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month. Well, whatever else this veteran may have lost, he seems to have kept his sense of humor as in his letter to me, he said the Veterans' Administration says that his condition has improved but that he doesn't see how an amputation can improve as "it didn't grow back any that I can see."

I personally feel that a rating of 50 percent is entirely too low for a young man who has lost a leg in the service of his country. Now if you are going to base this tragedy of the loss of a young man's leg strictly on mathematics, perhaps the Veterans' Administration is right—since a human being is born with two legs and since 100 percent is the norm, it follows that if you lose one leg and divide 100 by 2, you get 50. But this is not only an unrealistic approach but, the most callous way of reasoning I have ever seen.

Well, to get back to the case of this particular veteran, Mr. Schafer, after receiving his letter of May 15, I wrote to him under date of May 19 and told him I would do everything I could to help him have his compensation restored to the original rating of 50 percent and on that same date, I wrote to the Veterans' Administration center at Fargo. Under date of May 25, I received a report from the center and the pertinent paragraph reads as follows:

"Under the provisions of our current rating schedule, amputation at a lower level permitting the use of a prosthesis evaluates in the degree of 40 percent. In order to have a higher rating for an amputation, the amputation must not be improved by prosthesis controlled by natural knee action. Since Mr. Schafer's disability is at a lower level, he has normal, natural knee action, and his disability is improved by the use of a prosthesis. According to our schedule, his maximum evaluation is 40 percent."

Thereupon, I took Mr. Schafer's case up with the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration by letter dated June 3, and under date of June 25, I received another report of which I want, at this point, to quote just a part of one sentence, as later, with your permission, Mr. President, I want to introduce all of this correspondence in the Record. This portion of that sentence is as follows: "The determining factor in the degree of disability sustained is whether or not there is natural knee action with prosthesis in place."

I have read that statement several times and each time it becomes more absurd. This veteran, Mr. Schafer, has his left leg off below the knee and the Veterans' Administration holds that because he has knee action he has a lesser degree of disability. But the question is, Knee action on what? He has no leg below the knee for the knee action to act on. Now this device that the Administration calls "prosthesis" is in this case, nothing more nor less than an artificial leg whether it be made of wood, cork, aluminum or some sort of composition, when he uses his knee action the most that can happen is to cause this artificial appendage to wobble, and because he can accomplish this, his disability is not equal to 50 percent.

If the operation of the Veterans' Administration rating schedule can work an injustice such as this, something should be done to revise this schedule and the sooner the better.

At this point in my remarks I attach the letter of May 15 addressed to me by Mr. Schafer, my letter of May 19 to the Veterans' Administration Center at Fargo, the report dated May 25 from the center at Fargo, my letter of June 3 to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and the report of June 25 from the Chief Benefits Director.

MANDAN, N. DAK., May 15, 1959.

DEAR MR. SENATOR LANGER: I am a World War II veteran with a service-connected disability.

Last year I had trouble with my leg and had to go to the veterans' hospital at Fargo

for treatment. After my release from the hospital I received this letter.

They say that my condition has improved, but I just can't see how an amputation can improve. It didn't grow back any that I can see.

Would you please straighten this out for me.

Please answer me as soon as possible as I have only 3 months left to appeal my case. Letter from the Veterans enclosed.

Yours truly,

ALEXANDER SCHAFFER.

MAY 19, 1959.

Hon. WALTER R. BYRD,
Manager, Veterans Administration Center,
Fargo, N. Dak.

DEAR MR. BYRD: There is enclosed herewith a copy of the letter from Mr. Alexander Schafer, C-9054640, regarding the reduction of his disability compensation.

Since this veteran writes me that his compensation is based on the amputation of a leg, it is a little hard for me to see how there could be any improvement. I shall be most appreciative if you will give me a report on this case, in order that I may help this veteran in every way possible.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely,

WILLIAM LANGER.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION CENTER,

Fargo, N. Dak., May 25, 1959.

The Honorable WILLIAM LANGER,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: I have the copy of the letter that you received from Alexander Schafer of 802 Fifth Street NW., Mandan, N. Dak., concerning reduction of his disability compensation.

Mr. Schafer served successfully in the Armed Forces from April 10, 1943, until August 15, 1946. In the latter part of 1945, he sought treatment for difficulty that he had had for the past 18 months in connection with intermittent claudication of both calves and both feet. From that time on until sometime in December, every effort was made to effect improvement in connection with the legs, but on November 24, 1945, it was determined that amputation of the left leg was necessary; this was accomplished on December 5, 1945.

Service department records never clearly indicated the exact site of the amputation, and from the day following the date of his discharge, we had assumed that his amputation was at a level less than two inches below the insertion of the hamstring tendons. As a result, Mr. Schafer's disability was evaluated in the degree of 50 percent.

On May 12, 1958, Mr. Schafer entered our hospital. He was discharged on May 21, 1958. The treatment was for a superficial skin ulcer on the stump below the knee amputation of the left leg. During this hospitalization a definite determination as to the exact site of the amputation was requested. It was disclosed that the amputation was approximately five inches below the knee.

Under the provisions of our current rating schedule, amputation at a lower level permitting the use of prosthesis evaluates in the degree of 40 percent. In order to have a higher rating for an amputation, the amputation must not be improved by prosthesis controlled by natural knee action. Since Mr. Schafer's disability is at a lower level, he has normal, natural knee action, and his disability is improved by the use of a prosthesis. According to our schedule, his maximum evaluation is 40 percent.

I regret that it has been necessary to take this action to reduce Mr. Schafer's compensation but, because the site of the amputation has now been definitely determined, an evaluation in excess of the 40 percent cannot be authorized.

I am glad that you wrote me concerning Mr. Schafer's problem as it has permitted me to make an explanation of a rather difficult problem.

Very truly yours,

W. R. BYRD,
Manager.

JUNE 3, 1959.

Hon. SUMNER G. WHITTIER,
Administrator, the Veterans' Administration,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. WHITTIER: This is in reference to the case of Mr. Alexander Schafer, C-9054640, a veteran of World War II, who is receiving disability compensation based on amputation of a portion of his left leg.

Under date of May 15, 1959, Mr. Schafer wrote me that his compensation had been reduced from 50 percent to 40 percent. Thereupon, I took his case up with Mr. Walter R. Byrd, the manager of your center at Fargo. There are enclosed herewith copies of Mr. Schafer's letter to me, of my letter to Mr. Byrd, together with the report from the Veterans' Administration.

