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long-fought battle to prevent the extension of this basic law.

Until very recently Switzerland was one of the countries with which the United States had a trade agreement, negotiated under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act, on a bilateral basis. Switzerland now has approached the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for membership in the GATT. Assuming Switzerland's application is accepted, it would then abandon its long maintained "neutrality" toward this international instrument for the stabilization and reduction of trade barriers.

If Michigan wants to maintain its exports of automobiles and automotive products, of machinery and metal products and chemicals to Switzerland and to other nations of the world, Michigan industry must take an interest in the issues that will confront the next Congress in the foreign trade field.

### Some FCC Members Asking for Ax

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 13, 1958

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, the people of the country have been greatly disturbed by the revelations of the Special Committee on Congressional Oversight in respect to certain acts of members of the Federal Communications Commission. Representative of this reaction is an editorial in the Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal of February 7, 1958, one of the Nation's leading Republican newspapers. I ask unanimous consent to have this editorial inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

#### CALL IT STUPIDITY OR INDISCRETION, SOME FCC MEMBERS ASKING FOR AX

The political origins of the investigation now being made by a committee of Congress on charges that certain members of the Federal Communications Commission have accepted favors, entertainment, and gifts from persons or corporations having business before that body are indistinct. Also, there has been considerable acrimony noticeable in exchanges between the committee's chief investigator and members of the committee.

The investigation is not over, and it is true that the sum total of all the favors talked about so far are peanuts, so far as their value in money is concerned.

However, the impression left with the newspaper reader has been that some members of the FCC have not been in position to truthfully say that they have never accepted any favors whatever from applicants before their board, and this is very bad indeed. The public doesn't like it, and before the thing is over it will be clear that the President doesn't like it, either.

It seems likely that the outcome of the hearings will simply indicate that one or more of the members of the Commission acted in certain instances with indiscretion at best and stupidity at worst. In either case, disqualification for holding these important offices will have been established.

### NACA, the Logical Space Agency

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. ESTES KEFAUVER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, February 13, 1958

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial from Aviation Weekly of February 3, captioned "NACA, the Logical Space Agency." I am not at this time prepared to agree in full with the editorial but it is an enlightening contribution to the discussion now going on.

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

#### NACA, THE LOGICAL SPACE AGENCY

Too often in recent history, the solution to acute national problems has been sought in the creation of complex new organizations that add to the Federal payroll and bureaucracy but do little about the problems they were created to solve. Often, an economical and effective solution lies close at hand, but is so simple the top-level officials hesitate to even consider it. The current debate over how many and what kinds of organizations the Federal Government needs to organize and guide research and exploration of space appears to be a case in point.

There is no lack of complex plans to tackle our space-age problems. In the midst of this furor it is finally becoming clear that there is in existence an extremely competent organization capable of spearheading this work—the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics established by the President in 1915 with the directive to "supervise and direct the scientific study of the problems of flight with a view toward their practical solution."

Credit for first calling attention to this simple but effective solution, we believe, belongs to Gen. Orval Cook, president of the Aircraft Industries Association, who told the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences in Washington on January 14:

"One of the things that has most puzzled me during this furor and clamor for Government reorganization so that we can catch up with the Russians has been the fact that NACA has apparently been largely overlooked. Yet here is a Government agency reporting directly to the President which has as its basic charter 'the scientific study of the problems of flight with a view toward their practical solution.'"

"For more than 40 years NACA has dedicated itself to this task with outstanding success. The NACA has some of the finest aeronautical laboratories in the world—its facilities alone being worth more than \$300 million, and an operating staff of some 7,600 people of whom more than 2,000 have professional degrees.

"For more than 10 years it has been conducting research and studies in scientific fields leading to man's conquest of space. In fact early in 1952, months before the first manned flight at Mach 2, NACA studies were launched into the problems of manned flight beyond the atmosphere and their solution. By 1954, NACA research teams were able to propose construction of a research vehicle for this purpose and in December 1955, in cooperation with the Navy and Air Force, a

contract for this craft (North American X-15) was let. This vehicle is expected to be test flown within the next 12 months or so.

"NACA also pioneered in research that will pay off in manned boost-glide rockets flying at fantastic speeds and with a new concept that will enable our ballistic missiles to withstand sun-hot temperatures during reentry into the atmosphere.

