons requirements than those of the Soviets. Our capabilities are superior to those of the Soviets, not inferior. But superior capabilities cannot avail the United States of superior strategic power, and thereby an assured deterrent to nuclear war, unless there is a will and policy for these capabilities to be realized to the maximum. Had we tested to the extent of our capabilities since September 1961, the superiority of technology held by the United States on that date would not have diminished or disappeared, but would have increased despite the comprehensive Soviet series of tests.

The requirements for testing which are listed in the report of the Preparedness Subcommittee are not substantially different in nature than they were in September 1961. Had these requirements been met by serious and diligent U.S. testing in the period since that date, the United States would probably now have a commanding lead in nuclear technology; and a treaty, such as the one now before the Senate, which tends to freeze certain levels of technology, could have assisted in protecting this commanding lead in nuclear technology. As it is, we

are in the position of considering a treaty which may at best tend to freeze a rough technological parity overall and freezes a technological inferiority of the United States in certain crucial areas.

In reaching their conclusion that the "Soviet scientists presumably are confident that in many critical areas of nuclear weaponry they have achieved a rough technical parity with the United States," the Foreign Relations Committee was attempting to assess the probable motives of the Soviet Union in now accepting what heretofore it has consistently rejected. While attempts to assess the motives of the Soviet Union are necessarily conjectural and highly speculative, as pointed out by the Foreign Relations Committee, none of the probabilities of Soviet motivations should be excluded from consideration.

The Foreign Relations Committee has omitted from consideration in its report one quite possible, and I am convinced, probable, motive of the Soviets in suddenly signing this treaty. Admittedly, this probable motive is of a military nature, which may account for the lack of consideration accorded it in the Foreign Relations Committee report.

It is possible, even probable, that the Soviet scientists have concluded, as a result of the series of tests conducted by the Soviets in 1961 and 1962, that they have achieved a technological breakthrough in discovering vulnerabilities in the U.S. strategic nuclear force and in learning enough about multimegaton weapon design to exploit those vulnerabilities. The vulnerability which they may have concluded that they have discovered may pertain solely to some feature of our missiles in silos, or in the circuitry which controls the launching or guidance of the missile. Such vulnerability could be in the warheads. There is such a large area of lack of knowledge in the United States, and the Soviet tests were sufficiently comprehensive, that the vulnerability could lie in any one of a number of areas. It could be in our missile control circuits, or in our warning system. The means to exploit such a vulnerability could lie in the very size of the blast or in the shock effects of their monster bomb, for which they have the technology to produce delivery vehicles, if they do not now have the vehicles themselves. The means of exploiting the vulnerability could well lie in the exotic effects produced by the 100-megaton bomb.

If the Soviets have achieved a technological breakthrough by which they could produce weapons to neutralize or destroy our land-based missile force, they would, of course, still have to deal with the Polaris system. This is where even a less than perfect ABM system could contribute substantially to downgrading the credibility of the U.S. second strike force. One of the principal problems in ABM development is providing a capability of dealing with saturation attacks. A relatively unsophisticated ABM system can be very effective against single missiles fired at single targets. The Polaris system does not fire salvos. There can be no simultaneous saturation attack on a large number of targets by a Polaris

system. Even if the Polaris carried up to five warheads on each missile, an ABM system of limited capability could provide a substantial and highly effective defense. If Soviet detection and counterfire capabilities have also been substantially improved, they might be persuaded that the Polaris submarine could be knocked out before many of its missiles were launched. We do not have much knowledge on the radius of kill of a multimegaton weapon when employed against a submarine.

If, indeed, the Soviets achieved such knowledge from their 1961 and 1962 series of tests, they would still have a problem, of course. There is always a chance, in the absence of a test ban treaty, that the United States would test and discover knowledge which could be used to remove vulnerabilities in our systems and design new counterweapons. The relative Soviet productive capacity is so poor, that even if the United States obtained the pertinent and needed information 2 years after the Soviets—say in 1965—there would be a distinct possibility that the United States, through its superior production, could correct the vulnerabilities in its weapons systems and deploy new weapons systems before the Soviets could complete their production and deployment.

If, indeed, these were the circumstances in which the Soviets found themselves following their evaluation of their series of tests, what would be a more logical solution than to seek a treaty banning testing, and thereby freezing the level of knowledge in those critical areas where the Soviets judged themselves to have a distinct advantage, while leaving themselves free to test in that area of testing where they still felt they could make gains on the United States? Such circumstances are quite possible, and not in the least inconsistent with the knowledge which we now possess. Indeed, the facts to support such a theory of motivation are much more cogent and persuasive than is the basis for any of the possible motivations discussed by the Foreign Relations Committee in its report.

This theory of motivation may well not be accurate, but that only puts it at the top of the category of the possible motivations suggested by the Foreign Relations Committee.

There is one vital difference, however. If the motivation which I have suggested proves to be the correct one—and I am convinced that it is—ratification of this treaty will leave the United States with alternatives only of submitting to nuclear blackmail, nuclear war, or surrender; for, we will have no credible deterrent to nuclear war when the Soviets have managed to translate their nuclear knowledge into nuclear weapons, a period which could take from 3 to 5 years or possibly a little longer.

Thus, even in the absence of the consideration of the questions of the possibilities of clandestine testing by the Soviet Union or a second surprise abrogation of the treaty with a new series of tests by the Soviet Union, the military risks inherent in this treaty are formidable—even fearsome. The crux of the military disadvantages is the fact that,

unlike the conditions that existed in early 1961, we no longer have a clear superiority in nuclear technology, and in many areas of weapons design and effect all the evidence supports a conclusion that the Soviets now enjoy a superiority in nuclear technology.

The test ban treaty tends strongly to freeze the Soviet advantages in nuclear technology. Such a freeze could be used to compensate for their relatively slow productive capacity, so that they could, in time, confront us with deployed weapons systems which could, at least in their own judgment, give the Soviets a clear superiority in strategic power, especially if this power is used to carry out a first strike against us.

At the very least, it gives the Soviets time to convert their knowledge into weaponry, so that they end up with a qualitative and quantitative parity of strategic weapons with the United States. Again, in view of the differing strategies, this would give them the advantage which might well be the basis for a decision to carry out a first strike resulting in nuclear war.

Under existing circumstances, even if the treaty is observed by the Soviets according to the letter of the treaty, the military effect is to diminish, if not entirely negate, the possibility that the United States can continue to maintain the overwhelming strategic nuclear power which will deter and prevent a nuclear war as it has in the past.

As serious as these military aspects of the treaty are for the United States, there are other factors which add to the number and magnitude of the risks. These factors are the possibilities of undetected or unidentified clandestine tests by the Soviet Union, and of another surprise abrogation of the test ban by the Soviet Union.

Our existing capabilities to detect and identify nuclear explosions in the atmosphere, underwater and in space are the best now existing in the world. These capabilities are not the best the state of the art in this country will permit. However, if the treaty is ratified, substantial improvement would be very costly and unavoidable.

There are many uncertainties about our detection and identification capabilities. There are obviously thresholds below which the capabilities are degraded seriously, and in some cases, disappear. Future developments by the Soviet Union could quite conceivably degrade substantially our existing detection and identification capabilities. These uncertainties exist, in varying degrees and under differing circumstances, in all environments covered by the test ban treaty.

The potential dangers of clandestine testing by the Soviet Union in the three environments covered by the test ban treaty do not rank among the major military disadvantages to the United States resulting from the treaty, nor even as one of the major risks should the treaty be ratified. There are, however, certain elements of risk flowing from the possibility of clandestine testing which should be noted even though they pose minimum hazards and dangers

to the United States in and of themselves, since these elements of risk are in some respects cumulative to the military disadvantages above noted.

First, there is little probability that relatively low-yield, low-altitude, or surface nuclear detonations in the Soviet Union would and could be both detected and identified under all circumstances by the United States. Although there are different opinions in scientific testimony as to the degree to which isolated tests of this type could influence the strategic balance of power, there is no question that such additions to Soviet technology derived from such tests would be cumulative in areas of technology where the Soviets now either have, or possibly have, a lead; thereby increasing the military disadvantages of this treaty.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator if he is familiar with the statement by Adm. Lewis Strauss? I believe Admiral Strauss served as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission for a number of years.

Mr. THURMOND. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. It seems to me that Admiral Strauss' testimony is worthy of being considered by the Senate. He stated:

A radical new weapon discovery or a breakthrough in countermeasure systems, suddenly tested and found workable, could put the possessor nation in command of world events.

We ourselves were twice in that position, first with our invention of the fission bomb and later of the fusion bomb.

Mr. THURMOND. The atom bomb and the hydrogen bomb.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Yes.

I continue to read his testimony:

Of course, we never considered making such use of our advantage, but what if in the future the situation is reversed, as well it may be?

Suppose it were the other way around? Suppose the Communists had the advantage, instead of us?

Mr. THURMOND. We are dealing with an enemy whose goal is the domination of the world. There can be no question that the Communists would use the breakthrough for conquest, either by blackmail or sneak attack.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I am reading the testimony given by a man who had the responsibility to think about the problem for a number of years. I read further:

For instance, it has been said that the Soviets might elect cheating with a single test which might even escape detection; that we could surely detect a series of tests but that one test by itself alone would be of little significance. This unfortunately will not stand up in the light of history.

We cannot forget, we should not forget, that only one single test proved the atomic bomb, and one test proved the principle of the H-bomb. If such radical invention is made on our side of the Iron Curtain, one that is provable only by testing it above ground, the treaty will firmly bind our hands.

Thus paralyzed, we can only file the idea away in a safe and pray fervently that the same invention will not occur to scientists on the other side of the Iron Curtain. Unfortunately, there is a well-recognized and

frequently experienced phenomenon known as simultaneous invention. It may operate against us.

If the discovery—the breakthrough—is made on the other side of the Iron Curtain, is there anything upon which to base an estimate of the situation? Would the Soviets, in that circumstance, or other circumstances favorable to them, clandestinely breach the treaty?

The Senator knows as well as I that if the Soviets should come forth with a fantastic new weapon they would develop it. If there were some breakthrough—certainly we would make some, and so would they—if we should make the breakthrough which would provide, as an example, a fantastically successful missile defense, we would be barred from testing it. We would not know whether it would work or not. We would not know how to overcome the many imperfections which might be involved, or any problems which might develop in connection with it.

Has the Senator the least doubt that if the Soviets made a similar breakthrough they would develop it? Would they not test the weapon to make sure it worked? The simplest way to do so would be to take it to China where, even if we detected the explosion, they could say, "That is terrible. Those Chinese Communists are awful. We deplore this. We are very sorry about it. We have sent them a note protesting it."

For lack of proof, this Nation's hands would be tied.

Mr. THURMOND. The Senator is absolutely correct. Admiral Strauss was a distinguished naval officer during World War II. Later he served as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission in a highly competent manner. He has rendered this country great service. He is a true patriot and a great American. His testimony should carry great weight with the Senate of the United States.

I am very glad the Senator from Louisiana called attention to the excerpt from his statement. I have a copy of his complete statement in my office. I was very much impressed by it.

If we have any new inventions or weapons that might involve or require testing in the atmosphere, we would be prohibited, under the treaty, from testing in the atmosphere, and we would never know for certain whether or not they would be successful until they were tested in the environment in which they would have to be used. The Senator is absolutely correct on that point.

If the Russians developed a new weapon—which they undoubtedly will—from the recent tests, the Senator can rest assured they would abrogate the treaty and test, or test it clandestinely. Their word is nothing. Their goal is domination of the world. They would not live by the treaty. Or they could go next door to China and the test could be conducted on the Chinese side.

So, from any angle we may approach this issue, from any viewpoint we may look at it, all the advantages in this treaty are on the side of the Russians, and against our best interests. The United States is an honorable nation. It will observe its word and will keep a treaty or contract. The Communists

will not. The Communist leaders cannot be trusted, and we must not rely upon them.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, it has been said that this treaty is but a small step, the inference being that there will be additional steps.

Mr. THURMOND. That is what I believe the President of the United States said, and it gives me great concern. This first step is far too much, and I fear that if it is ratified, the following steps would be similar.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. If a Senator is firmly convinced that the treaty would prevent us from developing weapons we need for our defense, that it would permit our adversary to remain ahead in areas where it is ahead, that it would permit it to catch up in the areas where we are ahead, and that the treaty would be used by our adversary to obtain at least a year's leadtime, in one respect or another, I ask the Senator if we should not be careful about steps in that direction.

Much as we would like to have some way of living with the Russians, I ask the Senator if this fact does not remain: Our Nation will continue to be imperiled so long as the Communist doctrine of advocating complete domination of the world is the theory and the political motivation of great powers like the Soviet Union and Communist China.

Mr. THURMOND. I thoroughly agree with the Senator. If Russia asserts that it is signing the treaty now to work for peace, let her first show her good faith. Let her withdraw her technicians and troops from Cuba. Let her stop the war in Laos and Vietnam. Let her tear down the Berlin wall. Let her release from behind the Iron Curtain, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Latvia, and the other nations that are now subjugated behind the Iron Curtain. Let the Soviets show some deeds of good faith.

The Senator and I, and every other right thinking person in America, want to live in peace. The Senator from Louisiana, who has fought in a war and knows the horrors of war, does not want another war. Others who have fought in wars abhor war. But the treaty is not calculated to bring peace. In my judgment, it is calculated to bring us war, or subjugation.