In my contacts with Mr. Byrd, I have found him to be most cooperative and this is in nowise to be construed as any criticism of this official. However, I do feel that the rating schedule of the Veterans' Administration is in need of revision if a veteran's degree of disability is based upon the number of inches of amputation of his leg. If such is the case, I am willing to introduce remedial legislation. However, before doing this I shall be most appreciative if you will advise me what may be done to restore this veteran to his original disability rating.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely,

WILLIAM LANGER.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION,
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' BENEFITS,
Washington, D.C., June 25, 1959.

The Honorable WILLIAM LANGER,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: This has further reference to the case of Alexander Schafer, C-9054640.

I have had the specialists on the disability rating schedule thoroughly canvass the evidence and the resulting 40 percent evaluation for this veteran's leg amputation.

These specialists are in agreement with you that the previous provision in the rating schedule, wherein the degree of disability—50 percent—for below the knee amputation based on the number of inches of amputation of the leg, was unrealistic. It was this unsatisfactory basis of measuring the true residual disability which brought about the schedular revision. The present basis is more realistic in measuring the actual residual condition, that is, the determining factor in the degree of disability sustained is whether or not there is natural knee action with prosthesis in place. The revision has resulted in reducing the 50 percent rating in some cases to 40 percent where there is, as in this case, a satisfactory prosthesis permitting natural knee action; other cases have been elevated to 60 percent where natural knee action is lost with prosthesis in place.

Very truly yours,

W. J. DRIVER,
Chief Benefits Director.

THE WHITE FLEET

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, for 12 years now—despite occasional thaws and occasional hopeful moments, and despite the longing for peace on both sides of the Iron Curtain, among the peoples of both East and West—the task

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of securing any top-level political agreements with the Soviet bloc has become increasingly difficult. And, most unfortunately, after a string of diplomatic rebuffs from the Soviet leaders, the tendency among the leaders of the West has been to fall back upon an essentially negative and defensive attitude.

Our leadership has come to react almost in a conditioned response. Encouraged to believe there may be a possibility of an agreement, we come to the conference table, only to have our hopes dashed to the ground. Each time this is repeated, our leadership becomes more allergic to the possibility of a rebuff—indeed, becomes obsessed with the probability of a rebuff. And finally, I am afraid, our leadership has tended to become so frustrated as to be unable to venture anything at all.

The very words which our leaders use are indicative of their frustration and disorganization: "Stand fast." If ever there was a negative, defensive, and defeat-ridden phrase, it is that famous pair of words that seems embedded in every official American pronouncement in recent months on the subject of foreign policy.

Mr. President, standing fast can be a virtue. But I submit that in a world of dynamic change, of ebbing and flowing forces, of seas of power and conflict, standing fast is not necessarily the thing to do under all circumstances.

It was not particularly helpful for the French to stand fast in the Maginot Line in 1940 nor did it do General Custer or the 4th Cavalry a great deal of good on the Little Big Horn.

Somehow, the West must abandon this passive, if obstinate, defensive thinking. Somehow we must recapture the initiative which has been lost so clearly in the past several years.

While continuing to press every opportunity for political agreements with the Soviet leadership, we should press forward in other areas of foreign policy, whether or not such agreements are achieved.

For one thing, we must base American foreign policy far more firmly on the natural advantages of the United States, upon our very considerable physical, economic and cultural resources. While maintaining a shield of military strength, we must seriously embark upon more creative, imaginative and sustained policies based on what I term "the works of peace."

With our abundant food and fiber production in a hungry world, with our leadership in medicine in a world filled with disease and suffering, with our tremendous experience in universal education, we are in a position to spearhead an international drive to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, heal the sick, and teach the illiterate.

Food, shelter, health, knowledge, self-respect and freedom—these are after all the real objective of the downtrodden peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Men seeking these objectives for their people are carrying forward the nationalist uprisings and revolutions which have shattered the old order

throughout Asia, Africa, and South America.

Now, Mr. President, the United States has indeed demonstrated the generosity and sympathy of the American people in vast programs of relief and rehabilitation after the war. Much has been done by our Government, and through the many voluntary organizations to which Americans have contributed their time and money, to relieve distress throughout the world. This traditional concern with the sufferings of other less fortunate peoples has made itself felt especially since World War II, in the massive rebuilding and rehabilitation of Europe, and in the many programs which have attempted to follow President Truman's concept of point 4—the providing of technical assistance, helping others to help themselves.

Under the operation of Public Law 480, we have been gradually moving toward the active use of our food and fiber abundance, in programs of economic and technical assistance, and in the relief of suffering. There is far more that we could do under this law, as I have proposed in my food-for-peace legislation now before the Committee on Foreign Relations.

In all these programs, we Americans have been acting partly through the traditional spirit of generosity, and partly through enlightened self-interest. We have done many good deeds simply because it was the compassionate, the humanitarian, the right thing to do. In other cases, we have also been motivated by the knowledge that human suffering and degradation are breeding grounds for violence, despair, disorder, and the growth of totalitarian government. Communism does thrive on disorder and unrest, and the Communist movement throughout the world does ceaselessly attempt to gain control of the revolutions which have shattered the old orders.

Too, the Communists have managed in many instances to persuade the people of developing nations that they, the Communists, are for the people, while United States aid has been used simply to bulwark existing institutions. They have used many dramatic devices, and seized many inviting opportunities, to bring Soviet "friendship" to the attention of the masses of people in these developing areas.

Our own programs of technical assistance have, indeed, often been undramatic, with a disproportionate share of funds being devoted to military assistance, military preparations and arms buildup rather than to economic and technical assistance at the grassroots level. A man without a job, a family without adequate food, shelter, health, and opportunity, is not apt to be much encouraged and heartened by the sight of tanks and artillery rolling by.

Our economic development and technical assistance programs, too, have been far below the level that we can afford, and equally far below the needs of the developing nations. Yet point 4 programs are among the most helpful types of international effort, measured in any terms—economic, social, or political.

Only by raising the general level of health and productivity, can new nations hope to gain stability and strength. Anything less than a rise in the living standards of the mass of the people is only a castle built on sand.