"At the same time these projects were underway, the NACA has been investigating almost every element in the propulsion spectrum. Research is being conducted in propulsion by ion jets, photon jets, plasma jets, by nuclear rockets and by solar power. Much more than mere theory is involved—practical experimentation is being conducted and detailed performance parameters are being developed. All of this research is directed toward one goal—flight, manned and unmanned, at incredible speeds through and beyond the earth's atmosphere. All of this vital basic research information is being funneled to the military services and the aviation industry to assist them in development of vehicles to translate this research into reality.

"If, as so many people are advocating, we need a governmental agency to take the responsibility for accelerating our efforts in space travel, I suggest we look to an existing organization such as the NACA to provide this direction."

We heartily endorse General Cook's suggestion and strongly urge Members of Congress concerned with this problem, Defense Secretary McElroy and the public—which will eventually have to pay the bills—to carefully consider this relatively simple but effective solution of a most acute national problem.

There are several additional considerations, in addition to those cited by General Cook, that make the NACA role as the spearhead of our national space research and development effort extremely attractive.

First, it has, through 40 years of experience, established an extremely effective working relationship with all of the other basic organizations concerned with this problem—the military services, the scientific fraternity and the industrial complexes. Through its main and subcommittee structure, it provides adequate voice for all of these elements in determining a national policy.

Second, the caliber of its leadership evokes universal respect from the other agencies through which it works. There is no better man in the Nation today than James Harold Doolittle, NACA chairman, to serve as a link between the military, scientific, and industrial communities because he has had outstandingly successful careers in all three areas. The scientific leadership of Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, director of NACA, is based on a combination of solid scientific achievement and quiet, but effective, administrative ability, all too rare in scientific circles.

Third, NACA has proven its ability in the past to contribute significantly to urgent national technical problems. It developed the laminar flow wing in time to permit the P-51 Mustang to escort heavy bombers to any German target at the critical phase of World War II. Its high speed research aircraft program was an outstanding post-war example of joint work with the military and industry to produce maximum progress in minimum time and launch our military aircraft into the supersonic age a significant jump ahead of all competitors. Its work in ballistic missiles has also solved key bottlenecks in time to be useful in operational weapons.

Fourth, NACA has shown extraordinary ingenuity in devising new research tools required for tackling the unknown. The trans-

onic wind tunnel, rocket powered models, gas dynamics facilities and multistage research rockets are a few examples of this ability which is absolutely essential in probing new frontiers fruitfully.

It is a major technical fallacy to consider aeronautics as a field that extends to the limits of the earth's atmosphere and astronautics as something that begins where the atmosphere ends. Both are integral parts of the same overall scientific problem. Any successful efforts in making the useful plunge into outer space must be based on the foundation of knowledge already accumulated on flight through the atmosphere from sea level to its outer fringes. Any space vehicle must also successfully pass through the envelope of atmosphere both on its outward and return journeys.

There is a strong case to be made for charging NACA with the job of spearheading our national advance into space with a minimum of time and new money required to achieve the strong possibility of maximum progress. If NACA gets the job, our jump into space will be catapulted from a solid launching pad.

ROBERT HOTZ.

### Arguments Against Toll Television

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. FREDERICK G. PAYNE

OF MAINE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, February 13, 1958

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, pay TV is one of the most controversial issues under consideration here in Washington at the present time. I have joined Senator STROM THURMOND, of South Carolina, in sponsoring a resolution opposing pay TV. The February 10 issue of the Bangor Daily News contains an excellent letter to the editor on this subject by Clayton Hamlin, Jr., of Unity, Maine. Although I do not know Mr. Hamlin, I was impressed by the arguments which he marshaled against pay TV. I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Hamlin's letter may be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

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

#### HE FAVORS ALL-FREE TV

EDITOR, BANGOR DAILY NEWS:

I suspect that by this time you will have been somewhat deluged by replies to your editorial relating to pay TV. It isn't hard to imagine that these letters will bring out the usual ideas that no one should be expected to pay for something that they can get for nothing and that the whole idea is just a conspiracy to make some more profit from the long-suffering taxpayers. Also, considering the public statements issued recently by the various networks stating that they would go broke if pay TV gets started, it is logical to assume that this point will also be mentioned frequently. I think you will have to admit that all of these facts deserve consideration before anything is done about this problem.

I wonder, however, how many have considered the long-range effects if this plan should get started. It would start out simply enough, of course. Perhaps you would have to pay a quarter or so to see a ball game, and if there was something special, like a new hit show on Broadway, a lot of

people would pay a dollar to see it. Practically everyone would benefit by this, the owner of the ball club and the producer of the show should make a profit on their investment, and the public would get their money's worth. It might be hard on the networks having some of their better shows taken away from them, but it wouldn't be all bad if it made them put on some better shows to get back the viewers they lost.