Therefore, I think it is clearly not in our best interests to ratify the treaty.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. When the President made his statement about Cuba, which amounted to a virtual ultimatum with regard to missiles there, the Senator from Louisiana predicted, with complete confidence, that there would be no war between the United States and the Soviet Union, at least not at that time because the Senator from Louisiana was convinced that this country was so very strong, and so well abreast of developments in weapons, that the damage which would be inflicted would be completely unacceptable to the Soviet Union, and that she would not accept the damage which would be visited on her in the event of war.

So long as we are dealing with the kind of people that control the Soviet Union and Communist China, the only real

safety will lie in our ability to defend ourselves and in the preeminence and superiority of our modern weapons.

The sooner we recognize that there can be no safety or security in a treaty, and that we must rely on our ability to fight and defend ourselves, the better off we shall be. As Patrick Henry said in his memorable speech, "Gentlemen shout for peace, but there is no peace." A cold war is in progress, and it will continue for a long time. We may as well recognize the fact that the only way we can defend ourselves is to have the most preeminent weapons possible. We hope we shall not have to use them. The only way to be sure of that is to have the best weapons.

I agree with the Senator from South Carolina. The treaty means that now or at any time in the future this Nation would be second best in its ability to defend itself, and would greatly increase the prospect of warfare.

Mr. THURMOND. The Senator from Louisiana is correct. In my judgment, the only thing that has kept the Communists from attacking us, and the reason for our not having been attacked, is our vastly superior striking power. The only language the Communists know is power. Because of the great nuclear power that we have, and which the Communists fear, we have been able to avoid war. We have been strong.

We are a peace-loving Nation. Unlike the Communists, we do not commit aggressions. We have no worldwide goals or aspirations involving aggression. They are grasping and working day and night to dominate the world. We must remain stronger than the Communists. We cannot do so if we tie our hands behind our backs by such means as this treaty. The treaty would prevent us from gaining the knowledge we need in the higher yield weapon field, or weapons effects, and in the development and employment of an anti-ballistic-missile weapons system it would prevent us from testing our weapons systems and warheads to make sure they are workable. Either one of those fields could prove to be the very thing that would save this country from destruction.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THURMOND. I yield.

Mr. SIMPSON. I call the Senator's attention to the statement of the President in his letter to the distinguished leaders of the two parties in the Senate. He said this in paragraph 5 of the letter:

While the abnormal and dangerous presence of Soviet military personnel in the neighboring island of Cuba is not a matter which can be dealt with through the instrumentality of this treaty, I am able to assure the Senate that if that unhappy island should be used either directly or indirectly to circumvent or nullify this treaty, the United States will take all necessary action in response.

In the light of conditions in Cuba and the apparent lack of action on the part of the administration, does the Senator from South Carolina believe any credence should be accorded this particular paragraph in the President's letter?

Mr. THURMOND. I cannot see that it should. We were told we were to have onsite inspection in Cuba so that we could say definitely that the missiles and weapons had been removed. That has not occurred.

Mr. SIMPSON. Nor do we know whether or not the Russian military personnel have been removed.

Mr. THURMOND. They are still there, and the technicians are still there in great numbers. How long will we allow them to remain there, 90 miles from our shore? We want to see some deeds of good faith before we enter into a contract that affects our security so vitally.

Mr. SIMPSON. Will the Senator yield for one further inquiry?

Mr. THURMOND. I yield.

Mr. SIMPSON. I attended many of the hearings, both in the Senator's committee and as an observer at the other committee hearings. I gathered the impression from the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Dr. Teller and others that they were agreed that the Soviet Union would not keep the treaty, and that the probability, at this time, was that the Russians were ahead of us in the anti-ballistic-missile field. Did the Senator from South Carolina gain the same impression?

Mr. THURMOND. The testimony of the military experts and of the scientists was to the effect that it is general knowledge that the Communists will not keep a treaty any longer than it is to their advantage to do so. That was generally acknowledged, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff so stated, that the Communists are ahead of us in the anti-ballistic-missile field.

Another potential danger from clandestine testing flows from the possibility that the Soviets will conduct underwater tests in inland lakes in the Soviet Union. If such tests were of very low yield, they would fall below the threshold of U.S. detection and identification capabilities. Even if such nuclear explosions underwater were of sufficient yield to be detectable, the signals received would be seismic, and indistinguishable from signals which would be received from underground tests, which are legal under the provisions of the treaty. There are, of course, no onsite inspections provided for in the treaty, so that verification is out of the question.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THURMOND. I yield.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I believe both the proponents and the opponents of the treaty can agree that the Communists will lie whenever it suits their purpose to do so. We are discussing a treaty which states that we will not test in the sea. Russia is not the only Communist power. China is a Communist power. Albania is a Communist power. Yugoslavia is a Communist power. Rumania and Hungary and East Germany are Communist powers. We do not even recognize East Germany. Suppose the Communists wish to find out what the effect of an atomic explosion would be on one of our Polaris submarines. They could go out and make that test in a submarine in the South Pacific somewhere. They could do that and lie, "We

did not explode that." How are we going to prove who did explode it?

Suppose there is an explosion somewhere in the South Pacific or somewhere near the South Pole, and suppose they say, "We know nothing whatever about it."

Suppose we say, "Who was the awful fellow who did it?" Supposing Albania says, "We did it," just to play the game with the Communists. They can say, "We did not sign the treaty. We did it."

Suppose Red China lies and says, "We did it."

It is standard Communist procedure to lie to us when it hurts us and helps them. Red China could say, "We did it." How are we going to say that a Russian submarine did it? We would be bound by the treaty. One government would say, "We do not know anything about it." Another would say, "We did it." How would we know who did it, unless we were told in advance? No one believes that they would tell us in advance about an explosion some 500 miles south of Tasmania. They could do that. How would we know who caused the explosion?

Mr. THURMOND. The Communists are known to be guilty of deceit and deception. They will do what the distinguished Senator from Louisiana said they might do. They would not hesitate to do so if they felt it was to their advantage to do it. The Chinese Reds might make the underwater tests, assisted by Soviet technicians.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. If we did something like that, a member of the crew would come back and tell about it, and there would be an investigation. Some people probably would want to impeach the President for breaking the solemn obligation of the country under the treaty. The Communists are not bound by any such considerations. It is a part of their doctrine and idealism to act the way they have been acting right along. That is what they believe in. For the life of me I cannot understand how anyone could prove that the explosion was not set off by the Communist Chinese, or perhaps even by Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam. How could we prove who was responsible? All we would know would be that there was a big blast.

Mr. THURMOND. Muck could be learned about weapons effects from underwater detonations. Among other things, the vulnerabilities of submarines and estimates of the radius of kill of nuclear devices exploded underwater for antisubmarine warfare purposes could be ascertained.

Currently, our detection capabilities are largely degraded in the distances of outer space. Should our capabilities be improved to the extent which the probable state of the art would now permit, there would probably be little likelihood that the Soviets would attempt to clandestinely test for weapons effects in space. Weapons effects tests require considerable instrumentation and preparation, and therefore, would be subject to detection from normal intelligence, as well as technical detection devices. Proof tests of warheads and

total systems, however, require less preparation and considerably less instrumentation, and the possibility of infrequent, but highly significant, clandestine proof tests by the Soviet Union constitutes a distinct risk. The risk, again in this case, is decidedly cumulative; for it could serve to confirm a weapons design which was based on technology derived from the Soviets 1961 and 1962 series of tests.

Of even more serious import than that flowing from the risk of successful Soviet clandestine tests is the potential for a sudden and surprise abrogation of the treaty by the Soviet Union in the form of a comprehensive series of tests.

Despite the promised safeguards, and even under circumstances where the promised safeguards of readiness to test are carried out vigorously by the executive branch, a surprise abrogation by the Soviets would still catch the United States unprepared to test meaningfully and comprehensively in the environments in which testing had been prohibited by the treaty.

For one thing, the Soviets would control the timing and could, therefore, set precise target dates for their series of tests. Such target dates are as important to preparations for testing as a countdown is to a missile launching. The United States, being unaware, as it would, of the time when the abrogation would occur, could not maintain specific target dates repeatedly without seriously degrading both the morale of the personnel involved and the state of preparedness of the United States to test.

On March 2, 1962, approximately 6 months after the Soviets overtly abrogated the test moratorium, and in a period when the United States was still attempting to make its testing meaningful, President Kennedy, fresh in the knowledge and experience of the lack of preparedness in which this country found itself after the Soviets started testing, stated:

But in actual practice, particularly in a society of free choice, we cannot keep top-flight scientists concentrating on the preparation of an experiment which may or may not take place on an uncertain date in the future. Nor can large technical laboratories be kept fully alert on a standby basis waiting for some other nation to break an agreement. This is not merely difficult or inconvenient—we have explored this alternative thoroughly, and found it impossible of execution.

Perhaps the President's recollection of the difficulties we experienced have become dim with the passage of time. I believe the President's assessment on March 2, 1962, was correct. I agreed with his assessment then, and I still agree with that assessment.

If, as the Foreign Relations Committee concludes, the Soviet scientists are confident that in many critical areas of nuclear weaponry they have achieved a rough technical parity with the United States, that achievement is a direct result of the premeditated, deceitful, and sudden overt abrogation by the Soviets of the test moratorium in September 1961. If the Soviets achieved a rough technical parity by such a devious means the first time they tried, there is every

reason to believe that they will attempt the same thing again. And there is no reason not to believe that if they achieved parity the first time, they could achieve a clear superiority in technology the next go-around.

Thus, if the Soviets have not already achieved sufficient technological advantage with which to overpower the U.S. strategic forces as a result of their 1961 and 1962 series of tests, or if subsequent determinations by Soviet scientists reveal to them that they have achieved less than the necessary technological advancement to make the risk of nuclear blackmail or nuclear war acceptable, they can always, under this treaty, repeat the surprise abrogation technique and place their bets on another cycle of weaponry.

The possibilities of another surprise abrogation by the Soviets is distinctly cumulative to the military disadvantages to the United States inherent in the treaty. It is in the nature of an insurance policy to the Soviets. The potential for further relative gains in nuclear technology which flow from the surprise abrogation potential, when considered together with the military disadvantages and risks to the United States which stem from the freezing of technology in certain vital areas, characterizes this treaty for the United States, from the military standpoint, as a matter of "heads, they win, and tails, we lose."

At this point, Mr. President, I am reminded of a quotation from a reconstruction of what Patrick Henry probably said at one point in his famous "Liberty or Death" speech on March 20, 1775. The quotation is as follows:

The question before the House is one of awful moment to this country. For my own part, I consider it as nothing less than a question of freedom or slavery; and in proportion to the magnitude of the subject ought to be the freedom of the debate. It is only in this way that we can hope to arrive at truth and fulfill the great responsibility which we hold to God and our country. Should I keep back my opinions at such a time, through fear of giving offense, I should consider myself as guilty of treason toward my country, and of an act of disloyalty toward the majesty of Heaven, which I revere above all earthly kings.

Mr. President, conceivably it could be true under some circumstances, as stated by the Foreign Relations Committee in its report, that excessive reliance on military considerations could undermine the national security. I am not so persuaded, however, particularly in this instance.

The military disadvantages and military risks, as they are so labeled in the context of this debate, are not disadvantages and risks just to our military forces, nor should they be so confined. What are referred to as military disadvantages and risks, are, in fact, disadvantages and risks to the continuation of the one proven method which we have found to prevent nuclear war. They are jeopardies of serious and formidable import to our ability to save the lives of a large percentage of the American public and possibly a sizable portion of the world's population. In the alternative, they are jeopardies of serious and for-

midable import to our ability to protect the continued liberty of all Americans from Communist domination.

There are no more serious risks than these.

What are the alternative paths to prevention of nuclear war?

Are the alternative ways to prevent nuclear war proven or speculative?

We are told that the principal thrust of this treaty is "political," and that the "political considerations" outweigh the military disadvantages.

The military disadvantages and risks, which are actually risks to our deterrent of nuclear war or slavery, are finite. They are specific and quantitative. They can be numbered and weighed. They are real, practical, and, when understood, awesome.

The political considerations which have been mentioned, have been, at most, vague generalizations, such as references to "peace" and "relaxed tensions." There is no specificity to the so-called political considerations. At best, the political considerations which we have heard fail to provide any credible means for replacing our finite deterrence as a means to prevent nuclear war.

It is my sincere hope that the proponents of ratification can, in the course of the debate, define and explain the political considerations and aspects of this treaty, and precisely how these political aspects will prevent nuclear war in the absence of an overwhelming superiority of strategic power in the United States.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THURMOND. I yield.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. The Senator is near the conclusion of his remarks. In my judgment, he has presented us with an absolutely masterly analysis of this problem. It is my judgment that the Senator from South Carolina is 100 percent correct in his position.

On the day I attended the meeting of the Committee on Foreign Relations when the treaty was ordered reported, I did not know how I would vote. But the military aspects of the treaty were not adequately explored, in my judgment, by the Committee on Foreign Relations. If I had to be the Senate's lawyer, and advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty, I would never have voted to report it without having called before the committee Dr. Teller, one of the ablest scientists in the world, to tell the Committee on Foreign Relations in secret session what he wanted to say. Of course, that information was made available to the Senator from South Carolina and his committee, because they undertook to explore these matters.

The Senator well knows that the two great military advisers who have the responsibility to defend this country and to fight and die for the country at the drop of a hat did not increase their prospects for promotion when they went before the Senator's committee and gave their honest judgment about the treaty.

It is my belief that if the decision had not already been made, and if one had asked General LeMay what he thought about the treaty, and had let him study it

and reach his conclusion prior to the time the President, as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, had signed it, General LeMay would have said, "Do not take this action."