For almost 2 years, now, Mr. President, I have been making a special effort to seek new ways and means of increasing our total effort in the field of technical assistance. At the same time, I have been studying the various means by which the American effort can be readily understood and recognized by the peoples of the developing nations. Deeds mean far more than words, and cut straight across the barriers of language.

I have sought ways and means by which the splendid relief efforts already undertaken by the great voluntary organizations could be augmented and strengthened through action and cooperation of the Federal Government.

And in the three major fields of feeding the hungry, healing the sick and teaching the illiterate abroad, I have introduced or will shortly introduce major legislation which will authorize renewed and strengthened programs on the part of our Government.

During the past year, Mr. President, it has been my privilege to conduct a continuing study of our Government's activities in the field of medical research and public health, both here at home and abroad. And in the course of this study of the Subcommittee on Government Reorganization and International Organizations, the importance of sharply expanding our efforts in these fields has become increasingly clear.

Mr. President, what I call for is first of all a new spirit of venture on the part of our leadership, a willingness to take initiative, to experiment, and to invest in promising proposals.

I call for a stepped-up pace of American foreign policy efforts based on the relatively untapped strengths of our Nation. I ask that we clearly understand what it is that drives the revolutions now sweeping the world, and that we tailor our policies to reflect this understanding.

Finally, I ask that we consider the importance of drama, of emphasis, and of identification of the American effort abroad. It is vitally important that American efforts in behalf of other peoples should be seen and understood, for throughout the have-not areas of the world, the Communist propaganda apparatus is saturating the airwaves, the bookstalls, and the television channels with lies and distortions of American policy and American intentions. It is important that our assistance be given in ways that can be clearly, unequivocally understood and identified, in ways that cannot be distorted by propaganda or misunderstood through lack of information.

For all these reasons, I was much impressed last year by an idea from a young naval officer, Comdr. Frank Manson, U.S. Navy, to make use of some of our mothballed Navy hospital ships and other vessels, in a fleet for a technical assistance and disaster relief effort. Discussing this with Representative

EDMONDSON, of Oklahoma, we determined to explore the legal problems that might be involved in such an effort, the logistics of the effort, and the costs.

I asked Commander Manson at that time to draft the idea further, and I am pleased to note that after many further discussions, the original idea today finds itself a finished proposal in one of the leading journals of the Nation, Life magazine.

During the months between last summer and this spring, I discussed the idea of a white fleet, a mercy fleet, both privately, as I have indicated, and on the public platform. On radio and television, on such programs as College News Conference and Youth Wants to Know, before college and civic organizations, and in articles and statements, I sounded out public opinion. The response was uniformly enthusiastic and encouraging. In my newsletter of March 6, 1959, for example, I outlined the proposal, and I ask unanimous consent that that newsletter be printed at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. HUMPHREY. I also ask unanimous consent that a press release dated March 11, 1959, and a news story of the same date in the Washington Evening Star, discussing my proposal, be printed at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 2.)

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, early this spring we were much pleased to see a separate effort undertaken by the People to People Foundation, Inc., to demothball a former Navy hospital ship, the U.S.S. *Consolation*, and to raise private funds to refit her and equip her as a people-to-people vehicle for medical teaching and training in southeast Asia, at an estimated cost of \$3,500,000 to take her through the first year.

This splendid undertaking is well on the way to financing, and I understand has had an overwhelming number of offers from physicians, nurses, and medical technicians, to serve aboard the ship. Dr. William B. Walsh, Director of Project Hope, estimates the sailing date of the vessel at January 22, 1960.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in my remarks an article entitled "Medical Project for Asia Gaining," from the July 12, 1959, New York Times. This article describes this unusual and public spirited project fully.

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

MEDICAL PROJECT FOR ASIA GAINING—FORMER NAVY HOSPITAL SHIP DUE TO SAIL ON JANUARY 22—DOCTORS OPTIMISTIC

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—January 22 has been tentatively chosen as the day when the former Navy hospital ship *Consolation* will head through the Golden Gate to carry medical and nursing skills to underdeveloped nations of Southeast Asia.

More than 1,000 doctors and nurses have submitted applications to Project Hope, which is headed by Dr. William B. Walsh, a Washington internist. They are seeking

places in this "people to people" medical program.

Nearly \$700,000 has been raised, chiefly through corporate giving, toward costs of the project, described as a floating hospital center. The initial goal of \$1,500,000 should be reached by October, according to Dr. Walsh. A public subscription campaign is expected to get under way in November. It is estimated that \$3,500,000 will carry the project through its first year.

Dr. Walsh and his associates have become so enthusiastic over the program that they envision it as a permanent means for this country to improve health standards not only in Southeast Asia, but also in Latin America, Africa, and elsewhere.

PLANS ARE REVIEWED

Dr. Walsh reviewed the plans and accomplishments at a press conference here this week. John I. Spreckelmyer, of Washington, a Government worker who has served, among other things, as a hospital administrator with the Veterans' Administration, was present as the new administrator of Project Hope.

The 800-bed *Consolation*, which has been a part of the Navy's mothball reserve fleet, will be moved October 1 to a west-coast shipyard for overhaul and outfitting as a floating medical center, according to a revised timetable.

Mutual security funds are to be allotted to the Navy to cover the cost of the conversion. Once the ship is out of the yard it will be on charter to Project Hope, presumably for \$1 a year.

Except for managerial phases, which the American President Lines is handling without cost, the project itself will pay all the bills, including maintenance and operating charges. These will cover wages of the crew, salaries of the permanent staff of doctors and nurses and expenses of rotating groups of physicians who will be flown, 35 at a time, from the United States to the ship every 4 months.

UNIT FOR INTERIOR

Dr. Walsh said that 422 of the hospital beds would be used in the project. In addition, a 500-bed mobile hospital unit will be available to be taken into the interior of countries while the ship is berthed at a seaport city.

Project Hope has made a commitment to spend time in Indonesia. Other countries, including Vietnam, have sent emissaries to discuss the matter but have not issued formal invitations, a prerequisite for a visit by the floating medical center.

Dr. Walsh estimated that the ship would spend 8 months in the Indonesian archipelago, servicing that country and perhaps others. Teams of five to seven physicians and a couple of nurses will use the ship as a base but will fly to other areas to give treatment and help train villagers in doctoring and nursing. At least one local physician is to be on hand with the teams.