It sounds good doesn't it? But just once let the pay TV men get started like this and before long you would find them raising their prices. After they have got the ball games, the top talent of the theaters and most of the good shows and they would crack down on those least able to afford it, the public. And who could stop them? We have already had numerous examples of how easy it is to prove that a company has to raise its rates to stay in business. They may be right but it still has raised the cost of living to a new high.

Perhaps there is a monopoly in TV at present. But who can say that we won't be exchanging it for a worse one if this bill doesn't pass?

I am afraid I have to disagree most emphatically with your statement of the poor quality of the programs now on the air. I dislike country music, rock and roll, most of the situation comedies and many other programs now on the air. But I am only one person and many people enjoy them. So why deny them their right to watch these? When some of the western stories or suspense plays come on I pick up a book and start reading. But I enjoy the giveaway shows that so many consider a waste of time and the soap operas may not be true to life but they have their good points. If they didn't how long would the sponsors continue to present them?

Trash? It may be, but who can say as long as people enjoy them? Too many people are already trying to tell us what we should like in TV and in the books we read. Maybe they are right but I think you will find that the public wants entertainment and not education in the TV programs.

Your statement that this is just more Government interference in trying to pass this bill seems rather silly. You must agree that rather than interference this is one of the very few protections that the public has left. And if they don't protect us the people will let them know at the next election.

CLAYTON HAMLIN, JR.

### We Must Revive Spirit of Good-Neighbor Policy

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 13, 1958

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, the exigencies of our concern for the peace of the world in Europe, Africa, and Asia have sometimes tended to make us overlook that the preservation of cordial, good neighborly relations with our sister nations of this hemisphere is one of the essential elements in the foundation of our system of security and contributes tremendously to our Nation's well-being. In recent years the news from our good neighbors to the south has at times been discouraging and in some respect ominous in implication. There are oc-

casional indications that perhaps we tend to take our good relations with our neighbors a little too much for granted. The Nashville Tennessean, one of the Nation's great newspapers, in an editorial on Sunday January 12 makes some highly pertinent and thought provoking comments in this connection. Wanting to call these to the attention of my colleagues I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

#### WE MUST REVIEW THE SPIRIT OF GOOD-NEIGHBOR POLICY

When President Eisenhower, in his state of the Union message, warned the Nation that the Soviet Union is engaged in a total cold war for the minds of men and is using every effort, economic and otherwise, to spread its influence, he might well have used Latin America for an example.

The nations to the south of us are familiar with Soviet tactics—for very blandishment is being used on them, from filmed cartoons to cultural arts, from trade talks to popular fronts, in an effort to present the Russians in the best of lights, and to spread the Kremlin's influence.

Not long ago, a prominent South American leader expressed his sentiments on why this goes on. He felt that the fault lies in our tremendous outward concern for the underdeveloped nations in other parts of the world and an apparent neglect of our neighbors closer to home.

And it is true that the good-neighbor policy, as espoused by the late Cordell Hull of Tennessee, has languished for lack of spirit and leadership. The so-called good partners program of the Eisenhower administration has been little more than words.

The policy of Mr. Hull represented probably the greatest and most significant change in attitude by a large nation for its smaller neighbors in the history of our times. Mr. Hull won friendships. He cleared up misunderstandings. He evolved a language of diplomacy that the South Americans liked. He sold the program to our neighbors and the people at home and he made it work.

In the intervening years, however, the flourishing and tightly welded relationship was allowed to crack. President Eisenhower sent his brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, to South America to work out an enlarged plan for inter-American friendship. The university president was cordially received, and came home with a six-point plan which was not bold or different but at least pointed out the need for closer cultural and economic relations.

But somewhere along the line, this program vanished.

At the Caracas Conference in 1954, Secretary of State Dulles used 2 weeks of the meeting to jam through a resolution against international communism. The Latin Americans complained that economic matters needed attention, and Mr. Dulles, with characteristic abruptness, suggested an economic conference be held later in Rio de Janeiro.

The Rio conference was hardly a success. The United States delegation was headed by former Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, and he treated the Latin American delegates like stepchildren asking for candy instead of food. The Latinos wanted an international bank established with Latin American managers and a 15-year development program to which the United States would give from taxes it collects from firms in Latin America.

Secretary Humphrey cold-shouldered both proposals, and offered nothing new.

So a lack of urgency has led to neglect and the picture of our relations today is not a harmonious one. We export more than we import. We dump surplus commodities. We