I remember when the Humphrey Disarmament Subcommittee was in full operation. I was a member of that subcommittee. President Eisenhower was in the White House. Members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff came to us, one by one, and each one said "Before you start to disarm this country, you had better let us arm it. We are not well enough armed as things now stand."

That condition has been corrected to some extent. Today the Nation is much stronger than it was at that time. But as the Senator from South Carolina has so well pointed out, the weapons of the future are being constantly developed, and our only security lies in being pre-eminently the strongest—in being first with the best.

I might cite a statement by a man who was once described by General Lee as being the greatest cavalry officer, to his knowledge, at the time—old Nathan Bedford Forrest. General Lee had never met him, but he felt that General Forrest was perhaps the greatest cavalry officer on either side. He was famous for his simple principle of warfare which, if either side had adopted it, might have caused the war to proceed differently. General Forrest used to say, "Get there fustest with the mostest"—meaning men. Today, the idea is to get there first with the latest developments in weapons; with something superior to what the other country has.

Hundreds of millions of people live under the Communist yoke. They can be twisted by a single command. So we must have the best weapons.

The Senator from South Carolina; the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, who has been a member of that committee for more than 20 years, and is one of the ablest students in the entire world in this field; and men who have the responsibility of defending the country, and who spend most of their time thinking about this subject, have concluded that this treaty could cause us to be placed in a position where we could no longer defend ourselves adequately. For this reason, it seems to me it is our duty to vote to reject the treaty.

I realize that it would be highly embarrassing to the President of the United States in his position of leadership in the world if the treaty were to be rejected. I realize that it would embarrass the President domestically if the treaty were to be rejected. When I voted for the establishment of the Agency for Arms Control and Disarmament, I stated that I was not voting to disarm the United States; and that everything that Agency did would have to be approved by the Senate.

So I cannot in good conscience vote to ratify the treaty merely because the reputation of the President is at stake or the President's prestige is at stake, for I have told the people of my State that I will not vote to disarm my country unilaterally.

I am not going to vote for approval of a treaty which might prejudice the security of this Nation. I believe the Senator from South Carolina has spelled out a case that cannot be answered. I have carefully read the statements of the very able and patriotic Secretary of Defense; and his statement simply does not meet these arguments. He says, basically, that we are very strong. Everyone agrees that we are. But then he proceeds to say that this treaty will tend to perpetuate our advantage. The Senator from South Carolina knows that statement is just eyewash; it is ridiculous. In the area in which the Russians are ahead, we will not—under the treaty—make tests. In the area in which the Russians are ahead with their very large bombs, we have not exploded a missile of more than 15 megatons. The Russians have exploded 57-megaton missiles—three times as large as ours. They have all the information they need in order to explode that large a missile. They have the benefit of a very complicated series of tests. We cannot make such tests underground. The area in which the Russians are ahead is the area in which they should not remain ahead. But under this treaty, in that one area—now one of Soviet superiority—they will remain ahead, for under the treaty we will bind our hands to so great an extent that we shall find it impossible to catch up in that field.

In the area where we are ahead—in the use of the smaller warheads, we—and the Soviets—can acquire much valuable information by testing underground. In addition, as the Senator well knows, our Nation would not give its word to abide by a treaty of this kind if it did not expect to keep it. Even if we tried to cheat, as an open nation we would soon be caught. A police state, such as the Soviet Union, would have a better chance of getting away with cheating.

However, the Russians do not need to cheat, for they can use China for their cheating. They can explode weapons over the high seas, and then can blame Albania, Yugoslavia, East Germany, or some other country, or can just say that they do not know how it happened, and that they have no idea how those explosions in the South Pacific occurred. So it is very easy for them to be successful in their attempts to lie to us and cheat and defraud us. There are a multitude of ways in which they can get ahead of us in the development of nuclear weapons—and a multitude of ways in which this treaty would prevent us from developing the weapons we need in order to defend ourselves against attack.

Finally we come to the question, Are we willing to trust the murdering Communists? The answer is "No." We must never trust them.

For 20 years, or perhaps a little longer, our defense policy has been based on the theory that the way to achieve peace is through preparedness; and before the world we have offered to share our atomic secrets, provided there would be fool-proof inspection, so as to be sure we would not be victimized.

After pursuing that policy and seeking that objective—which is disarmament,

with foolproof inspections—now we are asked to approve a treaty which to a certain degree does amount to disarmament; but insofar as it amounts to disarmament, it would be unilateral disarmament, without the benefit of inspection.

Let me say to the Senator from South Carolina that if this is to be the first step, I shall hate to see the next one, because by steps of this type we would render our Nation incapable of relying upon its defenses.

So long as we remain strong, I believe we shall remain free—but only so long as we have sufficient strength to conduct a successful defense. That is what the very able Senator from South Carolina has well pointed out. I agree with him. Certainly he has rendered a great service in bringing to us the benefit of his wide experience. I sincerely hope that all Senators will read carefully every word of his most valuable speech.

Mr. THURMOND. I thank the able Senator from Louisiana for his kind remarks; and I wish to commend him for his fine comprehension of this problem. He has asked very penetrating questions. I hope all Senators will read them, and thus will benefit from them.

Again I congratulate the distinguished Senator from Louisiana for the great service he has rendered.

Mr. President, hypotheses and abstract theories do not prevent wars. If these are what we propose to substitute for a proven deterrent to nuclear war, only heaven can save us. In that case, we can only hope that, in this instance, God will help those who refuse to help themselves.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE] wishes to ask a few questions.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SIMPSON in the chair). The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I have the floor. I thought the Senator from Indiana wished to ask some questions.

Mr. HARTKE. I do. Will the Senator from Arkansas yield for that purpose?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. HARTKE. I am sure Senators have received from their constituents large numbers of letters on the test ban treaty. Since the treaty was initiated on Tuesday afternoon, I have received from the citizens of Indiana approximately 4,500 expressions of opinion. These expressions run about 2 to 1 in favor of ratification. In the letters from those of my constituents who oppose ratification, several specific objections are repeated over and over. I have prepared a list of the most frequently mentioned objections. I believe it would be interesting and profitable if the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who has heard and considered all the pros and the cons at great length, would agree to provide some answers to those objections, even though probably in one form or another he has heretofore expressed his opinion upon them.

The most frequent objection mentioned is that there is no assurance that the Russians will respect the treaty, since they have already broken 50 out of the 52 treaties with the West. I wonder if the Senator from Arkansas would comment upon that objection.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I shall be very glad to. I say to the Senator from Indiana that it is clear that the Soviet Union in its short history has violated a large number of international treaties, including such important political agreements as the nonaggression pacts with Lithuania, entered into September 28, 1926, Latvia, February 5, 1932, and Estonia, May 4, 1932, the arrangements for access to Berlin, and the Potsdam Declaration relating to the establishment of a central German Government. However, it should also be noted that the Soviet Union has to all appearances satisfactorily observed a significant number of multilateral and bilateral agreements to which it has been a party. A list of 27 of those agreements appears on page 967 of the printed hearings of the committee.

In that connection I also draw the Senator's attention to pages 132 to 135 of the hearings. At that point he will find a list of agreements, some of which are treaties and some not so formal, which the Russians have violated. That material was inserted in the record during the hearings.

With respect to these documents I should like to make the following comment: While some of the agreements listed on page 967 are of real substance and importance, a number of them are more or less minor in nature. So one must discriminate to some extent in judging the nature of those agreements.

Further, with regard to this list of broken agreements, the Senator will note the significance of the fact that since Stalin's death in 1953 there have been relatively few breaches of agreements. The most important one, from our point of view, relates to the Berlin wall and access to Berlin.

To illustrate how nebulous and inconsequential some of these agreements are, though cited as being significant treaty violations, two of the last four are agreements that the U.S.S.R. had with Yugoslavia with regard to credits and grants. It would be somewhat similar to our agreements in connection with foreign aid. We always consider such agreements rather tentative in nature. We decide that we will do so much for a certain country, usually with reciprocal obligations. Two of those cases are ones in which the U.S.S.R. withdrew or, rather, postponed for 5 years a grant to Yugoslavia of \$285 million. That was a bilateral agreement. I do not believe it was in the nature of a treaty or a solemn undertaking. It was an agreement between those two countries. I only mention that point so that we do not swallow the declaration that 50 out of 52 agreements have been broken, but we should consider the nature of the agreement.

Insofar as concerns solemn treaty undertakings of a dignity and a substantial importance comparable to the one now before the Senate, outside the Berlin problem and since the death of Stalin,

the number of treaties violated has been relatively few. Many more of equal dignity have been adhered to without violation. For example, I cite the Antarctic Treaty and the Austrian Treaty. So far as I know, no violation of these treaties has taken place.

These things are not quite as black and white as they appear.

Further with regard to the present treaty, the very least one can say with regard to what distinguishes the treaties that have been observed from those violated—which applies in all cases, I think—in that the treaties that have been observed are those which were in the interest of the Soviet Union. It was for that reason that the committee was concerned in its hearings, and set forth in its report, the considerations which, it appears, have led the Soviet Union to enter into this agreement. Insofar as those considerations can be relied on to be continuing factors in Soviet policy, they provide some guarantee against future violations of this treaty.

First, it is apparent that the 1961-62 tests have led Soviet scientists to believe that in many critical areas of nuclear weaponry they have achieved a rough technical parity with the United States.

Of course, it is speculative as to how they feel, but it is very probable that they feel a certain assurance as to their capacity, which from their point of view is their deterrent.

Second, the Cuban missile crisis is likely to remain in the minds of the present Soviet leadership as a sobering glimpse at the implications of nuclear war.

That point was developed at considerable length, and I believe quite persuasively, by the Secretary of State in his testimony at the hearing.

Third, is the Sino-Soviet schism. The depth of that schism as it is progressively revealed, indicates, I believe, the extent of the commitment which the Russians have been willing to make for the sake of agreement in this case. It seems hardly likely that such consequences as the Soviet Union has already incurred from the mere signing of this document would be incurred for the sake of a document which they do not intend to abide by.

An example of that break was set forth in this morning's newspaper. The bitterness of the exchange between the two countries indicates that there has been a great change in that relationship, and it also has had a sobering effect upon the Russians.

Fourth, the possibility of diverting resources away from nuclear weapons development and into the consumer goods area in which they are sorely needed has probably motivated the Soviet leaders. Once the diversion is made it seems possible that this will have a cumulative effect in creating a Soviet Union with interests in other areas than weaponry.

For several years we have heard about the difficulties of Russia in respect to agriculture. It is quite reasonable to believe that these difficulties may have contributed to the Soviets desire to decelerate the rate in the field of nuclear weapons in order to enable them to de-

vote more of their resources to things such as agriculture and the production of other consumer goods.

Finally, there is the interest which the Soviet Union must share with this country in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. This interest can only increase with time.

All these things are questions which the committee believes—and I believe—the treaty effects in a way which is in the self-interest of the Soviets. We rely upon such self-interest for the observance by the Soviets of the treaty. It is in their interest. It seems to me that it is quite possible that great countries, with the kind of power that we both possess, could have a common interest in certain fields. These fields may be different. We do not have the same incentives, for example, insofar as consumer goods are concerned, although I think we have a great need in the field of education, urban renewal, and other things to divert some of the exorbitant cost of armaments to meeting those needs. They are not the same interests as those of the Russians, but they are in that general area.

Insofar as these considerations lead the Soviet Union to enter upon the treaty, they will to a greater or lesser extent, I believe, bind them to the treaty in the future.

In addition to self-interest, some general statements can be made as to the likelihood of Soviet treaty violation on the basis of an analysis of the treaties adhered to and violated in that Government in the past.

For one thing, the greater the number of parties adhering to the treaty, the greater seems the assurance that the Soviet Union will not blatantly abrogate the understanding reached. To date in excess of 80 parties have adhered to the treaty.

While it would not be prudent to predict any change of Soviet policy in this regard based on the personalities of the Soviet leadership, it is noteworthy that recent treaty violations have sought the color of legal justification in place of the cynical statements of Marxist dogma which accompanied the about-faces of the Stalin period. Perhaps the need for legal arguments to support their position will eventually lead the Soviets to conform their conduct to international law.

However, the most persuasive argument for not permitting past violations to dictate our present relations with the Soviet Union on this matter is that a violation in this case will not pass unnoticed or put the United States at a disadvantage. The treaty is self-policing. The United States can safely rely on its own ability to detect Soviet violations and to maintain a military and scientific posture that will assure that no gains will accrue to the Soviet Union from violation of the treaty.

That latter statement is based to a considerable degree upon testimony taken in executive session, which is available to the Senator if he wishes to look at it, with regard to our country's capacity for detection.

Mr. HARTKE. I think I shall do that. I should do it, in all sincerity, for the

benefit of my own constituency and for my own satisfaction.

Secondly, many have alleged that the treaty is advantageous only to Russia. The Senator has indicated that there were certain benefits from the treaty to Russia; otherwise, the Russians would not have signed it. It has been said that the Russian goal is to dominate the world, and that the Russians would not agree to a pact which would not aid them in obtaining this objective. I am sure my constituents would be interested in the chairman's view of this question.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. If that statement has any validity, it could be said about any agreement. To put it another way, no agreement could ever be signed, because obviously the parties who signed it each believe, at the least, that it is to their advantage.

We think the treaty is to our advantage, also. In this particular case, the limited test ban treaty is an American proposal, going back to 1959, as has already been stated, and as the Senator knows.