TEN- OR FIFTEEN-MAN STAFF

"We are amazed at the quality of the applicants we have had for places in the program," Dr. Walsh related. "We have interviewed about 200 by now and are impressed by their dedication. Several doctors have said, 'I can't take 4 months off from my practice but can you take me for a month and I'll pay my own expenses?' Many of these are highly qualified in specialties who could write their own ticket anywhere."

The ship's permanent staff of doctors will be kept to 10 or 15 according to present plans. The rotating system for the others means, however, that close to 125 American physicians a year will participate. Medical schools, Dr. Walsh said, want to send out additional small units of volunteers.

There is only 1 doctor for 80,000 patients in some areas the ship will serve. This means, Dr. Walsh noted, that when one doc-

tor leaves to come to this country or to go elsewhere for advanced training, he will leave 80,000 persons without medical care.

It is this kind of situation that Project Hope, which has the blessing of the White House, expects to help alleviate.

The Navy has recommended that the name *Consolation* be retained for the vessel. It is understood, however, that backers would like to rename it the *Hope*, giving it the same name as the project itself.

Dr. Walsh said Project Hope might not stop with one ship. Depending on funds, consideration is being given to similar programs for Honduras, parts of Africa, and the Aegean Islands off Greece.

"We see such a growing interest in the program," he declared, "that some of us hope to build this into a \$20 million foundation in 3 years."

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the experience of the People to People Foundation and Project Hope is extremely significant, for it bears out clearly what we had felt would be true—that the great medical profession of our Nation would respond strongly and favorably to the idea embodied in Project Hope.

I add, Mr. President, that the pharmaceutical industry has likewise responded. I recall addressing the pharmaceutical industry representatives in New York City more than a year ago, and on that occasion calling upon American pharmacists not only to help staff pharmacy colleges abroad, but for the pharmaceutical industry to join in this great proposal, in this imaginative proposal of the Mercy Fleet, or the White Fleet, by supplying the necessary drugs.

There are in many of the laboratories of American pharmaceutical establishments and in their warehouses literally untold quantities of modern drugs which could be of tremendous help in any undertaking such as a hospital ship or a medical ship included in the White Fleet concept.

Mr. President, it lies well within our resources and our capabilities to provide a vast enlargement and extension of this modest yet imaginative proposal for a single hospital ship to carry the American flag in the service of humanity.

Therefore, Mr. President, I submit, on behalf of myself and the Senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. ARKEN], a concurrent resolution calling upon the President to establish a fleet of ships and aircraft put to the service of humanity—a great White Fleet embarked on peaceful missions, equipped to render prompt and vigorous assistance in natural disasters, and to serve as a permanent vehicle for public health training and other technical assistance programs undertaken by the U.S. Government and the voluntary agencies.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution remain at the desk until noon, Monday, July 27, to permit additional Senators to associate themselves with the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the concurrent resolution will lie on the desk, as requested by the Senator from Minnesota.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 66), submitted by Mr. HUMPHREY

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(for himself, Mr. AIKEN, and Mr. CLARK) was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Similar resolutions are being submitted in the House today by Representative Ed EDMONDSON, of Oklahoma, and Representative WILLIAM BATES, of Massachusetts.

Once before, a fleet of American ships in peacetime dramatically signaled a turning point in American history, when President Theodore Roosevelt sent the first White Fleet on a 3-year, round-the-world voyage. As a demonstration of the emergence of the United States as a world power, Teddy Roosevelt's White Fleet was a visible, tangible, and extraordinarily effective device.

So, too, a new White Fleet, sent forth from this maritime Nation over the seas of the world to the coasts of Asia and Africa and South America, could dramatize the America of mid-20th century as it brings American help to the disaster stricken, and American knowledge and teaching to the emerging peoples of these continents, a symbol not of American power, but a symbol of American good will, friendship, and maturity, the real power of a great nation.

Just as our warships in trouble spots of the world are tangible forces-in-being readily understood as representing American capability, so too would the mercy ships of the White Fleet represent friendship-in-being to the peoples along the coasts of Asia, Africa, and South America.

The work of our great missionary doctors carried on over the generations in these areas and still an active force for good, would be supplemented by such a fleet. The existing programs of relief carried on by the church groups and by private voluntary organizations such as CARE, could be strengthened by the provision of the facilities of this new White Fleet.

In famines and floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, during epidemic diseases and other natural disasters, the ships and planes of the White Fleet could move swiftly to bring relief. With hospital ships for emergency treatment, with power ships to furnish power to knocked-out port facilities, with food and clothing and other supplies available in transports, with vehicles for the projection of the relief operations far inland from the coast, task groups of such a White Fleet of mercy could bring organized, effective assistance much more swiftly than is now possible with the hasty improvisations which similar efforts have been heretofore.

The well-proved task concept of having fleets broken down into task forces, and then subdivided into task units, could be applied to the White Fleet, to provide a flexibility and mobility and a seasoned organizational structure to the entire operation. Task groups, each consisting of a hospital ship as the nucleus, with supporting vessels and aircraft, could operate in various parts of the world on separate missions, and yet could be readily joined for projects of broader scope and in emergency situations.

Mr. President, in my discussion last March 11, I described in some detail what the proposed White Fleet would do and how a task force could be organized and operated. I suggested, for example, that—

Each of these White Fleet task groups—composed of one 800-bed hospital ship, 2 cargo vessels for emergency supplies and food, and a converted electrical power ship—could throw into an emergency situation 800 to 1,000 hospital beds, operating facilities and laboratories, power for a good-sized city, and emergency rations for 300,000 people for a full week.

This gives some idea of what we have in mind.

Each group could serve, between disaster missions, as a floating center of service, the natural focal point for the exchange of information between our own doctors and teachers and technicians and their counterparts in other countries, as well as of preventive medicine and public health programs.

I envision a sort of floating university which technicians, professional persons, social workers, agriculturalists, and others could visit, not in the United States as such, but in their own harbor, in their own area, on ships provided by the United States in cooperation with our great voluntary agencies.

We are proposing a partnership operation, of two kinds; first, the Federal Government would cooperate with private voluntary organizations, providing ships and planes and other vehicles from the mothball fleet, providing surplus food and supplies from Government-owned stocks, and providing logistics support through the many facilities of the Government scattered throughout the world.