Its purpose is to decelerate the arms race which, if allowed to proceed unchecked and unlimited, would represent a hazard for both the United States and for the Soviet Union. So this hazard faces both of us equally.

I have already given certain reasons why we believe the Soviets can be relied upon to some extent—perhaps to a great extent—to abide by the treaty, because it is in their self-interest. It is also in our self-interest. I think our interests are mutual in many respects with regard to this particular treaty. Many of the reasons why the Soviets will abide by the treaty, which I have mentioned, are also applicable to and relevant to this question. It is in their interest. It is also in our interest.

I emphasize that this is an American proposal by the previous administration, supported by this administration.

It is inconceivable to me that both administrations, together with the vast majority of the present military leaders of this country and a clear majority of the scientific brains not only of the present administration but also of the past one, could all be mistaken in their assessment as to where the advantage lies.

Mr. HARTKE. Many people also believe that the Russians will test secretly. We have heard this in the debate repeatedly on the Senate floor. Many people believe that, because there will be no onsite inspections, we shall be unable to detect such tests.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The onsite inspections, as the Senator knows, which occupied so much of the discussions in Geneva, related to underground testing, which is not to be covered by this treaty. In the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, it is the belief of our best experts—the ones to whom I have already referred—that our capacity for detection is adequate. Not only was this the testimony in executive session, but it was also stated in open session, without going into details.

The Director of the CIA; the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Dr. Brown, the chief

scientific adviser; and the Secretary of Defense all stated in general terms that they believe our detection capacity is adequate to detect any significant violations of this treaty in the environments covered by it.

I think everyone would recognize that there could be tests small enough in size that they might go undetected, but they would be quite small and would not be significant with regard to the balance of power between the countries.

Mr. HARTKE. It is also said that even if the Russians do not test in their own country there is nothing to prevent them from providing a nonsignatory nation, such as Red China, with nuclear weapons which would then be tested under Russian supervision.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That would be a clear violation of the treaty. If it were done, the treaty would be abrogated and would end. The language of the treaty prohibits such acts.

The signatories undertake to discourage or to prevent testing by other nations, by allies or by any other nations.

That would be a clear violation of the treaty. Our experts have no doubt that we would know that they were doing it, and therefore it would amount to an abrogation of the treaty. We could of course withdraw from the treaty. Section 4 has a very lenient withdrawal clause.

(At this point Mr. CLARK took the chair as Presiding Officer.)

Mr. HARTKE. Another often-repeated objection is that entering into a test ban agreement now would prevent the United States from conducting the atmospheric tests necessary to develop very large yield weapons as a counter to the Soviet superweapons, which are now supposedly 100 times more powerful than the U.S. Polaris and Minuteman missiles, on which our future defense depends. It has also been contended that it would freeze our development of an antimissile defense system; and that, therefore, we must continue testing to maintain and to increase our nuclear deterrent power, for if we do not test we shall lose.

This is also apparently the view which has been expressed on the floor of the Senate by the Preparedness Subcommittee.

I wonder if the chairman of the committee would care to comment upon this point.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. There was testimony to that effect, but the great weight of the testimony was contrary to that view. I should say that the testimony indicated the premises of the question are false.

The committee was informed by expert witnesses that the United States, without further testing, could develop a 50- to 60-megaton weapon for B-52 delivery. But these same witnesses assigned very little importance to such a weapon. For example, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Taylor, replying to a question on this point, said:

I attach very little importance to this, frankly, Senator. The whole very high yield weapons field is one which has very little, if any, military significance.

I interpolate that as long ago as 1954 this question was discussed by the leading military and civilian experts, and they decided against the development of high-yield weapons. The concept of a 50- or 60-megaton weapon, as opposed to a 5- or 10-megaton weapon, rather loses its meaning, because the 5- or 10-megaton weapon suitably deployed is so powerful as to be capable of destroying any city in the world. That is why the experts did not feel there was any point in going into the extremely high-yield weapons.

General Taylor's comment was supported by the combined statement of the Joint Chiefs. As the Secretary of Defense and these other witnesses pointed out, the United States could have developed such weapons but has concentrated instead on the more useful, flexible, and deliverable low- and intermediate-yield weapons.

With regard to ABM development, the committee took exhaustive testimony, some of which is quoted on pages 12-15 of the report, on this question. The burden of expert opinion is that development of an ABM system sufficiently effective to justify deployment would be exceedingly difficult, if only because offensive capability in the nuclear field is likely to remain far ahead of defensive capability.

Dr. York, one of the leading scientists in the past administration, who headed the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Livermore, Calif., said:

The race between offense and defense is a race between a tortoise and a hare and if only the hare does not go to sleep, the tortoise has no chance.

To interpret that, he was saying that the offense can always be kept ahead of the antiballistic missile, or defense, if we are at all alert. Of course we must be alert, whether there is a treaty or not.

But whether development of an effective ABM system is a feasible prospect or not will not depend on testing its warhead, according to Secretary McNamara, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Dr. Brown, and most of the other expert witnesses.

As the committee report observed:

The United States has a number of nuclear warheads of suitable design and performance for anti-ballistic-missile systems under development. Still others of larger yield can be developed underground. However, the development of a high performance ABM system is a composite of staggering technical problems, largely unrelated to the warhead, a relatively simple and manageable part of the whole system.

Secretary McNamara said:

An ABM system consists of several types of radars, the interceptor missile and the very complex computing equipment at a ground station to control the radars and to direct the interceptor missile. The various radars serve to detect incoming objects in nearby space, to track the incoming warhead, and to track and control the interceptor missile, which is targeted on the incoming warhead by the computing equipment.

That testimony demonstrates that the real problem, the difficult problem, in the ABM system is not the warheads—we have many—but the system that directs

and computes, which the treaty does not affect. We can pursue the experimental projects in this field and in experimenting and developing computers and all that goes with them, without the inhibitions of the treaty.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, we all know that the Soviets broke the 1958 moratorium and in so doing gained superiority over us in nuclear weaponry. If they should break this treaty, it would take us several months to resume testing, and therefore they would gain an additional advantage.

What has the chairman of the committee to say in reply to that question?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It is true that the Russians obviously learned a great deal from those tests. I have already said that this is one of the considerations we think encouraged or led the Soviets to sign this treaty. We have already discussed many of the other reasons. All of the witnesses but one appearing before the committee believe the United States now has superiority in nuclear weapons, and that the risks implicit in the treaty are outweighed by the advantages. Dr. Teller would not agree with that testimony; but Dr. Teller is Dr. Teller. His testimony is there for the Senator to see. But all the other witnesses, of equal reputation and capacity, testified directly to the contrary.

The committee was assured that the executive branch intends to maintain our superiority by intensive underground testing programs; by maintaining the vitality of our weapons laboratories; by remaining in a high state of readiness to test in the atmosphere in the event of violations; and by improving the various systems by which the United States can detect and identify the nuclear activities of other powers.

The President's letter, which the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] read today, reaffirms, at least from the highest authority, the statements made before the committee.

A great deal has been said with regard to the moratorium on testing. It is well to remember the record on this point, because it has been somewhat misunderstood.

In March 1958, the Soviet Union announced a moratorium on nuclear testing, provided the Western Powers did not test.

In August of 1958, foreseeing the end of our own test series, President Eisenhower announced our willingness to suspend tests for 1 year.

These were unilateral statements. They were not treaties. They were not formal agreements. One side made a statement. President Eisenhower announced our willingness to suspend tests for 1 year, beginning on October 31, if the Soviets agreed to do likewise. We conducted tests through the end of October. The Soviets tested on November 1 and 2, and then stopped. That was all they tested. President Eisenhower said those tests freed us from our pledge, but that we would continue the suspension "for the time being."

In 1959, the Soviet Government said again it would not test unless the Western Powers did so first.

In December 1959, President Eisenhower said the United States considered itself "free to resume nuclear weapons testing," subject to advance notification of such intention.

France, which is a Western power, began testing in 1960. She had not been under any commitment. There were statements by our Government, our President; but France had not made any such agreement, so she considered herself free.

The Soviet Government declared that the continuance of tests by France might compel the Soviet Union to resume tests. There were no further tests by France before the Soviet Union began testing again on September 1, 1961.

This is quite different from a formal treaty not to test. These were exchanges of intentions.

Thus, no formal agreement existed. It was merely a de facto suspension, which was broken by the Soviet Union, after long preparations. However, the United States had not stopped working on nuclear weapons. There was testimony that our laboratories were maintained in a high state of efficiency. The staffs of the laboratories were increased during this period. We obviously must have been making some preparations for resumption of tests underground, because it was only 2 weeks after the Russians started testing and broke the moratorium that we conducted our first test.

It is too bad that the Russians broke the moratorium, as they did, but it was somewhat different from a violation of a treaty.

Mr. HARTKE. Another allegation is that this treaty is the first step in international control by the United Nations. Does the chairman of the committee agree?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I certainly do not. We all look forward to a lessening of the arms race and to diminishing armaments. We use the phrases of "disarmament" and "complete disarmament" loosely. I do not think the committee foresees any such development. Certainly I do not.

So far as United Nations control is concerned, the treaty does not in any way relate to control by the United Nations.

There is nothing in the treaty or anything associated with it, in my view, that could justify any such statements. It is in no way a disarmament treaty. Today there was a discussion of President Eisenhower's suggestions and understanding. It is in no way a disarmament treaty, and it does not in any way inhibit the use of armaments in any way.

It is difficult to answer the question other than to say it is absolutely irrelevant to the treaty.

Mr. HARTKE. Finally, some people fear that if the treaty were ratified, we would not be able to use nuclear weapons in case of war—either in our own defense or in defense of the nations we are committed to defend. I would be interested in the comments of the chairman of the committee on this question.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I refer the Senator to pages 5 and 6 of the committee report. I do not believe I should take

the time of the Senator or of the Senate to read it all. A nuclear explosion or any other explosion in the event of hostilities is not affected by the treaty. President Kennedy, in his letter, made this very clear.

The important testimony on this question, given by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, among others, was that the treaty would not affect the use of weapons in wartime. It is only a test ban. It is not a ban-the-bomb treaty. In the case of hostilities, either directly affecting us or one of our allies, we feel it is in our interest to defend, there is no inhibition upon the use of weapons.

In fortifying that statement, the Senator will see on page 5 of the committee report, a statement by the Russian Government in response to a somewhat similar criticism by the Chinese. I shall read only the last part of it:

Second, the treaty also does not prohibit the Soviet Union, if need be, from holding underground nuclear tests, from increasing the stockpiles of its nuclear arms, and even from using these weapons against the imperialist aggressors if they unleash a war in a fit of insanity.

In other words, aside from what our people who negotiated the treaty have told us, and the President's interpretation, the Russian Government itself has said the treaty does not inhibit them from using the weapons in case of war started by the so-called imperialist aggressors.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I have just posed a series of questions to the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee—questions which have been posed to me by the people who have sent me to the Senate. The chairman has replied with forthrightness, with great sincerity and clarity.

We have, moreover, the assurances of the President of the United States on matters of serious concern and reservations of many of us. Chiefly these concerns are whether or not secret or hidden concessions have been made to the Soviet Union; whether or not we shall lay so much reliance upon the words of the document that we ignore the possibility that the treaty may be broken. The President has assured us that no additional concessions or agreements have been made or implied. He has further assured us that we will continue tests that are legal under the treaty; namely, those underground—and that we shall continue in readiness to resume tests in the air and the sea so that, if the treaty should be broken, we shall not endanger our security.

Mr. President, I believe this treaty serves a purpose. It is a hopeful sign—a slim crack of sunshine in the cloudy skies of world tension and cold war. But we also feel that it is to our advantage and the advantage of mankind.

I view the treaty as a way to cease the pollution of the air, our food, and our drink from the poisons of radioactive elements. I believe that the cessation of tests may save infants from death and crippling. Thus, if it is kept for just a day or a week or a month, it will have served a useful purpose.

We must look at the test from this angle. Potentially, it can be a device that may lead to additional concrete benefits for all mankind. Perhaps through this instrument the highest goals and ambitions of all of us for permanent peace on earth may be attained. The treaty itself does not guarantee this. It does not even give us the hope for this lofty ambition.

The treaty will not end the arms race. It may—I repeat—may lead to some moves to limit the arms race. And this, in turn, may help to thaw the cold war or lead to peaceful ends.

But this, too, is more than we can expect. We can just hope.

But while we hope, we must view with realism. The past performance of our adversaries in the cold war is such that they have broken treaties virtually as fast as they have made them. We must, then, expect this treaty to be broken even though we have hopes that it will be kept and that it will lead to further gains for all of mankind in this eternal quest for peace.

The world is watching. Every mother in our land and throughout the world who has concern for the health of her babies and their babies looks to us in the Senate to help insure that they will not be killed or maimed by the poisons of radioactivity. But just as surely, death is preferable to capitulation to slavery.

But we hold in our hands the vote that can give mankind new hope.

The treaty will not end war or cold war or an arms race. It may not even long end the threat of the poisoning from radioactivity.

Should Russia break this agreement as she has others, the force of world opinion will be mighty. It will come crashing on the heads of the Russians.

But this is not enough. We shall remain ready to resume our tests for we are determined to maintain the security of this Nation and of the free world—forever.

Let Russia take warning here and now. Behind a breaking of this treaty she will find a strong iron fist of the strongest Nation in the world, the mightiest nuclear power—these United States.

The world wants this treaty because it is in the world's best interests. Should Russia break its solemn word again, the world will react.

And the instrument of this reaction will be our own country.

Firm in this knowledge and warm in the comfort of my own convictions that the world deserves hope, I shall support this treaty.

I thank the distinguished Senator from Arkansas for yielding to me at this time.

NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY— UNDERSTANDINGS

Mr. DODD submitted understandings intended to be proposed by him to the resolution of ratification of the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and underwater, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

CIVIL RIGHTS

As in legislative session,

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include in the Record at this point as a part of my remarks an article from Newsweek, issue of September 16, 1963, written by Walter Lippmann, on "The Negroes' Grievances," and also today's editorial in the New York Times on desegregation of Alabama's public schools. The crying need for a standard of law and fidelity to it remains a constant reminder that the price of a slow pace on civil rights legislation in the Congress is to add measurably to the jeopardy to public order and tranquillity in the meantime.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From Newsweek magazine, Sept. 16, 1963]

THE NEGROES' GRIEVANCES

(By Walter Lippmann)

Since the afternoon of the march in Washington, the first question in everyone's mind has been whether the demonstration—so big, so disciplined and so moving—would make any difference in Congress. A cool answer would have to begin, I think, by noting that it will be easier for Congress to promote freedom than to provide jobs.

To many of the marchers it is, I realize, a dusty answer to say that their economic grievances are not primarily or peculiarly due to racial discrimination. Admittedly, in the hiring and firing of labor, the chances of the Negroes are poorer than of the whites. Nevertheless, there can be no solution of the Negro labor problem even if hiring and firing could be equalized. For we have a chronic lack of demand for about 5½ percent of the people wanting jobs. With jobs scarce, the problem cannot be solved by establishing quotas for Negroes at the expense of the whites. All that could do would be to embitter race relations.

A real solution can be had only in an upsurge of the American economy which will increase the demand for labor, white and black, by some 2 to 3 million jobs. This will take care of almost all but the unemployable, for whom special treatment, such as retraining, will be needed.

The economic grievances of the Negroes cannot be redressed on a racial basis. They are an inseparable part of the national problem of how to stimulate the American economy—how to provide that much higher standard of life which is within the capacity of our technology, our resources, our capital reserves, and our labor force. Here there is no near prospect of a big advance. In the Congress the conservative coalition opposes the measures which in the experience of the more advanced countries of the world are conducive to rapid and sustained economic growth. To this opposing coalition a preponderant mass of the voters are giving at least tacit assent—some because they agree with the conservative coalition and some because they do not understand the alternatives.

HEARTS AND MINDS

Where the most can be done most quickly is in the civil rights measures directed at the disfranchisement of Negroes, their segregation in public education, and discrimination against them in public accommodations. It is quite true that laws passed by Congress cannot change the hearts and minds of whites or blacks, and that the problems of the two races living in the same community will not soon disappear. But it is false to argue that nothing can be done because everything cannot be done. It will do a great deal if the denial of civil rights is outlawed emphatically

with the stamp of the authority of the Nation.

The quickest practical results are likely to come from that section of the civil rights bill which would outlaw racial discrimination in public accommodations. For this kind of discrimination is a public humiliation based solely on color. It is a public declaration that the descendants of the slaves are not full American citizens. The victims of this discrimination are for the most part the very Negroes who are the natural leaders of the Negro people. They are the ones who can afford to travel, and it is they who have begun to be part of the American public way of life. They suffer acutely from the stigma put upon them when they want a room in a motel or a sandwich at a lunch counter or a glass of water. This stigma injects poison continuously into the relations of whites and blacks.

DESPOTIC THEORY

Of all the grievances, this one is the most blatant. It is also the most easily redressed. It is said, however, by Senator GOLDWATER, for example, that to make it unlawful for the owner of a lunch counter to discriminate is to deprive him of his right of private property. This is a conception of private property which Blackstone described as the "sole and despotic dominion * * * over the external things of the world, in total exclusion of the right of any other individual in the universe."

No civilized society has long tolerated the despotic theory of private property. This conception of property is alien to the central truths of Christendom, which have always held that property is not absolute but is a system of rights and duties that are determined by society. A man's property, says Blackstone, "consists in the free use, enjoyment and disposal of all his acquisitions, without any control or diminution, save only by the laws of the land."

Private property is, in fact, the creation of the laws of the land—the laws of ownership, sale, and inheritance, the zoning laws, the sanitary laws, the laws of eminent domain. It is a primitive, naive, and false view of private property to urge that it is not subject to the laws which express the national purpose and the national conscience—among which have been for a hundred years the abolition of slavery and the admission of the Negroes to the rights of American citizenship.

[From the New York (N.Y.) Times, Sept. 11, 1963]

WALLACE'S DEFEAT IN "VICTORY"

Governor Wallace finally achieved what he had been seeking for a week—Federal intervention. President Kennedy, after exercising monumental forbearance in the hope that the clear will of Alabama's own citizens would make their Governor cease his reckless defiance of law, had no choice but to use his powers to enforce Federal court orders for school integration in Birmingham, Mobile, and Tuskegee.

Governor Wallace thus has his "victory." But at what a price. By his actions, his vain posturings, his cries that he was standing up for the people of Alabama against a dictatorial Federal Government, by his mobilizing of State troopers to spurn court orders and chase Federal marshals off the capitol grounds in Montgomery, he has undermined respect for lawful process and stirred up a devil's brew of racial hatred that can erupt any minute into further violence, perhaps more bombings, more riots.

The unruly students at Birmingham who yelled "Nigger, go home" at fellow students had been given an example in folly by their Governor. The racial activists who attempted to break police lines and paraded in horn-blowing motorcades through Bir-

mingham streets could point to that same example.

Had Governor Wallace accepted the inevitable last week—as the officials and the school board of Birmingham, Mobile, Tuskegee, and Huntsville had done—it is probable that there would have been no trouble at all. Certainly none with which the police forces of those cities could not have coped. Huntsville supports that conclusion. So do all the other southern areas where public school integration proceeded quietly last week.

By his conduct Governor Wallace has degraded himself, his State and its people. And in some measure all of us. He has won a "victory," but the price of victory, as he must have known it would be, is eventual total defeat. Not only for Governor Wallace personally, but for all those like him who preach racial supremacy and then by their own absurd actions show the absurdity of their thesis. The condemnation the Governor has already received from the responsible white citizens of Alabama is proof of how completely he has cut himself adrift from the new political reality in the South. The country will hope that, in the desperation of their final repudiation, he and his extremist followers will not provide the spark for new violence.

POTENTIAL LAPSE OF AUTHORITY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION CONSTITUTES DEATH BY ATTRITION

As in legislative session,

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, Chief Justice Marshall once described the Constitution as a document "intended to endure for ages to come and, consequently, to be adopted to the various crises of human affairs."

Today our system of democracy is in the throes of a most serious crisis. The Congress, the Nation, and the entire world scrutinize the problem of providing to every American citizen the rights accorded him under the Constitution. Of utmost concern in this connection is the proposed civil rights legislation, S. 1731, which is designed to make equality a reality to the American Negro.

While concern over the eventual passage of this critically needed legislation is exceedingly important, we may be overlooking the crucial fact that the existing Civil Rights Commission will be defunct by November 30.

The Civil Rights Commission has played a vital role in the struggle for equal justice for every citizen. Before we can act intelligently to correct the many injustices which still persist in America, we must be informed, accurately and impartially. The great body of evidence gathered by the Civil Rights Commission has been an invaluable aid in preparing effective civil rights legislation. The activities of the Commission have thrown a powerful spotlight on racial injustice and have shown where it exists and how it operates. Even more important, this Commission, established by Congress as an arm of the Government, has demonstrated our determination as a people to live up to the high ideals of the Constitution.

Given the acknowledged value of the Civil Rights Commission, there would seem little doubt that the Commission's life will be extended with the passage of

the President's civil rights bill. However, it is quite possible that the civil rights legislation will not be brought to a successful fruition before November 30, the expiration date of the Civil Rights Commission.

Under the law establishing the Civil Rights Commission, its phasing out must begin on September 30 and terminate on November 30 of this year. My information indicates that, because of the potential hiatus in authority, the Commission is confronted by a number of serious administrative and personnel problems. One cannot expect the highly qualified staff of the Commission, which has developed the expertise and experience for which the Commission has become so rightly esteemed, to stay with the Commission rather than look for other employment.

Moreover, and more importantly, if the Commission which expires by November 30 is subsequently revived with the passage of the civil rights bill, the attendant hiatus will create not only hardship among the staff, but also constitute an unnecessary waste of taxpayer money. Clearly, it would be absurd to require the Commission to close its doors, release its personnel, vacate its buildings and then, within a short time expect it to go through the burdensome, costly task of hiring new personnel and undertaking the other administrative tasks involved with reactivating the Commission.

Mr. President, the Civil Rights Commission is in danger of falling into total disrepair and demoralization, at the precise time when it is needed the most and when its ardent supporters seek to extend its life. To prevent this, my colleagues and I are considering a proposal which would alleviate this problem by extending the life of the present Commission for 90 days.

I want to emphasize, Mr. President, that a 90-day extension does not go to the merits of the pending bill to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission, but rather is designed to avoid unnecessary, burdensome administrative costs and hardships on personnel, which might result if the Commission becomes defunct on November 30, 1963.

I hope that Members of the Senate, who have supported civil rights generally and, in particular, have supported the proposed extension of the Civil Rights Commission, will support this modest effort to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission. This proposal would avoid an unnecessary hiatus in the Commission's authority and would diminish the hardships on the Commission, its staff, the taxpayers, and most importantly, on the American Negro, who, for too long, has been denied the blessing of unqualified American citizenship.

McNAMARA'S "WHIZ KIDS"

As in legislative session,

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I believe that the activities of the Secretary of Defense, for whose ability and capacity in this position I have the very highest regard, are well described in an editorial entitled "McNamara's 'Whiz

Kids.'" I ask unanimous consent that this editorial, which was published yesterday in the Washington Evening Star, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

McNAMARA'S "WHIZ KIDS"

In the dispute between some senior military men and the McNamara "whiz kids," we side with the youngsters. This does not take away any of the respect that Adm. George W. Anderson and his gray-haired colleagues have earned, nor does it deny that their frustrations are real.

It means only that in the nuclear age any responsible Secretary of Defense will try to run things the whiz-kid way, not the Anderson way.

The issue really is this: Should the Secretary of Defense use more of the authority that is legally his when the limited defense budget is divided up or should he rely more on the judgment and recommendations of the Chiefs of Staff?

We believe Congress was wise to give great power to the Secretary of Defense, and we are glad that Mr. McNamara is using it. The so-called whiz kids, the economists and scientists who supervise analyses of weapons and strategies, are merely tools at Mr. McNamara's disposal. He needs them.

Without this help he could not sort fact from fancy; he could not judge the interservice disputes that have plagued the country since unification in 1948, and he could not provide the positive leadership of the Defense Department which was missed in the terms of most former Secretaries.

Admiral Anderson, who was dropped August 1 as Chief of Naval Operations after a single 2-year term, said in his Press Club speech that military experience and judgment are being pushed aside by the technical studies of the whiz kids. The analysts are all right, he said, but they should be the servants of the officers, not the bosses. Well, of course, they are not the bosses. Mr. McNamara is the boss. The analysts can and do serve both military men and civilian officials.

These technical studies may be painful for military men, but senior officers must face the facts of 1963. Defense money, as always, is limited, but the needs of defense are great. The service Chiefs have demonstrated over the past 15 years that they cannot divvy up the funds themselves in a way that best serves the United States. Some superior must do it. That superior is, by law, Mr. McNamara. He needs technical advice in order to reduce the guesswork and judgment inherent in his job. The whiz kids help provide this advice.

Mr. McNamara did not invent either the problems or the tools of solution. The cold war and a limited budget create the problems, and he is merely expanding management techniques developed by past Defense officials, particularly his predecessor for 1 short year, Thomas S. Gates. We believe Mr. McNamara's successors will continue to use whiz kids and their studies. The days are gone when the American Military Establishment can fly by the seat of its pants.

PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

As in legislative session,

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, 2 years ago, I submitted to the Secretary of Defense a memorandum on propaganda activities of military personnel. In it, I sought to make the point that it is not a proper function of the military to educate the public on political issues, but that that was being done, in

contravention of tradition and constitutional principles.

The memorandum aroused some misunderstanding and opposition, and quite some discussion by some of my colleagues and certain groups of civilians.

On August 22 of this year, in writing to the Secretary of Defense, I objected—on similar grounds—to the content of a directive of the Department of Defense, dated July 26, 1963, on the subject of "Equal Opportunity in the Armed Forces."

I have received from the Secretary of Defense a reply which is somewhat reassuring. From the Secretary's letter, it is obvious that he appreciates the dangers of military intervention in civilian affairs, and that he is concerned with the proper role of the Military Establishment in our national life.

However, I am still concerned about the language of the directive, because I believe it is so broad and general that it very likely will give rise to abuse. I take this opportunity to urge that the Department of Defense reconsider this language.

I ask unanimous consent that my letter to the Secretary of Defense and his reply be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

AUGUST 22, 1963.

HON. ROBERT S. McNAMARA,
Secretary of Defense,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: You may recall that 2 years ago I objected to a directive issued by the previous administration which made it the policy of the U.S. Government to use military personnel and facilities to "arouse the public to the menace of the cold war." At that time, I sought to point out some of the dangers involved in education and propaganda activities by the military, directed at the public.

My attention has been called to a directive of the Department of Defense dated July 26, 1963, on the subject of "Equal Opportunity in the Armed Forces." The directive contains the following language:

"B. THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

"1. The military departments shall, with the approval of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower), issue appropriate instructions, manuals, and regulations in connection with the leadership responsibility for equal opportunity, on and off base, and containing guidance for its discharge.