Operation of the fleet could be undertaken, as it is being undertaken with the Project Hope idea, by voluntary groups. I am confident that the opportunity to serve would capture the imagination of many thousands of Americans, and that the existing programs of the voluntary agencies could well absorb and utilize the facilities of the White Fleet.

A second partnership might develop in bilateral agreements with nations receiving the aid, to permit joint governmental efforts utilizing the facilities of the fleet.

The costs of operating a typical four-ship White Fleet task group—aside from the cost of supplies and provisions and nonseaman personnel—are estimated at between \$5 million and \$7.5 million annually, with a group made up of a hospital ship, a DE power ship conversion, and two supply ships.

Costs of demothballing a mothballed hospital ship are estimated at approximately \$200,000. These costs might well be assumed, at least in part, by the Federal Government.

With surplus food available from American-owned stocks, with surplus materials of every kind available from the Federal Government, with the availability of American-owned soft currencies in many instances to purchase local supplies and services, if medical supplies could be furnished at cost—or even as

gifts from the great pharmaceutical industry of the United States—the overall costs of the operation of such a White Fleet task group would be very small compared with the tremendous effect it could have.

Consider a disaster situation to which such a group were dispatched. Planes, on call from United States and allied air stations, could fly in ahead with priority technicians, blood plasma, and drugs.

A hospital ship could move into the area at a speed of 300 miles per day, bringing 200 doctors and 200 nurses, and surgical facilities. A ship loaded with food could bring in at the same time enough packaged rations to feed 250,000 to 300,000 people for a week. In fact, more could be provided by the use of bulk food. And a power ship could move in at the same speed to furnish the power to restore community facilities for a large city, thus speeding rescue work and reestablishing normal life in a destroyed area. Clothing, emergency shelter, and other necessities of life could be immediately on hand for distribution.

Such disasters happen more frequently than we realize, taking a great toll of suffering. By having an organization designed from the keel up to deal with disasters, unquestionably a great saving in lives and property could be accomplished. In fact, this would become, in a sense, an international civil defense operation.

Mr. President, there are four hospital ships now in mothballs. During the Korean action, only one such ship was put back in commission, indicating that at least three might be continuously available except in case of general war. There are approximately 11 power ships in mothballs, converted destroyer escorts. Of course there are very many cargo vessels and aircraft carriers stored in mothballs. It is my understanding that there is adequate authority under present law to make all or any of these ships available to voluntary nonprofit organizations.

In the event that additional legislation would be required, I feel sure that Congress would act promptly to furnish the required authority.

Here, Mr. President, is a dramatic way of beating swords into plowshares—by converting ships designed for war into ships used for peaceful purposes—a White Fleet of peace and friendship and mercy.

Mr. President, as I indicated earlier in my remarks, the issue of Life magazine which appears today carries a lead article devoted to the idea of such a White Fleet, written by Comdr. Frank Manson, U.S. Navy.

Because this article discusses in considerable detail the way in which such a fleet would operate, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the article be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

NEW WHITE FLEET

(By Frank Manson, Commander, U.S. Navy)

The idea of organizing a new White Fleet grew out of things I witnessed at the close

of World War II. Like thousands of U.S. servicemen, I saw diseased, destitute, and poverty-stricken peoples living on the Asiatic rimland and in parts of Europe and Africa. In some areas I saw people actually dying on the streets of starvation and disease. Such sights made deep and lasting impressions on me. Even then it was apparent that the urgent problems facing the impoverished and underdeveloped countries were far from settled.

Something more was needed, something to combat poverty's eroding influences, something to make the benefits of civilization available on a broad scale. The primitive societies wanted something more than a bare subsistence. We were moving swiftly into an era of increased desire and rising expectations. To paraphrase President Lincoln, the world simply could not peacefully continue to exist half starved and half free.

But it was many years before a specific plan occurred to me. At my Pentagon office on a December afternoon in 1957 I happened to thumb through a photographic World War II file that included pictures of auxiliary and hospital ships. Later that same afternoon I talked with an observant Navy doctor who had just returned from a brief journey through southeast Asia. The doctor had seen medical conditions almost too sad and painful to describe. He had administered a few drugs, serums and vaccinations and had performed one major surgical operation in addition to his official duties, but it was only a droplet in a desert of need. The doctor suggested that disease and inadequate nutrition might be contributing to the area's social and political problems.

It was not the first time I had heard this theory, but it made plenty of sense. In addition to inefficient food production methods one of the major problems of underdeveloped nations is the vicious circle of deprivation. Because of malnutrition the farmers grow too weak to work with maximum efficiency and are thereby unable to produce the full potential of their land—and this in turn keeps them undernourished. Something from outside is needed to break the circle.

And so I asked the doctor, "Would hospital ships help?" I think the doctor's enthusiastic response to my questions was the actual trigger. In any case, as I drove home to Falls Church that evening, I suddenly thought: Why not have an entire fleet of mercy ships—grain ships, hospital ships, education ships, power ships—a fleet designed to make the benefits of the free enterprise system available to the entire human race?

The people of the United States are builders by nature. They like positive and creative programs. And their organizational brilliance is beyond dispute. At the same time they have fallen grievously behind the Soviet Union in the field of propaganda. Why not take advantage of the American ability to organize for material well-being so as to make up the lost ground in world propaganda?

Ordinarily as I drive home I fume about the traffic situation. But that particular afternoon I counted our national blessings. The United States leads the world in the field of medicine. Why not put this splendid advantage to full use in a White Fleet? Ships painted white have long been an established worldwide symbol. They are recognized by international convention as a symbol of peace and helpfulness, even in the midst of war. Doctors are still welcome diplomats in all lands.

It seemed to me that the cost of such a fleet would not be great. Certainly it would not be great compared to the sums being spent in preparation for war or even to the sums spent on foreign-aid programs. Besides, the ships could be drawn from the mothball fleet that has been growing more and more obsolescent.

One thought led to another. The new White Fleet would be supported by a campaign in which every American would have a chance to participate and contribute. I felt that Americans wanted to help wage peace, and I knew they were willing to sacrifice as long as their sacrifices were made in behalf of sensible goals. The problems facing the underdeveloped countries were not beyond human comprehension. They were not very different from those of the American wilderness in the 17th century. They were practical problems and lent themselves to practical solutions. By the time I got home these and many other thoughts were swirling through my mind.