"2. The military departments shall institute in each service a system for regularly reporting, monitoring, and measuring progress in achieving equal opportunity on and off base.

"C. MILITARY COMMANDERS

"Every military commander has the responsibility to oppose discriminatory practices affecting his men and their dependents and to foster equal opportunity for them, not only in areas under his immediate control, but also in nearby communities where they may live or gather in off-duty hours. In discharging that responsibility a commander shall not, except with the prior approval of the Secretary of his military department, use the offlimits sanction in discrimination cases arising within the United States."

Frankly, I am not certain of the exact intent of this language because of its broad and general terms. But this very fact emphasizes the potential dangers involved.

It is not necessary for me to tell you of the vast power of our Military Establishment in the economic, political, and social life of the Nation. Even when the Military Establishment is confined to its own proper role, its power is considerable. When it steps outside that role and intervenes in political, economic, or social matters, the potentialities for abuse are great.

My concern about the dangers of military intervention in civil and political affairs is not satisfied by the fact that such intervention may be done under authority of civilian superiors. The more important question is, What is the proper role of the military in our national life? In other words, the fact that the military is engaged in activities only at the direction of the civil authorities does not itself justify the activities. It rather gives them the color of authority and enhances their power.

The fact that these particular activities may be popular at the moment or may coincide with the administration's program does not vitiate the principle involved nor the fact that it sets a very bad precedent for future use of the power of the Military Establishment to influence the civil population in one way or the other. The precedent is a dangerous one, beyond any question of racial discrimination on or off base.

Not the least of my objections to the directive is the fact that it would appear to give the Military Establishment authority to use its great powers as a means of accomplishing what the administration is at the same time seeking enactment of by the Congress—the so-called public accommodations feature of the administration's program.

I am aware of the fact that the military departments have used the offlimits sanction to safeguard the health and welfare of personnel, and do not question the propriety of limited use of this power. The directive appears to go far beyond this normal and limited use, to make it the affirmative duty of military commanders to seek changes in local custom or even laws, in one of the most delicate and sensitive areas of our national life, putting the military back in the business of "educating" or even coercing the public. There are many defects in our society, I agree, and many of them may have some bearing upon the health and welfare of military personnel. Racial discrimination may have this effect on some members of the armed services. But the cure for these social defects is not use of the military, either by force or the threat of boycott.

Sincerely yours,

J. W. FULBRIGHT.

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington.

HON. J. W. FULBRIGHT,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: In your letter of August 22, 1963, you questioned whether the Defense Department program for obtaining equal opportunity for members of the Armed Forces is consistent with the proper role of the military in our national life.

I strongly agree that military personnel and military resources are provided for purposes of national security and are not instruments of social change. It was for this reason that the directive, issued on July 26, 1963, on the subject of "Equal Opportunity in the Armed Forces," contained language insuring that I would be consulted with respect to a determination of those cases wherein racial discrimination against military personnel and their dependents is harmful to military effectiveness.

It is my hope that such cases will not arise. Where they do, military commanders will be charged to work with and through local civilian community leaders with the object, not of desegregating the community, but of insuring that discriminatory practices bearing upon the effectiveness of men and women

in uniform are eliminated in a reasonable, responsible manner.

Sincerely,

ROBERT S. McNAMARA.

FILMS AND FREEDOM

As in legislative session,

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, beneath the placid surface of today's Russia, an intellectual and political ferment appears to be taking place—one which could have wide repercussions on the future relations between Russia and the West. The Sino-Soviet dispute and the consequent decision by the Kremlin to seek a limited accommodation with the West, through a test ban treaty, constitute one aspect of this change. Another aspect lies in the changes that are taking place within the Soviet society itself. Having attacked the brutality of Stalinist repression, Premier Khrushchev is now finding it extraordinarily difficult to maintain on Russian artists the rigid line of conformity. A little liberty merely whets the appetite. As a result, censorship appears to be in a fluid state—tight one day, loose the next; but over the past few months there has been a gradual liberalization that indicates that Soviet artists may be losing a few of their chains.

The young poet Evtushenko is allowed to read his poems in Red Square, and to publish in Paris his "Precocious Autobiography." A survivor of Stalin's forced-labor camps is permitted to recount his sufferings in the novel "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich"; and now Russian painters are beginning to turn away from the mass production of Lenin's portraits, and to turn toward the kind of abstractionism that long has been common in the Western art world. The human heart may at last be replacing the collective farm as the source of artistic inspiration in the Soviet Union.

A society in which the artist can find his own truth, even while criticizing his government or his neighbors, is a free society. A society in which the artist must parrot a line of conformity—whether laid down by a government bureaucracy or laid down by informal censorship or vigilante groups—is a society in chains. We Americans, blessed by a long tradition of artistic freedom of expression, can only welcome the efforts of Russian artists to shake themselves loose from the censors who repress them.

The intellectual ferment now taking place among Russian artists and writers was dramatically revealed during the recent International Film Festival held in Moscow. Films from all over the world, including many from the United States, were exhibited. When the Russians saw these films, they wanted to know why they were not allowed the same freedom of artistic innovation that they witnessed in the films from other countries. But most remarkable of all was the fact that the grand prize of the Moscow Festival was—for the first time—not given to a dreary piece of "Socialist realism" of the genre in which the happy worker exceeds his quota and meets his love on the collective farm, but, rather, to a film from the West which is the exact opposite of "Socialist realism"—a film which deals

with the vagaries, the doubts, and the apprehensions of the human spirit. That film was Federico Fellini's "Eight and One-Half," a brilliant and almost surrealistic account of an artist's struggle with his creative use. The awarding of the grand prize to this film is no doubt a small thing in a world in which people's thoughts are preoccupied with test ban treaties, civil rights marches, and military coups; but it is a sign that the Russian artist may at last be moving toward the same freedom of expression in his country that Signor Fellini enjoys in Italy and our own filmmakers enjoy in Hollywood and New York. If this should prove to be true, then the awarding of this prize will have been no small thing.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an account of the Moscow festival, written by Mr. Stanley Kramer, the distinguished American film director, who served as one of the judges. In his account, which was published in the Washington Post, Mr. Kramer expresses the extraordinary impact of the American films upon the Russian audiences—and particularly of films in which we comment on our own shortcomings, in order to correct them. As Mr. Kramer comments:

One simply cannot underestimate the impact of this fact upon a people who know that their creators are simply not free to make any comment of this nature in the first place.

This is the lesson all of us may learn from such events as this festival: that a free society is free to criticize itself. If the Russian artists are able to compete with us in this area, the world may yet be a more hopeful place in which to live.

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

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Aug. 22, 1963]

FILMS CAN IMPROVE U.S. IMAGE ABROAD

(By Stanley Kramer)

HOLLYWOOD.—I don't think an 18-day visit to Moscow entitles anyone to write a book—nor even to pontificate. A little knowledge is still dangerous, if only because it is so little.

Perhaps the justification for this piece is in its limitation to a discussion of the impact of American films at the Moscow Film Festival. Yes, I am aware that even in this limitation there is a potential danger—because film is a primary force in mass communication and it spills over into the political arena, like it or not.

Last month's Moscow Festival was the scene of the greatest American film invasion ever undertaken. And it was highly experimental besides.

Instead of indulging in an exchange of clichés and giving lip service to the ideal of peace and understanding, we were able to screen films out of competition which were controversial and provocative. The Soviet reaction to these films was worth more than one could imagine in understanding their aims, prejudices, and sensitivities.

First, the official American entry was "The Great Escape." It was an entertainment not topped by any other film in the festival. Unfortunately, it could not be considered seriously for the Grand Prix since the jurors from all European countries, as a result of their own national experiences, are unable to consider the theme of a prison camp in a light vein; it is something to be shown in terms of serious drama only.

The films shown out of competition, however, covered a broad spectrum. They included "West Side Story," "Judgment at Nuremberg," "The Defiant Ones," "Some Like It Hot," "David and Lisa," and "Ben-Hur."

Since there was no control, "West Side Story" was screened three times at a deluxe theater before the American delegation heard about it. It was shown in English, with a Russian translation blaring out over loudspeakers. The Soviets are accustomed to this kind of translation and dial down the sound to accommodate the translator. We suggested that the sound be turned up during the musical numbers so that the audience might enjoy the song and dance routines. Izvestia promptly ran a front page story asking "What have the Americans to hide?"

The following night, I was asked to introduce the picture before its screening at the Kremlin Palace. To set the record straight I read aloud the lyrics to the song "America" and commented that the picture deals with a problem in America and showed that we were quite able to criticize ourselves—even better than Izvestia might do it. The audience reaction exceeded our expectations. They literally cheered at this reference to Izvestia—and 2 days later, that newspaper published a retraction.

In introducing "The Defiant Ones" and "Judgment at Nuremberg" on successive nights, we mentioned that we did not come flying any flags of virtue.

"The Defiant Ones," we pointed out, had to do with what we thought were flaws in the American social structure, as commented upon by American film makers. "We do have some faults," it was added, "and we presume you have a few." Again, there was a tremendous, and favorable, reaction to an American suggesting that the Soviet system had its own faults.

With both "The Defiant Ones" and "Judgment at Nuremberg," there were some specific reactions that were unexpected. In the former, there is a line in which Sidney Poitier says to Tony Curtis, "You live all your life—and you never make a sound—until you die."

Nowhere in the world has that line evoked any particular reaction—except in Moscow. The audience broke into applause that lasted long enough to drown out the following dialogue.

In "Judgment at Nuremberg," there was excited and audible—if somewhat shocked—response on two occasions, first when an American Army officer comments that "the Russians are making their move in Czechoslovakia" and again when Maximilian Schell, as the defense attorney, suggests that if the German defendants are guilty, some of the guilt must be shared by the Soviet Union because its 1939 pact with Hitler gave the Germans time to launch a war in the West.

The reaction to these films lead to a remarkable conclusion: The Soviet people, bathed in daily newspaper and radio propaganda, actually believe that most Americans subscribe to racial inequality. Suddenly, they witness films, made by Americans in America which make comment on the situation. So—after all—they come to realize we are aware and desire to change the injustices.

One simply cannot underestimate the impact of this fact upon a people who know that their creators are simply not free to make any comment of this nature in the first place.

How truly mistaken we have been to insist upon only the innocuous being shown in the Eastern orbit. Our power—our one great power—is in the full demonstration of real freedom in film making. The argument about endangering the American image is ridiculous—the image has already been endangered in press, radio, and television coverage of the American scene.

I discovered that an American filmmaker who visits Russia must expect to be asked

about all phases of American life. At one press conference I was asked, "What about Cuba?"

Naturally, I emphasized that I was not an expert on world affairs, and could speak only for myself. But, I added, "We Americans aren't good at this sort of thing. We are either there too little or we come too late or we don't make adequate preparations. As an individual, it seems to me that perhaps—only perhaps on moral grounds—we should have handled it the way you handled Hungary—send the whole army in and get the job over with."

The comment brought appreciative if not enthusiastic laughter from the assembled Communist newspapermen.

Similarly, they responded, and quoted fairly, the answer to a question regarding the Negro "revolution" (as they phrased it) in the United States. I pointed out that the current situation is the result of 30 years of progress toward a clear, just and constitutional status for the Negro.

They listened attentively to the theory that violence only comes at the end of a long struggle such as this and is caused by the last-ditch struggle of the dwindling number of diehards who would preserve that status quo. They have not regarded the American scene in this light before.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, under the previous order, I move that the Senate adjourn, as in legislative session, until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.) under the previous order, the Senate adjourned, as in legislative session, until tomorrow, Thursday, September 12, 1963, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate September 11, 1963:

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for temporary appointment to the grade of colonel, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Conrad, Robert L.	Bennett, William R.
Boyd, Kenneth B.	Scarborough, Hartwell
Wyckoff, Don P.	V., Jr.
Shifflett, Edwin E.	Hannah, Samuel A.
Chase, Norman M.	Zimmer, Andrew M.
Fields, Thomas M.	Dickinson, Harry E.
Harbin, Fred F.	Stockman, James R.
Spanjer, Ralph H.	Sullivan, William J.
Boag, Arthur R.	Tosdal, Orlando S.
Hugher, Stanley S.	Olson, Donald T.
Case, William N.	Thomas, Franklin C.,
Hays, John E.	Jr.
Simpson, Archie D.	Merritt, Thomas R.
Claude, Eugene P.	Robertson, Charles S.
Hogan, John K.	Taft, Howland G.
Loy, John I.	Bristow, John B.
Caldwell, Frank C.	Sexton, Martin J.
Conway, John A.	Sims, William L.
McFarland, David W.	Robichaud, Clifford
Schmidt, Maynard W.	J., Jr.
Mosteller, Michael	Hill, Jake B.
Card, Horace W., Jr.	Crossfield, Charles C.,
Haigler, Wilson D.	III
Wilson, Robert W.	Mallory, Donald L.
McCartney, Henry A.	Steele, Fred A.
Davis, Clyde H., Jr.	Beale, Charles H., Jr.
Titterud, Stanley V.	Hull, Milton A.
Hartsock, Edmond P.	Thompson, Robert A.
Finn, Howard J.	Linnan, James K.
Leu, Reinhardt	Dwyer, Ross T., Jr.
Eubank, William L.	Jaskilka, Samuel
Snoddy, Lawrence F.,	Lindsay, John A.
Jr.	Smith, Franklin L.

Jenkins, Robert M. Reid, George K.
Houghton, Kenneth J. Holmgren, Eric S.
Wood, Roy L., Jr. Steman, Louis H.
Kicklighter, Edward C. Williamson, Harold P.
Faw, Duane L. O'Donnell, John J.
McLeod, Stanley N. Boress, Bernard M.
Noren, Wesley C. Hunt, Richard M.
Daddazio, Armand G. Mentzer, John F.
Bossard, Lawrence H. Schumaker, David W.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate September 11, 1963:

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

Armstead L. Hayes, Notasulga.
Merle Wilson, Union Grove.
Larry C. Clark, Weaver.

ALASKA

Theodore Samuelson, Bethel.
Lyman E. McBride, Kenai.

ARIZONA

Mary M. McCarrell, Chambers.
William E. Wood, Douglas.
Edward I. Kacer, Palo Verde.
Charles F. Adams, San Carlos.
Ara O. Sparks, Whiteriver.
William R. Rowley, Yarnell.

ARKANSAS

James L. Thrash, Ashdown.
Barney R. Adams, Banks.
Raymond J. Robinson, Garfield.
Austin A. Stovall, Imboden.
Donald L. Ray, McNeil.
Floyd L. Kelley, Portland.
Max O. Weathers, Salem.

CALIFORNIA

Robert M. Heighway, Ataville.
Mazie A. Thornton, Auberry.
Leland K. Pauly, Camptonville.
Joseph L. Causey, Compton.
Juanita S. Roberts, Kerman.
Joyce A. Thomas, Kettleman City.
Albert L. Cox, Jr., Ojai.
Lloyd J. Swycaffer, Santa Ysabel.
Earle H. Flaws, Seaside.
Leroy J. Rust, Yosemite National Park.

COLORADO

George A. Cavender, Denver.

FLORIDA

Edgar R. Sitler, Sr., Casselberry.
William H. Melton, Fernandina Beach.
Gladys A. Tillis, Keystone Heights.
Dyle R. Johnson, Mayport.
Joseph E. Arnold, Pinellas Park.

GEORGIA

Andrew J. Casey, Jr., Cave Spring.
Guy Freeman, Jr., Evans.
Rudolph B. Kellett, Powder Springs.
Billie L. Hamrick, Ranger.
George H. Hunt, Thomson.

IDAHO

Grant A. Patterson, Hailey.

INDIANA

Gayle A. Smith, Boston.
Margaret F. Moss, Harlan.
Charles H. Boswell, Indianapolis.
Mary E. Liedtke, La Crosse.
Paul Davidson, Letters Ford.
Chalmers A. King, Muncie.
Eurvon W. Adkins, New Salisbury.
Helen K. Galbraith, Oakville.
Marvin M. Wright, Parker.
Marinus H. Brackman, Rockport.
Ivan R. Love, Seymour.
David F. McGuire, Solsberry.
Margery E. Brenner, Whiteland.

IOWA

Max M. Brewster, Albion.
Stanford R. Warner, Blakesburg.
Robert L. Falcon, Central City.
Warren L. Lehman, Doon.

Wayne E. Brinton, Ellsworth.
Ruth M. Kopel, Haverhill.
Robert M. Fishel, Lockridge.
Dorothy H. Schuck, New Hartford.
Delores A. Kunkel, Oyens.
Anna V. Beuse, Princeton.
Marcus A. Neppi, Wall Lake.
Harry D. Levy, Washington.

KANSAS

Francis E. Kunkel, Burden.
Raymond Peters, Lehigh.
Winford J. Broadfoot, Montezuma.
Richard N. Van Seyoc, Osborne.
Gerard P. Ketter, Pauline.
Ralph A. Schweitzer, Penokee.
Gerald B. Trautwein, Udall.

KENTUCKY

Benjamin P. Boyd, Boaz.
Edna L. Peters, Lily.
Elmer B. Arnett, Salyersville.

LOUISIANA

Rodney C. Deshotels, Washington.

MAINE

Margaret M. Evans, Center Lovell.
John E. Mains, Gray.
Malcom R. Packard, Locke Mills.

MARYLAND

Wilbur T. Messick, Bivalve.

MASSACHUSETTS

Agnes H. Cone, Haydenville.
Rita L. Mournighan, Hebronville.
Michael F. O'Rourke, North Attleboro.
Carl T. Sherman, Raynham.
Marian B. Shepard, Still River.

MICHIGAN

Ethel M. Linskey, Atlas.
James E. Pryal, Escanaba.
Louis C. Russell, Greenville.
Robert L. Cooper, Kalamazoo.
Delbert S. Lee, Metamora.
James W. Marshall, Otisville.

MINNESOTA

Donald W. Nielsen, Alpha.
Clarence J. Peterson, Badger.
Victor J. Humeniuk, Baudette.
Willard G. DeGroat, Hector.
John D. Miller, Hinckley.
Carl E. Hoover, Racine.
Louis J. Sauvageau, Stillwater.
Albert F. Kellen, Woodstock.

MISSISSIPPI

Norman E. Snowden, Collinsville.

MISSOURI

Raymond M. Herr, Asbury.
Edwin L. Goodrich, Grain Valley.
James H. Shearer, Patterson.
Christian A. Greminger, Ste. Genevieve.
Dorian M. Alexander, Shelbyville.
Roger L. Funkenbusch, Taylor.

MONTANA

Elsie P. Garbe, Pablo.
Fred A. Geisser, Townsend.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Norman E. Vittum, Ossipee.
Lorraine M. Callaghan, Rochester.
Harold J. Wright, Twin Mountain.
Marlene M. Leger, West Swanzey.

NEW JERSEY

Calvin L. Naylor, Blackwood.
Helen M. Emley, Creamridge.
Thelma C. Cooper, Navesink.

NEW YORK

Jessie Bradley, Barryville.
Ruth I. Robl, Black River.
Helen C. Miller, Cadyville.
Walter A. Kansas, East Moriches.
Sidney Schorr, Far Rockaway.
Evelyn M. Cassara, Highland Lake.
Glenn W. Sickles, Mumford.
Walter J. Janik, Niagara Falls.
Gerald M. McGinnis, Norwood.
Clarence E. Ford, St. Bonaventure.
Walter S. Eckel, Schodack Landing.
Lavina M. Kubler, South Cairo.

NORTH CAROLINA

Harold E. Davis, Bryson City.
James L. Morris, Jr., Cherokee.
Thelma J. Johnson, Ferguson.
Willifred M. Farris, Gastonia.
Jane L. Humphrey, Kelford.
James H. Ross, Lincolnton.
Carlene D. Bailey, Penland.
R. Guy Sutton, Sylva.

NORTH DAKOTA

Vernon D. Jacobson, Maxbass.

OHIO

Robert C. Plassman, Bloomdale.
Henry L. Hanson, Chesterland.
Norman G. Betz, Duncan Falls.
Harold W. Kaderly, Galloway.
Eugene O. Place, Lepsic.
Orville C. Ruedebusch, New Bremen.
Richard H. Taylor, New Haven.
Harry R. Smith, Paulding.
Edgar E. Arnold, Pomeroy.
Arthur F. Strauss, Strasburg.
Freeman A. Enoch, Syracuse.
Richard L. Hostetler, Walnut Creek.
Philip E. Foster, Winchester.

OKLAHOMA

Doyle V. Strong, Beaver.
Leslie K. Smedley, Davenport.
Dorothy J. Orton, Fort Towson.
Charlie D. Payne, Lawton.
Leta M. Brock, Mansville.
James T. Hughston, Valliant.

OREGON

Anna C. Allen, Elgin.
Bernice B. Muller, Wolf Creek.

PENNSYLVANIA

Herman E. Schwirian, Buena Vista.
Merle C. Bamat, Lanse.
Charles E. Wise, Lebanon.
Chester W. Marburger, Mars.

RHODE ISLAND

Luther W. Andrews, Greene.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Henry Summerall, Aiken.
Ruby G. Hodge, Alcolu.
Joseph G. Orvin, Manning.
Clara M. Mason, Varnville.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Floyd L. Leibbert, Bryant.
Mary E. Ewoldt, Piedmont.

TEXAS

Frank A. Yeager, Galveston.
Bobby L. Raspberry, Keller.
Andrew J. Hayes, Plains.
William R. Saunders, Wimberley.
Cecil E. Garner, Yorktown.

UTAH

Clarence A. Bundy, Washington.

VERMONT

James R. Hudson, East Montpelier.
Stanley R. Beauregard, St. Albans.
Paul W. Rivatt, Salisbury.
Herman W. Mercier, Swanton.

VIRGINIA

Robert W. Buntin, Blackstone.
Clarence M. Vassar, Charlotte Court House.
Byron A. Pepper, Colonial Beach.

WASHINGTON

Laverne M. Deane, Anacortes.
Edward O. Riechman, Carnation.
Vernell B. Shepler, Coulee Dam.
Lynn I. Sauve, Moxee City.
Jennie F. Snider, Rainier.
George C. Hale, St. John.
William E. Mitchell, Vashon.
Vada P. McMullan, Wenatchee.

WEST VIRGINIA

Melvin C. Stemple, Aurora.
Robert A. Underwood, Ellenboro.
Billy J. Blankenship, Itmann.
Hal S. Findley, Flemington.
Thomas E. Roberts, Keystone.
Edward C. Pastilong, Moundsville.
Jack L. Dotson, Richwood.
Lanelle W. Michael, Sinks Grove.

WISCONSIN

John M. Stauffacher, Darlington.
John Weinberg, Gleason.
Charles W. Larson, Mauston.
Leona N. Stahl, Newburg.
Fredean P. Miller, Powers Lake.
Jerome M. Kowaleski, Wild Rose.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The Brooklyn Philharmonia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1963

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, in the minds of many, the departure for points west of the Brooklyn Dodgers left the borough bereft of any organization in which its citizens could take singular pride. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Indeed, Brooklyn is a community which can boast of numerous cultural and educational organizations which would compare favorably with those in cities of similar size. One of the most distinguished of these is the Brooklyn Philharmonia, the borough's own professional symphony orchestra, which this coming season celebrates its 10th anniversary.

The growth of the Philharmonia over the years has been amazing. From a handful of subscribers in its first year, each concert now draws near capacity houses of 2,200 at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

This rapid growth can be attributed to the leadership provided by the officers and board members of the Philharmonia and to the excellence of its musical director, Siegfried Landau, and the outstanding artists who comprise this magnificent musical aggregation.

From its very beginnings, those who directed the destinies of the Brooklyn Philharmonia recognized the need to bring symphonic music to our young people, boys and girls who could derive enormous cultural benefits from exposure to virtuoso presentations.

The Philharmonia gives a Saturday matinee Youth Concert series for children of elementary school age and con-

ducts an annual Youth Music Contest for brilliant young instrumentalists in the borough. Both programs are sponsored by the Women's Committee of the Philharmonia.

In 1962, New York City took cognizance of the Philharmonia's efforts in this area by awarding the organization a grant of \$40,000 which enabled the orchestra to give a special series of nine free concerts, attended by more than 20,000 junior high and high school students.

These presentations were eminently successful, and again this year, the city has awarded the orchestra a like amount for a second series for young people. As was the case last year, the concert program will be arranged in cooperation with the New York City Board of Education.

The Philharmonia serves the musical needs of the borough on other levels as well. For example, through the Brooklyn Philharmonia Choral Society, it encourages community participation in music-making, and through its Junior Patrons it brings the teenager into direct contact with the cultural life of the borough.

The Philharmonia's 10th anniversary season will be exciting in more ways than one. On December 2, the orchestra has been invited to appear in Philharmonic Hall at Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts to give a concert for the benefit of the Lincoln Center Student Fund.

In furnishing pleasure to tens of thousands of persons—young and old—the Philharmonia has made its mark in the cultural life of Brooklyn, and the support the community has given this great organization has been richly deserved.

I would like to offer my personal tribute to Max L. Koeppel, president of the Brooklyn Philharmonia, and the other officers of the symphony: David Teitelbaum, chairman of the board; Bernard S. Barr, John C. Hilly, the Honorable Leonard P. Moore and Rabbi Eugene J. Sack, all vice presidents; Morris Kirsch, treasurer and Dr. Henry H. Mouradian, secretary; Siegfried Landau, a musician of great stature who conducts the Philharmonia and the many devoted citizens of Brooklyn whose interest and support have made "an orchestra grow in Brooklyn."

As the Brooklyn Philharmonia marks its 10th anniversary year, I am confident that the orchestra will continue to enhance its already notable reputation in the years ahead.

Robert E. Jones, of Alabama, Praised

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1963

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JONES] has been singularly honored by the National Association of Counties.

The association, at its 28th annual conference in Denver, adopted a resolution commending our friend. Since this is one of the very few times the organization has singled out an individual Member of Congress for commendation, the honor to the distinguished gentleman represents high, but deserved, praise.

Those of us who know BOB JONES and his service, however, are not surprised, and I am sure we share with the Nation's county officials their appreciation of his splendid service.

The resolution follows:

The National Association of Counties commends the House of Representatives, Government Operations Subcommittee on Natural Resources and Power, under the chairmanship of the Honorable ROBERT E. JONES, Jr., of Alabama, for their continuing and effective leadership in studying and appraising the national water pollution control program.