My wife thought my idea had promise, but she brought me to earth in a hurry. A thing like this was beyond the scope of my job as Special Research Assistant to Chief of Naval Operations. In fact, we could not even decide whom I should see to get the White Fleet started. We finally agreed that I should simply talk to anyone in an influential spot. Starting the next day, I told my idea to everyone who would listen: business and labor leaders, other naval officers and people in many walks of life.

The new White Fleet gained acceptance faster than I could have imagined. One of my jobs in the Pentagon was congressional liaison, and the first U.S. Senator to hear of the idea asked me for a memorandum on it. A short time later he asked for more detailed data. Soon another Senator indicated a personal interest in the proposal. My own Congressman indicated his enthusiastic support as did other Congressmen from both parties.

But I needed time to work out the details. Fortunately in the spring of 1958 I was sent to the U.S. Naval War College. There as a student I had the opportunity to reflect and to research the White Fleet concept.

After talking to literally dozens of highly qualified people, both civilian and military, I have yet to find one person who is against the proposal. All have favored the fleet's formation. Many have made specific recommendations regarding its composition and its mission. Some have underlined the importance of assigning personnel particularly well qualified for this type of duty. They point out, for example, that those responsible for the Navy's nuclear power program have insisted on competent and highly qualified personnel for many reasons, not the least of which is the cost of one mistake. The same would hold true with White Fleet operations. Mistakes would prove incalculably expensive. The fleet should be manned by qualified, imaginative and understanding personnel. One Congressman suggested the White Fleet should start from the heartland of America and sail out through the St. Lawrence Seaway. One retired admiral who is now busily engaged in civilian pursuits volunteered to drop everything he was doing to get the White Fleet organized.

The ships might be named for foreign countries or cities, for rivers that flow through several countries or for world-famous events or mountains. They might be named for eminent figures in the age-old fight against disease and ignorance—Clara Barton, Louis Pasteur, Albert Schweitzer. Or they might be named for the principles which underlie the U.S. system of government.

What kind of emergencies will rate a White Fleet visit? One thing is certain: There will never be a lack of such emergencies. Today, for example, malaria is rampant in Indonesia. Each year India suffers untold deaths from dysentery.

I have no illusions that a new White Fleet will bring peace to the world in one sweeping movement. Progress toward peace will come only a bit at a time. America may never be able unilaterally to bring peace to the world, but American leadership can pre-

vent the people of the world from losing hope. That is why I propose the new White Fleet. The main efforts for peace must of course be made through regular government channels and through institutions that governments have established. But, as President Eisenhower has frequently said, much can be done "people to people." This is my hope; that the new White Fleet will bring people closer to people.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the concurrent resolution be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(a) The President at the earliest practicable time should take such action as may be required to provide for the establishment of a White Fleet designed and equipped to render prompt emergency aid and assistance to peoples of the coastal regions of other nations upon the occurrence of famine, epidemic disease, earthquake, flood, hurricane, or other disaster; and to further serve as a vehicle for the carrying out of technical assistance and training on a continuing basis in the developing nations of the world;

(b) Such fleet should be established through the restoration to active service and the equipment of suitable vessels of the United States Navy now mothballed in storage but could be operated by appropriate nonprofit private philanthropic organizations of the United States devoted to the rendition of emergency aid and assistance to relieve human suffering;

(c) The vessels of such fleet should be suitably identified to proclaim to the world their peaceful and beneficent purpose, and should be divided into task groups, each of which should include a hospital ship for the rendition of medical aid, a vessel suitably equipped to generate electrical energy required to meet emergency needs, and one or more cargo vessels suitable for use in the transportation of clothing, medical supplies, and other necessary supplies and equipment;

(d) Fuel and operational supplies, and port, repair, and navigational facilities, of the United States Navy throughout the world should be made available to such fleet in support of its operational activities;

(e) Provision should be made for the utilization of surplus food commodities of the United States for the relief of hunger, and for the furnishing by the United States of medical and other supplies required for the rendition of other necessary aid and assistance, through the use of that fleet; and

(f) The cooperation of private charitable organizations of the United States should be utilized for the furnishing of clothing and other relief supplies for donation to meet the emergency needs of inhabitants of regions to which task groups of the fleet would be directed to provide assistance.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the concurrent resolution which I submitted earlier is also being submitted today in the House of Representatives.

EXHIBIT 1

NEWSLETTER FROM THE DESK OF SENATOR
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

RECAPTURING THE INITIATIVE

For 12 years now, despite occasional thaws, the West has found it increasingly difficult to obtain any top-level political agreements with the Soviet bloc. And, unfortunately, after a string of diplomatic rebuffs, the tendency in the West has been to fall back on an essentially negative and defensive attitude. Now you just can't win by standing fast

alone. We must somehow get off the defensive, and recapture the initiative—particularly in the underdeveloped areas of the world, where the Soviet leaders have been successfully pretending to represent a new and more humane order of things as opposed to the old regimes of colonialism.

WORKS OF PEACE

We must reorient our foreign policy to make better use of our considerable natural advantages—while at the same time maintaining our shield of military defenses. We are a generous and outgoing people—equipped both by nature and by our tremendous technical achievements to undertake a new policy based on positive works of peace. With our magnificent food and fiber production in a hungry world, with our leadership in medicine in a world filled with disease and suffering, we are in a position to spearhead an international drive to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, heal the sick, and teach the ignorant. Food, shelter, health, and knowledge—these after all are the real objectives of the downtrodden peoples of Asia and Africa—and the way to political democracy, in those areas, rather than communism, if we can beat the Soviet leaders to the punch.

POSITIVE ACTION

We must make more aggressive use of our food abundance, and we should lead an International Health Year assault on the great disease killers and cripples of the world. This would be positive action.

A WHITE FLEET

A dramatic symbol of American intentions in this area would be to de-mothball a number of U.S. Navy ships and form them into a vivid and effective task force for peace. We could reoutfit two or three hospital ships and renovate several other ships to carry supplies and food and to furnish emergency power to disaster-stricken areas in Asia and Africa. Such a White Fleet could be sent to the scenes of earthquake, flood, hurricane, famine, or disease epidemics. For between \$10 million and \$15 million, two groups of White Fleet ships could be kept operating each year—one in the Mediterranean and the other in southeast Asia—each able to bring help within 3 or 4 days to any disaster area within 1,000 to 1,200 miles. They could be given priority call on U.S. and allied ambulance planes for first wave relief ahead of the ships. Each group could throw into a port 800 to 1,000 hospital beds, operating facilities and laboratories, power for a city, and emergency rations for 300,000 people for a full week.

TRAINING FOR HEALTH

When not on disaster assignment, the White Fleet groups could undertake a year-long training and technical assistance program in health and medicine, in the ports of scores of underdeveloped nations. In a fine burst of initiative, a private group—the People to People Health Foundation—is already planning to outfit one U.S. Navy hospital ship for this purpose, and send it on a world cruise. Our Government could well afford to follow this lead in at least helping to finance an even broader White Fleet effort.

EXHIBIT 2

SENATOR HUMPHREY CALLS FOR FOREIGN POLICY OF BOTH "SUBSTANCE AND DRAMA"

Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, Democrat of Minnesota, said last night that "American foreign policy must not only develop more substance and vitality, but it must have more dramatic impact," citing, as an example of what can be done, a proposal for an American White Fleet of mercy ships.

"Even as we demonstrate to the world that we are utterly determined to resist Communist aggression, in this latest Soviet-precipitated crisis," Senator HUMPHREY de-

clared, "we must be alert to the opportunities to wage peace—consistently, vigorously and dramatically."

"We must constantly seek to express the American dedication to people, peace and progress throughout the world—not only in the words of peace, but in the very deeds and works of peace," he told the Council of Jewish Women in Washington.

"As an example of a way by which we could forcefully underline a constructive American foreign policy founded on health and education and food for peace," he said, "we could develop with a small expenditure of funds a new American White Fleet of hospital ships and disaster relief vessels—as a dramatic symbol of American intentions and American concern with the well-being of other peoples."

Senator HUMPHREY announced that he will introduce legislation to provide two such "White Fleet task groups" of presently mothballed U.S. Navy ships—designed to be operated partially by Government and partially by voluntary agencies—as disaster relief and technical assistance units along the coast of Africa and Asia.

"For a maximum cost of between \$10 million and \$15 million per year," he estimated, "the United States could provide effective—and vivid, easily recognized—relief to coastal areas which are the victims of earthquake, flood, hurricane, famine or disease epidemics; and in between they could carry on a dramatic program of medical and public health training and technical assistance."

"Each of these White Fleet task groups—composed perhaps of one 800-bed hospital ship, two cargo vessels for emergency supplies and food, and a converted electrical power ship, could throw into an emergency situation 800 to 1000 hospital beds, operating facilities and laboratories, power for a good-sized city, and emergency rations for 300,000 people for a full week," Senator HUMPHREY said.

Pointing out that an earlier American White Fleet had been used by President Theodore Roosevelt to dramatize to the world the emergence of the United States as a world power, Senator HUMPHREY declared, "A White Fleet of mercy, armed with food, clothing, and medicine, literally stretching out the hand of friendship and compassion to other peoples, would do more to bring home to the peoples of Asia and Africa the real spirit of the American people than 10 years of broadcasting of American good intentions."

Senator HUMPHREY stressed that American foreign policy must "recapture the initiative," and it must be reoriented to make better use of America's natural advantages.

"With our magnificent food and fiber production in a hungry world," he said "with our leadership in medicine in a world filled with disease and suffering, we are in a magnificent position to spearhead an international drive to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, heal the sick, and to teach the ignorant."

"The works of peace—food for peace, health for peace, education for peace, science for peace—ought to be as conspicuous in American foreign policy as the Washington monument in our capital city," Senator HUMPHREY declared. "We must hammer away on this theme unrelentingly—and develop a whole series of specific, concrete programs to implement—generalities are not enough."

Senator HUMPHREY predicted that the Senate would shortly take favorable action in one such concrete program—the proposal by Senator LISTER HILL, Democrat of Alabama, Senator HUMPHREY, and others, to establish an International Medical Research Institute.

"Here again," he said, "is an example of constructive programing, with dramatic impact—the kind of action and program that

cannot be discounted or effectively disregarded by the most virulent Communist propaganda attacks."

Senator HUMPHREY, whose subcommittee is conducting a searching study of international medical research, told the Council of Jewish Women that the "outstanding progress" of health and medicine in Israel was one of the great achievements of the Jewish culture—"a vivid example of what can be done through the works of peace, a dramatic beacon light to encourage similar achievement throughout Asia and Africa."

[From the Washington Evening Star, Mar. 11, 1959]

SENATOR PROPOSES FLEET

A proposal for a fleet of American white mercy or hospital ships to lend impact to this country's foreign policy was made last night by Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY, of Minnesota.

"American foreign policy must not only develop more substance and vitality, but it must have more dramatic impact," he told a meeting of the Washington section of the National Council of Jewish Women in the Adas Israel Temple.

"As an example of a way by which we could forcefully underline a constructive American foreign policy founded on health and education and food for peace," the Senator said, "we could develop with a small expenditure of funds a new American White Fleet of hospital ships and disaster relief vessels—as a dramatic symbol of American intentions and American concern with the well-being of other peoples."

TO LEGISLATE

Senator HUMPHREY announced that he will shortly introduce legislation to provide two such White Fleet task groups of presently mothballed U.S. Navy ships—designed to be operated partially by Government and partially by voluntary agencies—as disaster relief and technical assistance units along the coasts of Africa and Asia.

Pointing out that an earlier American White Fleet had been used by President Theodore Roosevelt to dramatize to the world the emergence of the United States as a world power, Senator HUMPHREY explained that such a fleet would do more to bring home to the peoples of Asia and Africa the real spirit of the American people than 10 years of broadcasting American good intentions."

FOREIGN POLICY

Senator HUMPHREY stressed that American foreign policy must "recapture the initiative" and that it must be reoriented to make better use of America's natural advantages.

"With our magnificent food and fiber production in a hungry world," he said, "with our leadership in medicine in a world filled with disease and suffering, we are in a magnificent position to spearhead an international drive to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, heal the sick, and teach the ignorant."

The speaker predicted that the Senate may soon take favorable action on a proposal to establish an International Medical Research Institute. "Here again," he said, "is an example of constructive programing, with dramatic impact—the kind of action and program that cannot be discounted or effectively disparaged by the most virulent Communist propaganda attacks."