The Practical Nurse: An Indispensable Woman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1963

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, in January of this year I introduced a joint resolution which would have given much needed recognition to this country's licensed practical nurses by designating the second week in September as Licensed Practical Nurses Week. Unfortunately this resolution was tabled. I want to express my appreciation, and that of the country as a whole, for the dedicated service of this group of women. The practical nurse is often underrated and forgotten by the public until they are brought directly into contact with her through the wonderful nursing care some member of their family has received from her. The practical nurse has been called an "indispensable woman" in our hospitals and nursing homes, and this designation is fully justified.

At present there are over 236,000 licensed practical nurses and it is estimated that by 1970 at least 350,000 will be needed. Every year new responsibilities and duties are given to the practical nurse as she becomes more experienced, and she has a permanent, important role to play in the medical team. Perhaps it is only when we become patients that we are fully aware of the practical nurse; she performs a high percentage of bedside nursing and is the one who makes the patient comfortable and shows him that the whole activity of the hospital is essentially built around him.

Hospital doctors and registered nurses have realized the value of practical nurses to them. She makes it possible for the doctor and registered nurse to concentrate on more technical, impersonal duties which are vital for the well-being of patients but are not effective unless the patient is given adequate bed care. The practical nurse is also much

in demand for private nursing. During 1961 there were 89,135 calls for practical nurses in the area of private home care alone.

Practical nursing programs were first introduced in 1897, but it is only in quite recent times that the status of the practical nurse has been defined and full use made of her capabilities. Everyone knows of the experienced, kindly neighbor woman who was called to help in emergencies. Over time she became a wise midwife and general nurse who often took full responsibility for the family of a sick woman as well as giving competent nursing care. She was not well paid for her services but she was greatly appreciated and loved.

It was during the nursing crises of World War II that the importance of the practical nurse was first recognized, but serious efforts to establish training schools were made during the thirties. Many hospitals were understaffed and it was felt that an educated practical nurse could take some of the burden off the shoulders of the registered nurses. Gradually the vocational program for practical nursing has grown in scope until at present there are 693 approved schools of practical nursing and every State issues licenses which entail examinations. The Federal Government has recognized the importance of this program and done a great deal to encourage it. Under the George-Barden Vocational Education Act as amended in 1956 an expenditure of \$5 million per year is authorized to train practical nurses. The Federal Government matches State payments for teaching facilities and instruction under this law.

Today's practical nurse has completed a year's training program in a school which has been inspected and approved by the State board of nursing. She has spent 4 months at classroom and laboratory work, and 8 months doing full-time clinical work in a hospital under careful supervision. After she obtains her license she has further on-the-job training which prepares her for the responsibility of nursing those who are not in a critical condition: New mothers and babies, the chronically ill, the convalescent, and the aged.

The ever increasing demand for medical services has strained our hospitals and training facilities to the utmost and placed a tremendous burden on the doctors and registered nurses. We are all glad that more people are aware of the benefits of medical attention, and that because of pre-paid health plans more people are able to obtain necessary treatment. These are not the only reasons for the need for more medical services. Today people live much longer than they did even 30 years ago, and they naturally require more care as they grow older and develop the various diseases of the aged. The elderly spend two and one-half as much time in our hospitals as any other age group. Other fields where the need for nursing care has increased are psychiatry, rehabilitation programs, and maternity care. The practical nurse is of vital importance in every one of these fields. She can take over a great deal of

the general nursing, which is often not of a specialized nature.

It is difficult to supply enough doctors and registered nurses to keep up with the demand, and because of the tremendous increase in scientific knowledge these doctors and nurses have such complex, specialized duties that it is impossible for them to give patients the constant personal attention which they need. The doctor must delegate responsibilities to the registered nurse which force her to spend more time away from the patient. Medical science has shown how important the patient's attitude is in reaching full recovery after a serious illness or operation; the practical nurse, who spends more time with the patient than any other member of the health team, will often notice a change in the patient's attitude or general condition before anyone else does. She can reassure the patient who is worried by personal problems or the nature of his illness, and if something serious is wrong she can often give the doctor the information he needs to improve the situation.

The licensed practical nurse competently fills the gap between the specialists and technicians and the patient himself. She assists the registered nurse in giving nursing care and performs routine functions independently, which relieves the registered nurse for other duties. She is, to the patient, the most important member of the nursing team which enables the hospital to give adequate patient care. The nursing team consists of three units: the registered nurse, the practical nurse, and the nurse's aid. The registered nurse charts the nursing program and attends to the patient's preliminary needs. The practical nurse takes over most of the routine bedside care when the initial emergency situation is controlled. The nurse's aid is a volunteer who assists both nurses. This system, when properly organized, enables the nursing team to care for all their patients efficiently and sympathetically. It is obvious that without the help and technical knowledge of the practical nurse the system would not work at all.

Once a practical nurse has been licensed her learning does not stop. Many hospitals have post-graduate courses to give these nurses a degree of expertise which enables them to help in the operating theater, and gives them a good knowledge of such fields as obstetrics, medications, recovery room and emergency room techniques, and psychiatric nursing. Hospitals have found that the practical nurse is capable of helping out registered nurses in emergency situations either in the ward or in surgery.

Through the practical nursing program we obtain many excellent nurses who would otherwise be unable to serve the community in such a worthwhile way. Practical nurses run in age from 17 to 50; thus both girls who have been unable to complete high school for one reason or another, and women whose children are grown, are able to fulfill their nursing ambitions. These are women who have a real interest in people and in helping them, and who get a great deal of satisfaction from nursing.

Practical nursing is an excellent career for one who wishes to be a nurse but is unable to undertake the more extensive responsibilities and preparations of the registered nurse. I can think of few better ways to serve the community in a personal way.

The registered nurse could not cope with both the greater number of patients and the increasingly technical and scientific nature of nursing treatment without the help of the practical nurse. It has been estimated that there should be at least one practical nurse for every registered nurse in order for the registered nurse to perform her complicated work most efficiently. At present there are 464,138 registered nurses; by 1970 at least 680,000 will be needed. If the current shortage of registered nurses persists it is obvious that more practical nurses will become necessary.

The practical nurse is truly indispensable; not only does she carry out important duties during the day, but the whole hospital relies on her for service at night, weekends and holidays. Her selfless devotion to duty is an example for the whole country. I would like to see the licensed practical nurse given official recognition. She is a dedicated worker in a field which at some time in our lives concerns each one of us deeply; without her help the whole hospital service to each individual would suffer. It is not only in the hospital that her services are needed and appreciated. Nursing homes, mental hospitals, public health facilities and private homes value and use licensed practical nurses. The demand for practical nurses today is greater than the supply. In 1962 one out of every five calls for practical nurses in private homes went unanswered, and 18 percent of the budgeted vacancies for practical nurses in our hospitals went unfilled in 1962. All these figures show that the practical nurse has become an important figure in the whole scheme of medical care. She is a permanent link between the patient and the rest of the health team in most nursing situations today. She deserves our heartfelt thanks.

Tribute to a Fine American Sailor: Vice Adm. William F. Raborn, Jr.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VICTOR WICKERSHAM

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1963

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker. Today I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a great American—Vice Adm. William F. Raborn, Jr., who retired August 31 from the U.S. Navy. I should also like to include in my tribute a heartfelt "well done" and a "thank you" not only from the people of the Sixth Congressional District of Oklahoma, but from all the American people.

Although I am fully aware that Admiral Raborn has his official residence in the great State of Texas, I am sure my colleagues from that State will not mind my tribute to this fine sailor when I remind them that it was in the Sixth Congressional District that Admiral Raborn attended grade and high school, and it was an Oklahoma Senator, Elmer Thomas, who appointed him to the U.S. Naval Academy 39 years ago, an appointment which launched him on his great naval career. From Ryan and Marlow, Okla., came Adm. William F. Raborn, Jr., who after leaving Oklahoma gave 39 distinguished years to his country and to the U.S. Navy. We Oklahomans, like all Americans, have reason to be proud of him, a boy from the land who went down to the sea.

The facts attest to his brilliant and distinguished career as a first-class sailor, officer, aviator, commander, administrator, and leader. He was all of these as he built respect for his personal qualities and professional abilities, not only among the thousands of men he has commanded, but among his colleagues and his superior officers.

In the 39 years of serving his country, often at great danger to himself, he has shown that kind of heroism and personal integrity that this country has produced in abundance.

Admiral Raborn has taken a personal part in a great human drama. I speak of the evolution of the U.S. Navy. The role of the Navy was the same 40 years ago, nay 140 years ago, as it is today: To maintain the freedom of the seas and the protection of the American homeland. Over the years freedom of the seas has become synonymous with the freedom of the free world.

But when Ensign Raborn first went to sea the old coal burners still protected America. Today that same Navy, still magnificently doing its task, has nuclear ships above and below the surface, guided missiles and the most modern aircraft. That the Navy has kept pace with the best in modern technology is a further tribute to the imagination of men like Admiral Raborn.

Ensign William F. Raborn, Jr., was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy on June 7, 1928. Thirty-two years later, in 1960, he was promoted to his present rank of vice admiral. In those intervening years lies a great American story of dedication, integrity, service, and patriotic fidelity.

In his naval career, Admiral Raborn has served at sea in many types of vessels, most notably battleships, destroyers, and carriers. As an integral part of the development of the air arm of the U.S. Navy, Admiral Raborn flew from carriers in their early years of development, later served as an executive officer—U.S.S. *Hancock*—and later as commanding officer—U.S.S. *Bennington*, CVA-2. He has instructed fliers; served as Chief of Staff of Task Force 38; commanded Carrier Division 2; served with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Ordnance; served at the Naval War College. Admiral Raborn also served in the Office of Chief of Naval Operations as Assistant Director of Guided Missiles;

served on the staff of the Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; and crowned his career as Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, Development.

Both in time of war as in time of peace, he has distinguished himself. For example, he has earned: The Commendation Ribbon—for work with the U.S. Pacific Fleet; the Navy Unit Citation;

the Bronze Star—for operations against the Japanese in 1944-45; the Silver Star Medal—for service in the Pacific in 1945; a Gold Star—in lieu of a second Bronze Star; a second Commendation Ribbon; a Distinguished Service Medal; the American Defense Medal; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign—with one silver and one bronze star; National Defense;

Korean Service; World War Two Victory Medal; United Nations Service; Philippine Defense Ribbon.

So today it is with great pride that I say on behalf of the people of my district to Admiral Raborn: Thank you, and well done. May you and Mrs. Raborn enjoy your years of retirement, which you both so richly deserve.

SENATE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1963

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by Hon. HERBERT S. WALTERS, a Senator from the State of Tennessee.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou God of light and truth, from the baseness of our own hearts we turn to the crystal purity of Thy own holiness.

From the vain deceits of the uncertain world in which we live, we would turn from the tyranny of drab details to the shining splendor of the heavenly vision which haunts us, and to which we dare not be disobedient. As we bow in Thy presence, there steals into our hearts the calm confidence that Thou holdest the whole world in Thy hand in the firm clasp of a love that never faileth.

In that assurance—not of our feeble hold of Thee, but of Thy mighty grasp of us—may we march with conquering tread in the gathering armies of understanding and friendship whose armor is the shield of Thy truth and whose sword is the might of Thy love which will not let us go, and against which all the spears of hate cannot ultimately prevail.

We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., September 12, 1963.
To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. HERBERT S. WALTERS, a Senator from the State of Tennessee, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARL HAYDEN,
President pro tempore.

Mr. WALTERS thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting a nomination was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session,
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message

from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of W. True Davis, Jr., to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Switzerland, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5081) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to sell a right-of-way across a portion of the District Training School grounds at Laurel, Md., and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H.R. 5781) to amend the act of August 1, 1939, to provide that professional nurses shall be registered as staff officers in the U.S. merchant marine, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the Acting President pro tempore.

ASSISTANCE TO MEDICAL AND DENTAL SCHOOLS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the order of Tuesday last, as modified, the Chair lays before the Senate the bill (H.R. 12) to increase the opportunities for training of physicians, dentists, and professional public health personnel, and for other purposes, with respect to which there is a limitation on debate.

The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, because of a factor which has arisen, but of which the leadership was not previously aware—and I assure Senators that we were acting in good faith—I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the fact that the unanimous-consent agreement has been entered into, Senators be allowed to have 10 minutes, regardless of the time limitation, for the purpose of clearing up this matter, if that is at all possible.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. What has happened to the morning hour?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the agreement, there will be no morning hour.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, has the request by the majority leader been agreed to?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the majority leader a question, because the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON] tells me he needs more time for the presentation of an amendment which he proposes to offer.

I must say, for the majority leader and for myself, that when the unanimous-consent agreement was proposed, it was entered into after consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare; I believe he dictated a limitation which finally was included in the unanimous-consent agreement. At that time we were given to understand that only one amendment, or perhaps two amendments, would be offered.

At any rate, the time limitations which were included in the agreement were set in conformity with the suggestions of the minority member of the committee. I think that statement should be made, in fairness to both the majority leader and myself. Let me also state that the majority leader was quite willing to make any reasonable arrangement for the time, so that every Senator might be accommodated.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, is it in order for me to propound at this time a parliamentary inquiry?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is.

Mr. COTTON. My inquiry is as follows: Is it a fact that because of the unanimous-consent agreement—which was presented and adopted after many of us had been told that no business except the test ban treaty would be taken up in the Senate this week—Senators are now precluded from objecting; that the leadership does not have to ask that the morning hour be dispensed with, and does not have to ask that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with; that a Member of the Senate is completely impotent and gagged; and there is no means—dilatory or otherwise—by which a Senator can obtain a stay of execution from the order, because the order takes effect immediately? Am I correct in that understanding of the situation?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, may I be heard in connection with that inquiry?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Yes; and the Senator from Montana is recognized.