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to compliment the Senator from Minnesota for the speech he has made during the last few minutes. I commend him for its humanitarian motivation. I wish to compliment him for its manifestation of the high moral principles for which our Republic historically has stood. I compliment him because I believe he has offered a program which

presents us with a great opportunity to demonstrate to the world that we are not only a Nation which seeks peace, but we are also a Nation which places human values first and which recognizes that human values are bottomed on spiritual values.

Mr. President, I believe the speech we have heard in the last few minutes does honor to those who formed our Republic, because when we read the great constitutional debates which gave birth to our Republic, we find in them the kind of spiritual value to which the Senator from Minnesota has referred today. I want him to know that as a member, with him, of the Foreign Relations Committee, I shall do everything I can to support the noble, humanitarian, and moral cause for which he had pleaded this afternoon.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I express to the Senator from Oregon my thanks and my appreciation for his reference to me personally, and, above all, for his support of the idea and the concept embodied in the resolution. I know he will be, as he always is, of tremendous help in making it a reality, because it fits into the moral and ethical philosophy of the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. I appreciate the remarks of the Senator from Minnesota.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION ON A DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, last month the Committee on Government Operations favorably reported Senate bill 1851, which it was my privilege to introduce, on behalf of myself and Senators CAPEHART, MUNDT, GRUENING, MUSKIE, YARBOROUGH, and KEATING. This bill would establish a Commission to be known as the Commission on a Department of Science and Technology. The purpose of the Commission would be to make a full and complete investigation and study to determine the desirability of establishing a Department of Science and Technology, as well as to explore what functions now exercised by other departments should be transferred to such a new Department, if it is recommended that the establishment of such a Department is desirable. I am hopeful that in the near future the bill will be called up for Senate consideration.

The support for this measure to create such a Commission has been most encouraging. I ask unanimous consent that a copy of a letter which I recently received from Joseph Kaplan, Chairman of the U.S. National Committee for the International Geophysical Year 1957-58, of the National Academy of Science-National Research Council, in support of this proposal, be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

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

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES,
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington D.C., July 8, 1959.

Hon. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: Thank you very much for sending me a copy of the recent

report on the proposal for a commission to study the problem of establishing a Department of Science and Technology. My reaction to the proposal for establishing a commission is a very favorable one.

I was particularly struck by your emphasis on the need for more direct relationships between scientists and Members of the Congress. Those of us, who were privileged to represent the National Academy of Sciences in the hearings on the International Geophysical Year, enjoyed and valued these contacts, and felt that they played a significant part in the eventual success of the IGY.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH KAPLAN,
Chairman, U.S. National Committee,
International Geophysical Year,
1957-58.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES REPORT OF AMERICAN LEGION COMMITTEE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the Department of Minnesota of the American Legion, and particularly the anti-subversive committee of the department, has done an outstanding job in setting forth in clear, unequivocal terms the role of good government in dealing with subversive activities.

The annual report of the committee, whose chairman is Mr. Wilbur T. Lindholm, and whose other members are Mr. Ed Ryan, sheriff of Hennepin County of Minnesota; and Mr. William F. Proetz, chief of police of St. Paul, Minn., is a splendid document.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the report, entitled "Subversive Activities," issued by the anti-subversive committee of the American Legion.

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

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

During the year, this committee continued to function as it has in the recent past. Our participation in anti-subversive activities concentrated on cooperating with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. We did not attempt to compete with them in matters involving police work.

We have tried to encourage the practice of real Americanism without resorting to demagoguery or bigotry. It has been our feeling that this country can most effectively combat communism through demonstrating by deeds, as well as words, the advantages of freedom over totalitarianism. In taking this stand, we reaffirm our unshaken confidence in the superiority of our form of Government and its ability to triumph in this fundamental struggle of liberty versus slavery.

We have expressed concern and opposition to loose, unsupported accusations of un-American activity. We have promoted the doctrine of individual freedom and human rights by advocating a strict adherence to the basic principle of government by law which presumes innocence until guilt has been proved under due process.

We have not underestimated the cunning evil of atheistic communism, nor have we been unaware of the insidious methods employed by Communists to gain their fixed goal of world conquest. We refuse, however, to become so overwhelmed with fear that we are willing to abdicate our democratic principles.

We have concluded that true Americanism represents that which is best for America. This has led us to completely reject

the philosophy of isolationism in this modern era. We are convinced that our involvement in world affairs makes our very existence dependent on our ability to cooperate with the remainder of the free world.

As veterans of wars that were fought to protect world freedom, we believe that our efforts are now best directed when they promote positive, 100-percent Americanism that is in keeping with 20th century facts.

We are willing, therefore, to leave subversive police work in the very capable hands of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

GOVERNMENT TIMBER CONTRACTS

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, recently, at the request of the Western Pine Association, of Portland, Oreg., I presented to the Comptroller General of the United States a problem relating to the estimation of timber volumes upon which sales of Government timber are based.

The Comptroller General supplied a very comprehensive reply; and I ask unanimous consent that his letter be included in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, because this particular statement of the Comptroller General will be of interest to many in the forest-products industry who purchase Government timber, I am using this means of making the letter available as a matter of general knowledge.

In substance, the Comptroller General makes it clear that when the Government sells timber, it is quite likely that more than the estimate, not less, will be cut. The sale of timber by the Government is on a caveat emptor basis. It would be prejudicial to the Government's interest to guarantee these estimates. Dissatisfied contractors may take unsatisfactory administrative decisions to the Comptroller General, as provided in title 31, United States Code, section 71, and also to the courts, as provided by title 28, United States Code, sections 1346 and 1491. It is the opinion of the Comptroller General that adequate appeal procedures exist in this field.

EXHIBIT 1

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE
UNITED STATES,
Washington, July 2, 1969.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Further reference is made to your letter of April 10, 1959, forwarding for our attention a letter dated April 1, 1959, from the Western Pine Association concerning the estimation of timber volumes by the Government upon which the sales of timber are based. You specifically request that we advise you of the relief that presently can be obtained by purchasers where the amount of timber actually cut is less than the estimated volume, and whether any special steps are needed to afford a more equitable treatment of purchasers than is now provided by law.

Our review of this matter undertaken at the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, and the Bureaus of Indian Affairs and Land Management, Department of the Interior, is set out below with particular reference to the contracting procedures and